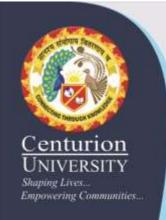
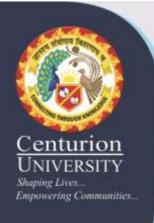


Lecture -12

HEIA, LEIA and LEISA and its techniques for sustainability

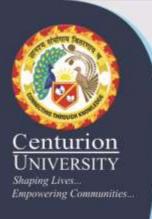


Organic certification is a certification process for producers of organic food and other organic agricultural products. In general, any business directly involved in food production can be certified, including seed suppliers, farmers, food processors, retailers restaurants. Requirements vary from country to country, and generally involve a set of production standards for growing, storage, processing, packaging and shipping.



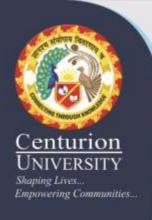
Purpose of certification

- Organic certification addresses a growing worldwide demand for organic food.
- It is intended to assure quality and prevent fraud. For organic producers, certification identifies suppliers of products approved for use in certified operations.
- For consumers, "certified organic" serves as a product assurance, similar to "low fat", "100% whole wheat", or "no artificial preservatives". Certification is essentially aimed at regulating and facilitating the sale of organic products to consumers. Individual certification bodies have their own service marks, which can act as branding to consumers.



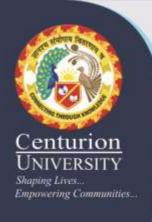
Third party certification process

- To certify a farm, the farmer is typically required to engage in a number of new activities, in addition to normal farming operations:
- Study the organic standards, which cover in specific detail what is and is not allowed for every aspect of farming, including storage, transport and sale.
- Compilance
- Documentation
- Planning
- Inspection
- Fee
- Record keeping



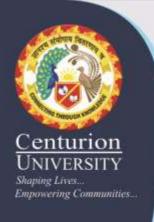
Participatory certification

• "Participatory Guarantee Systems are locally focused quality assurance systems. They certify producers based on active participation of stakeholders and are built on a foundation of trust, social networks and knowledge exchange" (IFOAM definition, 2008).



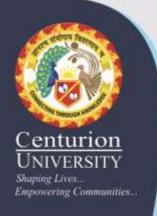
Organic logo

• A trademark – "India Organic" will be granted on the basis of compliance with the National standards for Organic Production (NSOP). Communicating the genuineness as well as the origin of the product, this trademark is owned by the Government of India. Only such exporters, manufacturers and processors whose products are duly certified by the accredited inspection and certification agencies, will be granted the license to use of the logo which would be governed by a set of regulations.

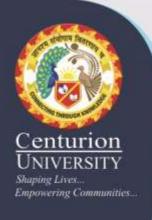


Concept of organic logo

- Symbolizing the rhythm of cosmic and earth forces represented by the blue and brown waves of force and energy, 'India Organic' logo celebrates the essence of nature. The colours used have a special significance in the logo concept.
- The cosmic force in blue symbolizes universal purity.
- Richness of soil, nourished with natural ingredients in organic farming, is symbolized by the earth forces in golden brown.

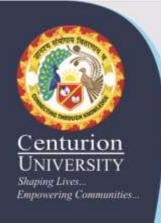


- The plant in green uses the colour of nature and natural products untouched by chemicals.
- The blue background is symbolic of earth's environment that is congenial for life to thrive in and is also free of pollution and harmful chemicals.

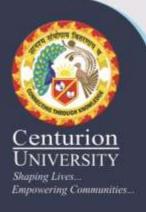


Accreditation

Accreditation is a process in which certification of competency, authority, or credibility is presented. One example of accreditation is the accreditation of testing laboratories and certification specialists that are permitted to issue official certificates of compliance with established standards, such as physical, chemical, forensic, quality, and security standards.



- In the year 2000, Ministry of Commerce, Government of India has launched the NPOP. The following accreditation agencies are designated vide TRADE NOTICE (NO ORG/004/2001) date June13, 2001:
- 1. Agricultural and Processed Food Product Export Development Authority (APEDA)
- 2. Coffee Board
- 3. Spice Board
- 4. Tea Board



THANK YOU