GI control mechanisms & management

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GI CONTROL MECHANISMS & MANAGEMENT

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OBJECTIVES OF THE PRESENTATION

Understanding the the mechanisms of GI controls, including the certification process

Understanding traceability requirements

Explaining the key elements of a control plan

Explaining the interactions bewteen stakeholders

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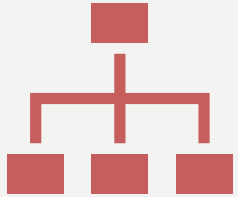
CONTENT

1. Some basics

2. Controls Stakes



3. Organization of the controls

1. SOME BASICS

THE GI CONTROL SYSTEM GUARANTEES

- Protection for the producers: frauds, counterfeiting etc….
- Protection for the consumers: traceability, labelling, quality/origin of the product
- In terms of public IP tools :
  - State's commitment
  - Integration of the GI/quality schemes in domestic law
  - Official policy on products/food quality

Control systems

=

Credibility of the GI system

PRODUCT CONTROLS VS SYSTEMS CONTROLS

Product Controls	Systems Controls
For a product can be organized collectively	For an enterprise (= individual) and a part of its organization or its policy

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SOME BASICS ON GIs CONTROLS

- *« I say what I do and I do what I say »*
- Compliance between specifications and control plan
- I make « easy » : close relationships between the specifications and the control plan
- Controls mean costs but also progress
- The control system must be adapted for the production situation

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2. GI CONTROLS' STAKES

GI CONTROLS STAKES

Request for quality/typicity/origin

Truth : precise information on qualities, specificities of products , their origin etc….

Credibility : official guarantee of quality , origin – product's authenticity

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OBJECTIVES OF GI CONTROLS

- Impartial and Objective Controls
- Assurance to consumers that the products covered by the scheme have guaranteed characteristics, quality and/or origin
- Give producers/group of producers a sense of responsibility
- Profit by a value-added product for the producers on the national and/or international market

GIs CONTROLS' SCOPE

THE ORIGIN OF THE PRODUCT (TRACEABILITY'S RESPECT OF THE PRODUCTION CHAIN)

THE RESPECT OF THE SPECIFICATIONS AND THE PRODUCTION CONDITIONS

THE PRODUCTS, THEIR SPECIFICITIES AND QUALITY

BASIC PRINCIPLES

COLLABORATION

Group of GI producers:

Leading the process of setting the parameters of the GI Controls

Control organism:

provides a service!

BASIC PRINCIPLES

- The cost of participating in the GI scheme must fit with the stakeholders' budget
- The controls are a tool for the valorization strategy not a marketing tool!

= RISK : labelling with multi logos

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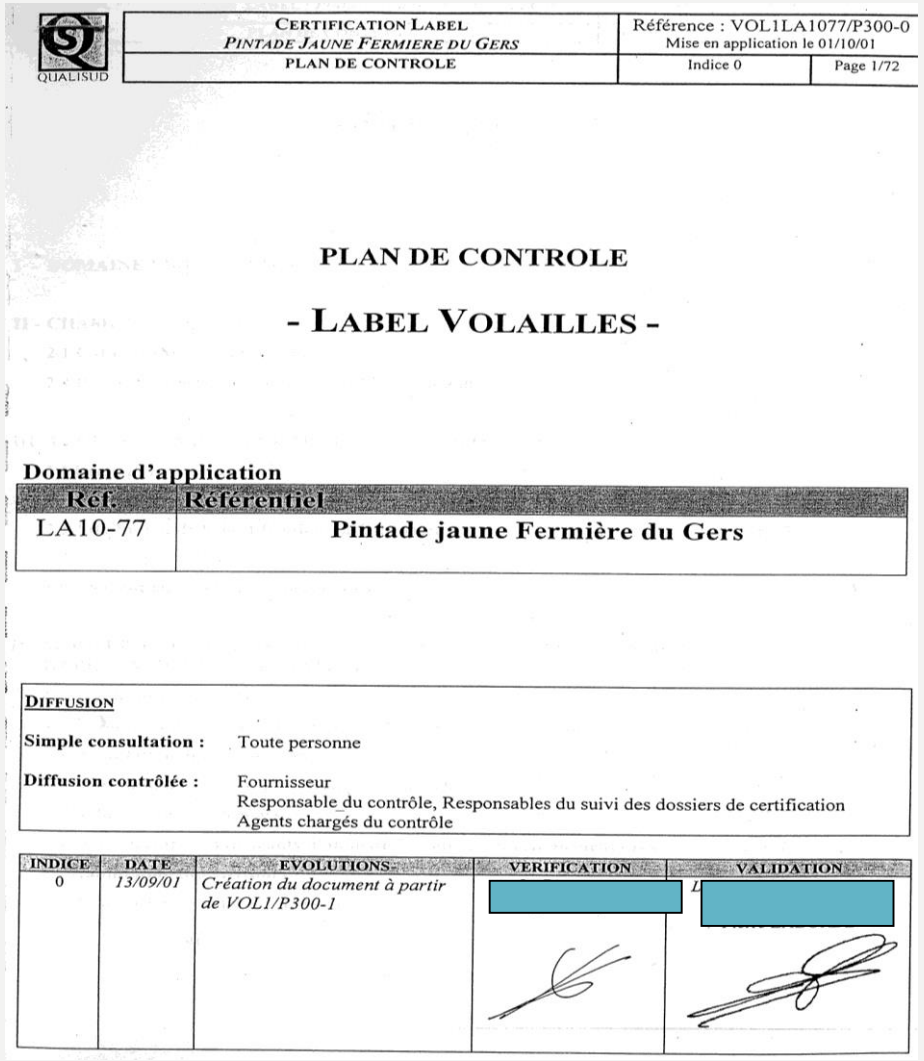
CONTROL PLAN



QUALISUD

CERTIFICATION LABEL *PINTADE JAUNE FERMIERE DU GERS*	Référence : VOL1LA1077/P300-0 Mise en application le 01/10/01	
PLAN DE CONTROLE	Indice 0	Page 1/72

PLAN DE CONTROLE

- LABEL VOLAILLES -

Domaine d'application

Réf.	Référentiel
LA10-77	**Pintade jaune Fermière du Gers**

DIFFUSION

Simple consultation : Toute personne

Diffusion contrôlée : Fournisseur
Responsable du contrôle, Responsables du suivi des dossiers de certification
Agents chargés du contrôle

INDICE	DATE	EVOLUTIONS	VERIFICATION	VALIDATION
0	*13/09/01*	*Création du document à partir de VOL1/P300-1*		

- A control plan for each GI
- Approval of the plan by the producers and/or a competent authority

FROM THE SPECIFICATIONS TO THE CONTROL PLAN

1. From the product description & process of production
2. Identify the actors to be controlled
3. Summarize the « key points » to be controlled

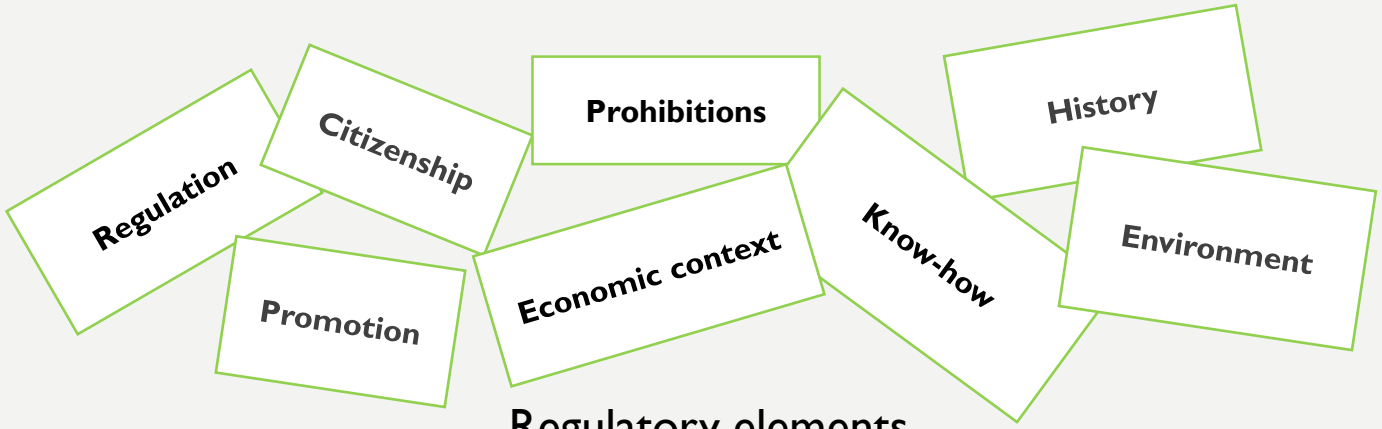
= Overloaded specifications will mean a high level of control and costs!

CONTENT OF THE CONTROL PLAN

- Definition of controls methods
- Definition of the frequencies:
  - ✓ How many producers will be controlled?
  - ✓ How many times a year?
- Definitions of sanctions implemented for all the producers' group
- Use of official laboratories
- Panel testing

Writing specifications: a necessary sorting

Census of all on what the product « means »



Regulatory elements

Subjective elements

Minor elements with no added value

Uncontrollable elements

Economic feasibility

Product Specification credible and economically viable

LINKS BETWEEN SPECIFICATIONS AND CONTROL PLAN

- Specification writing shall be specific, concrete and pragmatic
- Specifications shall not contain subjective elements
  - each statement may become a "checkpoint"
- It should allow a clear identification of control points and:
  - Control methods
  - Control frequencies

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EXERCISES

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CONTROL PLAN ELABORATION

1. Can I integrate in the GI control plan a check point indicating that my product is the best? However, producers are not able to evidence the criteria.

YES

NO

2. A check point is integrated in the draft control plan, however, the producers are not able to evidence it. Shall they maintain this control point?

YES

NO

3. Are all producers forced to set up a traceability system?

YES

NO

4. Shall this traceability system be harmonized among all stakeholders?

YES

NO

5. Are organoleptic/sensorial tests compulsory?

YES

NO

3. ORGANIZATION OF THE GI CONTROLS

3.1. CONTROLS STAKEHOLDERS

WHO DOES WHAT?

- Setting up the controls:
  - Public authorities
  - Producers

- The best control system?
  - Public

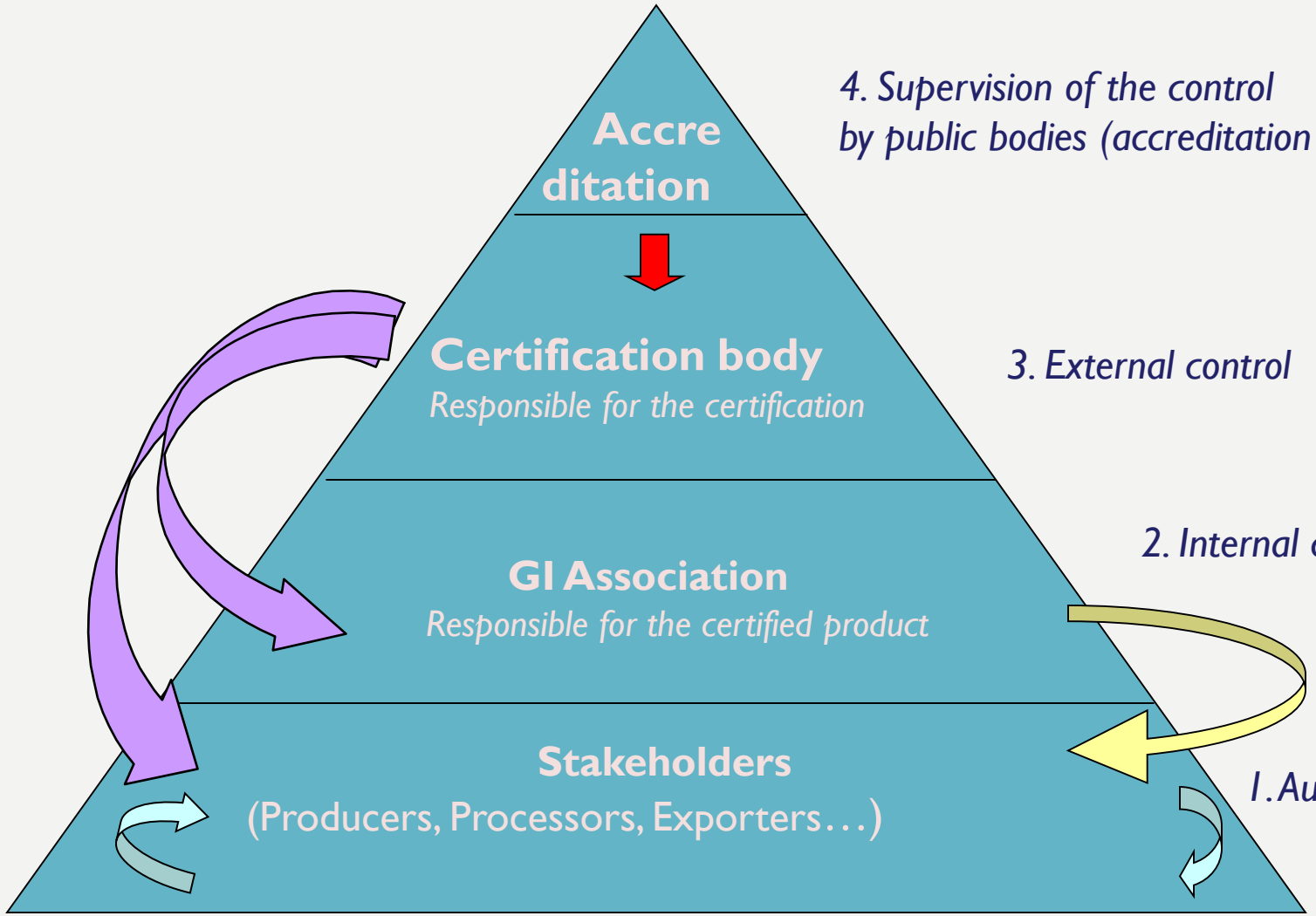
And/or

  - Private : internal market/international market

WHICH CONTROLS?

3 levels of control may exist :	Self-control or auto control (by producers and other operators of the chain if possible)
	Internal (by the group of producers, regularly and if relevant)
	External which consists in the checking up of the internal control by the group of producers(if any) as well as the auto-control from producers

Organization of controls



4. Supervision of the control by public bodies (accreditation body and / or GI competent body)

3. External control

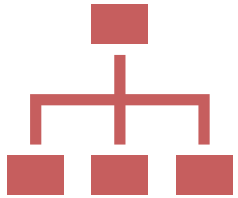
2. Internal control/Not compulsory

1. Auto-controls

EXTERNAL CONTROLS MAY BE CARRIED OUT BY DIFFERENT ACTORS

Public authorities of control (need of legal & technical competency)

Certification/private bodies (but which have to be competent for the products covered by the scheme)



Other kind of bodies specialized in controls or specially created for controls (technical team, commission, participative controls...)

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BEST SOLUTION FOR GI CONTROLS?

- Regardless the type of body, what is important :
  - A control system adapted to the country : its competent organizations and its producers
  - Objective & impartial control practices
  - Controls that will allow producers to progress in their practices
- Win-win approach

CHOOSING THE CONTROL BODY

- The control body must be selected during the drafting of the specifications to ensure the concrete enforcement of the contents thereof
- In case of alternative control body intervention, there is a need to check if there is a framework to guarantee a certain level of objectivity & impartiality
- Producers shall avoid unfair competition among them

CHOOSING THE CONTROL BODY

- When the regulation foresees the intervention of a certification body, such body must be accredited by an internationally recognized body (ISO 17065)

- In case of internal controls management, the GI group must ensure its ability to support producers:
    - The controls are not only used to verify compliance with the specifications. They must also be part of a global approach to progress.

PRINCIPLE OF AUTHORIZATION/ACCREDITATION

- The qualification/competency of the organization (regarding the control process, the kind of product controlled, the system controlled)

- The independence of the organization regarding monitoring and enforcing the control system (this allows for the prevention of fraud and negative consequences on the GI concerned).

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ACCREDITATION

Section Certifications

Convention N°5824

ATTESTATION D'ACCREDITATION

ACCREDITATION CERTIFICATE

N° 5-0553 rév. 20

Le Comité Français d'Accréditation atteste que :
The French Committee for Accreditation certifies that :

BUREAU VERITAS CERTIFICATION FRANCE
Le Triangle de l'Arche
9, cours du Triangle
92937 Paris-la-Défense

SIREN : 399851609

satisfait aux exigences de la norme / *fulfils the requirements of the standard*
NF EN ISO/CEI 17065:2012
et aux règles du Cofrac / *and Cofrac rules*

pour les activités de / *for activities of*

Certification de produits/services agricoles et alimentaires ***/ Food products/services certification***

réalisées par l'entité ci-dessus désignée et le(s) site(s) éventuel(s) situés aux adresses ci-dessous / *performed by the above mentioned entity and the site(s) at the addresses below* :

Site de Loriol
ZA de Champgrand
BP 68
26270 LORIOL SUR DROME

Site de Rennes
ZAC Atalante Champeaux
1-3, rue Maillard de la Gournerie
35039 RENNES CEDEX

et précisément décrites dans la ou les annexes techniques suivantes / *and precisely described in the following technical appendix* :

5-0553 rév. 20

Le Cofrac est signataire de l'accord multilatéral d'EA pour l'accréditation pour les activités objets de la présente attestation / *Cofrac is signatory of the European co-operation for Accreditation (EA) Multilateral Agreement for accreditation for the activities covered by this certificate.*

Date de prise d'effet / *granting date* : **07/08/2020**
Date de fin de validité / *expiry date* : **31/03/2025**

3.2. CONTROLS PRACTICES

- Reference to the Product Specification
- Scope of application of the Plan
- Organization of controls
  - Staff involved on the certification
  - Enabling of operators / stakeholders
- Modalities of controls
  - Auto controls
  - internal controls (not compulsory)
  - external controls
- Treatment of failures to comply (sanctions)

CONTENT OF CONTROL PLANS

INFORMATION

Applicant's information (contact, adress, existence of certifications)

Productions to be controlled : plant productions, animal productions, processing activities, storage, placing products in the market etc…

1st GI audit

EXAMPLE OF PLANT PRODUCTION RECORDS

- Form of a register which is kept available to the control authorities or bodies at all times
- The records shall provide at least the following information:

a) Type of varieties : allowed ones, type of cultivation

b) as regards the use of fertiliser: date of application, type and amount of fertiliser, parcels concerned;

c) as regards the use of plant protection products: reason and date of treatment, type of product, method of treatment;

d) as regards purchase of farm inputs: date, type and amount of purchased product;

e) as regards harvest: date, type and amount of organic or in conversion crop production.

= security by traceability

ASSISTANCE FOR READING THE CONTROL PLAN

Criteria defined on the Product Specification

Monitoring Plan

Documents

Code		Points to master	Target Value	Preventive Action (P) Internal (S) and External (SE) Monitoring Action	Minimum frequency	Responsibles of the control	Corrector Action Corrective Action	Foreseen Reference Documents
E I	P M 6							

PM = Point to master

E/I = Caracteristiques Explicit / Implicit

- **Corrector Actions: immediate actions to treat the non-compliant products**
- **Corrective Actions: actions that aim, through in-depth analysis of the causes of non-conformity, to eliminate and prevent that they happen again**

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Control plan

Example : Clementine de Corse Certifed by CERTIPAQ

➢ Specifications

size 1 to 5

Code	Caracteristics	Qualitative objective
CE21	Only sizes 1-5 are selected for certification as clementines of Corsica: Size 1 : 63-68 mm; size 2 : 58-63mm; size 3 : 54-58mm; size 4 : 50-54mm; size 5 : 46-50mm	The elimination of large fruits (> 68mm) and small fruits (<46mm) aims at maintaining the image of the Corsican clementine, usually known as a "small fruit".

➢ Associated control plan

Code	Point to master	Target value	PA AC IC SE	Preventive Action Auto-Control Internal Control External Monitoring action	Frequencies minimum	Responsible of control
CE21	References diameters sizes 1-5	Diameter comprised between 46 and 68 mm	PA	Information of the station responsible person	Continuously	Quality Manager station
			AC	Visual control of certifiable fruits	1 time/ week	Quality correspondent station or organization of producers
			IC	Visual control of certifiable fruits	2 times / campagne	APRODEC
			SE	Visual and documentary control of certifiable fruits	1 time/ year / station	External Auditor CERTIPAQ

APRODEC	FICHE DE CONTROLE INTERNE 2e NIVEAU *Sortie de chaîne station* CLEMENTINE DE CORSE CC 38/01 – IG 19/01 *Campagne* 10/11	ENR 06 V 04 *Emission : 14/09/2007* Page 1 / 1

Date du contrôle 04.01.2011

STATION JDP **O.P** CAPIC
Producteur JDP **Bloc fruitier** 2 **Calibre** 3/4
N° Identification du lot : 10180235

Classement du lot par la station : Clémentine de Corse CCP- IGP [X] **Clémentine** [ ]
(+ marque distributeur)

Contrôle du lot			
Critères	**Tolérance CCP-IGP**	**%**	**C / NC**
Coloration	< 20%		
Fruits avec feuilles	> 30 %	21	C
Défauts d'aspect			
Cicatrisés (vent, grêle, insectes)	< 6 %	2	C
Fumagine	< 3 %		
Total %		2	C
Défauts évolutifs			
Oléocélose, tache d'eau	< 4 %		
Mouche méditerranéenne	< 2 %		
Trous de pédoncule	< 6%	1	C
Total %	< 7 %	1	C
TOTAL			
Total des défauts aspect + évolutifs	< 15%	3	C
Normalisation			
% Hors calibre +/- 10%	+ 5	-	C
Poids net	12,14		C

Emballage	JDP	C

Résultat du contrôle	CONFORME	X	NON CONFORME	

Observations	

Identification des non-conformités pour un LOT CERTIFIE	Mesures proposées par le responsable de la station en accord avec l'APRODEC	Date de mise en place

Evaluation de la réponse apportée :

Date : Signature :

Visa du Responsable Station,

Visa du contrôleur,

Example of GI control checking list

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ORGANOLEPTIC TESTS

- Not compulsory, only if relevant
- Need to have a competent panel

CONTROL MANUAL

Organoleptic Test Report

- Name of Panelist .....

☐ Jerk Seasoning ☐ Jerk Sauce

- Sample ID Code .....

Decision by Panelist

- Note:
  Only a sample with a maximum of 1 "Fair, just passed" result can be accepted as "Jamaica Jerk".
  A sample with 1 "Poor" result cannot be accepted.

☐ Congratulations! Your product has been accepted as "Jamaica Jerk" GI.

☐ Sorry, please try again, your product cannot be accepted as "Jamaica Jerk".
Reasons and recommendations for improvement.

Signature:_____
Panelist

Jamaica Jerk Producers' Association

ORGANOLEPTIC TESTS

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Table 4: Organoleptic Test Checklist

Characteristics	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair (Just passed)	Poor (Unacceptable)	Comment
Colour	Brownish, Brownish-green	Red, Brown, Green	Brownish, Green	Brownish or Greenish	Any colour not specified here	
Aroma	Spicy	Peppery	Pungent	Sour	Flat	
Texture	Consistent, Thick	Consistent	Smooth	Granular	Soggy	
Taste	Flavourful	Spicy, Salty	Sweet, Sour	Acidic	Bland	
Appearance*	Colourful, Viscous	Fresh	Smooth	Moist	Watery	

*See Figure 2 below for Jerk Models

Main checkpoints for the GI Association

Points to master	Checkpoints	Method of external control
General and Documentary organization	- Respect the general conditions of certification (commitment of stakeholders, management of new applications…)	- Exam and follow up: . Statutes and internal regulation of the GIG . Organization and management of the GIG . Agreement on the certification of the GIG/ Certification Body . Accession Agreements . Product Specification and Control Plan of the PGI
	- Documents managed by the GIG	- Monitoring and follow up of the official documents, quality control documents and documents CERTIFICATION BODY: Procedure of document control and document distribution - Verify the updated lists of authorized operators/stakeholders
	- Management of the material accounting	- Verify keeping statistics of labelling and sales - Verify the coherence between the produced quantities and the sold quantities

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Main checkpoints for the GI Association

Point to master	Checkpoints	Method of external control
Training and information of operators / stakeholders	- Dissemination of quality documents to operators /stakeholders	- Verify the dissemination of informative documents, registration documents and traceability documents of the authorized operators
	- Training	- Follow up on the respect of the established training plan - Verify the registration of training conducted
Follow up of operators /stakeholders	- Training and qualification of staff	- Exam:. The competence of internal controllers
	- Follow the internal controls	- Monitoring compliance of: . The management of internal control (frequency, controls and tests) . The procedure for handling identified deficiencies in internal and / or external - Monitoring and Review: . reports of internal control: support of controls, record reading failure . records relating to the management of failures . Files registering the sanctions

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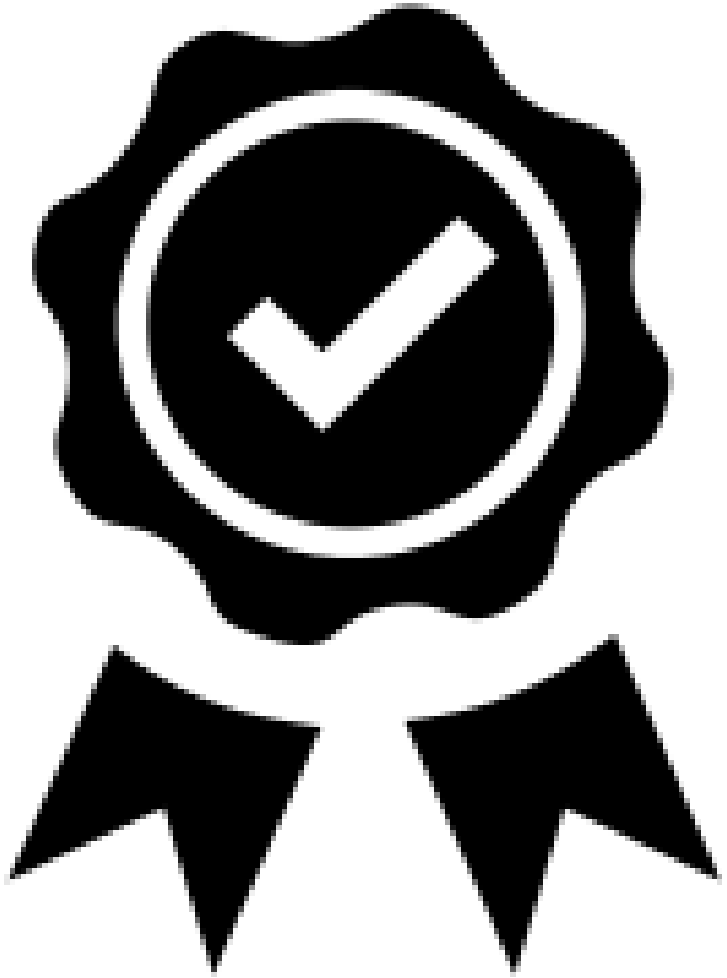
GI CERTIFICATION

- Certificates are issued by the certification/control body for compliant products on the basis of audit results and, if any, test results



GI CONTROL PERCEPTION

- Essential element of the GI scheme
- Provides guarantee to the consumers
- Progress tool for GI producers
- Costs can be negotiated

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EXERCISES

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GI AUDITS

1. Is a certification body mandatory in relation to the GI control system?

YES

NO

2. Is the GI group entitled to provide internal control?

YES

NO

3. In the overall GI control plan can I include some controls in the marketplace?

YES

NO

4. Can I use other certification schemes as part of my GI control system?

YES

NO

5. In case of several certification schemes, can certification bodies mutualize their audits?

YES

NO

6. During the audit, some documents are missing. Is it a condition of refusal of the GI certification?

YES

NO

CONCLUSION

- Adequacy between the product and its market(s)
- Producers group must lead the development of the control system
- Building a strong relationship between the producers and the control body
- Stay awake!

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