



## Summary of the main changes in the Fair for Life and For Life standards

<b>Organization of documents</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Separation into two standards; Fair for Life ("Fair Trade and responsible supply-chains") and For Life ("Corporate Social Responsibility")</li> <li>- Restructuring of each standard around 8 thematic chapters</li> <li>- Separate "For Life" and "Fair for Life" certification processes</li> </ul>
<b>Link between CSR and Fair Trade</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Depending on their strategies, operators can choose either For Life ("CSR"-oriented company/organization certification) or Fair for Life ("Fair Trade"-oriented product certification), with the possibility of combining the two certifications</li> <li>- A large part of the social and environmental criteria remains common to both standards</li> </ul>
<b>Classification of criteria</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A simplified system of classification of criteria has been introduced. It allows a certain progressivity, but after 4 years, all of the criteria need to be met (except for BONUS criteria)</li> </ul>
<b>Social</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Demanding social criteria applicable <i>a priori</i>, irrespective of the country and operator concerned, but taking into account:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The size of the entities considered (small, medium, large);</li> <li>o The high / low risks presented by the activities / country.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Impacting Operators certified according to the Fair for Life standard version 2013: buyers can no longer benefit from a simplified social audit (according to the "Responsible Labour Practices" module)</b></p>
<b>Environment</b>	<p><b>Impacting Operators certified according to the standard ESR 2013: Organic certification is no longer a prerequisite for Fair Trade although:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Binding criteria related to "Good Agricultural Practices" apply to conventional producers</li> <li>o Transition towards Organic farming is strongly encouraged</li> </ul> <p><b>Impacting Operators certified according to the Fair for Life standard version 2013:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Fair for Life buyers are now always subject to an environmental audit</li> <li>o Environmental criteria for conventional producers have been strengthened</li> </ul>
<b>Fair Trade</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Harmonization of the rules related to Fair Trade transactions (price, "premium", contracts and partnership agreements, etc.) and to Fair Trade project management.</li> </ul> <p><b>Impacting Operators certified according to the standard ESR 2013: For the "North-North", obligation to pay a development fund (i.e. Fair Trade premium), at least the minimal amount</b></p>
<b>Certification process</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Introduction of a 3-year audit cycle: Complete audits covering all criteria every 3 years in order to gain a complete picture of the activities, while intermediate ("surveillance") audits are carried out to focus on specific aspects only</li> <li>- Who, inside supply-chains, should be controlled and how? The rules have been harmonized to take better account of the risks associated with the activities</li> </ul>
<b>Supply-chain &amp; Product Aspects</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Other Schemes:</b> Rules for the purchase of ingredients certified under other "recognized" schemes have been clarified</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Labelling and composition rules:</b> Harmonized rules, including revised thresholds of certified ingredients</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>For Life Product Certification:</b> "For Life" product certification is possible, but is restricted to products containing a large majority of certified ingredients (e.g. for food: over 80%).</li> </ul>