



When we issue a certificate on behalf of a company, several configurations can happen:

1. Company "A" markets and manufactures the certified product.

"A" is therefore the owner of the certificate and is technically and financially responsible for any production non-conformity detected during our market monitoring.

This monitoring is financed by an annual fee which covers both the controls carried out and the right to use our marks. In case of non-conformity, additional costs for the processing and follow-up of the deviation are charged.

2. Company "B" has a product certified and markets it but subcontracts the manufacture to "C".

It is "B" who is responsible for the conformity in time of the production of "C".

It is therefore company "B" that finances any the initial certification and the market monitoring.

It is then necessary to have a contract setting out the terms and conditions of this subcontracting, specifying the rights and obligations of each party. In particular:

- the certificate of "B" will be cancelled if the product manufactured by "C" is no longer in conformity
 - certified products manufactured by "C" can only be marketed by "B".
3. In some cases, a company "E" may want to market under its own name products manufactured and already certified by "D".

A (slave) certificate is then issued in the name of "E", without public reference to that of "D" (master).

In this case, it is a sub-licence and "E" is not responsible for the technical conformity (ensured by "D"), so the costs of certification and the annual fee are reduced.

Here too, a contract setting out the terms of this sub-licence and specifying the rights and obligations of each party. In particular:

- "D" agrees to manufacture the certified products under the trademark of "E"
- The certificate of "E" will be immediately cancelled if, for whatever reason, that of "D" is cancelled.