



FairWild Standard version 2.0

The following document outlines major changes introduced in the FairWild Standard Version 2.0, and provides an explanation of changes in the way in which the Standard is applied in the certification process.

Content of the FairWild Standard:

Major changes:

The FairWild Standard version 2.0 (FWS 2.0) was produced through a process of merging the provisions of the ISSC-MAP Standard with the original FairWild Standard version 1.0 (FWS 1.0). Revisions were also made based on the experience of implementing FairWild certification over a period of several years, and feedback from stakeholders testing both the FairWild and ISSC-MAP standards.

The FWS 2.0 thus provides guidance on best practice in eleven key areas:

1. Maintaining wild plant resources
2. Preventing negative environmental impacts
3. Complying with laws, regulations, and agreements
4. Respecting customary rights and benefit sharing
5. Promoting fair contractual relationships between operators and collectors
6. Limiting participation of children in wild collection activities
7. Ensuring benefits for collectors and their communities
8. Ensuring fair working conditions for all workers of the FairWild collection operations
9. Applying responsible management practices
10. Applying responsible business practices
11. Promoting FairWild buyer commitment

The entire content of the FairWild Standard version 2.0 (including social, ecological and Fair Trade aspects) must be complied with in order to obtain certification.

For FWS 1.0, certified operations could choose whether to comply with the ISSC-MAP or organic standards. For FWS 2.0, certified operations must comply with the provisions of ISSC-MAP (incorporated within the text of FWS 2.0). Organic certification is not sufficient to meet these ecological requirements, although this certification can be gained in parallel with FairWild certification.

Please note that the existing organic standards (such as EU Regulation (EC) No 834/07 on organic farming, or the National Organic Program (NOP) of the USDA) are regulated through international law. The FairWild Standard is a private standard, it is owned by the FairWild Foundation, which is completely independent from any organic regulation and certification. Thus, a FWS 2.0 certificate is not equivalent to certificates of any organic standard.

Other notable changes:

- The general guideline for the FairWild-certified Price has been increased from 3% higher than normal market prices for the conventionally-collected product, to approximately 5% higher.
- Guidance for the establishment of the Premium Fund sets the amount to be paid into this Fund as 10% of the individual collectors' selling price. The Fund is to be used for community social development, and can also be used to pay for the resource assessment in the first 5 years of certification.

Application of the Standard in Certification systems:

To obtain FairWild certification, an operator's compliance with the Standard is assessed against the indicators / control points in the FairWild Performance Indicators document. Some changes in application have been introduced in FWS 2.0:

Low risk / high risk species:

FWS 2.0 makes a distinction between species at low and high risk of unsustainable wild collection. To obtain FairWild certification, the requirements are more rigorous for high risk species. There are therefore two sets of performance indicators: one set (listed in Part I) that applies generally to all target species and collection operations, and a second set (listed in Part II) that applies additionally to any species considered by the FairWild Foundation to be at high risk of unsustainable wild collection.

Rating system:

A rating system has been introduced to allow performance against each indicator / control point to be scored. This recognises that operators will need time to build knowledge and capacity to meet the provisions of the Standard. It also allows operators to track their progress from entry level compliance that demonstrates good will and effort, to a high standard of compliance that demonstrates sustainable practices.

The indicators / control points are scored in the following way:

- 0= Poor performance / not compliant
- 1= Not yet sufficient, but already positive developments towards meeting the FairWild requirements
- 2= The norm for sustainable collection for each indicator / control point; adequately meeting the FairWild criterion
- 3= Excellent performance: higher than norm requirements

For each section, the "Total Norm Points" (TNP) is calculated – i.e. the total number of points that would be scored if all norm requirements were fully met (all points rated as "2").

Minimum requirements for certification:

As with FWS 1.0, there are some minimum requirements with which operators must comply in order to obtain FairWild certification. These are marked **M** in the Performance Indicators document.

For certification, an operation must meet the following two types of requirements:

1. All **M= MINIMUM** requirements must be met. Only some indicators / control points are included in the minimum requirements. Some indicators / control points become **MINIMUM** requirements only during the second or third year of certification because most operations will need additional time to collect the information required or to develop the level of practice specified.
2. Additionally, a gradually increasing **minimum percentage of Total Norm Points** is required for FairWild certification. The minimum percentage of Total Norm Points required for the first year of certification is 60%, gradually increasing to 100% compliance over five years.

Further information and explanation is available from the FairWild Foundation Secretariat.