



Vlaanderen
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Public vs. Private standards in EU

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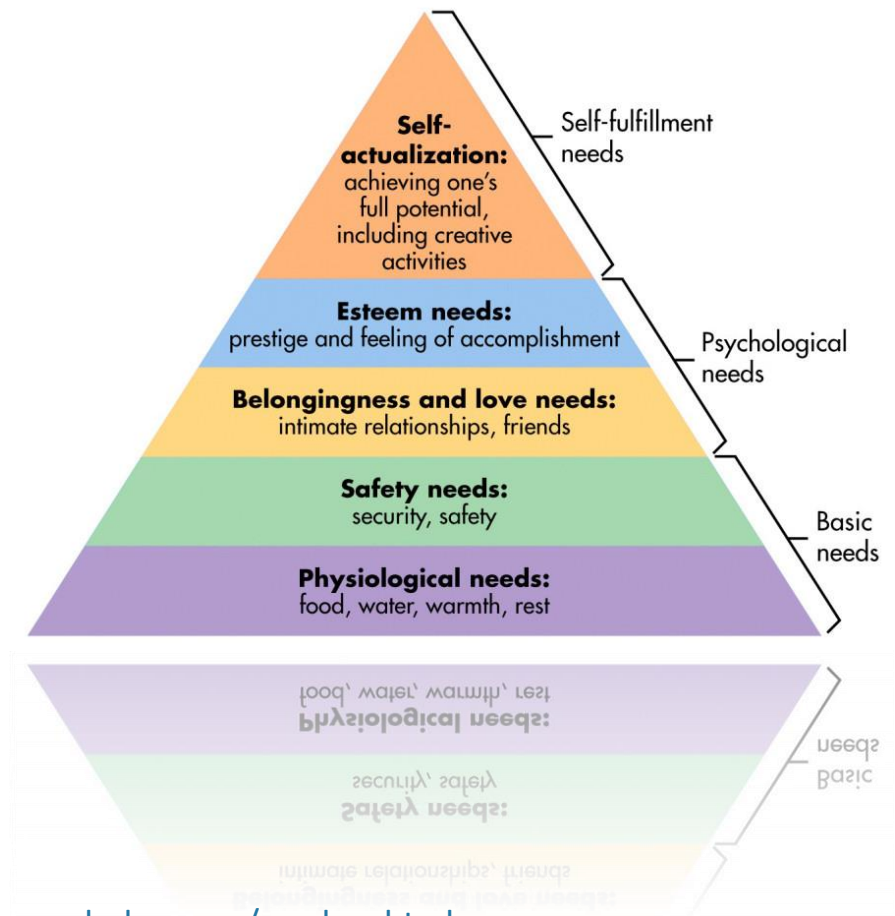


DEPARTEMENT
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The EU consumer

- ▶ Trending towards self-actualisation
- ▶ More critical (cat) vs. Face-value uptake (dog)
- ▶ Taste is King - Convenience is Queen
- ▶ Price matters, value rules
- ▶ Today is important, tomorrow as well: sustainability
- ▶ Understands: my purchase is my vote



Consumer concerns & standards

<u>Concern</u>	<u>Trigger</u>	
Quality	Food safety standards Marketing standards	• ISO/ BRC/ GG/ IFS
Socially responsible production	Labour; Social Standards	• Fairtrade/ SMETA/ GRASP
Climate smart chains	Environmental rules Organic Standards	• Regional; Sea/ airfreight; Organic
Health	Organic; Food safety standards	• Maximum Residue Levels/ Organic/ Naturland/ Demeter
Traceability	Labeling/ Trace and tell/ Blockchain tech	• Labeling/ Trace and tell/ Blockchain tech

On level of:

- Farm/grower: primary production
- Processing/packing
- Retail/supermarkets chain

Who creates private standards?

- ▶ **Developed by industry (individual companies)**
 - ▶ **national, regional or international commodity organizations**
 - ▶ **ISO – requires annual fees for using their standards**
 - ▶ **Others–GlobalGAP included–accreditation is paid–ensure that user has infrastructure/system, which can ensure proper use of their standards**
-
- ▶ **In many cases – production costs increase to fulfil private standards–without an increase of the price of the product**
 - But without fulfilling the criteria you cannot sell the product

Private standards—advantage or disadvantage?

▶ **F&V perishability**

- Retail can change the suppliers when these are not able to keep the specific private standards
- A supplier cannot easily change to other buyers
 - × follow the money –F&V producers have to accept private standards, if not—their production is not marketable
 - × Private standards become an introductory factor for market access

▶ **Small producers and exporters—out of „game“?**

- ▶ **Lesson learned for small countries → unified approach needed—producers organisation**
- ▶ **Building of the „MARK“ or reputation**
- ▶ **Share of the accreditation costs**
- ▶ **More sophisticated logistic in supply chain required**
- ▶ **Close relationship between supplier and buyer possible**

Public vs. Private

► Complimentary relationship

→ Public: sets the rules

→ Private: plays the game



Public	Private
<i>Food safety & MRL</i>	<i>Social</i>
<i>Marketing standards</i>	<i>Environmental</i>
<i>Labelling and Packaging</i>	<i>Labour</i>
<i>Plant Health</i>	<i>Organic</i>
<i>Contaminants</i>	

Public Standards



Marketing standards

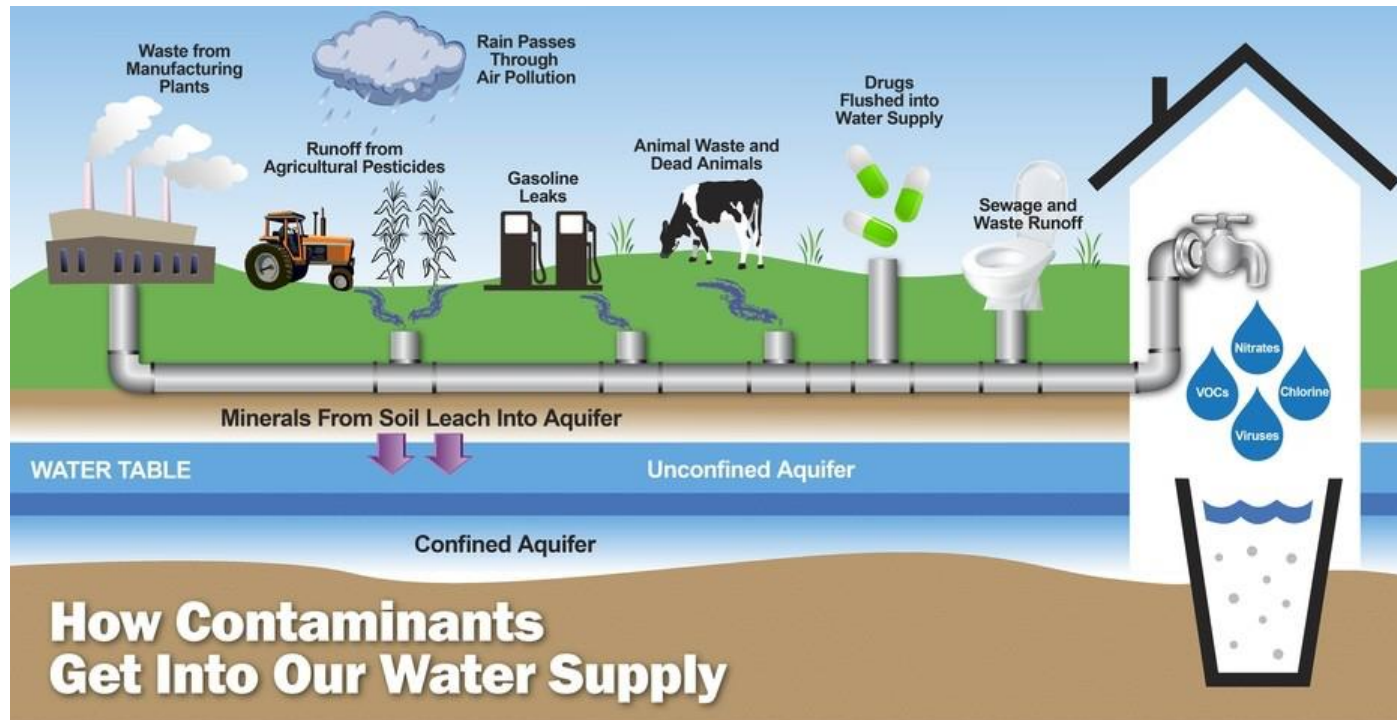
- ▶ **EU Marketing standards** outlines product quality and maturity levels
 - Standards cover 10 products
 - Produce must be accompanied with Certificate of Compliance
- ▶ **Excluded products covered in General Marketing Standards and UNECE**

Maximum residue levels

- ▶ [EU Pesticide Database](#) for product relevant MRL
- ▶ Buyers in UK, Germany, Netherlands, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland stricter than EU regulation
- ▶ Strictest retailers demanding 33-70% of legal limit
- ▶ Use [Integrated Pest Management](#) to control MRL

Contaminants

- ▶ Not intentionally added but may be present
- ▶ EU regulation on [product specific contaminant limits](#)



Private standards



This table maps some of the most common voluntary standards and private labels that producers may need to comply with in order to reach developed-country shopping baskets. It is not comprehensive but does indicate the labelling maze that exporters from developing countries have to deal with

<http://www.tradeforum.org/Lost-in-labels/>

Entry standard: Global g.a.p

▶ Pre-farmgate standard - covering:

- farm inputs
- all activities until product leaves farm

▶ Inspections:

- Annual
- Unannounced

▶ Options:

- Producer level: Option 1
- Option 2 group certification
(producer organisation or Exporter with outgrowers)



Social, environment, labour

- ▶ **Good Agric. Practice ≠ about products = also about people**
- ▶ **Consumer demand driven standards**
- ▶ **44 Private Standards that could be used when exporting from BR to EU**
- ▶ **Regional commonalities e.g. Eastern Europe: none**

→ UK: [Ethical Trading Initiative](#), [BSCI](#)

→ Scandinavia: [SMETA](#)

× SMETA stands for Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit

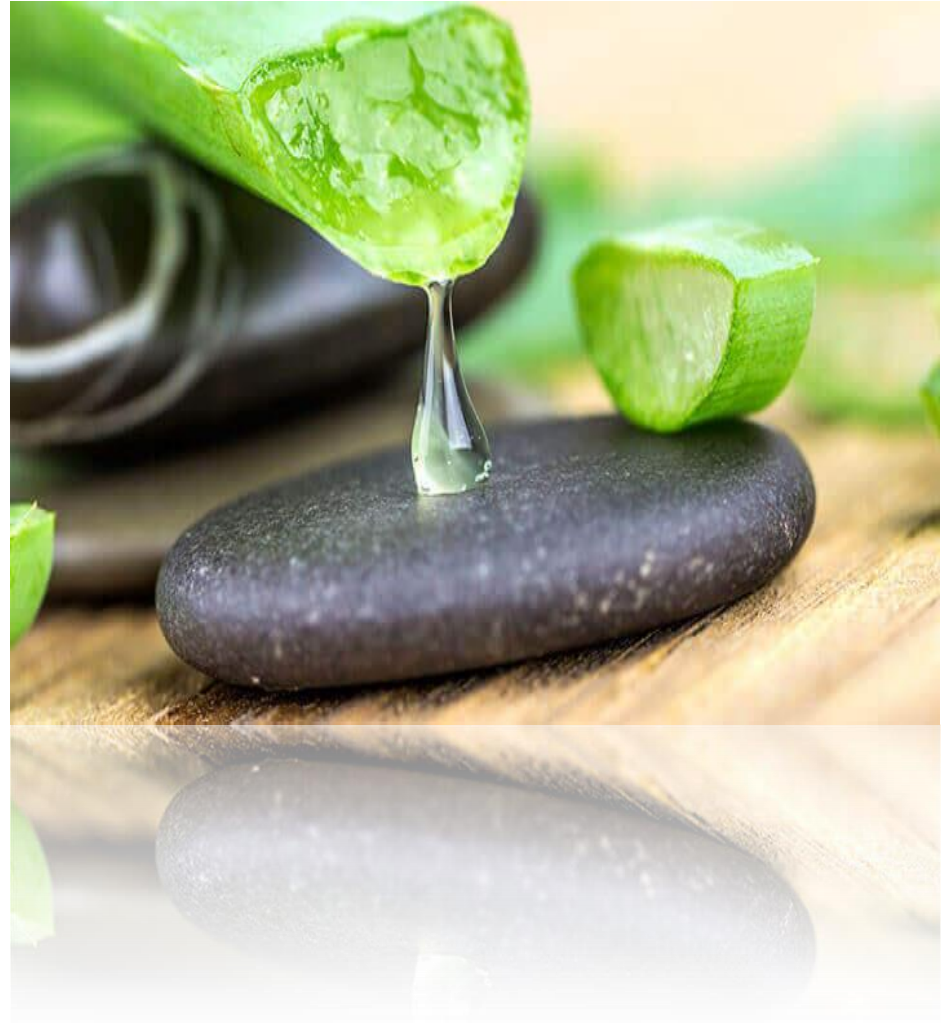
→ Western Europe: [GRASP](#)

× GRASP stands for GLOBALG.A.P. Risk Assessment on Social Practice.



Natural: organic/ biodynamic

- ▶ **Increasing demand**
- ▶ **No use of chemicals in production processes**
- ▶ **Organic by default**
 - At least 3 years no chemical usage
- ▶ **3 year process**
 - during 2 years of production: sold as transitional
 - After 3 years of production: sold as organic
- ▶ **Extra Niche: Biodynamic**

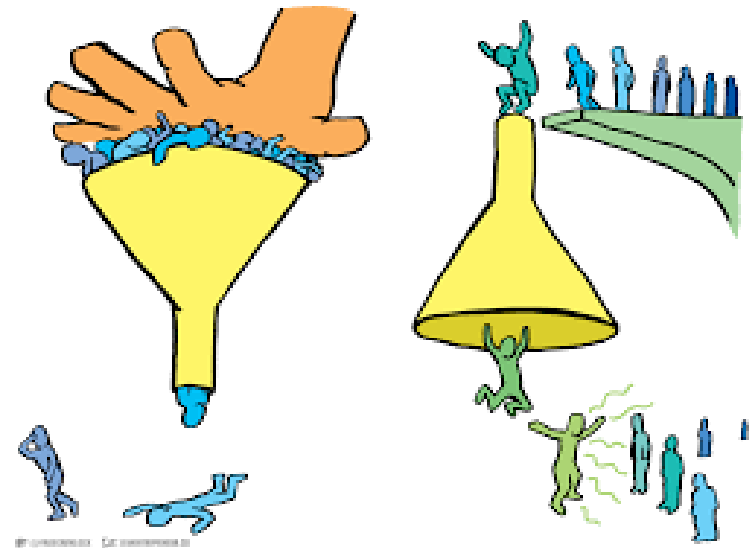




Meeting eu retail specs and standards

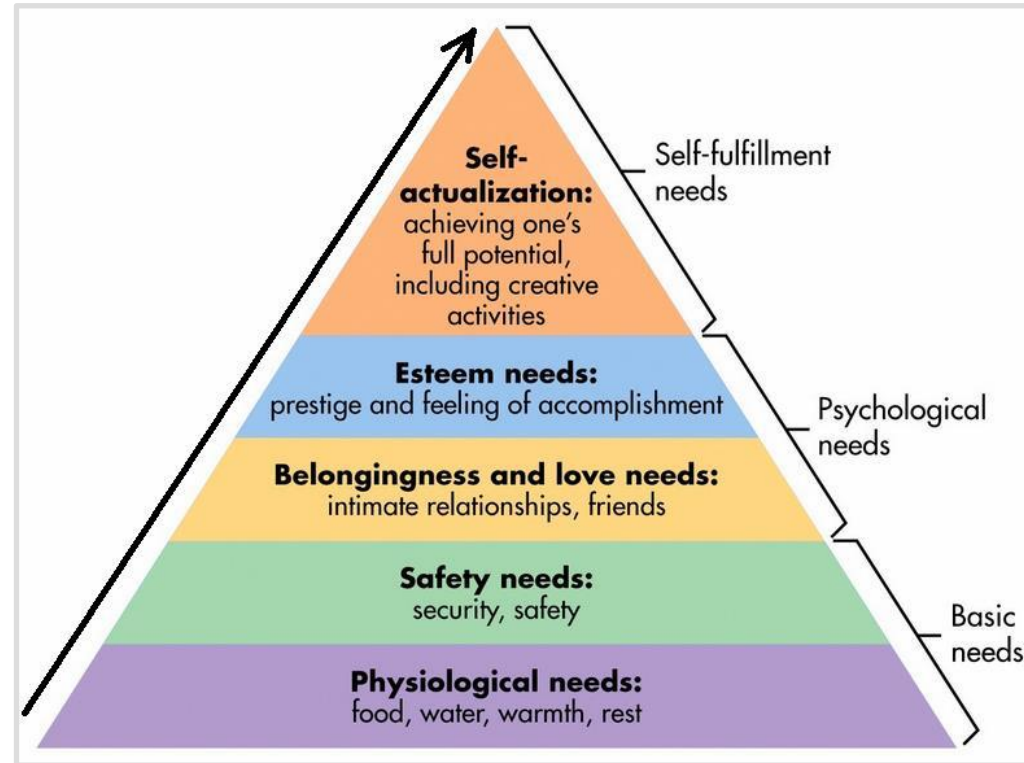
Key themes

- ▶ **General Market Access Requirements**
- ▶ **Key Markets**
- ▶ **Key Actors**
- ▶ **Client specific Standards**
- ▶ **Market access**



Key markets

- ▶ **Scandinavia: Sweden, Denmark, Norway**
- ▶ **Germany, Austria, Switzerland**
- ▶ **The Netherlands, France, Belgium**
- ▶ **Spain, Italy, Portugal, Czech Republic, Slovenia**



Key actors

► Retailers

- Aldi (North & South)
- Lidl
- Spar
- Edeka
- ICA
- Rewe Group
- Dennree/ Alnatura/ Weiling
- Online/ Boxscheme

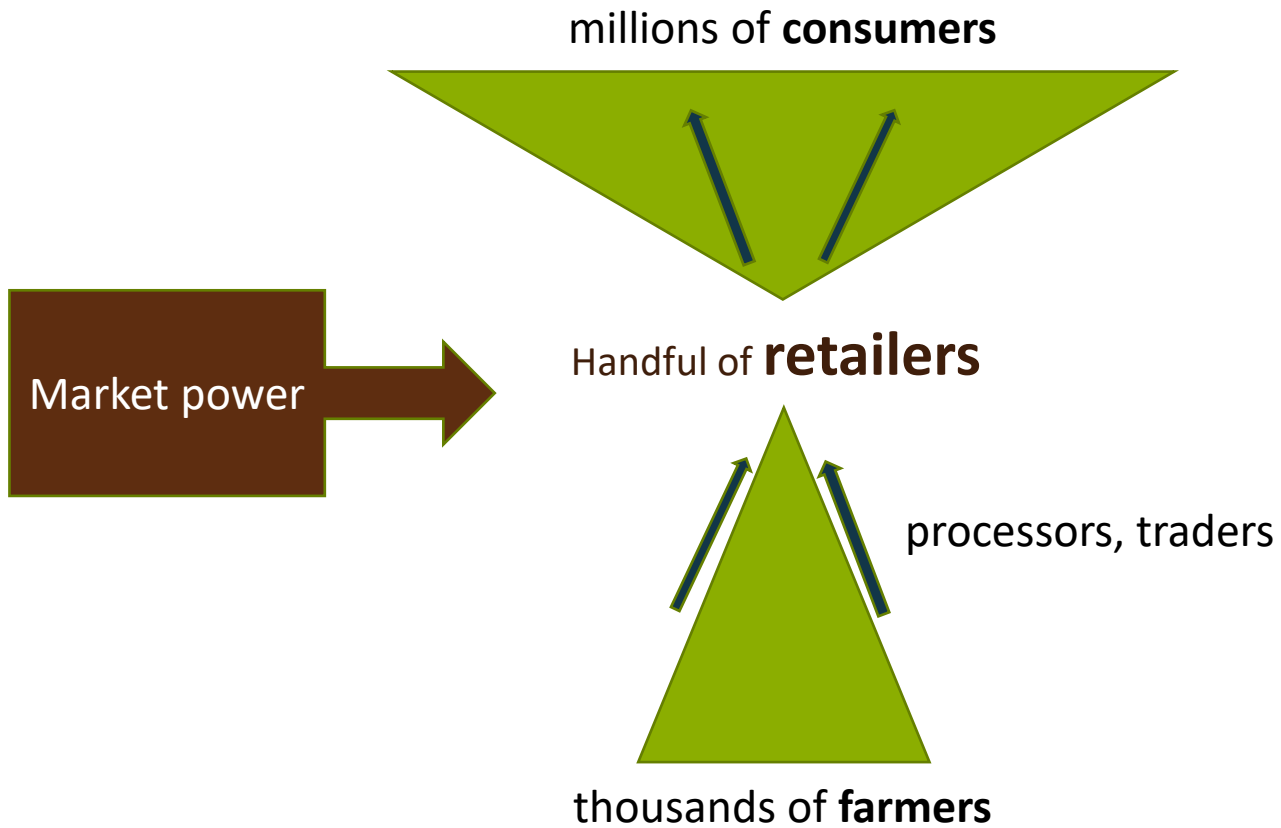


Top 15 retailers in Europe

European turnover 2017 in Billion €

Rank	Retailer	Turnover	Headquarter
1	Schwarz (Lidl + Kaufland)	97	Germany
2	Aldi	59	Germany
3	Carrefour	57	France
4	Tesco	56	UK
5	Edeka	56	Germany
6	Rewe	54	Germany
7	Amazon	45	USA
8	E.Leclerc	37	France
9	Les Mousquetaires	37	France
10	Auchan	34	France
11	Metro	33	Germany
12	Sainsbury	33	UK
13	Asda (Walmart)	25	UK
14	Migros	25	Switzerland
15	Ahold Delhaize	24	Netherlands/Belgium

► <https://www.retail-index.com/Countries.aspx>



General certifications

▶ **Entry Standard**

→ Global GAP

▶ **Social, Environment, Labour**

→ Grasp (Global GAP extension)

→ SMETA

→ Rainforest Alliance/ UTZ

→ Fair for life/ Fairtrade

▶ **Natural**








→ Organic

→ Demeter (Biodynamic)

Client specific requirements



Specific requirements

	ALDI	LIDL	SPAR	REWE group	EDEKA	ICA	Alnatura Denndree weiling
							
MRL	70% Max 3 residues	33%	50%	70%	70%	33%	-
Transport	Sea			Sea/air	Sea/air	sea	Sea/air
Entry standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GobaGAP 						
social, environment, labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GRASP • SMETA • Rainforest alliance • UTZ 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GRASP • SMETA • Rainforest alliance • UTZ • Fair for life/fairtrade 		GRASP
natural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organic • Demeter (biodynamic) 						Demeter (biodynamic)

Market access facilitation

- ▶ **Key retailers work with importers**
- ▶ **Importers ensure and manage compliance on:**
 - Quality
 - Varieties
 - Calibration, volume, packaging
 - Labeling
 - Social sourcing
- ▶ **Network sensitive industry**



Successful export value chain

▶ **3 Tier Strategy**

→ Know-how

→ Market access

→ Inputs

