



# TRACEABILITY, CERTIFICATION AND CONTROL

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Legal framework	Accreditation	Certification body
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- Legal framework
- Accreditation
- Certification body

# LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR CERTIFICATION IN SWITZERLAND

- Federal law for agriculture ([www.admin.ch](http://www.admin.ch))
  - Lagr 03/10/51, article 18 alinéas a, b, c
- By-law that impose certification:
  - By-law AOP-IGP (RS 910.12, section IV)
- By-law about GI controls (RS 910.124)
  - It fully complies with the European requirements
- European norms
  - Norm SN EN 45 011 (Certification body),
  - Norm ISO 17020 (accreditation of controls).

# LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR CERTIFICATION IN SWITZERLAND

- Specification of swiss system:
  - Designation in the code of practices of the certification body
  - Definition of a control handbook which specifies how each requirement of the elaborate has to be checked
  - Among the different inspections, a specific attention is given to regular sensory tests of the product. Chemical analyses are also done. This final product test is mandatory for every GI.

# LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR CERTIFICATION IN EUROPEAN UNION

- The European regulation 510/06 defines new requirements for control, certification and accreditation
  - Obligation to have an **independent third party** with control tasks and operating as a certification body
  - The product certification bodies shall comply with and be accredited **in accordance with EN 45'011** or **ISO/IEC Guide 65** (General requirements for bodies operating product certification systems)
  - The **costs of the certification** shall be borne by the **operators** subject to those controls

## ACCREDITATION MECHANISMS

- **National Accreditation Board** accredited in accordance with ISO 17'011 by the European Accreditation Board ([www.european-accreditation.org](http://www.european-accreditation.org))
- Accreditation deals with two aspects:
  - The **management**, directly controlled by the Accreditation Board.
  - The **technical aspects**, for which skilled experts are sued for.

# ACCREDITATION AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

International level

IAF – International accreditation forum – [www.iaf.nu](http://www.iaf.nu)

Regional level

EA – European co-operation for accreditation - [www.european-accreditation.org](http://www.european-accreditation.org)

IAAC – Interamerican accreditation cooperation - [www.iaac.org.mx](http://www.iaac.org.mx)

National level

SAS – Swiss Accreditation Service - [www.seco.admin.ch/sas/](http://www.seco.admin.ch/sas/)

COFRAC – Comité français d'accréditation- [www.cofrac.fr](http://www.cofrac.fr)

Instituto Nacional de Defensa de la Competencia y de Protección de la Propiedad Intelectual, Servicio Nacional de Acreditación (INDECOPI - SNA) [www.indecopi.gob.pe](http://www.indecopi.gob.pe)

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## THE ROLE OF THE ACCREDITATION BOARD

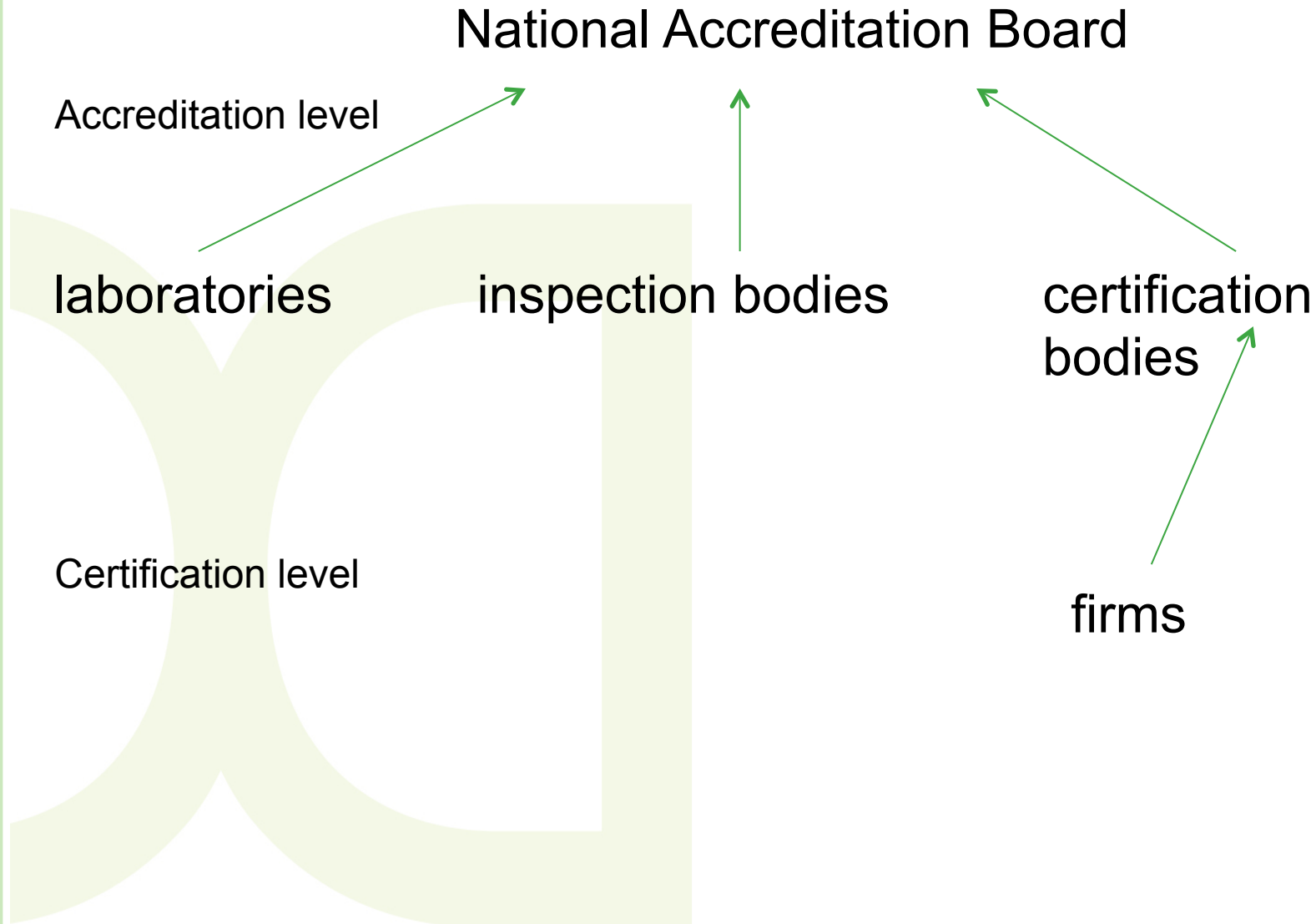
- An Accreditation Board **examines** and **accredits** conformity **assessment bodies** according to international standards.
- The Accreditation Board represents the **national interests** in international organizations, which are concerned with the accreditation and the conformity assessment.
- The Accreditation Board is an important device to create a **transparent and qualified** infrastructure for conformity assessment bodies in all branches. By the existent international structures, it establishes the background for the **international acceptance** of reports and certificates.



## DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ACCREDITATION AND CERTIFICATION

- **Accreditation** Third party attestation related to a conformity assessment body
- **Certification** Procedure through which a third party gives a written undertaking that a product, process or service complies with specified requirements
  - **Certification of management systems** the certification body certifies an enterprise for its system of management like ISO 9'000, 14'000 and 22'000
  - **Certification of products** the certification body certifies a or some products of an enterprise like GI, GLOBALGAP, Max Havelaar, Organic

# RELATION BETWEEN ACCREDITATION AND ENTERPRISES



## INTEREST OF CERTIFICATION

An encouragement to **quality**

- implementation of **quality systems** in enterprises

An **uniform** and **equitable treatment** for **each** producer

An **enhancement** of quality in the market

- quality certified by an accredited body

**Guarantees** for the consumer

- the product corresponds to the code of practice

## A CERTIFICATION BODY ACCREDITED FOR GI

- The certification must be accredited under the **EN 45'011**. It defines minimum standards for the product certification.
- - The certification body must be accredited for the certification and control of this **specific product** in the frame of EN 45'011 with the approval of the national accreditation body (Request for Accreditation Field Extension)
  - For a **similar product**, control procedures can be very **different** from one certification body to another

# WHAT IS THE NORM EN 45'011 ?

- General references to others norms or guide (like ISO guide 65)
- Certification body
  - General provisions
  - Organization
  - Operation
  - Subcontracting
  - Quality system
  - Conditions and procedures for granting, maintaining, extending, suspending and withdrawing certification
  - Internal audits and management reviews
  - Documentation
  - Confidentiality

# WHAT IS THE NORM EN 45'011 ?

- Certification body personnel
- Changes in the certification requirements
- Appeals, complains and disputes
- Application for certification
- Preparation for evaluation
- Evaluation
- Evaluation report
- Decision on certification
- Surveillance
- Use of licences, certificates and marks of conformity
- Complaints to suppliers

## WHAT DOES “CERTIFY” MEAN WHEN DEALING WITH GI PRODUCTS ?

- First, looking at the quality system in order to deliver the **initial** approval
  - Evaluation of the **conditions of production** in every firm willing to use the certified denomination
  - Evaluation of the **quality system** in every firm (respect of hygiene measures, HACCP concept and traceability system)
- Then, **regularly checking** the accordance of the product and processes with the code of practices
  - Checking on the basis of the control handbook with different possible points of non conformity

# THE CERTIFICATION OF A PRODUCT IS BASED ON THE CONTROL OF THREE MAIN COMPONENTS

- the processes,
- the traceability,
- the final product.



# TRACEABILITY CONTROL

- The certification body is responsible for the distribution and **use of traceability marks**. Generally, the producers consortia manages these aspects.
- Traceability marks are useful tools to **follow** the product at the **different steps** of its elaboration.
- The producers consortia distributes the traceability marks to **every enterprise** respecting the code of practices (even outside the consortia).

## FINAL TEST OF THE PRODUCT

- For the **final product test**, sampling tests and chemical analysis are organized by the producers consortia. It is also in charge of the product commission who performs those tastings, following a specific sampling regulation.



# CONTROL FREQUENCIES ARE THE SAME FOR EVERY GI

- Launching of the certification process: **Initial Approval**
  - Control of the structural conditions of production for **each firm** or unity of production
- Every **two years**:
  - Control of the structural and traceability conditions in the transformation and elaboration enterprises
  - When the primary production (i.e. milk) is separated from the transformation (i.e. cheese making) and /or the elaboration (i.e. cheese aging), a control has to be made in the farms with a selection of samples
- **At least, once a year**:
  - A final product test (organoleptic examination + chemical analysis) in the firms which are directly commercializing the 19 final product.

## WHAT COMPOSED THE CONTROL HANDBOOK ?

- First part : controls and certification, who do what, when and how ?
- Second part : **rules of sanctions**, what happen when there are non conformity
  - define different non conformity : structural, technical and documentary, accumulated non conformities
- Third part : required documents and their distribution included checklists based on code of practice

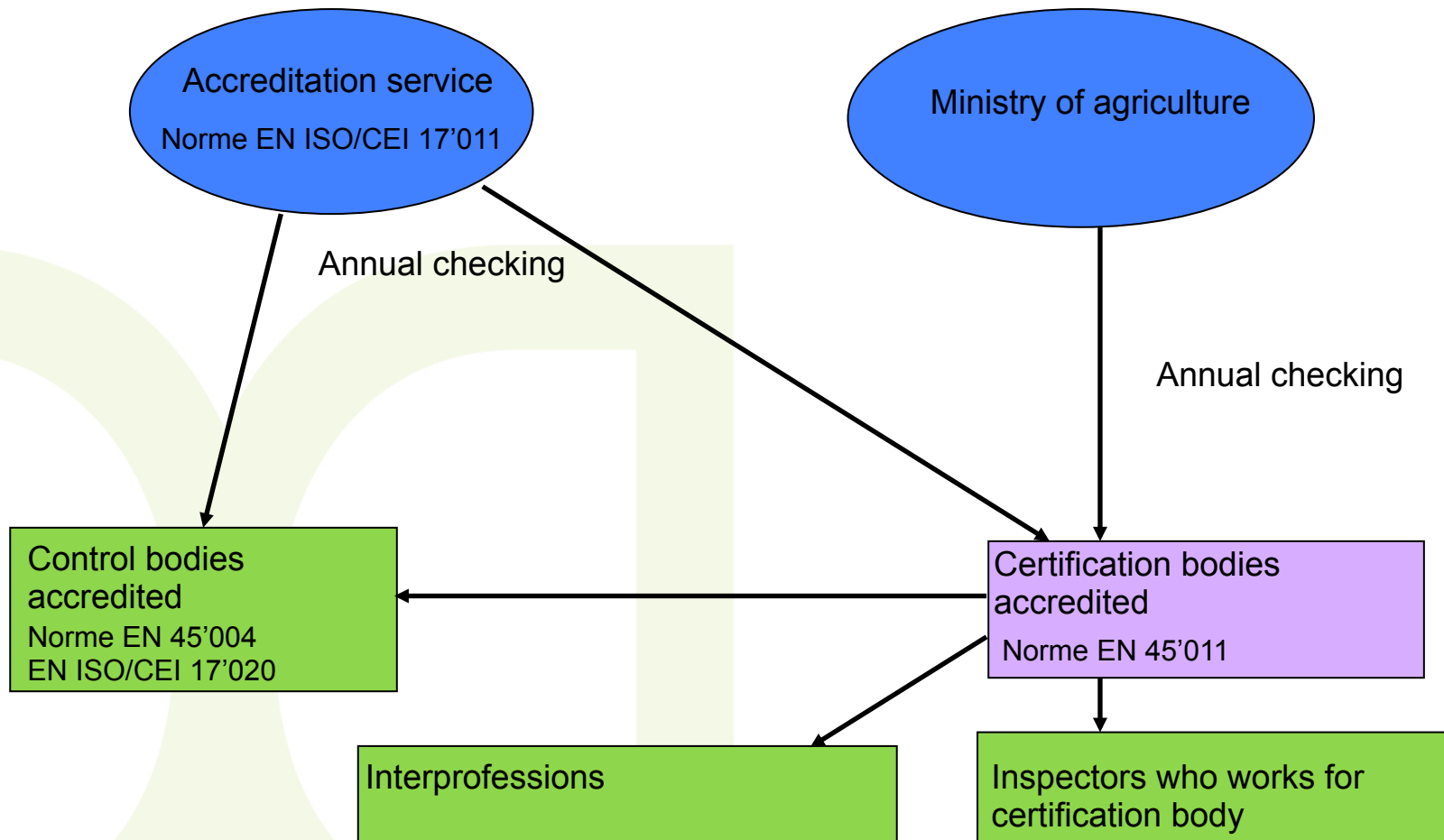
## WHAT SHOULD BE A CERTIFICATION BODY LIKE ?

- An already existing control or certification (for other norms) **private body** (example: SGS)
- **A system fully public**, as it was the case in France
- **Joining the public and private** options in a specific certification body as it is the case in Switzerland - The Swiss OIC ([www.oic-izs.ch](http://www.oic-izs.ch)): a mixed certification pattern
  - Certification is done on a private basis with contractual rules but GI is a public domain
  - Possibility to develop a private certification with a strong involvement of the State authorities

# CERTIFICATION COSTS AND CONTROL COORDINATION

- Certification costs can be reduced through an efficient coordination.
- Several means have to be considered:
  - Collective certification process reduces the certification and administrative costs
  - A control harmonization has to be found through a mutual recognition of the several standards in force  
Example: Public authorities in charge of the hygiene controls may accept to complete their control with other standards control insofar as they are base on a public regulation (as it is the case for GI)
  - A combination of several inspections into a single one on the same farm

# ORGANISATION OF CONTROLS AND CERTIFICATION



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Merci pour votre attention  
Thank you for your attention  
Gracias por su atención

Pour toutes informations complémentaires  
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