

DIRECTORY OF MARKS AND LABELS RELATED TO FOOD SAFETY, ENVIRONMENTAL INTEGRITY AND SOCIAL EQUITY



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This bulletin consists of a directory of marks and labels related to food safety and geographical indications, environmental integrity and social equity. This list of marks and labels is an illustrative one and it is far from exhaustive.

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FOOD SAFETY AND GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

FOOD SAFETY

Assured Food Standards (AFS) – Red Tractor Mark

<http://www.redtractor.org.uk>



Assured Food Standards (AFS) is the independent organisation set up in the United Kingdom to manage the Red Tractor mark. The logo can only be used on packing by businesses licensed by Assured Food Standards. It is committed to working with the entire supply chain to harmonise and strengthen Red Tractor standards under a single mark. The Red Tractor logo is a food assurance mark. In order to be eligible for a licence, the packer has to meet a set of criteria including food safety and hygiene, traceability, production methods, and all the ingredients have to come from assured farms using one of the eligible farm schemes. These standards will primarily deal with the safety of the food. In livestock production, standards will also deal with the welfare of the animals and farm standards will also address the environmental impact of production. Producers and processors must be inspected by independent certification bodies to ensure that the standards are met. The Red Tractor logo can be used on assured beef, pork, lamb, chicken, turkey, dairy, cereals and oilseeds, vegetables, salad and fruit.

Label Rouge

<http://www.poultrylabelrouge.com>



Label Rouge products guarantee that the poultry and eggs purchased are superior to standard products: they are produced using traditional, free-range farming methods that ensure the poultry's welfare and protect the environment. The label carries an individual identification number, which is key for tracking Label Rouge traditional poultry, providing a means of tracing the bird's background history from the moment it hatches to the point of sale. Label Rouge traditional poultry is available from French poultry slaughterhouses that are directly in contact with the production sector.

Norme Française Agroalimentaire (NF)

<http://www.marque-nf.com>



It is a well-recognised product certification mark in France, issued by AFNOR (Association Française de Normalisation). It is also well known in Europe. It provides proof that an agri-food product meets the market's needs and complies with the safety, fitness for purpose and quality characteristics defined in the corresponding certification reference system. This reference system comprises:

- French, European or international standards produced in collaboration with manufacturers, users, distributors, consumer associations, laboratories and public authorities;
- Additional specifications relating to the product and the company's quality organisation described in a certification reference system specific to each product or product category.

The NF Agroalimentaire Mark is currently given to superior quality cooked ham.

Agrarmarkt Austria Marketing GesmbH (AMA)

<http://www.ama-marketing.at>



Organically grown products



High quality



Traceability of beef

AMA is legally obligated to promote agricultural marketing. These activities are carried out by Agrarmarkt Austria Marketing GesmbH, a subsidiary of AMA. The objective is to draw the public's attention to the quality, freshness and country of origin of food products. This in itself aids in promoting the sales of agricultural products. Agrarmarkt Austria Marketing GesmbH is in charge of several different quality assurance programmes involved in awarding various seals indicating the product's quality, traceability and organic production.

Maine Quality Trademark (MQT)

<http://www.maine.gov/agriculture/qar/qtrademark.html>



This programme provides a voluntary product registration program, which allows Maine's agricultural industries to affix a Quality Trademark (logo) to their products that certifies that the products have been produced within the state of Maine, USA, and have undergone a quality inspection. Products currently licensed to use the trademark include: blueberries, canned beans, dairy products, dry beans, table stock potatoes, seed potatoes and spring water. Each specific product included in the MQT program has been submitted for review to the Maine Department of Agriculture, which has guidelines for determining the standards that must be followed. MQT labelled milk must also be derived from cows that were raised without the use of recombinant bovine growth hormone (rbGH) (also known as recombinant bovine somatotropin (rBST)).

Deutsches Güteband Wein

<http://www.wein.de/126.0.html>



The DLG quality label German Ribbon of Quality for Wine (Deutsches Güteband Wein) sets quality standards for wine that are more demanding than the statutory requirements. In addition to high sensory demands made of the wine, the label also covers requirements regarding wine growing and further processing of the wine. Wine growing must be pursued in the most environmentally sound manner, for instance with restricted use of pesticides, herbicides, or fertilisers. The idea behind this is to preserve the vineyard habitat in the long-term. Test officers of the German Agricultural Society (Deutsche Landwirtschafts-Gesellschaft, DLG) monitor the wine at all stages of the process chain, from cultivation, through processing, right up to sales. The publication of the test criteria and the award procedure make the background to the label transparent. The German Ribbon of Quality for Wine offers consumers good orientation in selecting high quality wines that are cultivated in environmentally sound conditions.

Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI)

<http://www.ciesnet.com>

<http://www.ciesnet.com/2-wwedo/2.2-programmes/2.2.foodsafety.gfsi.asp>



The GFSI is co-ordinated by the International Committee of Food Retail Chains (CIES). The GFSI mission is the continuous improvement in food safety management systems to ensure confidence in the delivery of safe food to consumers. The GFSI does the following work:

- Benchmarks existing retailer driven food safety management systems against the GFSI Guidance Document;
- Communicates to stakeholders about system equivalence;
- Provides a forum for debate with international standards organisations and interested parties;
- Helps and encourages retailers and other stakeholders to share knowledge and strategy for food safety through different projects.

The benchmarking work undertaken by the standard owners and other key stakeholders on four food safety schemes (BRC, IFS, Dutch HACCP and SQF) has now reached a point of convergence. The GFSI vision of 'once certified, accepted everywhere' has now become a reality. Carrefour, Tesco, Metro, Migros, Ahold, Wal-Mart and Delhaize have agreed to reduce duplication in the supply chain through the common acceptance of any of the four GFSI benchmarked schemes.

GLOBALGAP

<http://www.globalgap.org>



The GLOBALGAP standard comes from EUREPGAP, a standard that was developed by representatives from major European food retailers. GLOBALGAP is a private sector body that sets voluntary standards for the certification of agricultural products, including fresh produce, livestock and fresh-cut flowers, around the globe. This standard is now primarily designed to reassure consumers about how food is produced on the farm by minimising detrimental environmental impacts of farming operations, reducing the use of chemical inputs and ensuring a responsible approach to worker health and safety as well as animal welfare. It has established itself as a key reference for Good Agricultural Practices in the global market-place, by translating consumer requirements into agricultural production in a rapidly growing list of countries.

Safe Quality Food (SQF)

http://www.sqfi.com/sqf_program.htm

The SQF Program is a fully integrated food safety and quality management protocol designed specifically for the food sector. It has been the culmination of 10 years development and is designed specifically for the food industry with application at all links in the food supply chain. SQF Certification provides an independent and external validation that a product, process or service complies with international, regulatory and other specified standard(s) and enables a food supplier to give assurances that food has been produced, prepared and handled according to the highest possible standards. The SQF Codes offers the food sector a way to manage food safety and quality simultaneously, as they integrate the internationally recognised HACCP system into a quality management system based on ISO 9000.

The SQF 1000 Code is designed specifically for primary producers. In addition to GAPs a producer develops and maintains Food Safety and Food Quality Plans to control those aspects of their operations that are critical to maintaining food safety and quality.



The SQF 2000 Code has wide appeal across the food manufacturing and distribution sectors. In addition to GMPs a supplier develops and maintains Food Safety and Food Quality Plans to control those aspects of their operations that are critical to maintaining food safety and quality.



The SQF Program is owned by the Food Marketing Institute (FMI) and recognized by the Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI).

Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP)

<http://www.codexalimentarius.net>



Certification by SGS
<http://www.foodsafety.sgs.com>



Certification by IDFA
<http://www.idfahaccp.org>

Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) is a management system in which food safety is addressed through the analysis and control of biological, chemical, and physical hazards from raw material production, procurement and handling, to manufacturing, distribution and consumption of the finished product. HACCP involves seven principles: analysis of hazards, identification of critical control points, establishment of preventive measures, establishment of procedures to monitor the critical control points, establishment of corrective actions, establishment of procedures to verify that the system is working properly, establishment of effective recordkeeping to document the HACCP system.

Organizations that successfully complete the assessment earn both a highly regarded HACCP certificate and registration, communicating to consumers, retailers, governmental authorities and other interested parties that they can have justified confidence in the way that organization controls food safety and food hygiene.

Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP)

<http://www.gmp1st.com/gmp.htm>



Certification by SGS
<http://www.sgs.com>



Certification by NNFA
<http://www.nnfa-northwest.com>

GMPs are minimum common sense sanitary and processing requirements applicable to all food processing establishments. It addresses hygiene in all aspects of the manufacturing process, including premises and equipment, primary production, packaging, warehousing, distribution, pest control and waste management, as well as routine personal hygiene of personnel. Many food industry companies have implemented the GMP certification scheme for food processing as the foundation upon which they have developed and implemented other food safety and quality management systems, such as HACCP or ISO 9000.

ISO 22000

<http://www.iso.org>



Certification by Bureau Veritas
www.bureauveritas.com



Certification by SGS
<http://www.sgs.com>

ISO 22000:2005, *Food safety management system - Requirements for any organization in the food chain* is the latest step in the evolution of food safety systems beyond HACCP. It specifies requirements for a food safety management system where an organization in the food chain needs to demonstrate its ability to control food safety hazards in order to ensure that food is safe at the time of human consumption. It can be applied to all types of organizations within the food chain, from feed producers, primary producers, food manufacturers, transport and storage operators and subcontractors to retail and food service outlets, together with inter-related organizations such as producers of equipment, packaging material, cleaning agents, additives and ingredients.

European systems for developing and protecting foodstuffs

http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/foodqual/quali1_en.htm

In 1992, the European Union created systems known as PDO (Protected Designation of Origin), PGI (Protected Geographical Indication) and TSG (Traditional Speciality Guaranteed) to promote and protect food products. These European systems for developing and protecting foodstuffs are made to:

- Encourage diverse agricultural production ;
- Protect product names from misuse and imitation;
- Help consumers by giving them information concerning the specific character of the products.



A PDO (Protected Designation of Origin) covers the term used to describe foodstuffs that are produced, processed and prepared in a given geographical area using recognised know-how.



In the case of the PGI (Protected Geographical Indication) the geographical link must occur in at least one of the stages of production, processing or preparation. Furthermore, the product can benefit from a good reputation.



A TSG (Traditional Speciality Guaranteed) does not refer to the origin but highlights traditional character, either in the composition or means of production.

Appellation d'origine contrôlée (AOC)

http://agriculture.gouv.fr/spip/ressources.themes.alimentationconsommation.qualitesesproduits.signedequaliteetdorigine.aoc_r172.html



"Controlled term of origin" is the French certification granted to certain French geographical indications under the auspices of the government bureau *Institut National des Appellations d'Origine* (INAO). AOC indicates a product originally from a region or a place, whose characteristics are essentially due to this locality. It results from a combination of a production and of a "terroir" expressed by producers' know-how. This protection was originally to protect the origin of wine, it has been extended to all food products, and then to forestry products as well as sea products. The Protected Designation of Origin (PDO), is the European equivalent of the AOC. If the European Commission refuses the PDO to a product, this product will also lose the AOC.

Kosher<http://www.kosher.com>**Kosher***Certification by OU*<http://www.oukosher.org>*Certification by POMS ventures corporation*http://www.poms.ph/kosher_cert.htm

The word “Kosher” means proper or acceptable, and it has informally entered the English language with that meaning. But Kosher laws have their origin in the Bible, and are detailed in the Talmud and the other codes of Jewish traditions. They have been applied through the centuries to ever-changing situations, and these rulings, both ancient and modern, govern Kosher certification done by different certifiers. A Kosher logo indicates that a product may be consumed by all those who observe kosher dietary laws, as well as by many others who have special dietary requirements. It guarantees that food ingredients have been selected and prepared following strict religious rules. The rules mainly affect meat, milk and bread.

Certified Vegan<http://www.vegan.org>

The Certified Vegan logo is a registered trademark in the United States signifying that products are vegan, defined here as containing no animal ingredients or by-products, using no animal ingredients or by-products in the manufacturing process, and not tested on animals by any company or independent contractor. The Vegan logo shows that food or drink is suitable for vegetarians. The Vegan Awareness Foundation, also known as Vegan Action, a nonprofit organization promoting veganism, administers the logo. The program relies on written statements by companies and suppliers that the product is vegan. Companies using the logo renew their agreement annually, and must notify Vegan Action if any of the ingredients in the product change (if so the product must be certified again.)

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

British Retail Consortium Global standards - Food

<http://www.brc.org.uk/standards/default.asp>



The BRC standard is designed to meet the requirements of the European Union General Product Safety Directive and the UK Food Safety Act. It focuses on food, consumer products, packaging, non-genetically modified products, storage and distribution. The Food Standard covers such critical topics as: HACCP system, Quality management, Factory environment standard and product and process control.

Filière qualité Carrefour

www.carrefour.fr/etmoi/developpement_durable/avec_fournisseurs/638-article-engagements-qualite.htm

<http://www.carrefour.com/docroot/groupe/C4com/Commerce%20responsable/Publications/dd2006en.pdf>



Carrefour quality commitment consists in respecting food quality, prices, and protection of the environment.

TESCO - Guideline Daily Amount (GDA)

<http://www.tesco.com>



TESCO uses GDA signpost labelling in UK. They provide healthy products and nutrition information. GDAs were developed by the Institute of Grocery Distribution (IGD), based on government guidance to help provide consumers with a benchmark for what a healthy diet should be. GDAs are a guide to the total amount of calories, sugar, fat, and saturated fat and salt a typical adult should be eating in a day. They also make sure that we give the nutritional information for a common sense portion size. Tesco GDA signposts are on 300 pan-European products in TESCO stores in

Central Europe, Asia and the European Food Manufacturers Association (the CIAA) has recommended that its members adopt GDA signpost labelling across the EU.

AFA

<http://www.wholefoodsmarket.com>



Whole Foods Market's own Private Label brands comprise the Authentic Food Artisan ("AFA") program. This American program recognizes distinctive products made using traditional methods. Potential items for the AFA program are reviewed on a quarterly basis, specifically chosen for their superior taste and commitment to artisanal, small-scale production methods. The line includes olive oils, cheese, wine, pasta, vinegar, rice and honey, among other items.

Quality checked for Sainsbury's

http://www.sainsburys.co.uk/food/foodandfeatures/safety_quality/articles/quality_checked.htm



In England, Sainsbury's committed itself to put in place a quality management system from when the product is manufactured until the consumption in order to make customers completely confident in the food they buy at Sainsbury's. It has over 10 000 own label food products that meet the highest safety and quality standards.

Safe Harbor

<http://www.safeharborfoods.com>



The Safe Harbor seal is an assurance that all large fish and fish known to contain higher levels of mercury are individually tested and certified not to exceed the maximum mercury concentration level for that species as identified in the published testing standards. Safe Harbor also certifies that all other fish and seafood bearing this seal that are not individually tested for mercury content are batch tested.

Seafood Safe
www.seafoodsafecom



Seafood Safe was started in 2002 by Henry Lovejoy, the founder of EcoFish, a company that distributes seafood from environmentally sustainable fisheries. The program was officially launched in February 2005, with EcoFish as the first company to use the program. In the future other companies may use the program. Seafood Safe is a testing program for mercury and PCBs in seafood. The Seafood Safe program informs consumers of how many meals they can consume per month without exposing themselves to dangerous levels of these contaminants. Seafood Safe utilizes the EPA's Guidance for Assessing Chemical Contaminant Data for Use in Fish Advisories, which contains the EPA's Risk-Based Consumption Tables.

ENVIRONMENTAL INTEGRITY

CARBON EMISSIONS

The Carbon Trust

<http://www.carbon-label.co.uk>



The Carbon Reduction Label communicates the lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions from goods and services. For products to carry the Carbon Trust carbon reduction label, companies will need to have completed a rigorous analysis of their product or service supply chain following the PAS 2050 standard that is currently being developed by the Carbon Trust in partnership with the UK government Department for Food, Farming and Rural Affairs (Defra) and the British Standards Institution (BSI). The final version of the PAS 2050 will be published in late 2008. A Carbon Reduction Label shows the amount of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases emitted as part of a product's manufacture, distribution, use and disposal otherwise known as its carbon footprint. Those companies who label their products and services are committed to reducing their carbon footprints from the figure shown within two years. Companies displaying the label sign up to a 'reduce it or lose it' clause whereby if they fail to reduce the carbon footprint of the product over a two year period they will have the label withdrawn by the Carbon Trust.

Carbon Trust Standard

<http://www.carbontruststandard.com>



The Carbon Trust Standard from the United Kingdom certifies that an organisation has genuinely reduced its carbon footprint and is committed to making further reductions year on year. The Carbon Trust Standard makes it possible for an organisation to demonstrate its commitment to and achievement of carbon emissions reduction. The Standard focuses on the direct action the organisation is taking.

Certified CarbonFree
<http://www.carbonfund.org>



Companies are increasingly interested in quantifying, reducing and offsetting the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the lifecycle of products that they manufacture or supply. Consumers require transparent information about the assumptions and boundaries that have been used to estimate the emissions associated with these products. Carbonfund.org is a non-profit organisation in the United States fighting against climate change by providing practical and affordable solutions and actions for individuals and business and through the carbon offset programs aimed at maximising carbon reductions and market transformation. Carbonfund.org works with over 200 companies and organisations on business, shipping, product and event offsetting. The CarbonFree product certification label is aimed at increasing awareness of product and companies that are eliminating their carbon footprint while hastening our market transformation goals. Carbonfund.org supports three types of carbon-offset projects:

- Renewable energy: supports clean energy development, such as wind, solar, geothermal, and biomass;
- Energy efficiency: reduces existing energy use, much of which comes from coal, oil, and natural gas;
- Reforestation: absorbs existing CO₂ emissions, which helps to reduce the excess greenhouse gases that humans have added to the atmosphere.

The projects Carbonfund.org supports meet the same high standards that thousands of companies, organizations, and governments rely on to ensure quality environmental protection.

Climatop
<http://www.climatop.ch>



The foundation “myclimate” and the eco centre Langenbruck have together formed the independent sponsorship “Climatop” with the aim of making the climate-sparing products easily recognizable for the customer. Those products that are far less harmful to the climate than comparable products will be market with a CO₂ label. Migros will be the first enterprise in Switzerland to sell the first two products with a CO₂ label in its stores. Further products from the Migros assortment will follow.

GreenhouseFriendly

<http://www.climatechange.gov.au/greenhousefriendly/about.html>



The Australian label Greenhouse Friendly™ aims to help meeting the challenge of climate change by:

- Providing businesses and consumers with the opportunity to sell and purchase greenhouse neutral products and services;
- Broadening the basis for investment in additional greenhouse gas abatement;
- Engaging consumers on climate change issues.

Through Greenhouse Friendly™, Australian businesses can market greenhouse neutral products or services, deliver greenhouse gas abatement and give Australian consumers greater purchasing choice.

Climate Cool

<http://climateneutralnetwork.org>



The Climate Cool brand is a United States trademark of the Climate Neutral Network that can be licensed only by Climate Cool™ certified companies for use in the marketing and promotion of their Climate Cool™ products, services, and enterprises. Products and enterprises backed by the Climate Cool™ brand have been certified by its Environmental Review Panel to reduce and offset the greenhouse gas emissions with which they are associated to achieve a net zero impact on the earth's climate.

Gold Standard

<http://www.cdmgoldstandard.org>



The non-profit Swiss Gold Standard Foundation offers a quality label to CDM/JI (Clean Development Mechanism/Joint Implementation) and voluntary offset projects. Renewable energy and energy efficiency projects with sustainable development benefits are eligible. The Gold Standard is endorsed by over 49 non-governmental organizations worldwide. Initiated by WWF (World Wildlife Fund), SSN (SouthSouthNorth) and Helio International, the Gold Standard for CDM projects was launched in 2003 after a wide-ranging stakeholder consultation among key actors of the carbon market as well as governments. A methodology for voluntary offset projects was launched in May 2006.

Green-e

<http://www.green-e.org>



Green-e is an independent certification and verification program in the United States for renewable energy and greenhouse gas emission reductions in the retail market. It has three certification programs. Green-e Climate is a voluntary certification program launched in 2007 that sets consumer-protection and environmental-integrity standards for greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions sold in the voluntary market. Green-e Marketplace is a program that allows companies to display the logo when they have purchased a qualifying amount of renewable energy and passed the verification standards. The Green-e logo means that an independent third party certified that the product meets strict consumer-protection and environmental standards. Businesses participating in Green-e Marketplace that purchase or generate a significant amount of certified renewable energy can also display the Green-logo in order to communicate their commitment to certified renewable energy.

Voluntary Carbon Standard (VCS)

<http://v-c-s.org>



The international VCS Program provides a new global standard and program for approval of credible voluntary offsets. It is developed by the Climate Group (<http://www.theclimategroup.org>), the International Emissions Trading Association (IETA) (<http://www.ieto.org>) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) (<http://www.wbcsd.org>). VCS offsets must be real (have happened), additional (beyond business-as-usual activities), measurable, permanent (not temporarily displace emissions), independently verified and unique (not used more than once to offset emissions).

PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

W W F

World Wildlife Fund (WWF)

<http://www.wwf.org>



WWF has grown up to be one of the largest environmental organizations in the world. Currently there are more than 1300 WWF conservation projects underway around the world. It is a global network, working in more than 90 countries. It addresses global threats to people and nature such as climate change, the peril to endangered species and habitats, and the unsustainable consumption of the world's natural resources. WWF does this by influencing how governments, businesses and people think; they learn and act by working with local communities to improve their livelihoods and the environment upon which we all depend.

Timber products

Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC)

<http://www.pefc.org/internet/html/index.htm>



The PEFC Council (**Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Scheme**) is a global and independent umbrella organisation for the assessment of and mutual recognition of national forest certification schemes developed in a multi-stakeholder process. These national schemes (Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, South America, Oceania), build upon the inter-governmental processes for the promotion of sustainable forest management, a series of on-going mechanisms supported by 149 governments in the world covering 85% of the world's forest area. PEFC logo provides an assurance that its certified wood and paper products have been independently audited as coming from sustainably managed forests.

SFI

<http://www.aboutsfi.org>



The Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI), a program of the American Forest and Paper Association, is a comprehensive system of principles, objectives and performance measures that integrates the long-term, sustained growing and harvesting of trees, with the protection of the environment in which they grow. The SFI Standard has been endorsed by the PEFC. Currently the program encompasses over 500 million acres worldwide. SFI is a large forestry-certification program in North America. The standard is a system of principles, objectives and performance measures that integrate the perpetual growing and harvesting of trees with other forest benefits, including the long-term protection of wildlife, plants, soil and water quality.

Australian Forest Certification Scheme (AFCS)

<http://www.forestrystandard.org.au>



Australian Forestry Standard Limited is a not-for-profit public company registered in July 2003. The company owns the standard development functions and manages the elements of the Australian Forest Certification Scheme. The certification scheme provides consumer with the assurance that the forest and wood products they are purchasing are from forest, which meet the Australian Forestry Standards (AFS) sustainable forestry. AFCS is a member of PEFC.

Rainforest Alliance

<http://www.rainforest-alliance.org>



The worldwide Rainforest Alliance certification is a comprehensive process that promotes and guarantees improvements in agriculture and forestry. The independent seal of approval ensures that goods and services were produced in compliance with strict guidelines protecting the environment, wildlife, workers and local communities.

Certification guarantees consumers that the products they are buying are the result of practices carried out according to a specific set of criteria balancing ecological, economic and social considerations. The standard addresses ten key areas with specific criteria and indicators for several commodities. The ten

areas include: social and environmental management system; ecosystem conservation; wildlife protection; conservation of water resources; fair conditions and good treatment for workers; occupational health and safety; good community relations; integrated crop management; soil conservation and management; and integrated waste management. Rainforest Alliance Certified eco-label is awarded to farms. The aim of the certification is to provide an effective method for ensuring that natural resources are managed for the long term. Certified commodities are sold globally. Bananas, citrus, cocoa, coffee, flowers and foliage, and pineapple are certified in Latin America. Coffee and cocoa are certified in Africa.

Canadian National Standard on Sustainable Forest Management

http://www.csa-international.org/product_areas/forest_products_marking/default.asp?language=english



The aim of the SFM (Sustainable Forest Management) is to promote sustainable forest management in Canadian forests to maintain and enhance the long-term health of forest ecosystems for current and future generations.

It is based on six criteria: biodiversity, maintenance and enhancement of forest ecosystems, conservation of soil and water resources, the contribution of forests to global ecological cycles, multiple benefits to society, and society's responsibility toward sustainable development.

Certfor

<http://www.certforchile.cl>



Fundación Chile and the Chilean Forest Institute INFOR, with their long experience and prestige in research, development and forest consultancy, started in the year 2000 an initiative that gave birth to CERTFOR. CERTFOR standards allow an accredited independent third party to verify that a forest is sustainably managed and that there is traceability from its origin to the final wood products derived from it.

ÖkoControl

<http://www.naturland.de>



This is a German Ecolabel for wood products.

Processed Chlorine Free

<http://www.chlorinefreeproducts.org>



This North American label is reserved for recycled content paper. This includes all recycled fibers used as feedstock that meets EPA (Environment Protection Authority) guidelines for recycled or post-consumer content. PCF papers have not been rebleached with chlorine containing compounds. The Processed Chlorine Free ecolabel indicates:

- No chlorine or chlorine compounds were used in the papermaking process;
- All virgin components need to be certified as total chlorine free and require a chain of custody for all fiber;
- How the mill determined post-consumer content;
- The mill has no current or pending violations;
- The mill does not use old growth forest for any of the virgin pulp;
- The product contains at least 30% post-consumer content.

Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

<http://www.fsc.org>



The world FSC label helps to demonstrate socially and environmentally responsible practices in the market place. It is a voluntary standard for certifying and labelling forests and forest products. The trademark of the FSC indicates that the wood used to make a product comes from a forest that is well managed according to strict environmental, social and economic standards. To earn FSC certification and the right to use the FSC label, an organization must first adapt its management and operations to conform to all applicable FSC requirements. What the FSC rules prescribe is implemented in forests around the world.

Horticulture

Floriculture Environment Project

<http://www.my-mps.com>



The Milieu Programma Sierteelt (MPS) has been established by the Dutch floricultural sector with support from the flower auctions and several flower trading organizations. The products/services of MPS are focused on entrepreneurs from the floriculture, bulb, nursery stock and vegetable sector.

The standards are applicable to growers, traders and florists all over the world. It aims at promoting sustainable cultivation methods of flowers and plants.

Florimark

<http://www.mpsflorimark.com>



MPS-Florimark Production is a certificate for growers in floricultural products. It demonstrates to customers, compliance with stringent standards in a number of fields such as quality, traceability, environment, social aspect or demands from retailers.

Fair Flowers Fair Plants (FFP)

<http://www.fairflowersfairplants.com>



FFFP is a new European initiative to stimulate the production and sales of flowers and plants cultivated in a sustainable manner. Sustainably cultivated flowers and plants are grown in a way that respects people and the environment.

Fisheries

SAFE

<http://www.earthisland.org/immp/edsmo.htm>



This logo can be found on products that have not caused dolphins to die in the process or capture of the product. The 'Dolphin Safe' logo is a European Union trademark registered by Earth Island Institute. This is also the official logo of the European Dolphin Safe Monitoring Organisation (EDSMO), a European body representing, protecting and promoting the Dolphin Safe International Monitoring Program provided by Earth Island Institute.

Salmon Safe
<http://www.salmonsafe.org>



Salmon Safe, Inc. is an independent non-profit organization, previously affiliated with the Pacific Rivers Council (PRC). The Salmon Safe program began in 1995. The aim of the program is to recognize farm and other land use operations that contribute to restoring stream eco-system health in important native salmon fisheries of the Pacific Northwest. Farms producing products that carry the Salmon-Safe label have been evaluated by independent experts who certify the use of agricultural practices that promote healthy streams and wetlands, including water use, erosion control, chemical management, and proper animal farming.

Best Aquaculture Practices Certified ("BAP Certified")
<http://www.aquaculturecertification.org>



These global standards, originally from the United States, specifically protect biodiversity and worker rights within a program that addresses environmental, social, food safety and traceability issues throughout producers' operations. BAP certification is implemented through the Aquaculture Certification Council, an independent certifying agency that employs an international team of accredited evaluators to inspect facilities to the BAP standards through site inspections, sampling and record reviews. BAP certification is currently available for shrimp farms and hatcheries, and seafood processing plants. Certifications for facilities that produce channel catfish, tilapia and other species will be available in 2008.

Aquaculture Certification Council applies the Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices standards in a certification system that combines site inspections and effluent sampling with sanitary controls, therapeutic controls and traceability.

Ocean Wise

<http://www.oceanwisecanada.com>



Ocean Wise is a Vancouver Aquarium conservation program created to help restaurants and their customers make environmentally friendly seafood choices in Canada. It works directly with restaurants and markets, ensuring that they have the most current scientific information regarding seafood and helping them make ocean-friendly buying decisions. The Ocean Wise symbol appears on menus and display cases, making it easier for consumers to make environmentally friendly seafood choices.

FishWise

www.fishwise.org



The United States's FishWise program, developed by the non-profit organization Sustainable Fishery Advocates (SFA), is implemented by the retailer who uses a color-coded labelling system at the point of sale to identify sustainable seafood, and for the more sustainable choices, displays a list at the point of sale of which species fall below health guidelines for mercury and PCBs. It focuses on sustainable fishery issues, with the goal of decreasing unsustainable fishing practices, while improving the livelihoods of people who fish, fish populations and ocean ecosystems. FishWise is an innovative and comprehensive seafood labelling system for grocery stores and direct marketers that makes it easy for consumers to choose seafood that is healthy for them and healthy for the environment.

Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)

<http://www.msc.org>



MSCI0325

The MSC's fishery certification program and seafood eco-label recognizes and rewards sustainable fishing. It is a global organisation working with fisheries, seafood companies, scientists, conservation groups and the public to promote a good environmental choice in seafood. MSC has set an internationally recognised environmental standard for sustainable and well-managed fisheries. It is based on healthy fish stocks, a thriving marine environment and effective management. The MSC logo appears on retail and food service seafood products. It assures consumers that the product has not contributed to the environmental problem of overfishing. It is a voluntary standard for certifying and labelling of individual species-based commercial fisheries. Fisheries and seafood businesses can get certified to the MSC standards to show that they support sustainable fishing and gain access to the growing market.

Friend of the Sea
<http://www.friendofthesea.org>



Friend of the Sea Approved Fisheries is a global label, originally from the United States, that targets stocks that are not overexploited, uses fishing methods that do not impact the seabed and generates less than average (8%) discards.

Friend of the Sea Approved Aquaculture Farms are not impacting critical habitats; use feeds from trimmings or from Friend of the Sea approved fisheries; don't use genetically modified organisms (GMOs), chemicals, antifouling paints; apply measures to eliminate escapes and other marine animals and seabirds by catches; limit and properly manage emissions.

Animals

World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
<http://www.wwf.org>



(See page 17)

Bird friendly
<http://www.birdfriendlyorigins.com>



Bird Friendly Coffee is coffee that comes from farms in Latin America that provide good forest like habitat for birds. "Shade-grown" refers to the way coffee has been traditionally farmed. For generations, coffee shrubs have been planted in the shade of tall trees, making these traditional coffee plantations excellent homes for birds and other forest-dwelling wildlife. Several traditional shade-grown coffee farms in Latin America have been converted to "sun-coffee" farms to increase production. These changes also demand the use of agrochemicals like synthetic fertilizers, herbicides, and

pesticides to counter the effects of eliminating the shaded agroforestry system.

Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center (SMBC) "Bird Friendly®" is a seal of approval that it helps to conserve wildlife habitat.

Certified Humane Raised and Handled

<http://www.certifiedhumane.org>



Humane Farm Animal Care is the independent non-profit organization that conducts regular inspections and administers the "Certified Humane Raised & Handled" program. The Certified Humane Raised & Handled Label is a consumer certification and labelling program. This label means that an egg, dairy, meat or poultry product has been produced with the welfare of the farm animal in mind. Food products that carry the label are certified to have come from facilities that meet precise, objective standards for farm animal treatment. Under the program, growth hormones are prohibited and animals are raised on a diet without antibiotics. Antibiotics can be used in the treatment of sick animals. Access to clean and sufficient food and water; and a safe and healthful living environment is also required from birth through slaughter. Producers also must comply with environmental standards. Processors must comply with the American Meat Institute Standards, a higher standard for slaughtering farm animals than required by the Federal Humane Slaughter Act. Participating businesses must pass an initial inspection as well as annual re-inspection to remain part of the Certified Humane Raised & Handled program.

Leaping Bunny (Corporate Standard for Compassion for Animals)

<http://www.leapingbunny.org>



The Leaping Bunny logo signifies that the product is made by a company that adheres to the Corporate Standard of Compassion for Animals, developed by the Coalition for Consumer Information on Cosmetics (CCIC), a coalition of animal protection groups. The coalition includes six U.S. groups, including the Humane Society of the United States, as well as animal protection groups in Canada and Europe.

The (CCIC) Leaping Bunny Program administers a cruelty-free standard and the internationally recognized Leaping Bunny Logo for companies producing cosmetic, personal care, and household products. The Leaping Bunny Program provides an assurance that no new animal testing is used in any phase of product development by the company, its laboratories, or suppliers.

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA) Certified
<http://www.sPCA.bc.ca/farm>



www.sPCA.bc.ca/farm

This Canadian program is an independent third party certification system that indicates to consumers that the animals raised on certified farms meet farm animal welfare husbandry standards developed by the SPCA. Standards for pigs, chickens (meat and eggs), beef and dairy cattle have been developed. Standards to be developed in the future include those for sheep and turkeys.

MISCELLANEOUS

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)
<http://www.rspo.org>



Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil is a private standard whose aim is to promote the growth and use of sustainable palm oil through cooperation within the supply chain. It has a worldwide focus. The standard has eight principles and criteria for sustainable palm oil production. They include: commitment to transparency; compliance with applicable laws and regulations; commitment to long-term economic and financial viability; use of appropriate best practices by growers and millers; environmental responsibility and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity; responsible consideration of employees and of individuals and communities affected by growers and mills; responsible development of new plantings; and commitment to continuous improvement in key areas of activity.

ISO 14001
<http://www.iso14000-iso14001-environmental-management.com>



Certification by Procert
<http://www.procert.ch>

Certification by LRQA
<http://www.lrqa.co.uk>

It is a voluntary standard to develop an Environment Management System (EMS) so that businesses can track and improve environmental performance. This standard is applicable to any organization that wishes to implement, maintain and improve an environmental management system, assure itself of its conformance with its own stated environmental policy, demonstrate conformance, ensure compliance with

environmental laws and regulations, seek certification of its environmental management system by an external third party organization, make a self-determination of conformance.

Starbucks CAFE Practices Program

<http://www.scscertified.com/csr/starbucks.html>



C.A.F.E. Practices is a green coffee sourcing guideline developed in collaboration with Scientific Certification Systems, an independent and third party evaluation and certification firm. It evaluates the sustainable production of cherry and green coffee according to four categories: Product Quality, Economic Accountability, Social Responsibility, and Environmental Leadership. The standard requires: general quality conditions, economic incentives for sustainability, financial viability, hiring practices and employment policies, worker conditions, protecting water resources, protecting soil resources, conserving biological diversity, environmental management and monitoring; water conservation, waste management and energy consumption.

Neumann Kaffee Gruppe (NKG) Sustainability Standards

<http://www.nkg.net>



The NKG German standards for Sustainable Coffee Production were developed in collaboration with GTZ (German Agency for Technical Development Cooperation) and CERTIMEX, an independent and accredited Mexican certification agency. The aim is to promote economic, social, and environmental sustainability and serve as a tool for sourcing sustainable coffee for the mainstream coffee industry. The standard concerns: shade and biodiversity; water use, conservation and protection; management of waste; crop by products; soil; integrated management and energy use; child labour and education for farm children; salaries; health; training and work safety; and farm worker living conditions.

UTZ Kapeh Code of Conduct

<http://www.utzcertified.org>



The Utz Kapeh standard was developed in 2000 by the Ahold Coffee Company in coordination with a group of Guatemalan grower-exporters. The standard provides guidelines for food safety, environmentally and socially appropriate growing

practices, and quality processing with a design that allows for feasible implementation and continual improvement. The Utz Kapeh Code of Conduct is based on the previous EUREPGAP Protocol, drawing on the specific conditions of coffee production. The UTZ program informs businesses where this coffee comes from and how it was produced and prove to consumers that the coffee is grown professionally and with care for their local communities and the environment. The standard provides requirements about: traceability and documentation; record keeping; varieties and rootstocks; site history/management; soil and substrate management; fertilizer use; irrigation/fertigation; crop protection; harvesting; post-harvest product handling; waste and pollution management/recycling and reuse; worker health, safety, and welfare; and environment and conservation.

Food Alliance

<http://www.foodalliance.org>



Food Alliance is a nonprofit organization: it is a coalition of farmers, consumers, scientists, grocers, processors, distributors, farm worker representatives and environmentalists that certifies farmers for sustainable agriculture practices. With Food Alliance certification, commercial food buyers and consumers can be confident they are supporting farmers, ranchers, and food handlers with a real commitment to environmental stewardship and the health and wellbeing of their customers and communities. Certified farmers and ranchers meet the following standards: provide safe and fair working conditions, ensure the health and humane treatment of animals, no use of hormones or non-therapeutic antibiotics, no genetically modified crops or livestock, reduce pesticide use and toxicity through integrated pest management, protect soil and water quality, protect and enhance wildlife habitat, continuously improve management practices. Certified handlers meet related standards: use Food Alliance Certified ingredients, provide safe and fair working conditions, conserve energy and water, reduce use of toxic and hazardous materials, reduce and recycle waste, ensure quality control and food handling safety, no artificial flavours, colours or preservatives, continuously improve practices.

Demeter International

<http://demeter.net>

Demeter is an ecological association that has built up a network of individual certification organisations worldwide. Presently Demeter International has 16 member organisations from Europe, America, Africa and New Zealand. Thus Demeter-International represents more than 4.200 Demeter producers in 43 countries.

Demeter Certified Biodynamic

<http://www.demeter-usa.org>



Demeter® USA is the only certification agent for Biodynamic® farms, processors and products in the United States. Biodynamic® farming is free of synthetic pesticides and fertilizers in the same manner as certified organic farming. Demeter prohibits the use of genetic engineering. In addition, crops may not be grown in areas subject to strong electromagnetic fields. The Biodynamic Transitional program is used for farms that are committed to Biodynamic agriculture but are in the process required for conversion from conventional farming.

OTHER ECO-LABELS

Eco-Labels

GEN - Global Ecolabelling Network

<http://www.gen.gr.jp>



The GEN is a non-profit association of third-party, environmental performance labelling organizations founded in 1994 to improve, promote, and develop the "ecolabelling" of products and services. The mission of the GEN is to:

- Serve its members, other ecolabelling programs, other stakeholders, and the public by improving, promoting and developing the ecolabelling of products, the credibility of ecolabelling programs worldwide, and the availability of information regarding ecolabelling standards from around the world;
- Foster co-operation, information exchange and harmonization among its members, associates, and other ecolabelling programs with regard to ecolabelling;
- Facilitate access to information regarding ecolabelling standards from around the world;
- Participate in certain international organizations in order to promote ecolabelling generally; and
- Encourage the demand for, and supply of, more environmentally responsible goods and services.

Green Seal

<http://www.greenseal.org>



Founded in 1989, Green Seal provides science-based environmental certification standards. Specifically, Green Seal meets the criteria of ISO 14020 and 14024, the standards for ecolabelling set by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO); the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's criteria for third-party certifiers of environmentally preferable products; and the criteria for bona fide ecolabelling bodies of the Global Ecolabelling Network. Green Seal works with manufacturers, industry sectors, purchasing groups, and governments at all levels to "green" the production and purchasing chain. They utilize a life-cycle approach, which means they evaluate a product or service beginning with material extraction, continuing with manufacturing and use, and ending with recycling and disposal. Green Seal standards for paper products include criteria in four areas: for performance, environmental impact, packaging, and labelling. Each type of paper product must meet specific recycling and bleaching standards. Products only become Green Seal certified after rigorous testing and evaluation.

European Union Eco-label

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/index_en.htm



This is an official Europe-wide award for non-food products that minimise impact on the environment. Products must be independently certified, and have to meet criteria for all the main environmental impacts across their whole life cycle. It is a voluntary scheme designed to encourage businesses to market products and services that are kinder to the environment and for European consumers - including public and private purchasers - to easily identify them. The Flower can also be found throughout the European Union as well as in Norway, Liechtenstein and Iceland. The European Eco-label is part of a broader strategy aimed at promoting sustainable consumption and production. The scheme came into operation in late 1992 and was designed to identify products which are less harmful to the environment than equivalent brands. For example, eco-labels will be awarded to products that do not contain chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) which damage the ozone layer, to those products that can be, or are, recycled, and to those that are energy efficient. The labels are awarded on environmental criteria set by the European Union.

EcoLogo / Environmental Choice

<http://www.ecologo.org>



EcoLogo is a very well recognised and respected certification of environmental leadership in North America. By setting standards and certifying products in more than 120 categories, EcoLogo helps identify, trust, buy, and sell environmentally preferable ("green") goods and services. EcoLogo is a founding member of the Global EcoLabelling Network (GEN).

The "Nordic Swan"- Finland, Sweden, Denmark Eco-label

<http://www.ymparistomerkki.fi> (Finlande)

<http://www.svanen.nu> (Sweden)

<http://www.ecolabel.dk> (Denmark)



The Nordic Swan is the official Nordic ecolabel, introduced by the Nordic Council of Ministers. It is used in Finland, Sweden, and Denmark. The Swan logo demonstrates that a product is a good environmental choice. The green symbol is available for around 60 product groups for which it is felt that ecolabelling is needed and will be beneficial. These days, everything from washing-up liquid to furniture and hotels can carry the Swan label. The Swan checks that products fulfil certain criteria using methods such as samples from independent laboratories, certificates and control visits. The label is usually valid for three years, after which the criteria are revised and the company must reapply for a licence.

"El Distintiu"- Catalonian Eco-label

http://mediambient.gencat.net/cat/empreses/ecoproductes_i_ecoserveis/distintiu.jsp



The Emblem of Guarantee of Environmental Quality is an eco-labelling scheme created under the Catalan Government. The Emblem provides consumers and users with better, more reliable information and it promotes the design, production, marketing, use and consumption of products and services that fulfil certain environmental quality requirements beyond those established as compulsory under current regulations.

The objectives are:

- To promote the design, production, marketing, use and consumption of products and services that favour waste minimisation or the recovery and

- reuse of by-products, materials and substances they contain, and also those that save resources, especially energy and water;
- To give users and consumers better, more reliable information on the environmental quality of products and services to help them in their choice of use or purchase. It is compatible with other official environmental quality guarantee schemes.

MilieuKeur – Netherlands Eco-label

<http://www.milieukeur.nl>



The MilieuKeur is a life cycle labelling system for environmentally preferable goods and services in the Netherlands. The certification covers multiple environmental attributes for the whole of the product's life cycle.

Der Blaue Engel (The Blue Angel) – German Eco-label

<http://www.blauer-engel.de>



The Blue Angel was created in 1978 on the initiative of the Federal Minister of the Interior and approved by the Ministers of the Environment of the federal government and the federal states. The Blue Angel promotes the concerns of both environmental protection and consumer protection. Therefore, it is awarded to products and services that are of considerable benefit to the environment and, at the same time, meet high standards of serviceability and health and occupational protection: economical use of raw materials during production and use, a long service life and a sustainable disposal. Consumers find the Blue Angel eco-label on the product itself while Blue Angel ecolabelled services make it part of their service offers.

Umweltzeichen – Austrian Eco-label

<http://www.umweltzeichen.at>



Since 1990 the Austrian Environmental Label (Umweltzeichen, UZ) of the Ministry of the Environment is used for the distinction of products of high ecological quality and is awarded on application and after auditing in about 50 different product categories. The Environmental Label is the only official Austrian eco label in the non-food area

and is very widely known and recognized. The Austrian Ecolabel addresses itself primarily to consumers but also to manufacturers and public procurement. The ecolabel provides consumers with guidance in order to choose products or services with least hazard to the environment or health. The ecolabel draws the consumers' attention to aspects of environment, health and quality (fitness for use).

NF Environnement – French Eco-label

<http://www.marque-nf.com>



The NF Environnement mark is a voluntary certification mark issued by AFNOR Certification. This mark, which was created in 1991, is the official French ecological certification. It is awarded to products that have a reduced effect on the environment while offering an equivalent performance. To be issued the NF Environnement mark, the product must comply with ecological and fitness for purpose criteria. These criteria are the result of negotiations between representatives of manufacturers, consumer, environmental protection and distributor associations and public authorities. The use of products bearing the NF Environnement mark, as of those marked with the European Eco-label, contributes to ecologically responsible consumer behaviour.

Environmental Friendly Products - The Czech Republic Eco-label

<http://www.ekoznacka.cz>

[http://www.ekoznacka.cz/web/www/web-pub-en.nsf/\\$pid/MZPMSFIV4BG7](http://www.ekoznacka.cz/web/www/web-pub-en.nsf/$pid/MZPMSFIV4BG7)



The National Programme for Labelling Environmentally Friendly Products was declared on 14 April 1994. The eco-label of the Czech Republic and the National Programme for Labelling Environmentally Friendly Products are subject to the international technical standard ISO 14024. The goal of the eco-labelling system is to:

- Select groups of products – “product categories” – for which the negative impact on the environment can be reduced;
- Specify a set of requirements – “criteria” – which the products within a given group must meet;
- Award the eco-label to products which meet the given criteria, the eco-label is awarded in the form of a license agreement;
- Verify compliance of the actual properties of the products with the specified requirements and compliance with the license agreement.

The Hungarian Eco-label

<http://www.kornyezetbarat-termek.hu/angism.htm>



In Hungary, the label certifies the “Environmentally Friendly” nature of products, technologies, and services. The HELO, wholly owned by the Ministry of Environment and Water, operates the certification system and authorizes the use of the label.

The Polish Eco-label

<http://www.pcbc.gov.pl/ang/index1.htm>



The Polish Eco-label scheme is managed by the Polish Centre for Testing and Certification.

National Programme of Environmental Assessment and Ecolabelling in the Slovak Republik (NPEHOV)

<http://www.enviro.gov.sk>

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/pdf/observers/slovakrep_geninfo.pdf



This label includes requirements on quality, influence on human health, environment and consumer safety.

The Swedish Confederation of Professional Employees

<http://www.tcodevelopment.com>



The Swedish Confederation of Professional Employees has a private label, TCO. TCO labelling introduced energy-saving requirements in 1992 and recycling requirements in 1995. The TCO labelling system focuses on the technical front with regard to emitted radiation, picture quality, the environment and energy.

Bra Miljöval

<http://www.naturskyddsforeningen.se>



Bra Miljöval is the ecolabel of The Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC). It is referred to as "Good Environmental Choice" in English. SSNC started ecolabelling in 1988 on laundry detergent and paper. Currently the system covers 12 product areas. SSNC's ecolabelling of electricity delivery contracts started at the very beginning of 1996. Both supply and demand of the labelled services are expanding rapidly, also geographically. Since May 1998, the same criteria are working in Norway and Finland in cooperation with SSNC's sister organizations.

Environmental Choice New Zealand

<http://www.enviro-choice.org.nz>



The New Zealand Ecolabelling Trust is a voluntary, multiple specifications based environmental labelling programme, which operates to international standards and principles. Initiated and endorsed by the New Zealand Government, Environmental Choice recognises the genuine moves made by manufacturers to reduce the environmental impacts of their products and provides a credible and independent guide for consumers who want to purchase products that are better for the environment.

Thai Green Label Scheme

<http://www.tei.or.th/greenlabel>



The Thai Green Label Scheme was initiated by the Thailand Business Council for Sustainable Development (TBCSD) in 1993 as a TBCSD council project. It was formally launched in August 1994 by the Thailand Environment Institute (TEI) in association with the Ministry of Industry.

The Thai Green Label Scheme applies to products and services, not including foods, drinks, and pharmaceuticals. Products or services that meet the Thai Green Label criteria can carry the Thai Green Label. Participation in the scheme is voluntary.

The scheme has been developed to promote the concept of resource conservation, pollution reduction, and waste management.

Korea Eco-Label

<http://www.koeco.or.kr>



Korea Eco-labelling Program is undertaken by governments and agencies in approximately 40 countries, including Korea, EU, Nordic Council, Canada, Japan. Korea joined GEN in 1997, and has been an active member since. Korea Eco-Label Acts on the Promotion of the Purchase of Environment-Friendly Products.

Green Label: Israel

http://sviva.gov.il/Enviroment/bin/en.jsp?enPage=e_BlankPage&enDisplay=view&enDispWhat=Object&enDispWho=Articals^I5011&enZone=vol_standard



The Standards Institution of Israel published a standard for ecological labelling, known as the Green Label, in 1994. The green label is granted by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and the Standards Institution of Israel to products or services with reduced environmental impact in comparison to comparable products or services. It is granted when a product meets environmental criteria in such realms as waste reduction, energy savings, reduction of hazardous substances use, utilization of recycled materials, and reduction of packaging.

Green Mark

<http://greenliving.epa.gov.tw>



This label from Taiwan promotes the concept of recycling, pollution reduction and resource conservation.

China Environmental Labelling Programme

<http://www.greencouncil.org>



In 2003, the China Environmental Labelling Program was launched by the Environmental Protection Administration Environmental Certification Centre (SEPA). They had developed a set of technical criteria for each product category of the Scheme and each product has to be independently assessed by undertaking On-site Inspection and Sample Product Testing, and the test results will be subjected to review and approval. It has adopted international standards and fulfills the technological requirement of environmental products proclaimed by the National Environmental Protection Bureau.

The China Environmental Labelling Program assists the general public to become more environmentally responsible in their everyday life by raising their awareness and promotes green consumerism. It also assists enterprises not to be wasteful in using resources and non-renewable energy, encourages the development and production of green products which are friendly to the environment and not harmful to human beings. It also enables enterprises in China to gain a competitive edge in international trade.

AGIR Eco Planète range

<http://www.carrefour.com/cdc/responsible-commerce/our-commitment-to-the-environment/developing-responsible-products>



The Group Carrefour has developed the Carrefour Agir Éco Planète range, which comprises products that are certified (European Ecolabel, FSC, MSC...) or which carry an external support. Carrefour also offers numerous national-brand products and/or environmentally-friendly products, including recycled or certified paper, water savers, energy saving products and more. All products in the Carrefour organic line are inspected and certified by an independent certification organization and must meet organic farming specifications (no chemical fertilizers, no synthetic pesticides).

Ecomark Scheme of India
<http://envfor.nic.in/cpcb/ecomark>



To increase consumer awareness, the Government of India launched the eco-labelling scheme known as 'Ecomark' in 1991 for easy identification of environment-friendly products. Any product which is made, used or disposed of in a way that significantly reduces the harm it would otherwise cause the environment could be considered as Environment-Friendly Product.

LEAF
<http://www.leafuk.org/leafuk>



The LEAF organisation in the UK demonstrates Integrated Farm Management (IFM) principles through a nationwide network of volunteer Demonstration Farms carrying out IFM and showing other farmers how to adopt it. They provide living and working examples of how Integrated Farming can produce affordable food in harmony with the environment. They also provide a regional insight into the best local approach to IFM. A programme of visits to each farm goes on throughout the year - not only for farmers but to anyone interested in how their food is produced. LEAF works globally and has members and LEAF Marque certified farms in many countries giving consumers the ability to choose food grown to Integrated Farm Management farming principles from around the globe.

Soil Association Organic Standard
<http://www.soilassociation.org>



The Soil Association was founded in 1946 in the UK by a group of farmers, scientists and nutritionists who observed a direct connection between farming practice and plant, animal, human and environmental health. The Soil Association exists to research, develop and promote sustainable relationships between the soil, plants, animals, people and the biosphere, in order to produce healthy food and other products while protecting and enhancing the environment. Today the Soil Association is a UK's organic organisation, with over 180 staff based in Bristol headquarters, in regional centres and working as certification inspectors across the country.

Stemilt

<http://www.stemilt.com>



Stemilt Growers is a private company that establishes agreements with farmers to store, pack and market fruit. Stemilt also owns its own orchards and manages some growers. The Responsible Choice label program began in 1989. The Stemilt label indicates that fruit has been produced under the Responsible Choice Program. The Responsible Choice program certifies fruit orchards and the packing/handling of that fruit for integrated pest management (IPM). Stemilt uses a "measure of safety" to categorize pesticides into three tiers. Pesticides in the highest tier are prohibited from use. There is no policy regarding the use of genetic engineering but Stemilt states that it is not using it at this time. Stemilt forms agreements with farmers on an annual basis and obtains fruit exclusively from these farmers and Stemilt orchards. In 2008, Stemilt introduced a new logo for the Responsible Choice program. It reflects the company's promise to be good stewards of the land, water and community—with the ultimate goal of protecting the environment and helping to make agriculture a sustainable business for future generations.

Sustainable Winegrowing New Zealand

<http://www.nzwine.com/swnz/index.html>



Sustainable Winegrowing New Zealand provides the framework for companies to continually work towards improving all aspects of their performance in terms of environmental, social and economic sustainability in both the vineyard and the winery. Sustainable Winegrowing New Zealand was developed to:

- Provide a "best practice" model of environmental practices in the vineyard and winery;
- Guarantee better quality assurance from the vineyard through to the bottle;
- Address consumer concerns in matters pertaining to the environment and winegrape production.

China Water Conservation Certification

<http://www.cecp.org.cn>



CECP was officially founded in October 1998. CECP was one of the organizations

charged with responsibility for fulfilling the requirements of the "Energy Conservation Law" of the People's Republic of China. CECP is a non-profit organization with independent legal status in charge of the organization, management and implementation of the certification for energy conservation products, water saving products and environmental-friendly products and operates under the leadership of a Management Committee. In 1998, CECP began the energy conservation certification program and expanded to more than ninety product categories covering home appliances, lighting, electronic, office equipments, industrial products, water saving products and environmental-friendly products.

Protected Harvest

<http://www.protectedharvest.org>



Protected Harvest evolved out of an unprecedented collaboration of the World Wildlife Fund, the Wisconsin Potato and Vegetable Growers Association, and the University of Wisconsin. In 2001, Protected Harvest was established as an independent certification organization, with the principal mission of advancing and certifying the use of sustainable agriculture practices through the development of stringent, transparent, and quantifiable standards. Today, 10,000 acres of Wisconsin's potatoes are enrolled in Protected Harvest's certification program, and Healthy Grown® Potatoes, displaying Protected Harvest's certification seal, are featured in supermarkets throughout the Midwest and East Coast of the United States. The project is working to expand the range of crops, improve the soil and water quality standards, and add new environmental performance areas, including wildlife habitat, ecosystem health, and air quality standards.

Certified Biodegradable

<http://www.scscertified.com>



Scientific Certification Systems (SCS) is an independent certifier of the certified biodegradation program. SCS requires information on the formulation of the product and test results from either the entire product or each of the individual ingredients. It must show that the product will biodegrade in the environment when used as directed, that it (or its breakdown products) will not be toxic to aquatic organisms, that it does not contain phosphates or other compounds that contribute to eutrophication (an excess of nutrients, leading to overgrowth of plant matter and depletion of oxygen in water bodies), and that the ingredients will not adversely impact the environment by displacing other harmful substances (e.g. heavy metals) already present. SCS's standards require testing using an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) test (or other validated test) to show 70% biodegradation within 28 days into carbon dioxide, water, and minerals under conditions where oxygen is present. SCS also requires EPA tests or other validated tests to ensure that whatever material is left after biodegradation is not toxic to aquatic organisms.

100% Recycled Paperboard Alliance

<http://www.rpa100.com>



The 100% Recycled Paperboard Alliance (RPA-100%) is an independent, non-profit trade alliance headquartered in Washington, D.C. RPA-100% brings together leading 100% recycled paperboard manufacturers to analyze the benefits and promote the use of 100% recycled paperboard. RPA-100% serves as an information resource on the benefits of recycled paperboard and provides assurance of the recycled content of packaging through its 100% recycled paperboard licensing program. RPA-100% accomplishes this through the following activities:

- Educating companies on the value and performance of 100% recycled paperboard;
- Promoting companies' conversions to 100% recycled paperboard; and
- Encouraging companies to include the appropriate labeling on 100% recycled paperboard packaging.

Organics

International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM)

<http://www.ifoam.org>



IFOAM is the worldwide umbrella organization for the organic movement, uniting more than 750 member organizations in 108 countries. It focuses on production and processing of agricultural products that provide assurance of adherence to organic standards. The Principles of Organic Agriculture serve to inspire the organic movement in its full diversity. They guide IFOAM's development of positions, programs and standards. Furthermore, they are presented with a vision of their worldwide adoption. Organic agriculture is based on the principles of health, ecology, fairness and care. IFOAM serves as a framework for national and international certification bodies and standard-setting organizations. As such, understanding the IFOAM Basic Standard serves as a key to understanding the basic elements of organic standards over the world.

These are some labels accredited as organic certifiers by the IFOAM. This is not an exhaustive list and the full list of IFOAM member can be found at http://www.ifoam.org/organic_world/directory/index.html

BioGro
<http://www.biogro.co.nz>



BioGro is New Zealand's leading organic certification agency. Established in 1983, BioGro now certifies over 900 operations across New Zealand's primary production, processing, farm input supply, export, and retail sectors.

Krav
<http://www.krav.se/sv/System/Spraklankar/In-English>



KRAV is a key player in the organic market in Sweden. It develops organic standards, inspects to these standards and promotes the KRAV label. The label is a tool to implement "The goal of organic production" into the entire chain of custody from production of raw materials to the consumer (for food and other agricultural products). Standards encompass many factors so that the entire production system and the surrounding environment are considered. Social justice and social rights are an integral part of the standards as are Biological mechanisms.

Australian Certified Organic (ACO)
<http://www.australianorganic.com.au>



ACO is a large Australia certifier for organic and biodynamic produce. ACO is a fully owned subsidiary of Biological Farmers of Australia (BFA: www.bfa.com.au). The ACO logo (affectionately known, as the 'bud') carries with it the ability to market organic produce on both domestic and international markets. The logo is well recognised both in Australia, and now in increasingly key areas such as Asia, Europe and the US. ACO currently certifies about 55% of the Australian organic industry and it is estimated the logo appears on about 70% of all certified organic product in Australia. ACO is accredited to certify organic operations in Australia, Europe, Japan, USA, Switzerland, the UK and has official recognition by Quebec Qua.

Organic Agriculture Association (OAA) - Albania
<http://www.organic.org.al>



Organización Internacional Agropecuaria - Argentina
<http://www.oiar.com.ar>



FruitFull – Armenia
<http://www.fafarmenia.org>



Bio Austria
<http://www.bio-austria.at>



Ganja Agribusiness Association (GABA) - Azerbaijan
<http://www.gaba-az.org>



Fundación AGRECOL Andes - Bolivia
<http://www.agrecolandes.org>



Green Cross - Burkina Faso
<http://gci.ch>



Ecocert - Canada
<http://www.ecocertcanada.com>



Biovega - Croatia
<http://www.biovega.hr>



Company for the Inspection & Certification of Organic Products - Cyprus
<http://www.dionet.gr>



Association of Ecological Farmers – Czech Republic
<http://www.pro-bio.cz>



Egyptian Center of Organic Agriculture (ECOA)
<http://www.ecoa.com.eg>



Finfood Organic - Finland<http://www.finfood.fi/luomu>**Biological Farming Association "ELKANA" - Georgia**<http://www.elkana.org.ge>**Eloc Farms Limited - Ghana**<http://www.bio-hellas.gr>**Qways - Greece**<http://www.qways.gr>**Vecinos – Guatemala**<http://www.vmqua.org>**Magyar Ökogazdálkodók Szövetsége (MÖSZ) - Hungary**<http://www.hunorgfarm.hu>

Bændasamtök Íslands - Iceland
<http://www.bondi.is>



Organic Farming Association of India (OFAI)
<http://www.ofai.org>



Biomor - Israel
<http://www.biomor.com>



Macedonian Association for Organic Food - Macedonia
<http://www.maof.org>



Kanchanjangha Tea Estate (KTE) – Nepal
<http://www.organickte.com>



Organic Agriculture Project in Tertiary Institutions in Nigeria (OAPТИН) - Nigeria
<http://www.unaab.edu.ng>



Nature Farming Research and Development Foundation (NFRDF) - Pakistan

<http://www.nfrdf.com.pk>



Alter Trade Corporation (ATC) - Philippines

<http://www.altertradegroup.com.ph>



Organic Producers & Processors Association of Zambia (OPPAZ) - Zambia

<http://www.oppaz.org.zm>



European Union Regulation No. 834/2007 on Organic Production and Labelling of Organic Products

http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/organic/splash_en



The European Commission initially adopted Council Regulation No. 2092/91 to officially recognize the notion of organic farming in certain member states.

Organic farming is an agricultural system that seeks to provide the consumer with fresh, tasty and authentic food while respecting natural life-cycle systems.

The standard is for all stages of production, preparation and distribution of organic products and their control in addition to the use of indications referring to organic production in labelling and advertising.

Conformance to the EU Regulation No. 834/2007 requires a management system that addresses all aspects of organic production, processing, labelling, and

marketing within the framework of a system that does not allow for commingling or contamination of organic products with non-approved substances.

United State Department of Agriculture (USDA)

<http://www.ams.usda.gov>

<http://www.organicguide.com/united-states/organic-certification-and-labelling-in-the-united-states>



The United States Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Marketing Service administers programs that facilitate the efficient, fair marketing of U.S. agricultural products, including food, fiber, and specialty crops. The National Organic Program (NOP) develops, implements, and administers national production, handling, and labelling standards for organic agricultural products. The NOP also accredits the certifying agents (foreign and domestic) who inspect organic production and handling operations to certify that they meet USDA standards. The USDA Organic seal is an assurance that the food purchased is in fact organic, at 100 percent. The standards cover every aspect of organic farming, processing, transportation, labelling and packaging. The standards specifically preclude the use of synthetic pesticides, herbicides and fungicides, antibiotics, growth hormones, sewage sludge, artificial fertilizers, GMOs and irradiation. Since 21 October 2002, every product sold in the United States claiming organic status, whether domestic or imported, has been required to adhere to the USDA's National Organic Program.

Definitions:

100% Organic

According to USDA's national organic standard, products labeled as "100 percent organic" can only contain organically produced ingredients. Products containing 100% organic ingredients can display the USDA Organic logo and / or the certifying agent's logo.

Organic

To be labeled as "organic," 95% of the ingredients must be organically grown and the remaining 5% must come from non-organic ingredients that have been approved on the National List. These products can also display the USDA organic logo and/or the certifier's logo.

Made With Organic Ingredients

Food products labeled as "made with organic ingredients" must be made with at least 70% organic ingredients, three of which must be listed on the back of the package and again, the remaining 30% of the non-organic ingredients must be approved on the National List. These products may display the certifier's logo but not the USDA organic logo.

Some labels accredited as organic certifiers by the USDA:

Aurora
www.demeter-usa.org



Baystate
www.baystateorganic.org



California Certified Organic Farmers (CCOF)
www.ccof.org



California Crop Improvement Association (CCIA)
www.ccia.ucdavis.edu



California Organic Farmers Association (COFA)
www.cofa.net



Certified Organics Incorporated
www.certifiedorginc.org



The Colorado State Department of Agriculture
<http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/Agriculture-Main/CDAG/1167928162828>



Georgia Crop Improvement Association
www.certifiedseed.org/



Global Organic Alliance (GOA)
www.goa-online.org



Guaranteed Organic Certification Agency
<http://www.goca.ws>



Hawaii Organic Farmers Association
<http://www.hawaiiorganicfarmers.org>



Idaho - Certified Organic
www.agri.state.id.us



Indiana Certified Organic
www.indianacertifiedorganic.com



Integrity Certified International
www.newfarm.org/ocdbt/displayCert.php?id=62



The Iowa Department of Agriculture
www.agriculture.state.ia.us



Maharishi Vedic Organic Agriculture
www.mvoai.org



Maine Organic Farmers and Gardeners Association
<http://www.mofqa.org>



Maryland Dept of Agriculture
<http://www.mda.state.md.us>



Midwest Organic Services Association
<http://www.mosaorganic.org>



Minnesota Crop Improvement Association
<http://www.mncia.org>



Montana Department of Agriculture
<http://agr.mt.gov/organic/Program.asp>



Monterey County Certified Organic
<http://www.co.monterey.ca.us/ag/mcco.htm>



Natural Food Certifiers (NFC)
<http://www.nfccertification.com/organic-industry.html>



(NFC "Apple K": Kosher certification)

Nevada Dept of Agriculture
http://agri.nv.gov/PLANT_OrganicPgm.htm



New Hampshire Dept of Agriculture, Market, & Foods Organic Program
<http://www.nh.gov/agric/index.htm>



NM OCC - Certified Organic
<http://www.nmocc.state.nm.us>



NOFA-NY - Certified Organic
<http://nofany.org/index.html>



NutriClean and Certified Organic
<http://www.nutricleancertified.com>



OEFFA - Certified Organic
<http://www.oeffa.com>



Oklahoma Dept of Agriculture - Certified Organic
<http://www.oda.state.ok.us>



Oregon Tilth - Certified Organic (OTCO)
<http://www.tilth.org>



Organic Crop Improvement Association (OCIA) - Certified Organic
www.ocia.org



Pennsylvania Certified Organic (PCO)
<http://www.paorganic.org>



Quality Assurance International
www.qai-inc.com



CERTIFIED ORGANIC

Quality Certification Services
<http://www.qcsinfo.org>



Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
<http://www.dem.ri.gov>



Texas State Dept of Agriculture - Certified Organic
www.aqr.state.tx.us



Vermont Organic Farmers
<http://www.nofavt.org>



WSDA Organic<http://agr.wa.gov>**Certified Naturally Grown**<http://www.naturallygrown.org>**Naturland E.V**<http://www.naturland.de>

Naturland is a global label that promotes organic agriculture over 46 000 members. The Naturland trademark is protected both in Germany and abroad. Naturland is the proprietor of the registered and protected Naturland trademark. It is applied all over the world, identifying the produce bearing it as being high quality, organically produced and processed products, inspected at every stage of production. Farmers and processors supply produce conforming to Naturland's standards: from organically cultivated apples to fish, from organic agriculture to T-shirts made of organic cotton.

Bio Suisse<http://www.bio-suisse.ch>

Bio Suisse is the umbrella association of more than 30 organic farming organizations and about 6300 farms engaging in organic production in Switzerland (including 42 farms in Liechtenstein). About 11% of Switzerland's farmland is already cultivated to Bio Suisse standards. The Bud is the registered trade mark of Bio Suisse. The prerequisite for the use of the Bud is a valid contract with Bio Suisse and compliance with Bio Suisse standards for the production, processing and trading of organic

farming products. The Bio Suisse standards define the principles for the processing of Bud-labelled products: all ingredients from certified organic sources, non aggressive processing, minimal use of additive and processing aids, environmentally friendly packaging material, licence contract concluded with Bio Suisse.

Organic Farmers Growers

<http://www.organicfarmers.org.uk>



Organic Farmers & Growers Ltd is one of a number of certification bodies accredited by Defra (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) and is approved to inspect organic production and processing in the UK. It operates across Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. As a Defra -approved certification body Organic Farmers & Growers has established its own Organic Assurance Scheme and is able to inspect and certify the following types of operations: arable and livestock farms and horticultural units; farm processing; food processors, abattoirs, wholesalers and retailers; importers of organic products from EU member states and third countries; animal feed compounders; other operations that involve non-organic products, which are approved for use in organic production, such as approved fertilisers and composts; non-food products such as organic textiles and cosmetic and bodycare products.

China Organic Food Certification

<http://www.ofcc.org.cn/sites/ofcc>



The mission of the organisation is to promote the development of organic agriculture and organic food in China. China Organic Food Certification Centre (COFCC) is a professional organization responsible for organic food certification and management under the Ministry of Agriculture of P.R. China. COFCC has been registered in the Bureau of Industry and Commerce, and has its own legal personality. In line with organic food certification standard and relevant laws and regulations, COFCC provides organic food certifying and training services. In COFCC's management, not only international common practices are adopted, but also the actual situation of China is taken into full consideration.

Luomuliitto - The Ladybird label

<http://www.luomuliitto.fi>



This Finland's label is granted to farmers, food processors and farm input manufacturers who produce organic products according to the standards of Luomuliitto. The standards require a certified quality control system and that at least 75 per cent of the ingredients of the labelled products are of Finnish origin.

Biosiegel

<http://www.biosiegel.de>



All agricultural products produced according to the requirements outlined in the EU Regulation on Organic Farming, as referenced in the German Organic Food Labelling Act, are permitted to use the Bio-Siegel label. At present, the Bio-Siegel is the only organic or eco label in Germany protected by penal law. The use of this trademarked logo is regulated by the Eco Labelling Act and the Eco Labelling Regulation. At least 95% of the agricultural ingredients contained in processed products must come from organic production.

Organic Certification and Labelling in Canada

<http://www.organicguide.com/canada/organic-certification-and-labelling-in-canada>



The Canadian Organic Production Systems Standard comprises "CAN/CGSB-32.310 *Organic Production Systems General Principles and Management Standards*" and "CAN/CGSB-32.311 *Organic Production Systems - Permitted Substances List*". Together, they describe the principles and management standards required of organic production systems as well as the list of substances permitted to be used in organic production. These are robust and comprehensive standards covering every aspect of organic production, from planning and production right through to labelling and packaging. All products bearing the logo are required to comply with the new Organic Product Regulations. Use of the logo will indicate that the product to which it is affixed has been certified as meeting the Canadian standard.

Certified Organic Associations of British Columbia
<http://www.certifiedorganic.bc.ca>



Certified Organic Associations of British Columbia (COABC) is a north American voluntary agri-food quality program sanctioned by the Government of British Columbia through the Organic Agricultural Products Certification Regulation. Agencies accredited by the COABC inspect and certify organic farms and facilities in British Columbia. The checkmark symbol or the phrase "British Columbia Certified Organic" on any product, means that it has been grown and processed meeting strict BC government-approved standards for organic farm production and processing. Those standards were developed by the COABC, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries.

Quebec Organic Reference Standard
<http://www.cartvquebec.com/index.asp>



The Québec provincial organic standard has been developed by the *Conseil des appellations agroalimentaires du Québec* (CAAQ). It is the official provincial authority for managing and monitoring reserved agri-food appellations in Quebec.

AB
<http://www.agencebio.org>



The label AB is a voluntary label exclusively owned by the French Ministry in charge of agriculture. The AB's three rules are:

- At least 95% of ingredients from the organic way of production, with agronomic and rearing practices that respect the environment and animal welfare;
- Respect of French legislation;
- Certification under the control of a body agreed by the French Authorities.

Bioland

<http://www.bioland.de>



Bioland was founded in Germany in 1971 by farmers who apply an organic farming method called "organic-biological farming". Farmers gave themselves organic farming standards, which they continuously maintained, adapted and developed, so that it now includes all aspects of a modern ecological agricultural production, animal husbandry as well as food processing. It even spans further to specialties, e.g. bee-keeping, fresh water fish production, decoration flowers. Bioland is a registered trademark all over Europe. The Bioland National Association is the sole holder of the Bioland trademark, contracting and certifying Bioland members and processors as well as defending and protecting the trademark against misuse in the market place.

NSOP India Organic

<http://www.organicindia.com/organic-certifications.php>



Indian National Standards for Organic Production & India Organic Logo is governed by Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), which provides national standards for organic products through a National Accreditation Policy and Programme. The aims of the National Programme for organic production include:

- To provide the means of evaluation of certification programmes for organic agriculture & products as per internationally approved criteria;
- To accredit certification programmes;
- To facilitate certification of organic products in conformity to the National Standards for Organic Products;
- To encourage the development of organic farming and organic processing.

Asure Quality Organic Standard

<http://www.asurequality.com>



The Oceania (Australia, New Zealand) Asure Quality Organic Standard is based on internationally recognised guidelines and is accredited by the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM). Its activities are: food testing, audit, inspections, verification and certifications against international

regulatory and retailer standards (such as GLOBALGAP, BRC and organic certification) for cross-supply chain processing and production operations.

Wholesome Food Association (WFA)

<http://www.wholesome-food.org.uk>



The WFA local symbol scheme (United Kingdom) is a low-cost, grassroots alternative to organic certification for people who are growing or producing food for sale in their local region. It is a network of growers, processors, suppliers and distributors of authentic, locally grown, wholesome food. They are a campaigning organisation, promoting smaller-scale, sustainable food production. There are three principles:

- Wholesome food is grown and processed using sustainable, non-polluting methods as close as possible to those found in nature;
- Wholesome food is, wherever possible, traded and consumed within a short distance of where it was grown;
- Wholesome food is an integral part of life and community, rather than merely a commodity for profit.

SOCIAL EQUITY

FAIR TRADE

Fairtrade Labelling Organization
<http://www.fairtrade.net>



FLO is a non-profit, multi-stakeholder association involving 23 member organizations, traders and external experts. Indeed, FLO is the umbrella association of labelling Initiatives known as Max Havelaar, TransFair, Fairtrade Foundation, and other national names.

The Fairtrade Labelling Organization International exists to improve the position of poor, small-scale, and marginalized producers in the developing countries by influencing the conditions of trade in their favour. The quality label stands for: guaranteed minimum prices that covers the cost of sustainable production and living, long-term trading relationships, acceptable working conditions, fairtrade projects, environmentally sound production. The Mark appears on a wide range of certified products, including coffee, tea, fruit, cotton and footballs, and composite products like biscuits which include a minimum percentage of fairtrade ingredients.

The Labelling Initiatives that founded FLO had originally all different logos. The decision to move to international standards and certification was accompanied by the creation of the International Fairtrade Certification Mark. Most FLO Labelling Initiatives (LIs) are now using the International Fairtrade Certification Mark, often with a strapline in their own language or the name of their organization. The Labelling Initiatives in Canada and the USA are still using their own logos.



TransFair Canada



TransFair USA

The global network of Fair Trade Organizations

<http://www.ifat.org>



Launched in 2004 at the World Social Forum in Mumbai, India, the FTO Mark identifies registered Fair Trade Organizations worldwide. Over 120 member organizations have already qualified to use the mark. The FTO Mark is a quality mark: standards are being implemented regarding working conditions, wages, child labour and the environment. These standards are verified by self-assessment, mutual reviews and external verification. It demonstrates that an organization's trading activity is committed to continuing improvement.

Ten Thousand Villages

<http://www.tenthousandvillages.com>



Ten Thousand Villages is a nonprofit fair trade organization that markets handcrafted products made by artisans from more than 130 artisan groups in 36 countries. Ten Thousand Villages comprises a global network of social entrepreneurs who strive to improve the livelihood of disadvantaged artisans by building a market for handmade products in North America. Fair trade provides under- and unemployed artisans with an opportunity to earn vital income and improve their quality of life by establishing a sustainable market for their handcrafted products.

Equitrade

<http://www.equitrade.org>



The aim of this global label from UK is to end poverty through sustainable commercial international trade by developing trade in finished or part-finished products from poor nations to richer nations and by striving to remove barriers to international trade from poor nations to rich nations. The starting point is the identification of products which have a sustainable competitive advantage for the poor nation and which are currently sold at high added value in richer nations. This added value must be shared equitably, i.e. in such a way that the added value funds the inward investment in knowledge transfer and technology needed in the poor nation and the development of products demanded by the richer nation. The intended outcome is: increased tax revenue in poor nations for health and education,

increased expertise in the poor nation in international trade, enhanced reputation and respect for poor nations, increased per capita wealth in poor nations, reduced economic migration, self-sustaining development and the end of poverty.

Whole Trade™ Guarantee

<http://www.wholefoodsmarket.com/products/wholetrade>



The Whole Trade program gives low-income producers entry into and stability within the global marketplace by ensuring better wages and safer working conditions for workers. It supports equitable systems of trade that are an investment in both farms and communities. The products in this program must meet specific criteria that demand quality in four areas of responsibility:

- Meets high Quality Standards;
- Provides more money to producers;
- Ensures better wages and working conditions for workers;
- Cares for the environment.

Choosing Whole Trade products gives Whole Foods Market shoppers the opportunity to use their buying power to ensure a healthy working environment for producers in developing countries. And, with each purchase of those products, one percent of the retail price goes to the Whole Planet Foundation, which is creating real results in the fight against poverty.

CHILD LABOUR/ SOCIALLY JUST WORKING CONDITIONS

WRAP

<http://www.wrapapparel.org/index.php>



WRAP is an independent, non-profit organization dedicated to the certification of lawful, humane and ethical manufacturing throughout the world. The Apparel Certification Program's objectives are to independently monitor and certify compliance with standards, ensuring that a given factory produces sewn goods under lawful, humane, and ethical conditions. It is not enough to subscribe to these principles; WRAP monitors the factory for compliance with detailed practices and procedures implied by adherence to standards. The standards are: compliance with laws and workplace regulations, prohibition of forced labour, prohibition of child labour, prohibition of harassment or abuse, payment of compensation and benefits, respect of hours of work, prohibition of discrimination, a healthy and safe work environment, freedom of association and collective bargaining, respect of the environment, and the customs compliance and security.

RUGMARK

<http://www.rugmark.org>



RugMark randomly inspects companies that agree to employ adults only. It provides an independent certification and rigorous inspection that informs that the rug is child labor free. To receive the RugMark certification, manufacturers sign a legally binding contract to produce carpets without illegal child labour, to register all looms with the RugMark Foundation, to allow access to looms for unannounced inspections, to pay associated license fees. To protect against counterfeit labelling, each label is numbered so its origin can be traced back. As an extra assurance that children will not be employed, nonprofit child welfare organizations not affiliated with RugMark are given access to looms and factories inspected by RugMark.

STEP

<http://www.label-step.org>



STEP allocates the Fair Trade label to retailers of handmade carpets who commit themselves to actively work towards providing socially just conditions in the carpet industry. STEP partners agree to disclose their supply structure. This step permits an independent verification of producers to check whether they are keeping the code of conduct. The income from license fees of trade partners, finances not only the verification but also the development projects.

Care & Fair

<http://www.care-fair.org>



This label is against illegal Child Labour in the carpet production and for the support of people working in the carpet production in India, Nepal and Pakistan. Their objectives are:

- To create better living conditions and offer training possibilities carpet knotters and their children in the carpet industries of the countries of origin;
- To make clear to manufacturers through co-operation and partnership that western buyers will no longer be willing to accept products originating from child labour or other socially unacceptable production;
- To provide an example within industry and trade of the fact that taking on social responsibility serves everybody's well-being.

To date, over 450 member companies worldwide have committed themselves to these goals.

HEALTH/SECURITY/ETHICS

Business Social Compliance Initiative (BCSI)

<http://www.bsci-eu.org>



BCSI is an initiative of European retail companies initiated by the Foreign Trade Association (FTA) in Brussels. This is a private sector standard for European retail companies and associations. It focuses on labour standards of the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and national regulations. The BSCI offers a common approach for European commerce, provides standardized management Tools for all countries, supplies a database (information pool to optimise coordination of the process), is open to retailers, importers and manufacturers, covers all consumer goods, is transparent and involves stakeholders in Europe and supplier countries.

Social Accountability 8000

<http://www.sa-intl.org>



Certification by SGS



Certification by ALGI

SAI is a non-profit organization dedicated to the development, implementation and oversight of voluntary, verifiable social accountability standards. It is worldwide a standard for products produced by companies that adhere to specific standards for working conditions and labour rights. The aim is to improve work environment and workers' rights. The SA 8000 code of practice is broken down into nine essential areas: child labour, forced labour, health and safety, freedom of association and right to collective bargaining, discrimination, discipline, working hours, compensation and management Systems.

Label diversité

www.afaq.org/label-diverseite



It proves a strong commitment for the chance equality, the fight against discrimination at work, and ensure the diversity.

Label égalité professionnelle

http://www.afaq.org/web/Espace_clients.nsf?opendatabase&URL=/web/afaqinstit.nsf/vofr/serlabdiverseite-som



This label guarantees:

- A regular evaluation
- A useful tool to help companies in the field of professional equality and mix
- A recognized mark recognized by AFNOR certification.

It is encouraged by the French State and the European Union.

Flower Label Program

<http://www.fairflowers.de>



Flowers with the FLP-Label are produced in a way that cares for man and environment. As a joint initiative of human rights organisations, trade unions, flower producers and flower retailers the Flower Label Program implements social and environmental standards in flower production. FLP-certified farms have to fulfil the following criteria: living wages, freedom of association, non-discrimination, a ban on child labour and forced labour, health care, a ban on toxic pesticides, responsible handling of natural resources. The FLP-standard bases on the International Code for

the Production of Cut flowers. The criteria of FLP are controlled by independent auditors. Human rights organisations and unions have the right to make spot checks.

B Corporation

<http://www.bcorporation.net>



The B Corporation designation, from the United States, is given to companies which meet a set of social and environmental standards (the B Rating System), and which amend their corporate governing documents to incorporate the interests of employees, community and the environment.

Social Environmental and Ethical (SEE) Companies

<http://www.seecompanies.com>



The UK SEE Companies accreditation scheme identifies businesses that are transparent and accountable across a broad range of social, environmental, and ethical issues. To be accountable, businesses must be able to fully justify their actions. Accreditation is based on evaluation process and a questionnaire. Issues addressed by the scheme include: community relations, corporate governance, donations and payments, environment, human rights, marketplace ethics, and workforce. SEE companies include, for example, Graig Farm Organics, Greenfibres, the Better Food Company, or The Green Stationery Company.

Reebok Human Rights

<http://www.reebok.com/Static/global/initiatives/rights/home.html>



In 1992, Reebok adopted worldwide production standards based on international principles, mandating the fair treatment of workers in the independent factories that make their products.

The standards are the following:

- Non-discrimination;
- Working hours/overtime: workers shall not be required to work more than 60 hours per week, including overtime, except in extraordinary circumstances;
- No forced or compulsory labour;

- Fair wages and benefits to the extent appropriate in light of national practices and conditions. Reebok will not select business partners who pay less than the minimum wage required by applicable law or who pay less than the prevailing local industry wage;
- No child labour: The term "child" refers to a person who is younger than 15 or younger than the age for completing compulsory education in the country of manufacture, whichever is higher;
- Freedom of association;
- Non-harassment;
- Safe and healthy work environment;
- Non-retaliation policy that permits factory workers to express their concerns about workplace conditions without fear of retribution or losing their jobs.

OHSAS 18001

http://www.sgs.com/ohsas_18001_2007_update.htm?serviceId=10059735&lobId=5554#about_ohsas_18001



Certification by AWM
<http://www.awm.net>



Certification by QSCert
<http://www.qscert.sk>

An OHSMS promotes a safe and healthy working environment by providing a framework that allows organizations to consistently identify and control its health and safety risks, reduce the potential for accidents, aid legislative compliance and improve overall performance. OHSAS 18001 is an internationally recognized assessment specification for occupational health and safety management systems. It was developed by a selection of leading trade bodies, international standards and certification bodies to address a gap where no third-party certifiable international standard exists. The following key areas are addressed by OHSAS 18001:

- Hazard identification, risk assessment and determining controls;
- Legal and other requirements;
- Objectives and OHS programme(s);
- Resources, roles, responsibility, accountability and authority;
- Competence, training and awareness;
- Communication, participation and consultation;
- Operational control;
- Emergency preparedness and response;
- Performance measuring, monitoring and improvement.

SSW Social Label

<http://www.sqs.ch/en/index/leistungsangebot/lssw.htm>



The Foundation for a Socially Responsible Economy SSW social label is based on 28 sets of criteria in the sphere of employees and stakeholders' issues:

- Company guidelines, information policy and participation;
- General employment conditions, working hours, salary system;
- Equal opportunities and family-friendly policies;
- Apprenticeship and training places; continuous training;
- Occupational health and safety;
- External stakeholder relations with suppliers, customers, communities, the environment, shareholders.

It targets private and public enterprises institutions of all industries (including non-profit organisations) that wish to systematically enhance their social performance and to put their long-term improvement and development perspectives on a sound basis.

