The problematics of certification and control for GIs

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IMO:
Certification of eco-friendly products and social accountability
Experiences from our activities in 100 countries around the world
Preconditions

This is to certify that XXX has fulfilled the UE regulation and everything is as with the operator for farm production and other things. Just joking.

Product: Tea

Sign, Date
This is to certify that XXX has fulfilled the UE regulation and everything is ok with this operator for farm production and other things. Just joking.

Product: Tea
Person 2005/2006

1st, Date
Sign
When certification is needed:

1. Certification is **needed** if a product shall be marketed on a regulated market.
When certification is beneficial:

1. Certification is **needed** if a product shall be marketed on a regulated market.

2. Certification is **beneficial** if it adds additional value for the buyer
   (trusts that the product really is organic)
• Certification is partnership in quality development
• Certification mirrors the achievements of the operator
• Certification is not consultancy nor product development
• Certification is not police and power
Principles

- Responsibility: reliable and trustworthy experts
- Qualification: well trained and highly motivated professionals
- Performance: independent, unbiased and thorough
- Goals: sustainable and ethical practices

Partnership in Quality
Group Certification

- Groups vary in size from 5 to +35,000 farmers
- Groups have an own set structure
- Groups have a functioning management
- Groups have an Internal Control System (ICS)
- Groups take responsible actions
Geographical Indication
Definition of a Resource and Area Management Plan

Initial assessment: Analysis of the local conditions

Development of a site and product specific Management Plan

Implementation and monitoring

• Information on the area
• Information on the products/species
• Integration of all actors involved
• Internal Monitoring
• External Monitoring (audit)
Management Plan

1. Ownership, transparency and participation
2. Management of the area
3. Management of the products/species
4. Financial management
5. Auditing, certification and monitoring
1. Management of the Area

1. Identification
2. Size
3. Ownership
4. Stakeholders
5. Problem areas
6. Verification

“Conservation strategies must be developed in order to minimize the risk of a negative impact.”
Identification of Area

Well defined area (maps!)

1. Borders of the identified area
2. Roads, infrastructure
3. Potential contaminations
4. Culture, history
5. Sociology, politics
2. Management of Products/Species

The management practices are based on adequate identification, resource assessment and monitoring of the target products.
Management of Products/Species

1. Product identification
2. Recipes, methods
3. Uniqueness
4. Sourcing, prices
5. Problem areas
6. Verification

The product should be unique, well to be identified and traceable
3. Definition of Production Practices

Internal Production Manual

- Product specifications
- Production methodology
- Verification parameters
- Membership participation
- Management responsibilities
- Monitoring system
- Documentation and Traceability
Management of Products/Species (3)
Ressource access and Benefit sharing

- Compliance with national laws and regulations
- Informed consent given by the source community
- Resource access and benefit sharing agreements
- Transparency and stakholder involvement
External Inspection of the Group

Inspector

Internal Quality Assurance (ICS)

Internal inspection

Spot Re-inspections
Internal Monitoring

- Defining monitoring system
- Setting quality assurance parameters
- Training of auditors
- Training of administrative staff
- Setting financial conditions
- Time plan for implementation
- Monitoring implementation
- Check on corrective actions
External Monitoring

- Periodic visits to the production area
- Verification of the products and the production systems
- Monitoring of the functioning of the internal quality assurance system (methods, records, actions taken…)
- Interviews with stakeholders (collectors, authorities, other users)
- Product flow and traceability controls
Quality Assurance and Traceability

is based on implementation of

• an effective and credible certification scheme
  based on responsibility and trust

• a decentralized traceability system
  based on an individual monitoring system in each operation

support online programmes: WorldCert & World Trace
Authentication
The problematics of certification and control for GIs

- Definition of area and products
- High organisational requirements
- Participatory process (ICS, ABS)
- Management manual, defined procedures
- Professional performance and reliability
- Fair play and social accountability
- Transparency and traceability

→ a challenge in many countries and situations!
Independent Control System
international → national

Accreditation and Surveillance

Marketing

Manufacturers

Go!

Certifiers

Authorities

Annual inspection, spot-checks, analyses, documentation

Producers
This is, what we DON‘T want!

the Controllers of the Controllers‘ chain
Thank you

... any questions?