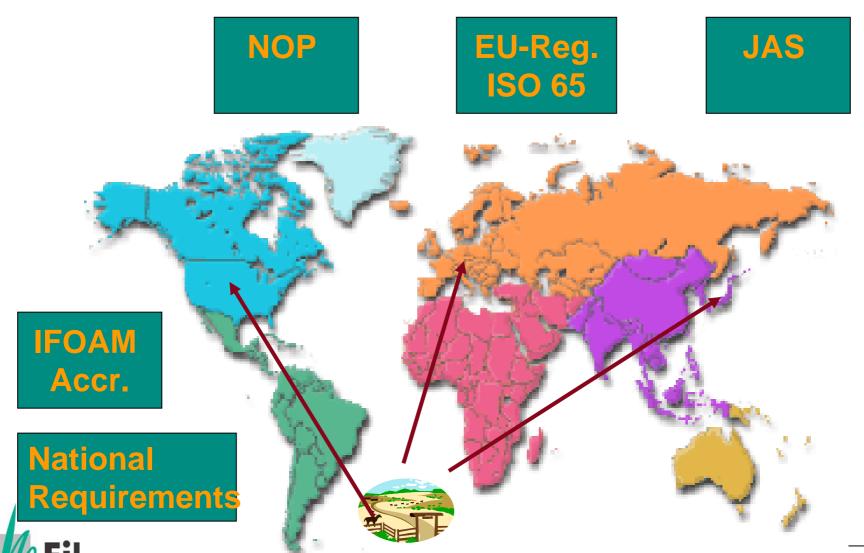
# Organic Certification Worldwide

Beate Huber

http://www.orgprints.org/4547



# **Certification Scheme**



## **Export to the United States**





- US National Organic Programme (NOP)
- Handlers/exporters have to be certified by USaccredited 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



### **Export to the European Union**



#### 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



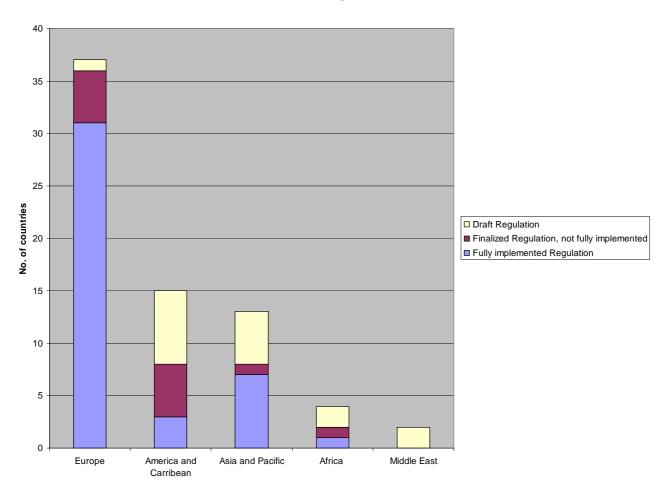
# **Countries with Organic Regulations (54)**

Europe (36)	Member States of European Union, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Romania, Bulgaria, Iceland,			
	Albania, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro			
Asia and Pacific	Australia, India, Japan, Philippines, Korea,			
(8)	Taiwan, Thailand			
	Malaysia			
America and	Argentian, Costa Rica, USA			
Carribean	Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, Mexico, Honduras			
(8)				
Africa and	Tunesia,			
Middle East	Egypt			
(2)	-376-			



# **Organic Regulations Worldwide**

#### **Overview Regulations**





## **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**

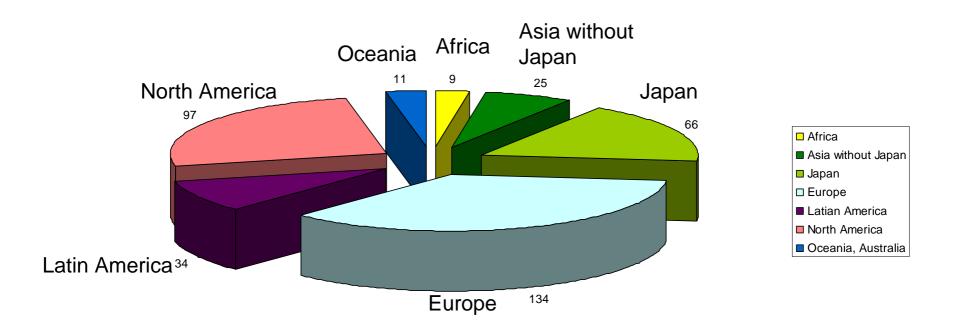
Region	Total	IFOAM	Japan	ISO 65	EU	USA
Africa	9			2		
Asia	91	4	66	2	1	2
Europe	143	14	16	62	120	31
Latin America and Carribean	34	4	1	9	4	9
North America	97	4	6	18		66
Oceania	11	4	6	3	7	4
Total	385	30	95	96	132	112



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:
  - EUREPGAP, Fairtrade, Social Standards, HACCP,

