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Branding and labelling of NWFP

examples from Finland and Italy

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Outline

- Key factors influencing NWFP marketing
- 2. Labels categories applicable to NWFP
- 3. Risks
- 4. Conclusions







1. Key factors influencing NWFP marketing

NWFP are commercialized all over the world and different regions produce their own special varieties.







Can be marketed with different strategies





a) Mass products – mass markets

- Some species largely dominate the market:
 - low level of differentiation
 - widely available
 - for a large number of consumers
 - competitive factors: reducing production costs → relatively low prices
 - high risks (market instability-biological risks)







Which marketing mix?

- Products: standardisation
- Place: logistic, packaging
- Price: cost minimization

Promotion





Source: E. Jerome McCarthy, 1960









Examples

- Cork
- Berries
- Resins
- Wild mushrooms
- Gum arabic







Multipurpose trees and non-wood forest products, a challenge and opportui

Pine kernels





(from China, Korea, Russia, USA, ...)

Pine Nuts 1KG (Excellent Quality)-Cooking

Item condition: New

Fime left: 2d 10h (20 Mar, 2014 21:19:59 GMT)

Quantity: 1 8 available / 2 sold

22,6 €/kg (price in Italy: 100

€/kg)

Price: £18.99

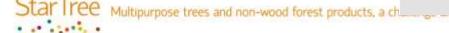
Buy it now

Add to basket

5 watchers

Add to Watch list

* Add to collection



The Telegraph

Cheap Chinese pine nut exports blamed for rare condition

Cheap Chinese exports of pine nuts have been blamed for a rare mouth condition that leaves a bitter aftertaste for weeks.

Mass products – mass markets

in many regions, this is not a winning strategy for promoting sustainable local development, added value, employment, multifunctionality





a) Other trend and market segment: specialties

 During the past decade, has risen interest for NWFP with high added values, very well differentiated, and often coming from unique territories and bringing high innovation

Sustainability

Localism; short value chain,

LOHAS consumers



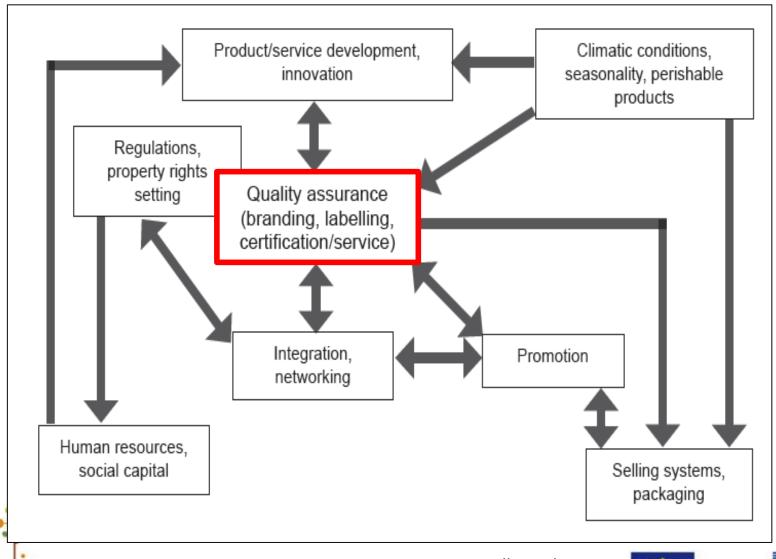
Health



Environment



Key factors influencing NWFP marketing



Branding

The process of creating a unique name and image for a product in the consumers' mind

Branding is strategic.



Marketing is tactical

Branding should both precede and underlie any marketing effort.

Branding is pull.

It is communication of characteristics, values, and attributes.

The brand does not explicitly say "buy me." It says "This is what I am. This is why I exist. If you agree, if you like me, you can buy me, support me, and recommend me to your friends."



Marketing is actively promoting a product or service. It's a push tactic. It's pushing out a message to get sales results: "Buy our product because it's better than theirs."

Marketing activates buyers.







Brand name: a written or spoken linguistic elements of a brand.

Normally a brand name has a trademark registration which allows to protect proprietary rights



Forest Stewarship Council

•

Logo is the graphic element associated to a brand; it may be a symbol, a word or a combination of them





Companies sometimes associate a brand to slogans, mascots and jingles



"Promoting the responsible management of forests worldwide"





Labelling

To a brand, it can be associated a label

=an identifier used to tell a customer what he is buying as well as who made it. It reminds to a set of associations. Labels often include logos, which create visual consistency.

Label has become one of the most important issues for a consumer to discriminate between products (Lacernaux 2004; Giraud, 2005; Jeddi and Zaiem, 2010).









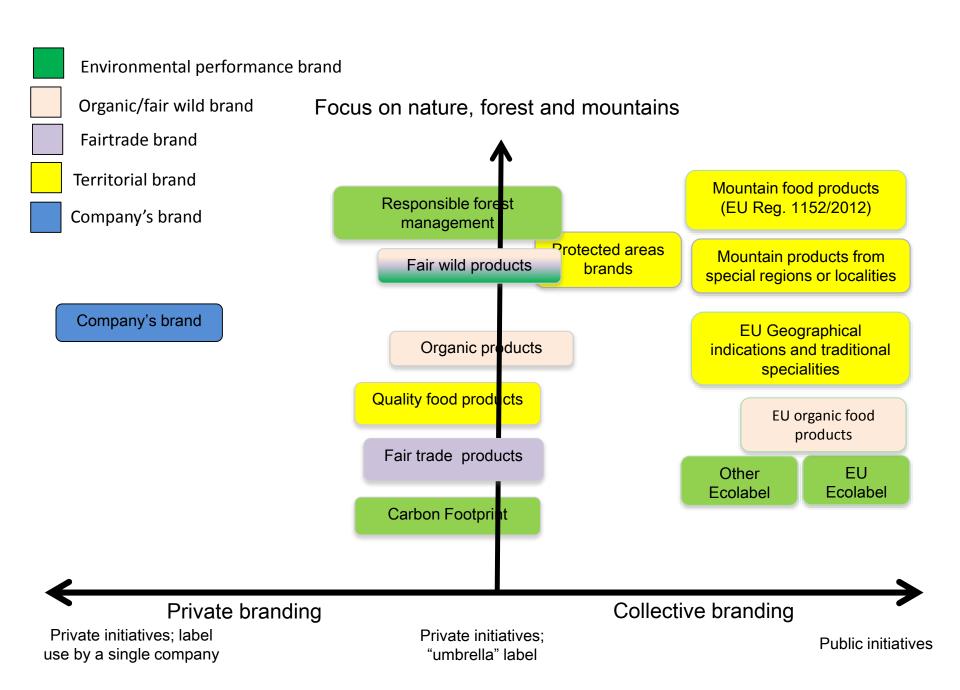


2. Labels categories applicable to NWFP

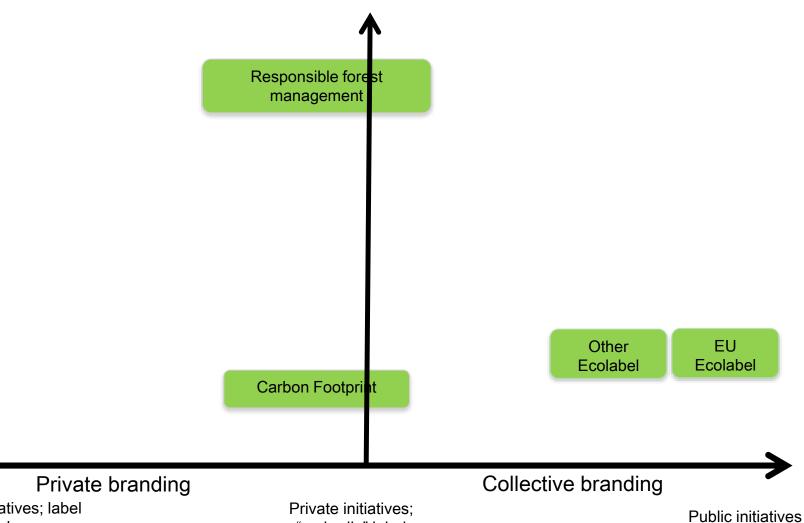








Focus on nature, forest and mountains



Private initiatives; label use by a single company

"umbrella" label

a)Environmental performance

Food production and consumption have a significant impact on the environment.

One way to inform consumers about the environmental impacts of food and other products

An opportunity to reduce their personal footprint on environment

ISO identified 3 types of voluntary labels





Туре	Description	ISO standard	Examples	
Type I	A voluntary, multiple-criteria based, third party program that awards a license that authorises the use of environmental labels on products indicating overall environmental preferability of a product within a particular product category based on life cycle considerations	Ecolabelling schemes : ISO 14024:1999	SA BLAUE EMPLE	Ecolabel www.scolabel.eu
Type I like	A voluntary, multiple-criteria based, third party program that awards a license that authorises the use of environmental labels on products indicating environmental preferability of a product within a particular product category based on life cycle considerations. It focuses on a single issue (e.g. sustainable forestry).	Ecolabelling schemes : ISO 14024:1999	FSC	ENERGY STAR
Type II	Informative environmental self- declaration claims		CFC free,	
Type III	Voluntary programs that provide quantified environmental data of a product, under pre-set categories of parameters set by a qualified third party and based on life cycle assessment, and verified by that or another qualified third party. There is only verification, no evaluation	Life-cycle data declarations : ISO 14025:2006		

MEWORK AME

European Union Ecolabel



Regulation (EC) No 66/2010.

The EU Ecolabel is a voluntary label which helps in identifying products and services that have a reduced environmental impact throughout their life cycle.

Not applicable on food. On cork and on soap, shampoos and hair conditioner







Other Ecolabels



- Nordic Ecolabel is the official Ecolabel of the Nordic countries.
- Established in 1989 by the Nordic Council of Ministers.
- Voluntary ISO Type I label, evaluates the impact on the environment throughout the whole life cycle.



The Swan, the official Nordic Ecolabel



Responsible forest management

 FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) and PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification) schemes have criteria for the sustainable management of NWFP

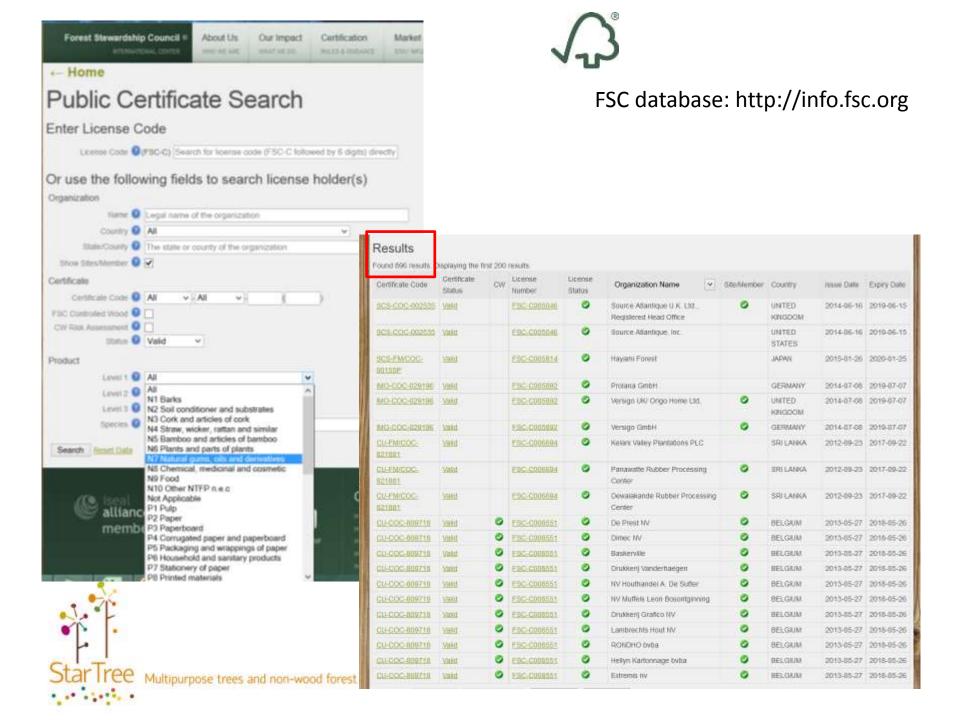


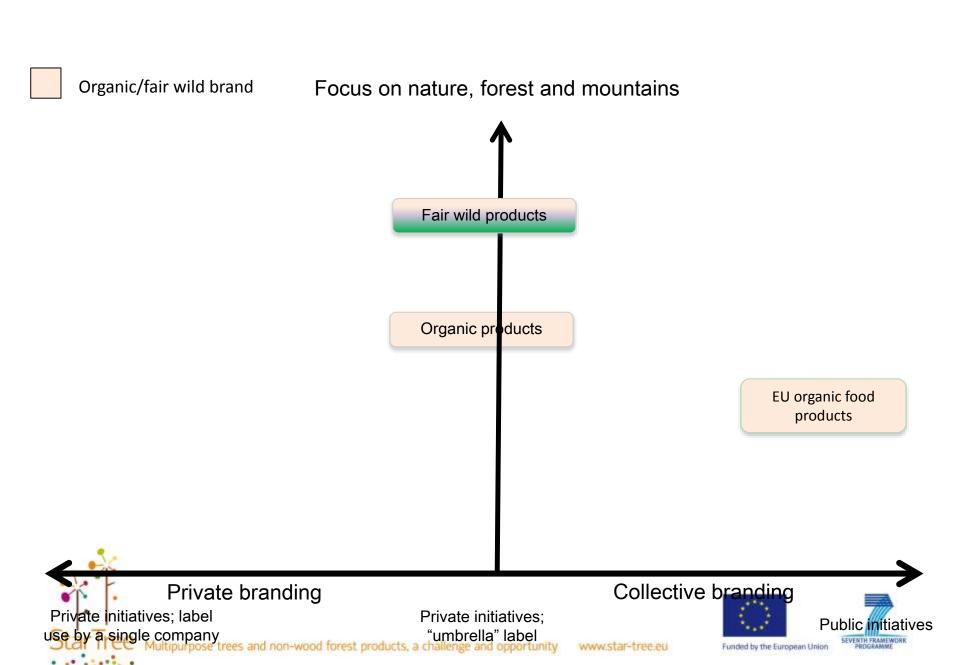


 Certification provides an opportunity to assess at least a part of the biodiversity of the forest.









b) Organic

- No pesticides, herbicides, chemical fertilizers, growth hormones, antibiotics or gene manipulation.
- In Western Countries, the market for organic food products is experiencing a fast growing (Aschemann et al. 2007, Richter et al. 2007, Thogersen, 2010).







- Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007: foods can only be marked as "organic" if at least 95% of their agricultural ingredients are organic.
- "The collection of wild plants and parts thereof, growing naturally in natural areas, forests and agricultural areas is considered an organic production method provided that: those areas have not, for a period of at least three years before the collection, received treatment with products other than those authorised for use in organic production under Article 16;[...] the collection does not affect the stability of the natural habitat or the maintenance of the species in the collection area".











Fair wild



The pressure on potentially vulnerable plant species can endanger local ecosystems and the livelihoods of collectors.

Established in 2008, it promotes the sustainable use of wild-collected ingredients, with a fair deal for all those involved throughout the supply chain

Based on the International Standard for Sustainable Wild Collection of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (ISSC-MAP)

Supported by WWF and IUCN







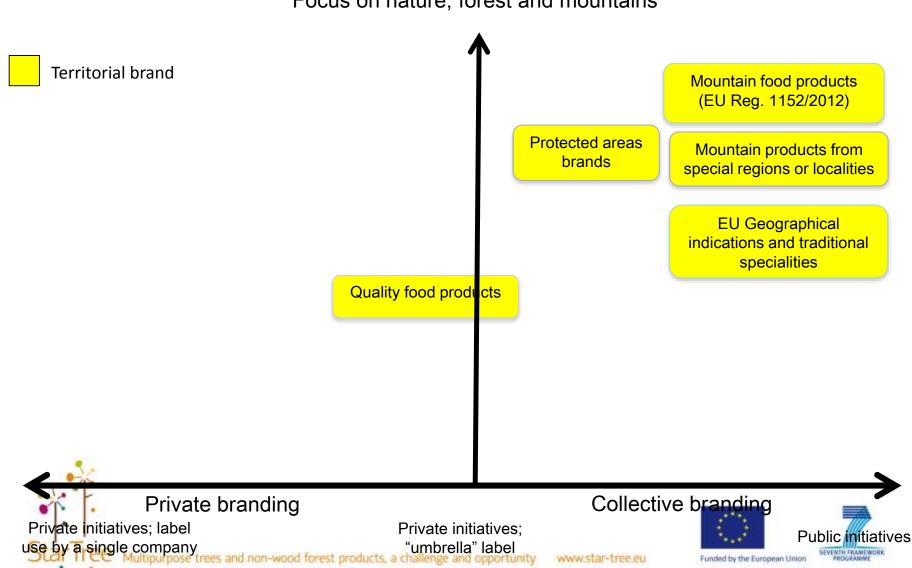
Company name	Country of origin	FairWild-certified ingredients		
		Scientific name	Common name & plant part	Pharmacopoeial name
Boletus d.o.o. (FairWild certified operator) Mr. Salko Pašić	Bosnia- Herzegovina	Rubus idaeus	Raspberry leaf	Rubi idaei folium (leaf)
poletuss@bih.net.ba		Sambucus nigra	EU : Elder flower USA : European elder flower	Sambuci flos (flower)
Represented by Weber & Meyer GmbH in German market Mr. Marc Böttcher		Tilia platyphyllos	EU: Lime flower USA: Linden flower	Tiliae flos (flower)
Managing Director marc.boettcher@weber-meyer.com Certificate valid until: 31/12/2015		Urtica dioica	EU: Nettle leaf, root USA: Stinging nettle leaf, root	Urticae folium (leaf) Urticae radix (root)
Martin Bauer GmbH & Co. KG (distributor for FairWild certified operator)	Kazakhstan	Glycyrrhiza uralensis	EU: Liquorice root USA: Licorice root	Liquiritiae radix (root)
Mr. Markus Wehr narkus.wehr@martin-bauer.de		Rubus idaeus	Raspberry leaf, dried	Rubi idaei folium (leaf)
Certificate valid until: 31/12/2015				
Martin Bauer GmbH & Co. KG (distributor for FairWild certified operator)	Bulgaria	Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn, leaves, flowers	Crataegi folium cum flore (flower- bearing branches with leaves)
Mr. Markus Wehr markus.wehr@martin-bauer.de		Rubus fruticosus	Blackberry leaf	Rubi fruticosi folium (leaf)
Certificate valid until: 11/11/2015		Sambucus nigra	EU : Elder flower USA : European elder flower	Sambuci flos (flower)
		Urtica dioica	EU: Nettle leaf USA: Stinging nettle leaf	Urticae folium (leaf)
		Rosa canina	EU: Dog rose hip USA: Rose hip	Rosae pseudo-fructus (receptacle and the remains of the dried sepals

Company name	Country of							lients
	origin	Scientific name	Common name & plant part	Pharmacopoeial name				
P.O. Box 24 Naro Moru 10105 Kenya	Kenya	Commiphora confusa	Gum, Frankincense essential oil					
Hilary Somerlatte, info@oilsafrica.com								
Certificate valid until: 31/12/2014								
The Organic Herb Trading Company (distributor for FairWild certified operator) www.organicherbtrading.com Email: info@organicherbtrading.com	Spain	Glycyrrhiza glabra	Roots and rhizomes, dried	Liquiritiae radix (root)				
Certificate valid until: 31/12/2015								
Nagy Mihály Medicinal Plant Ltd. Ipolypart u. 2la	Hungary	Crataegus spp.	Hawthorn flowers	Crataegi folium cum flore (flower- bearing branches with leaves)				
2660 Balassagyarmat Hungary http://www.nam.hu/ Tel: +36 35 300 396		Sambucus nigra	EU : Elder flower USA : European elder flower	Sambuci flos (flower)				
Email: info@nam.hu		Taraxacum officinale	Dandelion leaf; root	Taraxaci folium (leaf) Taraxaci officinalis radix (root)				
Certificate valid until: 06/05/2015		Tilia cordata,	EU: Lime flower USA: Linden flower	Tiliae flos (flower)				
		Urtica dioica	EU: Nettle leaf; root USA: Stinging nettle leaf; root	Urticae folium (leaf) Urticae radix (root)				





Focus on nature, forest and mountains



c)Territorial branding

- Globalization leads to an uniformization of tradition and cultures
- Local identity can be threatened → place of origin becomes more important. More and more national/regional/local products are entering the market (Messely et al., 2008).
- NWFP can become imago product for a specific territory, linking traditions, locality and environmental sustainability.





EU Geographical indications and traditional specialities

3 European Union schemes PDO (protected designation of origin), PGI (protected geographical indication) and TSG (traditional speciality guaranteed) promote and protect names of quality agricultural products and foods

Name	Description	Logo
Protected Designation of Origin - PDO	Covers agricultural products and foodstuffs which are produced, processed and prepared in a given geographical area using recognised know-how	
Protected Geographical Indication - PGI	Covers agricultural products and foodstuffs closely linked to the geographical area. At least one of the stages of production, processing or preparation takes place in the area	C.R.APIC
Traditional Speciality Guaranteed - TSG	Highlights traditional character, either in the composition or means of production	WOLLD ON WANTED

Here we see strong differencies



Total N°of registered products	N° of products made with NWFP
10	2

Source: EU Door database

Kainuun rönttönen



Sahti: beer with juniperus berries







4 Honey

1 mushroom



13 chestnuts





4 nuts



However, several product with «made in Finland» related message



Name of the Label	Domestic material	Work	Control	Logo
Hyvää Suomesta	The label may be printed on the product package or package label of a food product that is manufactured and packaged in Finland and contains no less than 75 per cent Finnish ingredients.	Up to 100% of domestic (as well as manufacturing and packing)	Audit every 3 years	RUOKAA OMASTA MAASTA
Avainlippu	No claim of the raw material being domestic	Made in Finland	No audit	
Kotimaiset Kasvikset Sirkkalehtilippu	Plant raw material domestic, processed products, other raw materials is not the criteria	Plant raw materials cultivated in Finland	Audit	puhtaasti kotimainen
Maakuntien parhaat- Uniquely Finnish	The main raw material, 100% domestic. The degree of domestic product by at least 80% (and not just the raw material, also involved in the labor share)	At least 80 per cent of the cost of the product (including work and materials	Audit every 3 years	Maakuntien Parhaat BAST I LANDSKAPET











A good example of territorial marketing: the South Tyrol brand









For all products and services

Only for food products

- A set of specific standards for the products and the services
- An umbrella logo (first region in Europe to adopt one) owned by the Autonomous Province
- Contract between user (company) and Province
- Committee for quality promotion proving support to marketing activities
- Technical commission with representatives of producers







Lapland
Lappish
Arctic
Aurora borealis
Untouched environment
Wild

Forests













Something similar for Lapland..?









3.Risks







Unfortunately the words and images related to natural forests, trees etc etc. have been used by companies that have no real relation with the forest environment









Labels, like "sustainable", "natural", "biological", "Carbon neutral", "Carbon free", ... are still largely used without a clear meaning of the attribute

> Frequent cases of green and social washing

The solutions is to protect by law the use of some labels







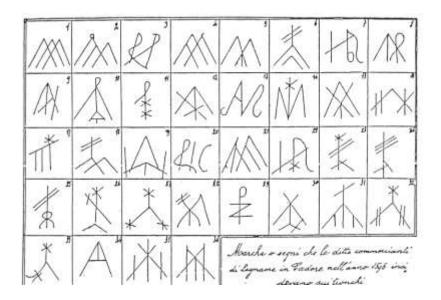
4. Conclusion: potentials and risks ahead







Branding: an old technique!



Source: Laner, 2006





What is changed from the old times? "We became rich with information, but poor with time"

→ Consumers need clear, simple, quick market signals

Unfortunately we can face some risks:

- -Credibility of the claims -> control
- -Lack of coordination of (public) actors \rightarrow overlapping of initiatives





 A transparent and controlled behaviour is in the long run the best way to raise the reputation and the clients' loyalty

 Provide clear and credible messages through branding coordination









Thank your berry much





