Organic Certification

Worldwide

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http://www.orgprints.org/4547
Certification Scheme

- NOP
- EU-Reg. ISO 65
- JAS
- IFOAM Accr.
- National Requirements
Export to the United States

- **US National Organic Programme (NOP)**
  - Handlers/exporters have to be certified by **US-accredited** certification body (domestic or foreign)
  - USDA may determine that foreign government accreditation meets US requirements
  - Foreign government may “negotiate” with **US** that their system is equivalent with US system
Imported organic produce has to comply with EU Regulation

- **Access by import permits:**
  - Compliance with EU production standards
  - Equivalent inspection system
  - Inspection body complies with EN 45011/ISO 65
  - Application to national competent authority by importer

- **Access by Third country list:**
  - Decision by European Commission
### Countries with Organic Regulations (54)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Europe (36)</td>
<td>Member States of European Union, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Romania, Bulgaria, Iceland, Albania, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia and Pacific (8)</td>
<td>Australia, India, Japan, Philippines, Korea, Taiwan, Thailand Malaysia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>America and Carribean (8)</td>
<td>Argentian, Costa Rica, USA Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, Mexico, Honduras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa and Middle East (2)</td>
<td>Tunesia, Egypt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Organic Regulations Worldwide

Overview Regulations

- Europe: Draft Regulation, Finalized Regulation, not fully implemented, Fully implemented Regulation
- America and Caribbean: Draft Regulation
- Asia and Pacific: Draft Regulation
- Africa: Draft Regulation
- Middle East: Draft Regulation

No. of countries
Influence of Standards

- EU-Regulation 2092/91: e.g. Eastern Europe
- Codex Alimentarius: e.g. Indonesia
- IFOAM Basic Standards
  - Accreditation Criteria: e.g. India, Lebanon
- US NOP: e.g. Latin America
- Different approaches: e.g. China, Japan
# Certification Bodies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>IFOAM</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>ISO 65</th>
<th>EU</th>
<th>USA</th>
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<tr>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td><strong>95</strong></td>
<td><strong>96</strong></td>
<td><strong>132</strong></td>
<td><strong>112</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Organic Standard

FiBL Frick 2005
Origin of Certification Bodies (385)
Tendencies

- The majority of the certification bodies of EU, Japan, US focus on local market (only national accreditation required)

- Some Western certification bodies cover major accreditation and are acting world wide (branch offices all over the world)
  - IMO in 13 countries
  - SKAL in 32 countries
  - BCS in 19 countries
Tendencies

- Exporting countries are setting up local certification bodies
  - Eastern Europe, Latin America, Africa, Asia
- Problems with increasing accreditation requirements (esp. for countries with varying target markets)
Outlook

- Harmonization activities
- More national legislations with specific requirements
- Increasing certification/accreditation requirements affecting organic trade:
  - EUREP GAP, Fairtrade, Social Standards, HACCP,