



Changes in Fairtrade Standard for HL related to HML

The revised HML was approved by the Standards Committee in July 2016 and October 5, 2016.

The changes to the Fairtrade Standard for Hired Labour (HL) related to Hazardous Materials List (HML) will be applicable from 1 January 2018, so as to give the producers ample time to adjust their production systems. This document describes the changes to the requirements 4.2.11-4.2.15. These changes will be incorporated into the full text of the HL standard at a later date, closer to the implementation date of 1 January 2018.

Applicable until 31 December 2017

4.2.11 Prohibited Materials List

Core	Your company does not use materials on the Fairtrade International Prohibited Materials List (PML) part 1 (Red List) on Fairtrade crop(s) (see annex 2). Only pesticides registered for use in the country can be used on the Fairtrade crops. Pesticides prohibited in the PML part 1 (Red List) are clearly marked, 'Not for use on Fairtrade crops'.
Year 0	
Guidance:	
The Fairtrade International PML has two parts, part 1, the Red List, which includes a list of prohibited materials, part 2, the Amber List, which includes a list of materials which will be monitored and by 2016 decided whether or not they will be included in the Red List. Your company is encouraged to abandon the use of materials in the Amber Lists.	
Your company may use materials listed on the PML on crops that are not Fairtrade crops, but will be asked by auditors for which crops and pests they are being used. The company is encouraged not to use these materials on any of the crops as they are dangerous for health and the environment	

Applicable from 1 January 2018

4.2.11 Hazardous Materials List

Core	Your company does not use materials on the Fairtrade International Hazardous Materials List (HML) part 1 (Red List) on Fairtrade crop(s) (see annex 2). All synthetic materials are used only if officially registered and permitted for use on the crop/product in the country of usage. Pesticides prohibited in the HML part 1 (Red List) are clearly marked 'Not for use on Fairtrade crops'.
Year 0	

Guidance:

The Fairtrade International HML has three parts, part 1, the Red List, which includes a list of prohibited materials, part 2, the Orange List, which includes a list of materials that that can only be used under conditions specified in the standard 4.2.12 and the use of which will be monitored and part 3, the Yellow List, which includes a list of materials that are flagged for being hazardous. Your company is encouraged to abandon the use of materials in the Orange and Yellow Lists.

Your company may use materials listed on the HML on crops that are not Fairtrade crops, but will be asked by auditors for which crops and pests they are being used. The company is encouraged not to use these materials on any of the crops as they are dangerous for health and the environment.

There are many materials that are not approved for use in agriculture due to their extreme hazardous nature or are now considered obsolete and all of them are not listed in the HML. It is therefore extremely important that only officially approved materials are used for crop production and for purpose for which they are approved. Traditional pest control methods such as botanical preparations can be used even if they are not explicitly approved for use in agriculture, provided they are not explicitly prohibited for use.

Applicable until 31 December 2017

4.2.12 Derogations from the prohibited materials list

Core	By derogation from 4.2.11, your company may apply certain materials from the Fairtrade International PML Part 1 (Red List). You may use materials only if you have previously requested to the certification body and received permission for determined materials and scope according to the PML part 1 (Red List). This requirement only applies when the certification body allows the use of a material specified in the Fairtrade International Red List of Materials by derogation. The permission is subject to your company having demonstrated, on the basis of credible evidence the need to use the materials, how the use is minimized and undertaken under appropriate health and safety conditions, and that an appropriate plan and record is in place to substitute these materials.
Year 0	

Applicable from 1 January 2018

4.2.12 Use of materials in the Orange List

Core	Your company use the materials in the Orange List on Fairtrade crops only under the following conditions: a) You fulfill the specific conditions of use. (See Annex 2.); AND b) You only use a material in the Orange List: i) as part of avoiding pesticide resistance buildup in pests, ii) in rotation with less harmful
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Year 0	pesticides, iii) as part of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and iv) includes non-chemical control measures; AND c) You develop a plan for reducing/phasing out the use of the materials including information on the type of material (technical name/active ingredient (a.i.), formulation (% of a.i.), commercial name), the quantity used (spray concentration (a.i./ha or % or ppm etc.) and total consumed a.i./ha/year), actions taken for reducing/phasing out the material including details of other non-chemical controls which are part of the IPM strategy. The plan is implemented and made available to the certification body.
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Applicable until 31 December 2017

4.2.13. Procedure for compliance with prohibited materials list

Core	Your company has a procedure in place to ensure that materials on the Fairtrade International PML part 1 (Red List) are not used on the Fairtrade crop.
Year 0	
Guidance: The procedure describes any series of measures that are effective for your company.	

Applicable from 1 January 2018

4.2.13. Procedure for compliance with prohibited materials list

Core	Your company has a procedure in place to ensure that materials on the Fairtrade International HML part 1 (Red List) are not used on the Fairtrade crop.
Year 0	
Guidance: The procedure describes any series of measures that are effective for your company.	

Applicable until 31st December 2017

4.2.15. Documenting pesticide use

Core	Your company records pesticides used. Your company indicates which of those materials are on the Fairtrade International PML (Part 1 Red List; and Part 2, Amber List; see annex 2). At minimum is the name of person who applied the pesticides, and amount of pesticide used, method of application, name of target pest or disease, date and site are included.
Year 3	There are records for at least the last 12 months and based on these records, goals of pesticide reduction or of maximum amounts to be used are defined.
<p>Guidance:</p> <p>Recording pesticides will increase your company's awareness of the relationship between the amounts of pesticides used and the resulting impact it has on controlling pests by cross referencing this information with pest monitoring. The company will be able to analyse trends and establish goals on reduction and maximum amounts. It is good practice to record the commercial name as well as the active ingredient. It is suggested that the amount of pesticide used be recorded as amount of active ingredient used per unit of area. 'Method of application' is the type of equipment or type of formulation used. For 'target pest or disease' the common name may be recorded. It is suggested to include the plot.</p>	

Applicable from 1st January 2018

4.2.15. Documenting pesticide use

Core	Your company records pesticides used. Your company indicates which of those materials are on the Fairtrade International HML (Part 1 Red List; Part 2 Orange List and Part 3 Yellow List; see annex 2). At minimum is the name of person who applied the pesticides, name of active ingredient, commercial brand name and amount of pesticide used, method of application, name of target pest or disease, crop, date and site are included.
Year 0	There are records for at least the last 12 months and based on these records, goals of pesticide reduction or of maximum amounts to be used are defined.
<p>Guidance:</p> <p>Recording pesticides will increase your company's awareness of the relationship between the amounts of pesticides used and the resulting impact it has on controlling pests by cross referencing this information with pest monitoring. The company will be able to analyse trends and establish goals on reduction and maximum amounts. It is suggested that the amount of pesticide used be recorded as amount of active ingredient used per unit of area. 'Method of application' is the type of equipment or type of formulation used. For 'target pest or disease' the common name may be recorded. It is suggested to include the plot.</p>	