



**Certificazione ed accreditamento internazionale:
quale futuro per il commercio dei prodotti biologici**

**International certification and accreditation:
the future of organic products trade**

**Il mercato e gli standard
nell'area mediterranea**

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Bologna, 25 march 2010

In collaborazione con

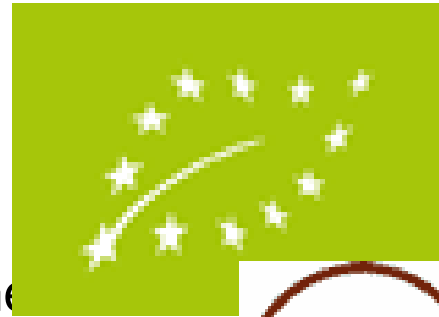
FEDERBIO
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Organic Standard in the World

- **International Standard** in Organic Agriculture
 - FAO – Codex Alimentarius CAC32
- **Regional Standard**
 - European Union
- **National standard**
 - National Organic Programme USA
 - Japan Agricultural Scheme
 - Canadian Standard
 - Korean Standard
 - China Standard





Organic Standard in the World

We have a dream!!!

One world,
one standard!



MINISTERO DELLE POLITICHE AGRICOLE
ALIMENTARI E FORESTALI





One world, one standard!

Different and/or not harmonised=equivalent standards mean:

- ❖ Technical barriers to trade; they hinder free trading of organic produces among countries
- ❖ Higher price for consumers because of higher cost for certification and accreditation services
Training, translations, inspection audits, fees, travel cost, accomodations, etc.
- ❖ Less safety for everybody



One world, one standard!

Without a standard harmonization process, organic products cannot be sold in different countries; it is necessary re-certify them again, therefore

For Certification Bodies

- ❖ To fill other documents (i.e., application form estimate, internal regulation, contract....)
- ❖ To carry out further inspection audits (using different check-list or audit report)

For Companies

- ❖ Different labeling rules for products
- ❖ Separation and isolation of organic products from other organic products
- ❖ To double suppliers and/or processing lines and/or warehouses, silos, etc...



One world, one standard!

To create a standard for organic agriculture is a long process

- ❖ Organize a meeting for all stakeholders to agree about the production rules
- ❖ To establish the Control System based on:
 - Public Authorities
 - Public Authorities and private Inspection Bodies
 - Private Inspection Bodies
- ❖ To establish a national accreditation system, public or private



One world, one standard!

To establish organic production rules, we have to take into account potential constraints:

- ❖ Climate (seasons, rains, wind, hot, cold...)
- ❖ Soil (clay, sand, lime, desert, rocks...)
- ❖ Mechanization (tractors and machinery, hand made operations, specialised staff...)
- ❖ Availability of resources (water, land, workers, investment capitals, structures...)
- ❖ Social and economic features (land use, land property, people rights, people habits, religion traditions...)



One world, one standard!

questions

- Is the European Standard directly applicable in Arab Countries without modifications?

If No

2. Which are those production rules that cannot be applied in Arab Countries? And why?

Or, viceversa

3. Which production rules are lacking in Arab Countries to fully fulfil with principles and aims of organic agriculture?



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Some examples

EU Reg. 889/2008 - Article 20 - Feed meeting animals' nutritional requirements

Rearing systems for herbivores are to be based on maximum use of grazing pasturage according to the availability of pastures in the different periods of the year.

COSTRAINTS

- Desert area, sunny day, high temperature, absence of grass, drought, water scarcity



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Some examples

*EU Reg. 834/2007 - Article 12 - **Plant production rules***

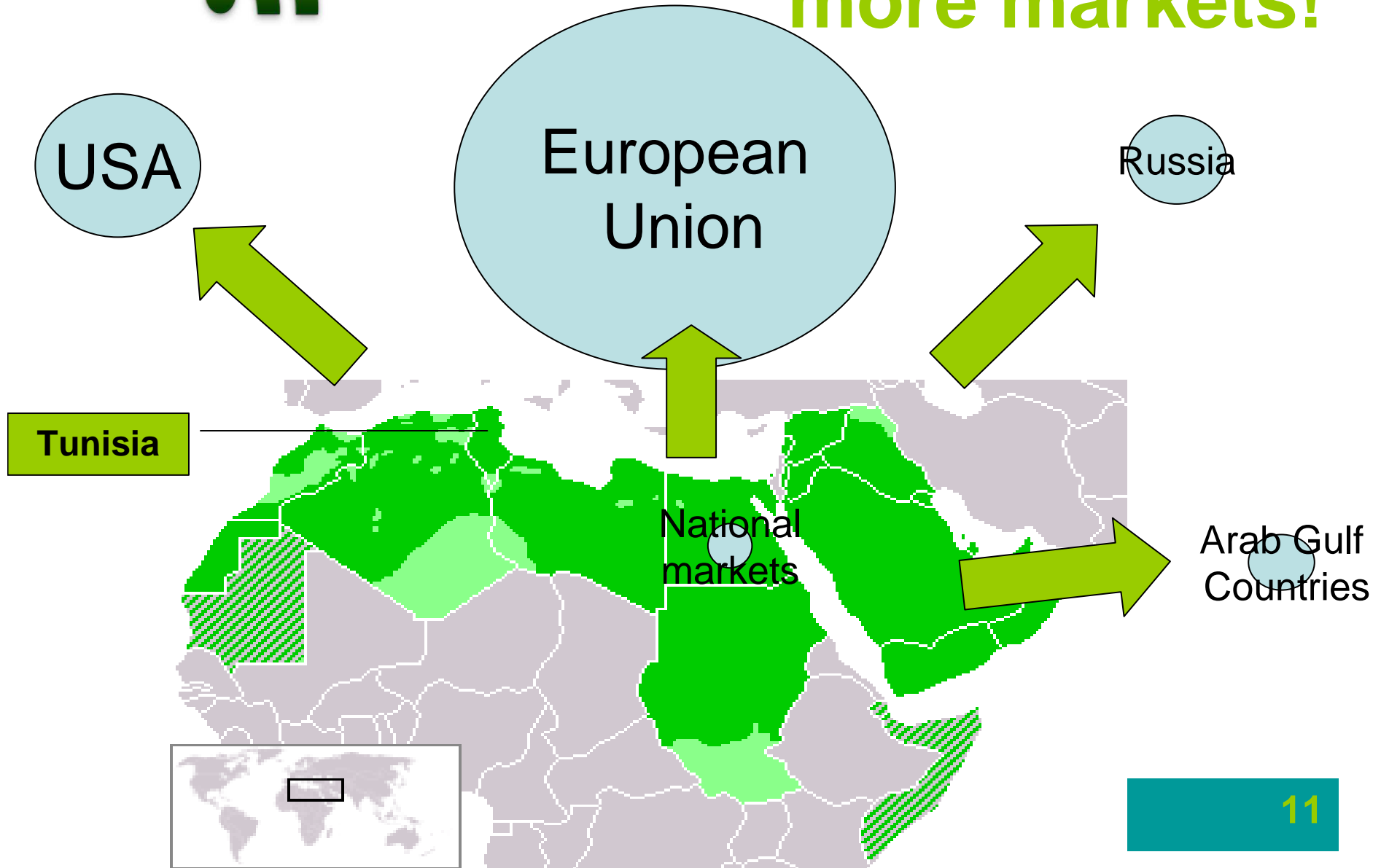
the fertility and biological activity of the soil shall be maintained and increased by multiannual crop rotation including legumes and other green manure crops, and by the application of livestock manure or organic material, both preferably composted, from organic production;

COSTRAINTS

- Absence of water, high temperature, short vegetative cycle, absence of suitable machinery to till soil, competition on water utilization, high mineralization rate for Nitrogen



One world, one standard **more markets!**





One world, one standard!

A common standard for Arab Countries?

I say YES; my opinion is.....

- A bigger market makes easier entrance of big investments capital coming from foreign countries
- One market means a bigger number of final consumers
- One market means to make easier negotiating a mutual agreement with other international markets (EU or USA)