



## Issue # 4 September 2006

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**Welcome** to the 4th Edition of the Fair Procura Newsletter. In this edition you will find the latest developments in issues relating to Fair Trade and Public Procurement at EU level. You will also find the latest news from the Fair Procura partner organizations.



### **Fair Procura is FAIR public purchasing policies and practices**

*The Fair Procura Project is a three year project (September 2004 – September 2007), co-financed by the European Commission, which aims to increase contributions of public authorities and institutional buyers to sustainable development through public (fair) purchasing policies and practices, and to encourage public authorities to serve as an example of responsible consumption for their citizens.*



*The project is conducted jointly by EFTA (European Fair Trade Association) in Brussels, CTM Altromercato (Italy), Fair Trade Original (The Netherlands), IDEAS (Spain) and OXFAM Wereldwinkels (Belgium).*



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## Fair Procura News

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### *Wales and Scotland to become Fair Trade Nations*

In July, 1 year after Sir Bob Geldof led a 200,000-strong demonstration on the G8 summit in Gleneagles, Scotland has confirmed its commitment to “turning talk about poverty into action” as it launched its campaign to become a Fair Trade Nation. Both Wales and Scotland are now working together to engage all sectors of society in national awareness-raising schemes which aims to have both Scotland and Wales registered as Fair Trade nations by 2007.

While both Wales and Scotland have taken steps in the past towards encouraging Fair Trade, with Wales already establishing 13 Fair Trade cities, the new goal sets a high standard for the nations in terms of the criteria they are expected to meet. Becoming a Fair Trade city requires that 100% of local authorities have Fair Trade groups which are working towards attaining Fair Trade status, with at least 55% of local authorities already having achieved it. All cities must achieve Fair Trade city status, and 60% of higher Education institutions have to be aiming towards the title as well. In addition to all of this, amongst other criteria, 75% of the population must buy at least one Fair Trade product per year. All of these goals are being monitored by local Fair Trade Forums.

Yet the two nations remain undaunted, according to representatives from the Welsh Assembly who stated that both it and the Scottish Executive are “committed to Fair Trade which guarantees a better deal for third world farmers, hundreds of thousands of whom now benefit from the scheme as sales of Fair Trade goods continue to grow in the UK at a rate of 40% a year.”

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### *European IFAT Regional conference*

On September 24-27 IFAT organised the regional conference in Paris. The theme of the conference was “FTO’s in Europe – Building of a common future”. IFAT is a major international Fair Trade network, established in 1989 and grouping 220 organisations both from the North and the South. The conference focused upon the Fair Trade Organisations’ profile, Communication and Advocacy Work, and the building of a common house for IFAT-Europe. An intervention on the Italian Fair Trade campaign on how to make public authorities consume Fair Trade products was also on the agenda, presented by the Italian plat-form for Fair Trade, AGICES. The Fair Procura Coordinator participated in the conference and the workshop on public recognition on Fair Trade and Fair Trade legislation.



For further information: <http://www.ifat.org/>

## DG Trade at the IFAT European conference

Invited to the IFAT conference in Paris, Mr Steel from the European Commission-Directorate General for Trade tried to respond to the questions put to him by the Fair Trade Organisations present at the conference.



The IFAT Global March lands in India

With the European Parliament resolution on Fair Trade adopted in July 2006 as background, Mr Steel's contribution focused mainly on the future role the European Commission might play in supporting Fair Trade. By making reference to some EC official documents of interest for Fair Trade and quoting relevant EU commissioner for Trade Mr Mandelson's speeches, Mr Geel pointed out the European Commission's position on Fair Trade over the coming years. The EC will continue to support and endorse Fair Trade as it is doing now, by funding projects and by adopting

a policy on consuming FT products in the EU institutions. An official European recognition of Fair Trade or a joint EU policy framework is not possible for now, as it supposes that the EC can say what is Fair Trade and what it is not, leading to a discriminatory situation clashing with the EU Treaty. In addition, only a few Member States at the moment are interested in regulating Fair Trade, but this situation might change if more new Member States will enter the Fair Trade movement. To his view, the future for Fair Trade is to agree on international standards, establish Fair Trade graduate procedures and launch a Web Portal on Fair Trade.

From the fringe of the conference, the Fair Procura coordinator asked Mr Steel for more details on Fair Trade considerations into public procurement and on the idea of the Web Portal. Mr Steel's position is that it is difficult to provide guidelines on Fair Trade considerations into public procurement as it might lead to preference for a particular economic operator over another which is a sort of protectionism forbidden by the EU Treaty; the idea of the web portal is to create a sort of platform for dialogue where consumers can find information on products with the Fair Trade labels and certifications, as well as give their own opinions on these goods.

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## Italy – Bringing up to date on National Legislation on Fair Trade

Since the beginning of 2006, the Italian Fair Trade Organisations (the Italian Platform AGICES and his member organisations) have been working at national level on a proposal for a national law on Fair Trade, along with Transfair Italia and Assobotteghe. The draft of the 'Italian Parliamentary Bill on Fair Trade Guidelines and Objectives' aims to: outline strict, shared and legally acceptable definitions of Fair Trade, Fair Trade Organisations (FTO) and Fair Trade products; to settle a system where Fair Trade organisations keep on having control on criteria; and to support FTOs, providing benefits and backing up products and projects.

**The draft bill defines the following:**

'Fair Trade' - "the main issue is the trading **and** social relationship" (emphasis in draft) with Southern producers;

'Fair Trade Organisation' – "not for profit organizations which have a relationship with producers" according to this Fair Trade definition and commit themselves in trading Fair Trade products, raising awareness about Fair Trade, training and forming operators and Southern producers;

'Fair Trade products' - distinction between the "whole-integral Fair Trade chain (managed by FTOs and the "product Fair Trade chain" (managed by label organizations).

**Accreditation system** that should be controlled by a public authority – benefits will be available providing that there is a formal recognition through the Fair Trade National Register which comprises of – a special section devoted to the "2<sup>nd</sup> Level Fair Trade Organisations and the Fair Trade Labeling organisations AND section devoted only to Fair Trade Operators – importers and world shops

**Benefits** of the proposed "system" include: Recognised legal status for FTOs; Support to FTOs to make education and awareness-raising activities; Support to FTOs to open new World Shops; Promotion and support to organise a national Fair Trade day; Public procurements....

This draft will be presented to AIES (the Italian Association of MPs for Fair Trade) which will lead the final step consisting on presenting this draft law to the Italian Parliament, a draft law complying with the Italian case law and with the Fair Trade priorities and criteria.

As regards to public purchasing the law proposal contains a provision asking the Public Authorities to reserve a part of the purchasing to the Fair Trade products.

At regional level since March 2006 a stakeholder forum has been established with the mandate to collect and exchange information on current regional laws on Fair Trade and try to elaborate a model for a regional law. In June 2006 the proposal for a regional law model was ready. This model is meant to be adapted to the different and specific regional situations.

Some good regional initiatives are worth mentioning here:

**The Tuscany Region** had adopted in February 2005 the first (and the only to this date) regional law supporting Fair Trade; the implementing rule is currently under discussion between institutions and organisation. The Tuscany law contains a reference to the support for Fair Trade products in the canteen and other public purchasing.

**The Umbria Region** has officially presented on 6<sup>th</sup> of July its proposal for a Regional Law on Fair Trade; also this draft law contains references to the introduction of Fair Trade products in the public canteens and in other public purchasing;

**The Liguria Region**, and precisely the *Assessorato alle Attivita Produttiva* (Economic Development Committee), is currently discussing with Fair Trade organisations the possibility of drafting a regional law shared by the FT organisations

Last but not least there are other new initiatives going in the direction of a regional law proposal in Lombardy, Veneto and Piedmont Regions, carried out by the Fair Trade organisations together with the regional counselors.

For further information: [www.agices.org](http://www.agices.org); [www.altromercato.it/](http://www.altromercato.it/)

## Recent Italian “Fair Trade initiatives”

### Fair Trade at the University of Pisa

In Italy not only the Public Authorities have chosen to introduce Fair Trade products in their canteen, but also some Universities. The latest to date is the University of Pisa which has decided to offer the students the choice between traditional products and Fair Trade products like bananas, chocolate and coffee in the vending machines and the canteens.

Are more that 6000 thousand the bananas supplied every week. Furthermore, every year the University organises a dinner that is completely “Fair Trade”, in cooperation with the Fair Trade Organisation.

### Fair Trade products in all the vending machines of the Municipality of Modena

Thanks to an agreement between the Municipality of Modena, the catering company winner of the tender and CTM Altromercato, all the vending machines of the Modena Municipality offer, along with the traditional products, “Fair Trade” snacks and beverages. On each vending machine the consumer can find a communication on the reasons for choosing a Fair Trade Product and an explanation of what Fair Trade is, elaborated by the CTM Altromercato.



### Public purchasing in the school canteens is still growing



More than 80 of the Public Authorities have chosen to introduce Fair Trade products in the tender dossiers for the school canteens (upgrading September 2006).

The most consumed Fair Trade product in these schools is the organic chocolate in 20g bars, supplied by CTM Altromercato, a product made specifically for the schools. The cocoa comes from the producer Conacado, a non-profit cooperative established in 1989 in Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic), involving around 9200 small farmers. Besides specific brochures informing on Fair Trade, a poster is to be hung in the school, designed specifically for young children and illustrates in a simple and funny way the journey cocoa makes to arrive on their table from the South of the World.

For further information: [www.altromercato.it/](http://www.altromercato.it/)

## ***France –Public Regulation of Fair Trade***

In January 2003 a national debate was started inside the AFNor commission of standardization (the French national ISO association), it was held to elaborate standards for Fair Trade. The project of the standard aborted less than one year after the debate due to the divergences between different protagonists (FTO, public authorities, consumer associations, certifiers etc). Nevertheless in January 2006 a prescriptive, non-mandatory “Agreement” was achieved. This text recognized the three main pillars of Fair Trade: i) the fair commercial relationship between the trading partners in North and South ii) the training action for Southern producers and iii) the educational and awareness actions about Fair Trade in the North. There were two main disagreements herein: the fact that North-North exchanges were not included in the agreement and the fact that Northern actors are not obliged to respect the Fair Trade principles. Today about 50 structures have signed the agreement, including the French Fair Trade Platform.

In August 2005 a very short article of law was published which defines Fair Trade as a “trade concerning exchanges between the South and the North”, and announces the creation of a “National Commission for Fair Trade”. The role of this commission will be the recognition of non-trading Fair Trade actors able to guarantee the respect of the principle of Fair Trade. The commission will recognize structures and systems able to guarantee Fair Trade (2<sup>nd</sup> level organisations) and these structures will then be responsible for guaranteeing the activity of the trading Fair Trade actors.

There are a number of risks and challenges associated with this situation so far. The commission will give a public recognition, however any actor will be able to declare itself a Fair Trade actor, even without the recognition of this commission. At this stage the principle of a ‘Fair Trade Organisation’ (FTO), including its function of distribution in the North, is not taken into account for recognition. It is essential to lobby for recognition of the specificity of a FTO such as defined by IFAT. And so far there is no idea of the public authorities calendar and about their intention concerning this project, and as there is no way to know if it will succeed before the presidential election in May 2007 there is no security that ‘weak’ organisations could launch guarantee systems and try to get them recognised by the commission.

For further information: [www.commerceequitable.org/](http://www.commerceequitable.org/)

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## ***Fair Procura - Second National Conference in Spain***

IDEAS and the Environmental Ministry of Andalusia’s Government will held the I Congreso en Compra Pública Etica y Ecologica (Sevilla, 15<sup>th</sup> November). The Conference will present some of the best experiences in green and ethical procurement of the City of Barcelona, University of Barcelona, University of Granada, Agriculture Ministry of Andalusia and other regional and local public institutions. Companies which are suppliers of the public administrations will also participate to discuss opportunities and obstacles of responsible purchasing. At the Conference IDEAS will present the advances of the Programme on Ethical and Ecological Procurement that we are implementing at the Environmental Ministry of Andalusia.

For further information: [www.ideas.coop](http://www.ideas.coop)

## International News

### **ICLEI SPECIAL DOSSIER**



Every year public authorities in the 26 countries of the European Union purchase goods and services to the value of €1,500 billion. This, of course, is the public procurement that Fair Procura has focused its efforts upon and since January 2004, it has also been the focus of an ICLEI Program and Campaign, fostering implementation of sustainable procurement throughout Europe.

[ICLEI—Local Governments for Sustainability](#), founded in 1990, is an international association made up of local governments and regional local government organizations which is dedicated to sustainable development with a worldwide presence. Currently more than 475 cities, towns, counties, and related associations are [ICLEI](#) members. Through working with its member associations, ICLEI provides consulting, training and information services to support local governments and generate the share of knowledge and practices, with the overall aim of promoting local initiatives as a means of achieving local, national and global sustainability objectives.

In Europe, ICLEI counts more than 180 local authorities and municipal associations as its members, all served by the ICLEI European Secretariat. ICLEI Europe is a democratic local government association governed by its members, but is also a Movement of Local Governments that work together in networks, supported by campaigns, programs and projects, to achieve tangible improvements in global sustainability.

As a worldwide network and movement of local governments ICLEI is well placed to have influence with its Sustainable Procurement campaign, [Procura+](#), promoted by the [Sustainable Procurement Team](#) of the ICLEI European Secretariat and politically steered by the ICLEI Member Cities of Barcelona and Kolding, Denmark. The Procura+ Campaign aims to integrate environmental considerations into all stages of the purchasing process with the goal of reducing the impact on human health and the environment. The campaign relies on utilising the enormous power of public procurement to send a strong, consistent message to the market to improve the supply of sustainable products and services.



### **Eco-procura Conference**

#### **'Practical Solutions for Sustainable Procurement' - [EcoProcura 2006](#)**

On 20-22 September 2006, **ICLEI** and three other partners, LEAP Project Consortium (Local Authority EMAS and Procurement Local Environmental Management Systems), [IGPN](#) International Green Purchasing Network and [EC environment DG](#), organized a conference on sustainable procurement in Barcelona. The main objectives of the conference were to “deepen, widen the commitment to adopt sustainable procurement practices and to pick up the pace of local, regional and national actions.”



Included within the Eco-Procurement events programme were training sessions for public authorities on how to purchase Fair Trade within European procurement regulations...\*\*\*

### **IDEAS organised the 2<sup>nd</sup> training for Animateurs**

Last July IDEAS gathered more than 20 Fair Trade organisations from Spain and Portugal and invited those organisations with strong political activity in their cities/regions to join the fair procurement project. Setem, Solidaridad Internacional, Emaus, Caritas were some of the participants. In a one day session we updated information on responsible procurement in Spain and other European countries, and training was given to provide the potential Animateurs with key tools to reach public administrations. Many of these organisations have started to introduce Fair Trade in public purchasing and we gave them the



**Animateurs**

opportunity to share their experience with the participants. We also focused on the legal concerns and possibilities since the participants showed a lack of information in this topic.

### **IDEAS and the Fair Procura Project stand at Ecoprocura**

IDEAS participated on behalf of the Fair Procura Project at the international Ecoprocura



conference. More than 350 participants from 50 countries discussed during 3 days about the role of public purchasing in sustainable development. IDEAS participated in two sessions: Ecolabelling and Fair Trade Training with the goal to disseminate the objectives and results of Fair Procura Project and present the fair procurement experiences in Spain. ICLEI presented the Buy Fair Guide (see below) in which Fair Procura Project has collaborated very actively.

Although the focus of the Conference were ecological issues participants showed interest in social and ethical criteria and ICLEI representatives accept the commitment to develop social and ethical dimensions of the public purchasing in the future.

For further information: [www.iclei.org/itc/ecoprocura2006](http://www.iclei.org/itc/ecoprocura2006); [www.ideas.coop](http://www.ideas.coop)

Laura Rodrigues, IDEAS  
Pictures: Cartel Congreso

## BUY FAIR PROJECT

The main aim of the [ICLEI Buy Fair Project](#) is to develop clear and simple advice for public authorities wishing to purchase Fair Trade products.

The project intends to:

- Provide **practical guidelines for public procurers** in Europe wishing to purchase Fair Trade products, through detailed consultation with key stakeholders in Europe and the developing world.
- Through increasing the demand of Fair Trade products on European markets, to help improve the trading conditions and rights of developing world producers and workers
- Initiate the dialogue between developed and developing country cities to encourage Fair Trade.

The main result of the project is the Buy Fair Guide. (available at: <http://www.iclei-europe.org/index.php?id=3202>)

The Guide provides clear and simple advice for European public authorities wishing to buy Fair Trade products. The Guide contains:

- An introduction to Fair Trade
- Advice on minimising legal uncertainties in procurement
- Actual text that can be used directly in public tenders
- Suggestions for other complementary activities

The dissemination of the [Buy Fair Guide](#) by ICLEI follows on from the Workshop on 'Fair Trade in European Public Procurement' in Graz, Austria in April this year, and the is intended to complement the adoption in July of the European Parliament Resolution on Fair Trade and Development (A6-0207/2006).

The guide has developed practical guidelines for public procurers in Europe wishing to purchase Fair Trade products, through detailed consultation with key stakeholders in Europe and the developing world. Fair

Procura has been involved in the consultation process and the work has drawn on the considerable experience provided by the partners of the Fair Procura project - [EFTA](#) and four of its members - [IDEAS](#) (Spain), [Fairtrade Organisatie](#) (Netherlands), [Oxfam Wereldwinkels](#) (Belgium) and [CTM Altromercato](#) (Italy).



ICLEI 'buy fair' workshop - Graz,

## Key points of the Buy Fair Guide



Many public authorities have already begun to purchase Fair Trade products but a number of barriers exist to more widespread implementation, especially concerns over the legality of such demands, and practical advice on concrete application. This initiative aims to tackle these barriers and promote the inclusion of Fair Trade considerations into the actions of procurers right across Europe.

In order to minimize legal uncertainties, give clarity to objectives and enhance the transparency the guide advises committed public authorities to undertake a series of preparatory activities:

*First, set up a dialogue with all relevant authority staff* by organizing seminars addressing Fair Trade issues. Effective implementation of Fair Trade in public procurement requires the commitment of all those involved in the process.

*Second, adopt a political commitment to purchase Fair Trade products* at the municipal level. This could be included within a general policy on introducing sustainable procurement or as a stand-alone policy relating to Fair Trade.

*Third, find out if joint procurement is possible*, as several public authorities purchasing together can save money from better prices and reducing administrative costs and it gives a strong signal to the market.

Some potential legal problems to buying fair have been raised within EU procurement regulation. One example illustrated in the guide is that on the one hand some national governments and the European Commission are reluctant to include Fair Trade in public procurement, arguing that for instance Fair Trade coffee does not make a tangible difference with a traditional coffee as the only difference is in the processing. On the other hand the European Commission allows the procurement of green electricity despite no difference to conventional electricity. The EC states that in certain circumstances the different processes by which something is produced means there is a different product that can be specified as such.

The guide outlines the key principles in and models for tendering to ensure transparency from the beginning of the procedure. Although no universally recognized definition of Fair Trade yet exists, the guide suggests the definition laid down in the approved European Parliament Resolution on Fair Trade and Development (A6-0207/2006). To verify compliance with this definition the guide underlines that products carrying the FLO label or supplied by Fair Trade Organisations can be considered to comply with the European Parliament resolution, but procurers must also give the option for alternative proof to be offered by independent third parties.

In the future the **Fair Trade quality management system** initiative should enable an even clearer definition to be used. This initiative is aimed at harmonising existing certification systems (IFAT and FLO) towards a joint generic Fair Trade standard that will likely be available in 2007. This intends to recognise the basic standards for Fair Trade and to be an open system accepting other certification organisations that meet its basic standards.

For further information: <http://www.iclei-europe.org/index.php?id=2218>

## ***UQAM 2<sup>nd</sup> International Fair Trade Conference***

Universite du Quebec a Montreal(UQAM) held the Second International Fair Trade conference on Fair Trade and Sustainable Development. The Fair Trade and Sustainable Development colloquium explored the contributions and limits of Fair Trade from the perspective of the social, economic and environmental goals of sustainable development. The goal of the conference was to continue the analysis begun at the first international conference held in 2002, which brought together more than 200 people under the banner: "Fair Trade, Cooperatives and Sustainable Development". The program included: case studies on Fair Trade organizations, market analyses, studies on consumer perceptions, historical and sociological analyses, questions on the role of Fair Trade in governance and development, exchanges between management practitioners and specialists aimed at improving practice, workshops with the principal Fair Trade actors, and reflections on future directions.



The event took place with the goal of bringing together researchers of Fairtrade and practitioners of Fairtrade. The colloquium attracted over 130 people, about a third were researchers, half were practitioners (including a few producers) and the rest were from the general public including a lot of people from the press.

The international nature of the colloquium made it a unique occasion for people of different interest, nationality, and culture to meet and establish contact with people they might not otherwise have met. For researchers this was an opportunity to present to the people who actually work in Fairtrade and get feedback on their findings. It was also an occasion for them to listen and learn from these people, to know more about how people who work with Fairtrade function from day to day. Many e-mails were exchanged and hopefully many friendships were started. At the very least, the colloquium helped increase the awareness of Fairtrade and the need to further question its contribution to sustainable development, so as to permit better communication and cooperation between the needs of the small producers and the actual practice of Fairtrade.

There will be a 3rd international colloquium in a few years. Meanwhile a webpage devoted to the colloquium is being developed and a report is being written and a document with the resumes of all the sessions.

From Chantal Hervieux, PhD UQAM [hervieux.chantal@uqam.ca](mailto:hervieux.chantal@uqam.ca)

For further information: <http://www.crsdd.uqam.ca/>

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## ***Awareness Raising Impact of Fair Trade in Spain***

In light of the low levels of awareness raising impact that Fair Trade has in Spain, the Spanish Association of Fair Trade (Coordinadora Estatal de Comercio Justo) has launched the project "Awareness raising impact of Fair Trade" a one year project co-financed by the Spanish Agency of International Cooperation (AECI) and aimed at providing development NGOs and Worldshops with tools and guidance on how to increase population's awareness of Fair Trade.

The project is divided in two tiers, one focused on the impact of NGOs belonging to the Spanish Association of Development NGOs and the other one focused on the potential impact of Spanish Worldshops.

For further information on the project and other activities of the Spanish Association of Fair Trade, please contact María: [direccion@comerciojusto.org](mailto:direccion@comerciojusto.org)

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## ***FLO-Cert and the international standard ISO 65***

FLO-CERT is an independent certification and inspection body of Fairtrade Labelling Organisation. FLO-Cert offers the consumers the guarantee of a certification and strict verification of the Fair Trade standards. Since its inception in January 2004 FLO-Cert has adapted its organisation to fully comply with the international standard ISO 65. This standard defines the conditions of transparency and independence for the certification bodies.

To obtain ISO 65 accreditation, FLO-Cert must meet four major criteria

1. INDEPENDENCE: a Certification body must be independent of any external pressure being able to influence a certification decision.
2. TRANSPARENCY: the evaluation and certification processes must be transparent and explained to all parties before inspection.
3. QUALITY: certification decisions can only be consistent and suitable if there are proper internal control mechanisms. The existence of a quality control system, for example, supported by regular internal audits, is essential to identify problems and continuously improve service.
4. EQUALITY: all producers must be treated the same way.

The ISO 65 preparation process is coming to an end and by the end of 2006 FLO-cert will be officially accredited for the standard ISO 65 and this standard will certify its independency, its impartiality and the effectiveness of its verifications.

Info from : <http://www.flo-cert.net/>

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## ***European Commission issues guidance on how to award low-value contracts fairly in Public procurement***

On the 24 July 2006, The European Commission published guidance on how public authorities should award contracts of low monetary value fairly. These contracts account for the vast majority of public contracts in the EU – over 90% in some Member States. Although they are not covered by the EU Directives on public procurement, it is well established that their award should nevertheless comply with the internal market principles of transparency and non-discrimination. The detailed rules of the public procurement directives do not apply to these contracts, as they have a value of less than €211,000 in the case of services or supplies contracts, or €5,278,000 in the case of works contracts. Nevertheless, the European Court of Justice (ECJ) has developed minimum standards of transparency and non-discrimination for the award of these contracts in the following areas covered by the Communication:



**Advertising**

The Communication explains how to ensure that low-value contracts are advertised adequately and transparently. It gives specific guidance on how widely the contract should be advertised, various methods of advertising that could be used, and which elements the advertisement should contain.

**Contract award**

The Communication provides guidance on how public authorities can ensure a fair and impartial procedure for awarding a contract. The principles of such a procedure include a transparent and objective approach, appropriate time-limits, mutual recognition of written evidence between different Member States, equal access for economic operators from all Member States, and non-discriminatory description of the subject-matter of the contract.

**Review procedures**

Finally the Communication explains how bidders can request a review of the impartiality of decisions taken in the course of an award procedure.

For further information:

[http://ec.europa.eu/internal\\_market/publicprocurement/key-docs\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/publicprocurement/key-docs_en.htm)

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## Upcoming Events

### **Seminar "At a crossroad in Fair Trade?"**

- 5 October - 9 a.m. to 5 p.m
- Espace Jacqmotte, 139 rue Haute, B-1000 Brussels
- Contact [samuel.poos@btcctb.org](mailto:samuel.poos@btcctb.org) for more info.

### **Call for Coherence Conference**

- 2 – 3 October 2006
- Luxembourg

During the Finnish EU presidency KEHYS, the Finnish NGDO Platform to the EU, and Finnish NGOs interested in development issues are concentrating their efforts on policy coherence for development. The KEHYS Presidency Project will focus on five areas where common goals with development policy are especially important: trade, security, environment, HIV/AIDS and migration. A joint message from the conference will be sent to the General Affairs and External Relations Council in Luxembourg on 16-17 October.

### **NEWS Conference 2006**

- 6 - 8 October 2006
- Bolzano/Bozen, Italy
- [www.altromercato.it](http://www.altromercato.it)
- Contact Elisa from Ctm Altromercato on [lisa.dolci@altromercato.it](mailto:lisa.dolci@altromercato.it) or call her on +39 045 8008081 for more information

Ctm Altromercato and Assobotteghe, the Italian Association of World Shops, are hosting the NEWS! Conference 2006. During the Conference we would like to share the different experiences and discuss within NEWS! and together with the European World Shop people several key topics, including the economic sustainability of World Shops in Europe and Fair Trade legislation within Europe and in some developing countries.

### **Ethical Fashion Show**

- 13 - 15 October 2006
- Espace Jacqmotte, 139 rue Haute, B-1000 Brussels
- [www.ifat.org](http://www.ifat.org) Or contact [Condorvidal@aol.com](mailto:Condorvidal@aol.com) or more info.

### **IDEAS – Fair Procura Second National Conference in Spain 2006**

- 15 november 2006

- Sevilla Spain
- [www.ideas.coop](http://www.ideas.coop)

IDEAS and the Environmental Ministry of Andalucía's Government will hold the I Congreso en Compra Pública Ética y Ecológica. The Conference will present some of the best experiences in green and ethical procurement of the City of Barcelona, University of Barcelona, University of Granada, Agriculture Ministry of Andalucía and other regional and local public institutions.

### **Sevilla 2007**

- 21 – 24 March 2007
- Sevilla Spain
- <http://www.sevilla2007.org/>

The City of Seville and the partners of the European Sustainable Cities and Towns Campaign will hold the Fifth European Conference on Sustainable Cities and Towns - Taking the Commitments to the Streets, which will take place in Sevilla, Spain, 21-24 March 2007. The Conference builds on the success and tradition of European local governments to meet, to exchange and to concretely commit to advancing sustainability in Europe. It follows the series of conferences held in Aalborg 1994, Lisbon 1996, Hannover 2000, and Aalborg 2004.

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## Publications

### **Etude de l'impact sur les cultivateurs de café en Bolivie, 2006**

- Author: Max Havelaar
- Publisher: Max Havelaar
- Date of publication: 2006
- Available at: <http://www.maxhavelaar.com/fr/page.php/impact>

The French research office, CICDA-AVSF has finished, in 2006, a comparative study of Fair Trade on the growers of coffee in the Yugas of Bolivia. The researchers found conclusions at three levels: The Family; Producers' organizations; and the Region – development and investments.

### **Le label Max Havelaar: la garantie d'un contrôle indépendant tout au long de la chaîne**

- Author: Max Havelaar
- Publisher: Max Havelaar
- Date of publication: 2006
- Available at: [http://www.maxhavelaar.com/fr/webimages/Max\\_Havelaar\\_control\\_et\\_certification\\_a\\_out\\_06.pdf](http://www.maxhavelaar.com/fr/webimages/Max_Havelaar_control_et_certification_a_out_06.pdf)

Max Havelaar in 2006 has produced a report on the control and verification system of Fair Trade labeling. It details the guarantee of an independent control throughout the chain of production and the certification of producers and economic actors. This document explains how and by whom these controls are carried out.

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### **Forest Products Annual Market Review**

- Author: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) & Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- Publisher: UNECE and FAO
- Date of publication: 2006
- Available at: <http://www.unece.org/trade/timber/>

The UNECE region of Europe, North America and Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia has a lead responsibility in assuring sustainable production from forests in and outside the region as it is the main consumer, producer and exporter of forest products in the world. This responsibility is the reason why Governments and industry are making green purchasing policies. In light of this, UNECE and FAO have released the [Forest Products Annual Market Review, 2005-2006](#). The Market Review covers forest products market and policy developments in the UNECE region.

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