



FAIRTRADE
INTERNATIONAL

Fairtrade Geographical Scope Policy of Producer Certification

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Purpose

The purpose of the Fairtrade International geographical scope is to determine in which countries producer organizations can be Fairtrade certified. The countries currently included in the scope are listed below.

Approach

Fairtrade International considers income per capita, wealth disparity and other economic and social indicators, as well as long-term impact for producers and Fairtrade International's ability to support producers, to determine which countries can be included in the geographical scope (see guidelines on page 4 for more details). Excluded from Fairtrade International's geographical scope are members of the European Union and G8-countries.

Fairtrade International reserves the right to make discretionary amendments to the geographical scope in line with specific product strategies.

Review

The review of the policy follows the Standard Operating Procedure for the development of Fairtrade Standards, which determines a 5 year routine review cycle and provides for more frequent reviews in case of need. The Fairtrade International Board makes final decisions regarding the geographical scope policy.

Fairtrade International units, member organizations, or other relevant stakeholders can submit requests to amend the geographical scope by writing to standards-pricing@fairtrade.net. Standards & Pricing evaluates the requests, does any relevant additional research and makes proposals regarding any scope amendments.



Fairtrade Pricing regions

The countries in the geographical scope are divided into the Fairtrade pricing regional divisions, as listed in the [Fairtrade Minimum Price and Premium table](#).

Africa and the Middle East				
Northern Africa	Middle East	Western Africa	Eastern Africa	Southern Africa
Algeria	Iraq	Benin	Burundi	Angola
Egypt	Jordan	Burkina Faso	Congo (DRC)	Botswana
Libya	Lebanon	Cameroon	Djibouti	Comoros
Morocco	Oman	Cape Verde	Eritrea	Lesotho
Sudan	Palestine	Central African Republic	Ethiopia	Madagascar
Tunisia	Syria	Chad	Kenya	Malawi
	Yemen	Congo	Rwanda	Mauritius
		Cote d'Ivoire	Somalia	Mozambique
		Equatorial Guinea	South Sudan	Namibia
		Gabon	Uganda	Seychelles
		Gambia	Tanzania	South Africa
		Ghana		Swaziland
		Guinea		Zambia
		Guinea-Bissau		Zimbabwe
		Liberia		
		Mali		
		Mauritania		
		Niger		
		Nigeria		
		Sao Tome and Principe		
		Senegal		
		Sierra Leone		
		Togo		



Asia and Pacific					
Western Asia	Central Asia	Eastern Asia	Southern Asia	South-Eastern Asia	Pacific
Armenia Azerbaijan Georgia	Kazakhstan Kyrgyzstan Tajikistan Turkmenistan Uzbekistan	China* Korea (DPRK) Mongolia	Afghanistan Bangladesh Bhutan India Iran Maldives Nepal Pakistan Sri Lanka	Cambodia Indonesia Laos Malaysia Myanmar Philippines Thailand Timor-Leste Viet Nam	Cook Islands Fiji Kiribati Marshall Islands Micronesia Nauru Niue Palau Papua New Guinea Samoa Solomon Islands Tokelau Tonga Tuvalu Vanuatu Wallis and Futuna Islands

* In China, producers can only be certified against the Standard for Small Producer Organizations. Contract Production and Hired Labour set-ups cannot be certified as Fairtrade in China.

Companies in China can be certified as traders for all Fairtrade products except cotton. Only under the Fairtrade Cotton Sourcing Program can companies processing cotton in China be “Fairtrade verified” and the Price and Premium payer “Fairtrade certified” for cotton.

Latin America and the Caribbean		
Central America and Mexico	Caribbean	South America
Belize Costa Rica El Salvador Guatemala Honduras Mexico Nicaragua Panama	Antigua and Barbuda Cuba Dominica Dominican Republic Grenada Haiti Jamaica Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Trinidad and Tobago	Argentina Bolivia Brazil Chile Colombia Ecuador Guyana Paraguay Peru Suriname Uruguay Venezuela



Geographical Scope Review Guidelines

Fairtrade International considers a combination of three factors, as shown below, when reviewing if a country can be **added** to or **removed** from the Fairtrade geographical scope. Any requests submitted to amend the geographical scope should provide information on these factors.

Social and economic indicators

In order to assess the economic and social situation of a particular country the following indicators have been selected:

- [The OECD-DAC \(Development Assistance Committee\) list of recipients of official development assistance \(ODA\)](#) lists all countries and territories eligible to receive ODA. These consist of all low and middle income countries based on gross national income per capita, as published by the World Bank, with the exception of G8 members, European Union (EU) members and countries with a firm accession date for entry into the EU.
- [The World Bank Gini index](#) measures economic disparity within over 140 countries by considering the distribution of income or consumption expenditure. A Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.
- [The Human Development Index](#) combines life expectancy, education and income indicators to group over 180 countries into four tiers of human development: very high human development, high human development, medium human development and low human development.

Please note: It is recognised that data is not always reliable or available for every country, and that other sources of information may provide more relevant data for specific topics. Therefore other indexes, data sources and relevant information can also be taken into account when assessing the social and economic aspects of countries for this purpose.

Long-term impact for producers

The long-term impact on the livelihoods and communities of Fairtrade producers is a strategic priority.

Before proposing to **remove** a country from the Fairtrade geographical scope, it is therefore necessary to find out if/how many Fairtrade producers are present, and the implications that such a change could have on existing producers in the Fairtrade system.

It is equally important to take the long-term aims of Fairtrade into account, before proposing to **add** a new country. It would be necessary to consider, for example, before proposing to include any European countries, whether they are likely to join the EU within the next 10 years or so (since EU member states are excluded from the geographical scope). Also, market access and supply chain sustainability of potential producer organizations must be considered.

Producer support

Fairtrade places high importance on producer support. Before proposing to **add** new countries, it is necessary to find out if producer support would be available. Equally, when proposing to **remove** a country, when relevant the availability of producer support needs to be considered, in order to best carry out any transitions.