



Fairtrade ANZ COSMETICS COMPOSITION POLICY

1. PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

The purpose of this document is to outline the policy for the composition of cosmetics.

2. COSMETICS

2.1 Definitions

This policy considers cosmetics divided into two broad product groups:

- Generally, but not always, “Leave-On” Products, characterised by higher levels of oils and waxes
- “Wash Off” Products characterised by higher levels of cleansing ingredients such as soap and surfactants.

Generally “Leave-On” products include but not limited to:

- Lotions, creams, butters, balms, cleansers
- Conditioners (body, hand, hair)
- Massage, body oils/shower oils
- Body/hand scrubs
- Face/body masks
- Hair removal products
- Colour Cosmetics: lipsticks, lip gloss, face/eye make up

“Wash-Off” products include but not limited to

- Shampoos
- 2 in 1 Shampoo & Conditioners
- 2 in 1 Shampoo & Body Washes
- Bath/Shower Gels
- Shaving Creams
- Soaps
- Liquid Soaps
- Toothpaste

3. SOURCING

All ingredients for which FLO-approved standards exist must originate from Fairtrade Certified producer organisations. This also applies to Fairtrade Certified ingredients that have undergone physical or chemical modification.

3.1 Minimum Content Rules

Minimum threshold percentages shown in the table below are calculated on a whole formulation basis, not including packaging.

Product Group	Minimum Threshold Percentage of Fairtrade Certified Ingredients as a Percentage of the Whole Formulation including water.
Generally Leave-On	Not less than 5%
Wash-Off	Not less than 2%

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3.2 Modified Ingredients

For modified ingredients derived from Fairtrade Certified ingredients where the “input” with of the FTC ingredient is less than the “output” weight of the by-product used (such as a soap base or other surfactants), indicate the “equivalent weight” of the Fairtrade Certified ingredient used in the modified ingredient, rather than the % weight of the modified ingredient. The manufacturer of the modified ingredient must provide a validated conversion factor in order to make the calculation.

Floral waters do not contribute to percent of Fairtrade ingredient regardless of their content.

3.3 Non-Fairtrade Ingredients

If a non-Fairtrade ingredient in the formulation can be substituted with a similar Fairtrade Certified alternative without significant alteration to the finished product then Fairtrade Australia and New Zealand maintains a discretionary right to insist on the use of the Fairtrade Certified alternative. For example Fairtrade Australia and New Zealand may require palm oil to be replaced with Fairtrade olive oil.

3.4 New Product Standards

For ingredients for which no standards exists when a product is launched, if subsequently FLO approves standards for any such ingredients, licensees must start sourcing these ingredients from Fairtrade Certified producer organizations as soon as possible, and have done so within two years after FLO first publishes the standards. This also applies to physical and chemical modifications to Fairtrade certified ingredients.

4. COMPOSITE PRODUCT APPLICATION

Cosmetics are subject to approval from Fairtrade Australia and New Zealand for each recipe. Submit recipes using Fairtrade Australia and New Zealand’s Composite Product Application form for approval, to avoid delays on approvals for use of the FAIRTRADE Mark on your packaging.