

# Certification schemes and standards for edible Non-Wood Forest Products

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## Outline

- Background: why we need certification and labelling?
- Certification and labelling: navigating in a complex and dynamic world
- Looking at the future: the need for coordination



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## Standards, branding & labelling

To support/document NWFP attributes:

→ A **standard** (quality management, final product requirements, CoC)

To control the standard is respected:

→ A system of **control** (normally a 3<sup>rd</sup> party **certification**)

To give visibility to the product:

→ **branding**; major tools of branding are a (legally) **protected denomination** and a **trademark** (label)



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## Certification

*“The provision by an independent body of written assurance that the product, service or system in question meets specific requirements” (ISO, 2015)*

Several types of certification standard are applicable to WCP, with different scopes, among them the origin, often associated to other scopes.



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## Role of the brands

- From a **supply side**:

A brand is a name, term, design, symbol, or other feature that distinguishes products and services from competitive offerings (American Marketing Association)

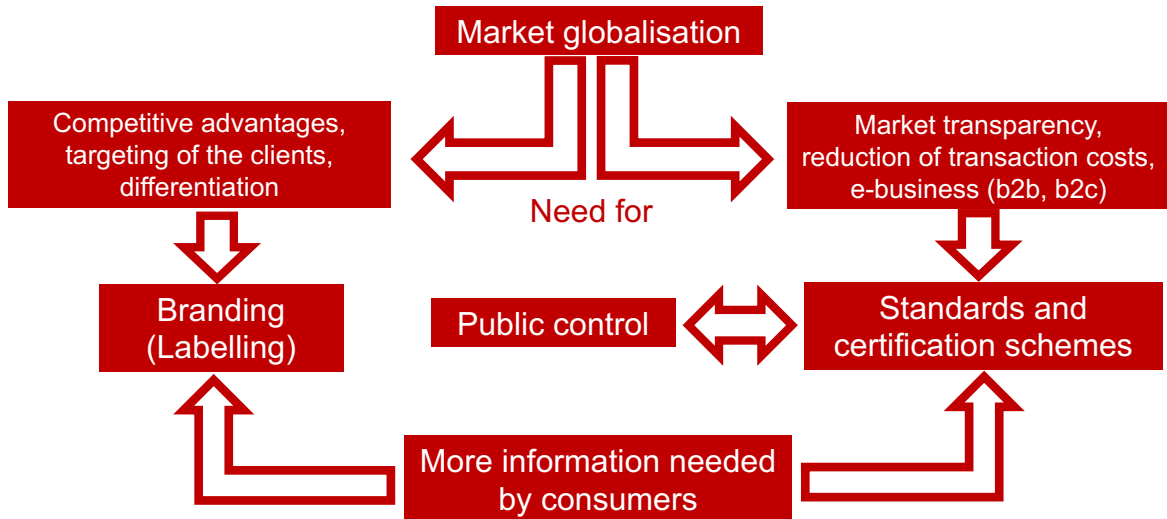
- From a **demand side**:

a brand represents the consumers' experience with an organization, product, or service (The Chartered Institute of Marketing)



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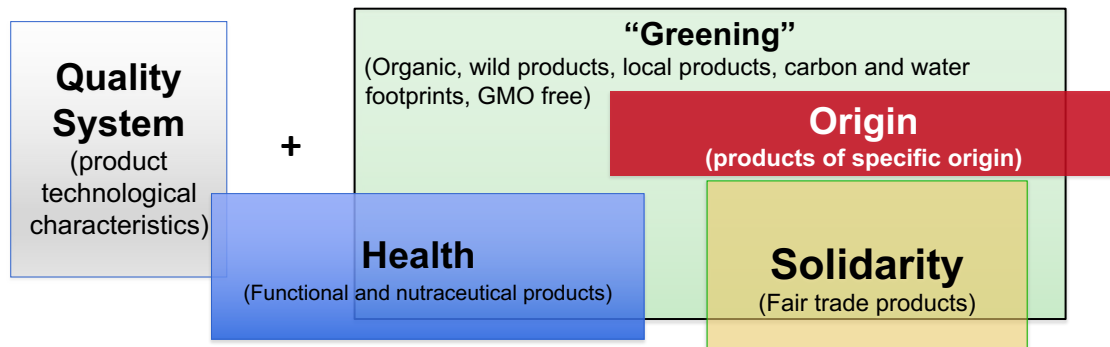
## Why we need certification and labelling?



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## Important changes in the demand side: generational shift (new millennials)

LOHAS (Lifestyle Of Health and Sustainability) consumers:  
4 reference values (new attributes of “quality”)



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## Quality System

- The single organization management system
- The traceability – Chain of Custody (CoC)
- The logistics, storage and distribution
- The food safety
- ...



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## "Greening"

### Attributes:

- organic, byodynamic
- wild products
- local products (0 km)
- footprints: carbon and water
- ...

### Negative attributes:

- GMO free
- Deforestation and forest degradation free (new EC draft Regulation)
- Gluten free
- ...



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## Localism

### Definition of origin-linked products (OP)

The term “origin products” is used for many products (food or non-food) that people perceive to have **some added value(s)** because of their **place of origin**.

In the past criteria for defining OP were often implicit, unclear, and sometimes even contradictory.



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### Typologies of origin products (OP)

#### Scale:

- Company OP
- Landowners or local producers group OP
- Regional OP (*territoire* - French)
- Special areas (National Parks; indigenous communities)
- National OP

#### Value chain:

- Un-processed (fresh) OP
- Local producers and processors OP
- Artisanal OP: processed products sold by non-landowners and named after the place (area or town) where the producers are located. The emphasis is on processing techniques, not on the origin of the raw material.



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## Attributes of origin products (van der Meulen, 2007)



- **Territoriality:** degree of physical connection with the place of origin;
- **Typicity:** place-specific peculiarities of the production process and the final product;
- **Traditionality:** rootedness of an OP's history in its place of origin, including eating culture;
- **Communalty:** shared experience and practices, reflected in the presence of multiple producers and their collaboration.



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## ... (legally) protected denomination and a label

In the food sector quite often OP denomination and labelling are regulated by public authorities, also as a mean for **supporting minor producers**, the **food heritage** and associated **landscapes** of (marginal) territories and protect those same producers against imitations, forgeries and **unfair competition**, but also the **good faith** of the consumers.

OP public regulations are normally associated to official **Registers** of the **Geographical Indications (GIs)**, an **umbrella labels**, **promotional activities**.



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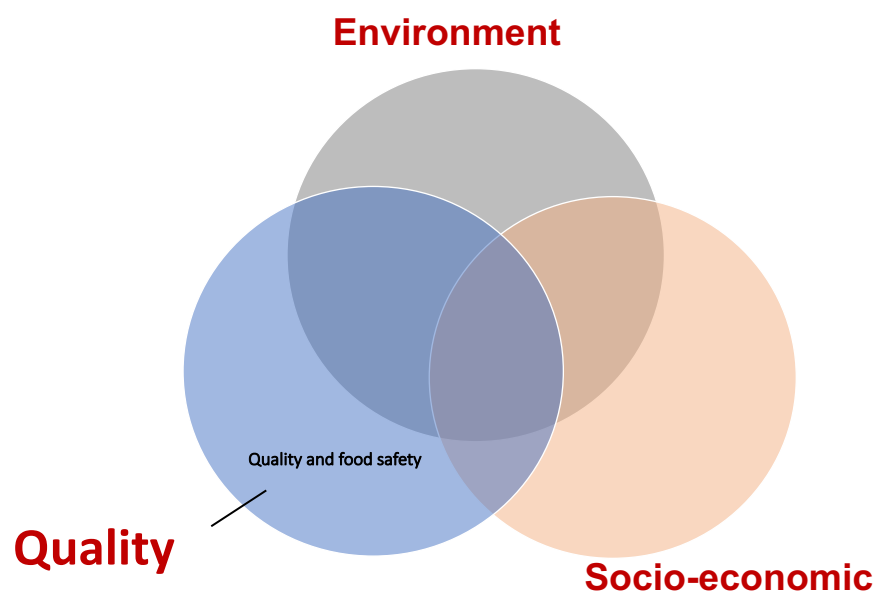
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## Quality assurance: standards for edible NWFP certification & labelling







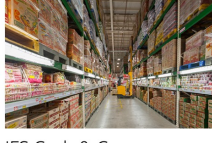










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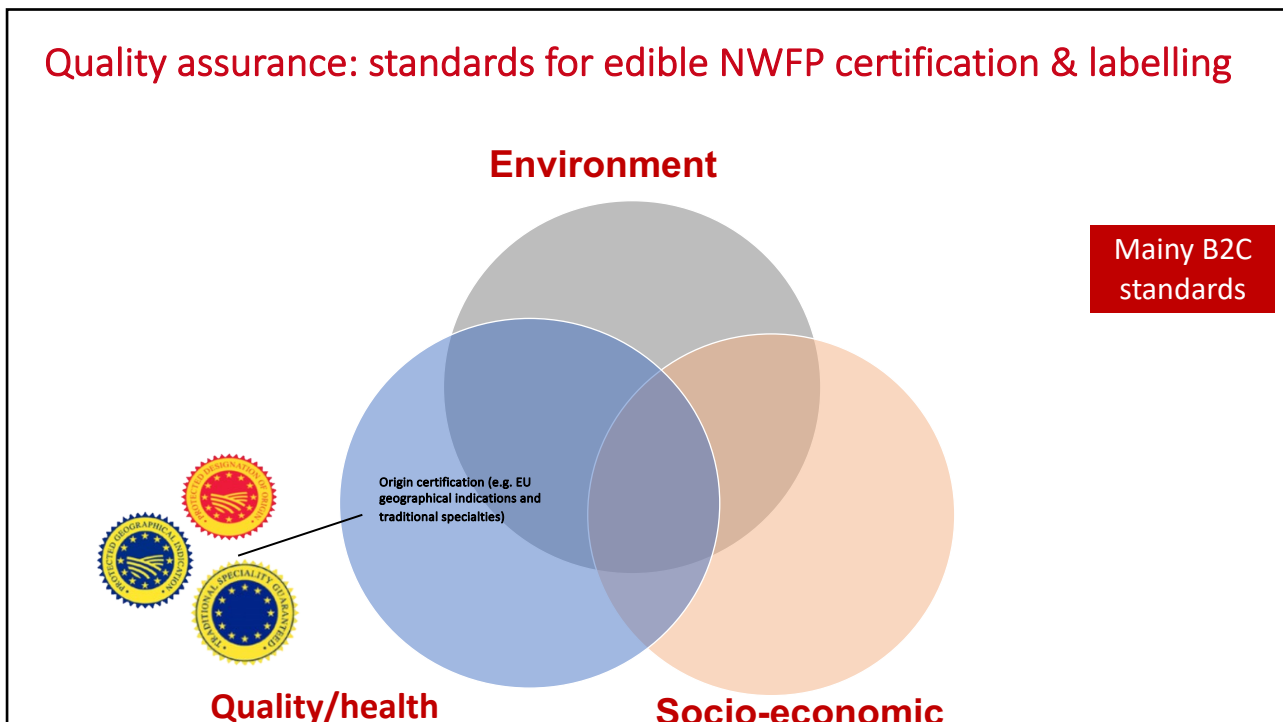
### Quality/health

**Mainy B2B standards**

 <b>BRC (GSFS) Food</b> <small>Global Standard for Food Safety</small>	 <b>BRCGS Plant-Based</b>	 <b>FSSC 22000</b> <small>Food Safety System Certification Scheme</small>	 <b>IFS Food</b> <small>International Food Standard</small>	 <b>BRCGS ETHICAL TRADE STANDARDS AND RESPONSIBLE SOURCING</b>
 <b>ISO 28000</b>	 <b>IFS Cash &amp; Carry and Logistics</b>	 <b>BRCGS Storage and Distribution (GSSD)</b>	 <b>GlobalG.A.P. Chain of Custody</b>	 <b>IFS Broker</b>
 <b>ISO 22000</b>	 <b>UNI ISO 20400</b>	 <b>GlobalG.A.P. - SPRING</b> <small>Sustainable Program for Irrigation and Groundwater Use</small>	 <b>ISO 22005</b>	 <b>SEDEX   SMETA</b>

**Source:** <https://www.csqa.it/>

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## EU Geographical indications and traditional specialities



3 European Union schemes promote and protect names of quality agricultural products and foods

Name	Description	Logo
<b>Protected Designation of Origin - PDO</b>	Covers agricultural products and foodstuffs which are produced, processed and prepared in a given geographical area using recognised know-how	
<b>Protected Geographical Indication - PGI</b>	Covers agricultural products and foodstuffs closely linked to the geographical area. At least one of the stages of production, processing or preparation takes place in the area	
<b>Traditional Speciality Guaranteed - TSG</b>	Highlights traditional character, either in the composition or means of production	

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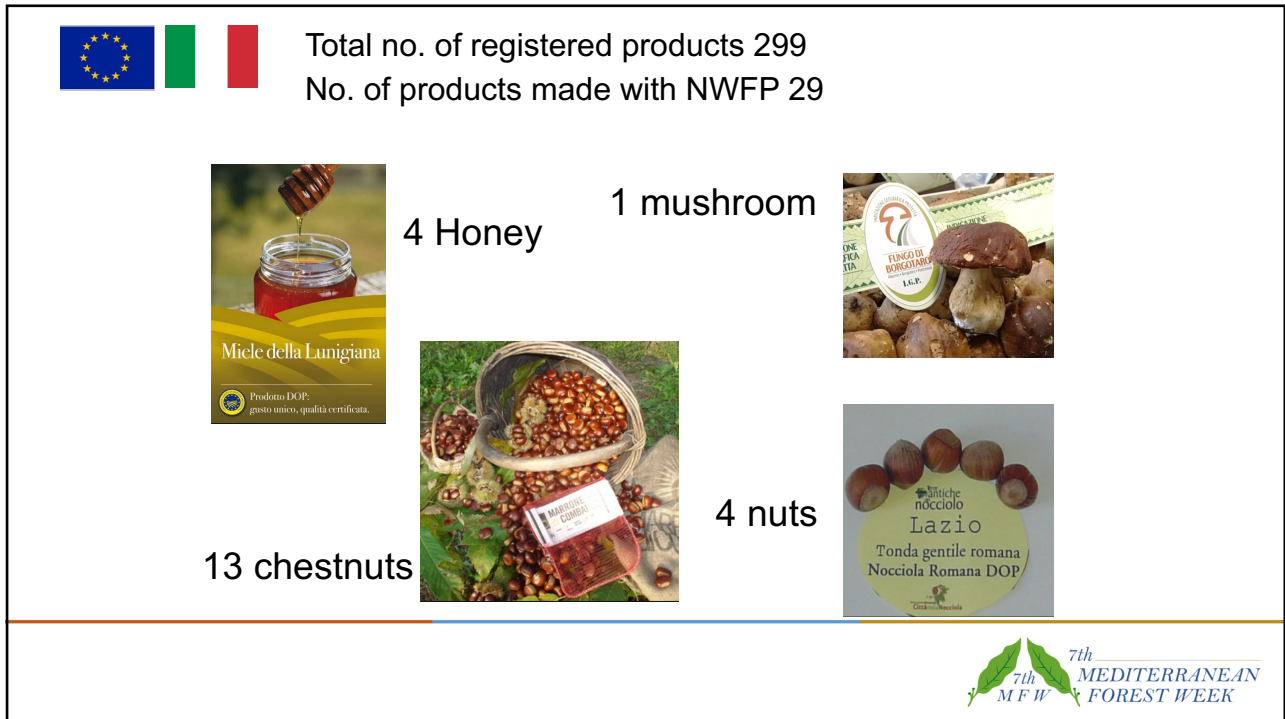
## The larger register of products with 3<sup>rd</sup> party certification of geographical indications: e-Ambrosia

With information on each standard

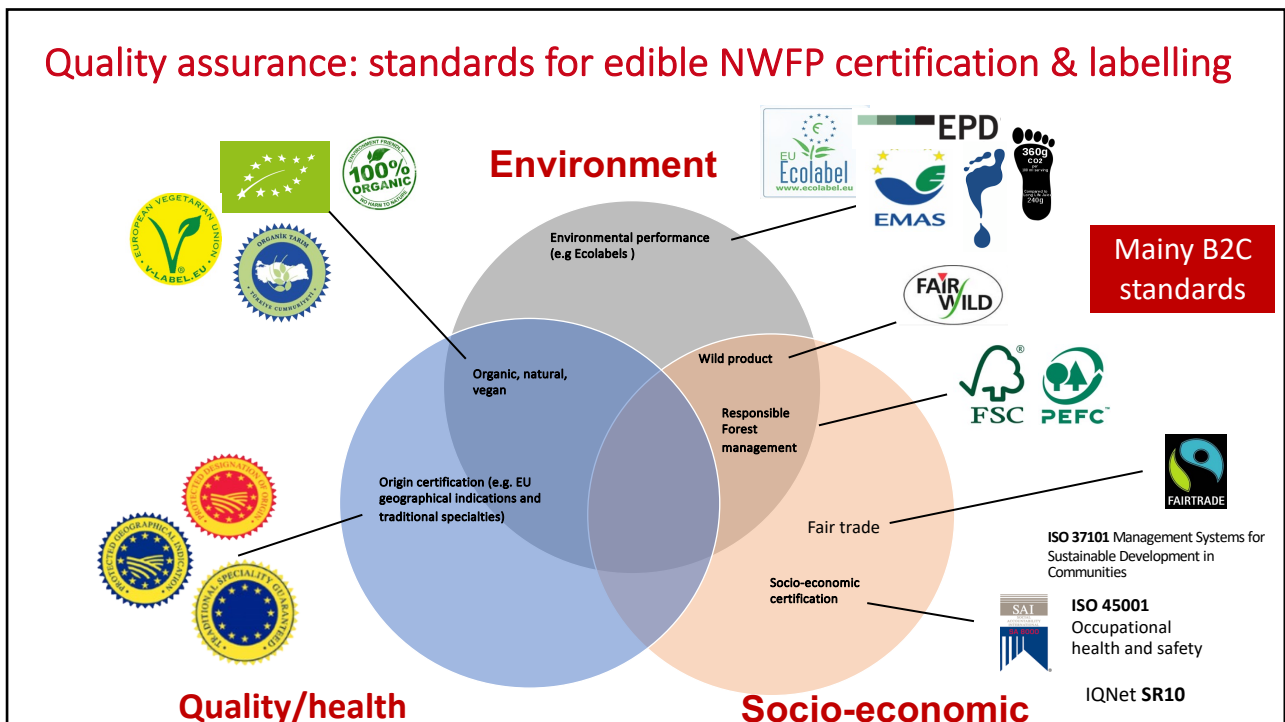
An example: 77 records (not all NWFP)



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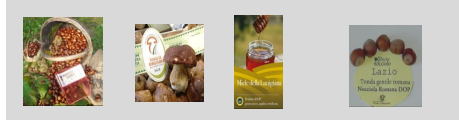


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## The 5 main scopes of edible NWFP certification in B2B

### Origin and traditional specialties certified

Assessment of the origin and the traditional know-how



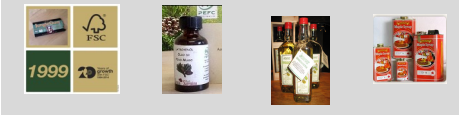
### Wild certified

Assessment of sustainable wild harvesting



### Sustainable Forest Management

Assessment of Sustainable Forest Management



### Organic certified

Insurance of organic production (e.g. no use of pesticides, not contaminated areas)

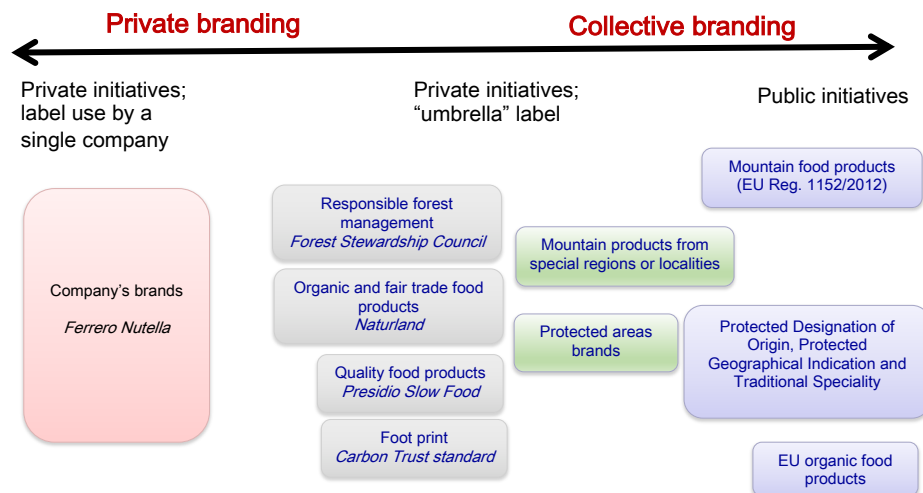


### Fair Trade certified

Assurance of fair prices and empowerment of producers



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## Do not forget an essential component of the «product»: the packaging

Recycling standards and labels



EC Decision 97/129: compulsory identification system for packaging materials since 1.1.2022



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**Product labelling:  
an old practice!**



‘Made in Roma’: ancient Romans branded their products, ranging from glassware to weaponry

<https://www.realmofhistory.com/2016/07/05/made-in-roma-romans-branded-products/>



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What is changed from the old times?

**“We became rich with information,  
but poor with time”**

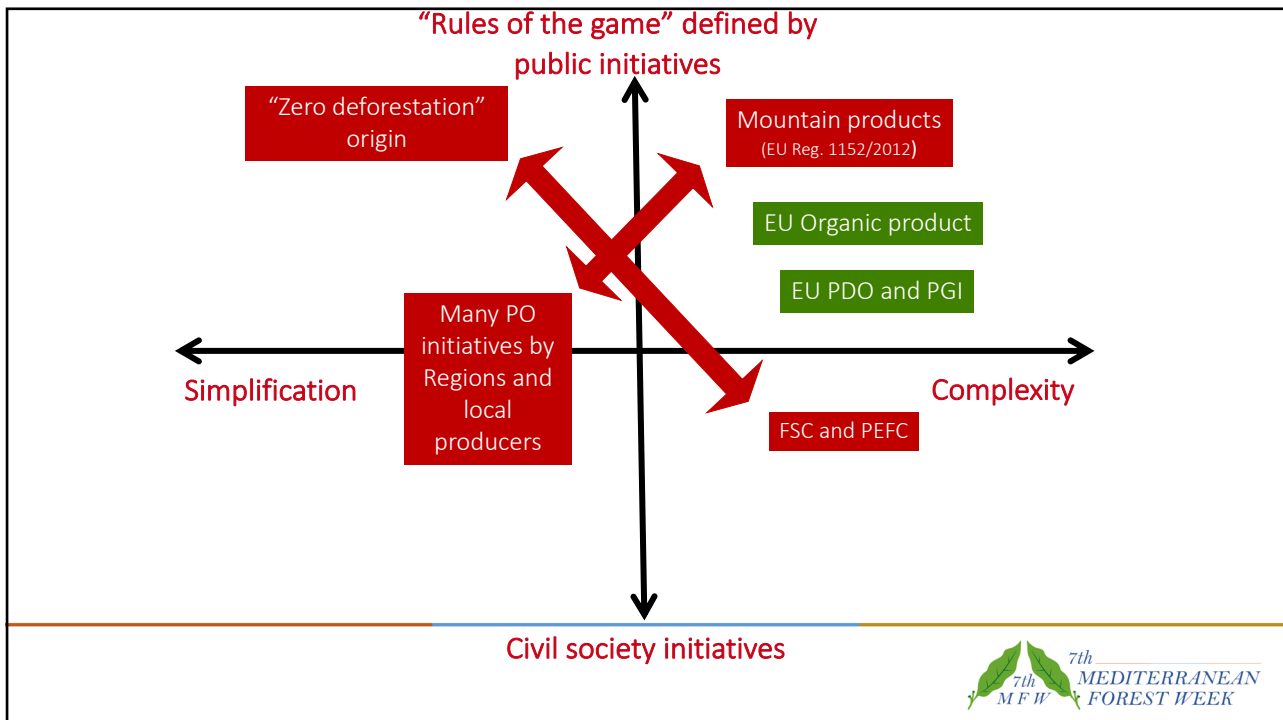
→ Consumers need clear, simple, quick market signals

In promoting standards and label we are facing here some risks:

- Simplification vs. complexity
- Lack of coordination between public institutions vs. civil society initiatives



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## Lack of knowledge and coordination of (public) actors

Many examples of **failures** of standard development due to inadequate knowledge on some basic marketing criteria, such as:

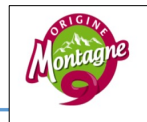
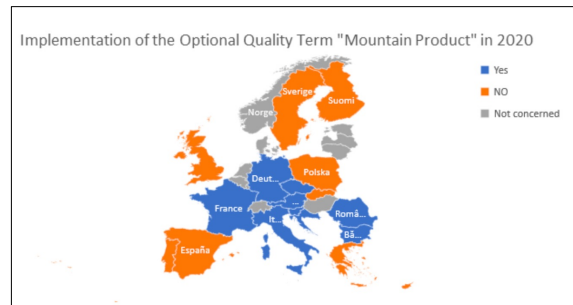
- the **critical mass of consumers**,
- the **critical mass of product**,
- **targeting**,
- brand **advertising investments**,
- ...

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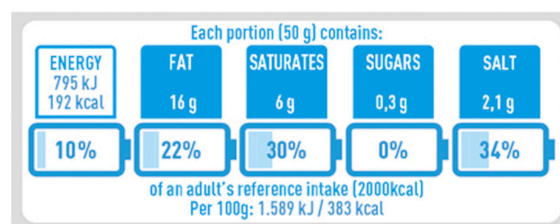
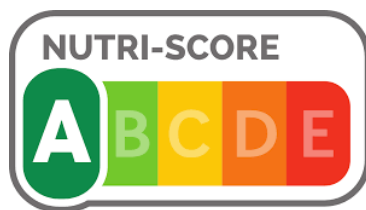
## An EU not satisfactory initiative:

the quality term "mountain product" protected in 2012 with the (EU) Reg. 1151/2012.



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## Nutri-score and Nutrifarm battery food labelling schemes



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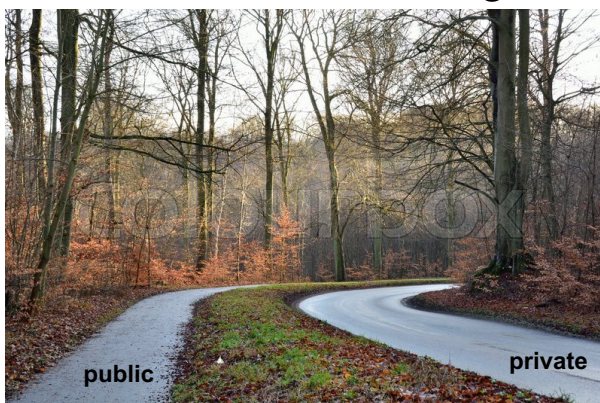
Public operators should support the development of standards and labels:

- based on **proper contents**,
- **rigorously controlled** by independent authorities,
- **providing correct information** on brand contents
- **avoiding to inflate the market** with new brands of minor potential of market recognition.



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Provide clear and credible messages through standards and branding coordination



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# Thank you!

