# BIO SUISSE STANDARDS

## FOR THE PRODUCTION, PROCESSING AND MARKETING OF PRODUCE FROM ORGANIC FARMING

Edition of 1 January 2009

# Introduction

Swiss farmers played a leading part in the development of organic farming. Indeed, shortly after the establishment of biodynamic agriculture by Dr. Rudolf Steiner (1924), operations were started in Switzerland which utilized his methods and adapted them to the climate and structural conditions of Switzerland. In the 1940s, Dr. Hans Müller developed the organic-biological method, taught farmers about the impor-tance of fertile soil, and firmly established the concept of sustainable organic agriculture with closed cycles in crop production. In 1974, far-sighted representatives using both these farming methods set up the Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL), with the mission to scientifically underpin the observations made by the pioneers of organic farming. The modern era of organic agriculture began in 1981 with the founding of the Association of Swiss Organic Agriculture Organizations (Bio Suisse). This umbrella organization currently counts 30 farmers' associations among its members, as well as the Research Institute of Organic Agriculture and the Bio-Forum Möschberg.

The first common Standards on organic farming methods were adopted in 1981 and the common logo, the "Bud" (German: Knospe) label was created at the same time. Today the Bud logo is a much sought after label which enjoys a high level of credibility among consumers.

The revised and updated edition of the Bio Suisse Standards presented here govern inspection and labelling in this sector, in accordance with the requirements of the European Union Organic Farming Regulation [Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91] and the Swiss Organic Farming Ordinance [SR 910.18]. However, in terms of production (crops and livestock husbandry) and processing techniques, these Standards, in part, go well beyond the legal requirements.

**Bio Suisse**

Regina Fuhrer
President

**Reader's guide**
"Bud product", "Bud farm", "Bud feed" etc. = certified to Bio Suisse Standards.
Additional documents marked with an arrow → in the Bio Suisse Standards are available from Bio Suisse. Most of these documents can be downloaded from the Bio Suisse website (www.bio-suisse.ch) as .pdf files.
The Instructions issued by the Label Commissions can be found in two separate booklets: "Instructions for producers" and "Instructions for licence holders and on-farm processors".

English translation (The German version is authoritative)

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# List of abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| **agridea** | The former agricultural advisory centres LBL (Landwirtschaftliche Beratungszentrale Lindau) and SRVA (Service romand de vulgarisation agricole) |
| **ALP** | Swiss Federal Research Station: Agroscope Liebefeld-Posieux ALP |
| **Cu** | Copper |
| **DM** | Dry matter |
| **ET** | Embryo transfer |
| **FiBL** | Forschungsinstitut für biologischen Landbau (Research Institute of Organic Agriculture) |
| **GMO** | Genetically modified organism |
| **IFOAM** | International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements |
| **LCI** | Label Commission "Import" |
| **LCP** | Label Commission "Production" |
| **LCPT** | Label Commission "Processing/Trade" |
| **LU** | Livestock unit<br>1 LU is equivalent to the annual manure output of one adult dairy cow (105kg N, 35kg P2O5, 180kg K2O, 12kg Mg).<br>For all other domestic animals, there are conversion factors (e.g. 1 sheep (not milked) = 0.17 LU, 1 breeding pig = 0.45 LU, 1 fattening pig = 0.17 LU, 100 layers = 1 LU, 100 broilers = 0.4 LU, 100 turkeys= 1.5 LU) |
| **METAS** | Bundesamt für Metrologie und Akkreditierung (Swiss Federal Office of Metrology and Accreditation) |
| **PVC** | Polyvinyl chloride |
| **SOV** | Schweizerischer Obstverband (Swiss Fruit Association) |
| **UV** | Ultraviolet |

# Preamble

## Principles of organic agriculture*

**Farming while conserving the land**
In the knowledge that healthy soils, pure air and pure water, and the diversity of large and small plants and animals are irreplaceable, organic agriculture constantly strives for a relationship with nature and the environment that conserves both to the greatest degree possible.

**Taking responsibility**
Organic farmers are aware of their responsibility in terms of the natural resource base on which life depends, and seek to reconcile their work with natural cycles. Being a human activity, farming is always an intrusion upon nature.

**Maintaining diversity**
Organic farming has to be integrated into a diverse, self-regulating ecosystem. Hedges, dry grasslands, arable margins, standard trees, and other habitats not only enrich the scenic qualities of landscapes, but help to maintain species diversity and thus also aid beneficials.

**Active soil**
In the long term, only an active soil will bear fruit. Therefore the maintenance and improvement of natural soil fertility through appropriate cultivation practices has key significance. Farmers are to refrain from any practice that is not consistent with this goal. In particular, the use of chemically-synthesized fertilizers is prohibited.

**Prophylactic crop protection**
The health of crop plants is to be governed by the choice of resistant crops and varieties suited to the climate, harmonious fertilization, and suitable cultivation and management methods. The use of chemically-synthesized crop protection products is prohibited.

**Ethologically sound livestock management**
The specific needs of each type of animal must be taken into account. In so doing, ethical and ecological viewpoints must be taken into account. The aim is a high lifetime production of the animals but not maximum output. Embryo transfer is not permitted.

**No use of genetic engineering**
Organic agriculture (production and processing) abstains from genetic manipulation and from the use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and their derivatives.

**Delivering quality**
Quantity must not be achieved at the expense of intrinsic quality.

**Maintaining quality**
Maintenance of quality, and especially of the valuable constituent substances, is also to be strived for during further processing of produce from organic farming.

* The terms "organic agriculture", "biological agriculture" and "ecological agriculture" are used synonymously in Switzerland and elsewhere.

**In the interest of consumers**
Organic agriculture supplies foods of great physiological value, while caring for the environment to the greatest possible extent. It therefore represents the interests of consumers and their health.

**Appreciating value**
In turn, organic farming depends on the consumers' appreciation of the products' health value and on them being prepared to pay an appropriate premium for these products.

**Agriculture with a future**
Only in harmony with nature does agriculture have a future. Organic agriculture must, however, be compatible not only with the environment but also with human needs. Farms are only capable of survival in the long term if they provide satisfactory living conditions and appropriate wages.

**Under the Bud banner**
Products produced in accordance with Standards established by Bio Suisse (Association of Swiss Organic Agriculture Organizations) are identified by the Bud label, the trademark for certified organic products. This provides the consumer with a guarantee that foods are healthy and have been produced in an environmentally sound manner.

# 1 General provisions

## 1.1 Scope

**Bud products**

1.1.1 The Bio Suisse (Association of Swiss Organic Agriculture Organizations) Standards apply:

- to the production of plant and animal products which are to be marketed under the Bud label, the trademark of Bio Suisse, or which are indicated as being produced in accordance with the Bio Suisse Standards;
- to the processing and marketing of foodstuffs which are partly or wholly composed of raw materials produced in accordance with the Bio Suisse Standards and which carry the Bud label;
- to Bud auxiliary inputs or those which are indicated as being produced in accordance with the Bio Suisse Standards.

1.1.2 The Bio Suisse Assembly of Delegates is responsible for issuing and amending the Standards. The following annexes are integral parts of these Standards:

- Annex 1: Permitted inputs for fertilization and soil improvement;
- Annex 2: Permitted plant protection products;
- Annex 3: Bio Suisse definition of roughage;
- Annex 4: Definition of livestock categories for the calculation of feeding parameters;
- Annex 5: Permitted non-organic feeds;
- Annex 6: List of additional documents;
- Annex 7: Bio Suisse member organizations.

The amendment of these annexes and the issuing of Instructions in accordance with Article 1.1.3 of these Standards fall under the authority of the Label Commissions "Production" (LCP), "Processing/Marketing" (LCPM) and "Import" (LCI). Bio Suisse member organizations have the right of appeal. If appeals have not been received by the Bio Suisse Steering Committee (Vorstand) from at least three member organizations within 60 days, the decision comes into force. In the case of an appeal, the Bio Suisse Steering Committee comes to a decision on the basis of reports received from the relevant Bio Suisse advisory commission. An action against the decision of the Bio Suisse Steering Committee may be brought before the Assembly of Delegates within 60 days.
Individual agricultural organizations are free to impose additional restrictions on their members in some areas.

**Interpretation of the Standards**

1.1.3 Any interpretation of these Standards must be based on an understanding of the concept of nature involved in organic agriculture as defined in the rules for production.
Where necessary, information as to the interpretation of the Standards is contained in specific Instructions (Weisungen).

**Relationship between the Standards and the law**

1.1.4 Where legal regulations on the processing, storage or specifications of foodstuffs conflict with these Standards, this does not give rise to an entitlement to use the Bud label.

## 1.2 Contractual obligations

**Inspection and certification contract**

1.2.1 Producers (farmers; producers of agricultural products) as well as processing and trading companies have to enter into a contract governing the inspection and certification with an inspection and certification body designated by Bio Suisse. Bio Suisse maintains a list of these bodies.

→ ***re Art. 1.2.1: List of organizations entitled to inspect and certify to Bio Suisse Standards (in Switzerland)***

**Contract between producers and Bio Suisse (producer's contract)**

1.2.2 Producers are entitled by a producer's contract to use the protected Bud trademark and are obliged to pay the association's membership fees and marketing contributions.
The contract also regulates the labelling of products in sale and trade. If producers achieve a substantial turnover from trade in bought-in Bud products, they too are obliged to take out a licence contract. The Bio Suisse Steering Committee lays down the relevant terms and conditions.

**Contract between processing and trading companies and Bio Suisse (licence contract)**

1.2.3 Bio Suisse is the holder of the Bud label. The right of third parties to use the trademark may only be obtained by contractual agreement. The labelling of products with the Bud label requires the completion of a licence contract and payment of the licence fees.

→ ***re Art. 1.2.3: Instruction for licence holders and on-farm processors "General requirements" (for licence holders)***

**Fees**

1.2.4 The fees for the producer's contract (as set out in Art. 1.2.2) will be set by the Bio Suisse Assembly of Delegates. The fees for the licence contract (as set out in Art. 1.2.3) will be laid down annually by the Bio Suisse Steering Committee in the form of separate rules.

→ ***re Art. 1.2.4: Schedule of contributions for members; Schedule of fees for the Bud licence contract; Specific rules for the catering trade, for beekeepers, for the meat sector and for wholesalers; Schedule of fees for producers engaging in direct marketing***

## 1.3 Rules for the use of the collective trademark and logo (Bud logo)

**Use of the collective trademark**

1.3.1 Bio Suisse is the holder of the Swiss collective trade marks "Knospe", "Bourgeon", "Gemma", and "Bud" and of the corresponding Bud logo registered with the Swiss Federal Institute for Intellectual Property.

1.3.2 Producers, processors, and trade operations that have entered into a contract with Bio Suisse are entitled to use the collective label for goods and services registered with the Swiss Federal Institute for Intellectual Property. This right expires with the termination of the contractual agreement (producer's or licence contract).

# 2 Rules governing crop production

## 2.1 Basic principles

**Soil fertility and soil management**

2.1.1 A healthy soil is a prerequisite for healthy plants, healthy animals and healthy food. In organic farming, caring for a living soil and consequently maintenance and improvement of natural fertility are central to all measures taken. A diverse vegetation and as continuous a vegetative soil cover as possible are the best prerequisites for this.

**Humus management**

2.1.2 Organic agriculture involves targeted humus management. The addition and natural accumulation of organic material should at least replace the humus lost through decomposition. This objective is achieved through the cultivation of grass leys and suitable green manure crops, by limiting the proportion of root crops in the rotation and by incorporating organic matter.

**Soil cultivation**

2.1.3 Soil cultivation is to be carried out with care and constraint. All measures taken must take into account their impact on soil biota and soil structure. Deep ploughing should be avoided, as should any cultivation of the soil when wet. Nutrient losses resulting from overly intensive cultivation and all unnecessary expenditure of energy are to be avoided.

**Fertilizer use**

2.1.4 LFertilizer use should promote soil life. Nitrogen is provided exclusively in the form of organic fertilizers. Mineral supplements may be applied on the basis of local needs, soil analyses, observations on the farm, and the nutrient balance of the whole farm, and they should be kept to a minimum.
The use of chemically-synthesized nitrogen fertilizers, easily soluble phosphates, highly concentrated fertilizers containing chloride, or pure potassium fertilizers is prohibited in organic farming. Fertilizers permitted in organic farming are listed in Annex 1 and also in the annually updated list of approved auxiliary inputs compiled by FiBL.

2.1.5 Brought-in organic fertilizers, composts and soils must not contain any additives that are not permitted under the general Standards. Particular attention should be paid to potential contaminants (heavy metals, antibiotics, pesticide residues etc.). In case of doubt, the necessary analyses must be carried out or commissioned.

2.1.6 Exact records are to be kept on brought-in fertilizers (source, amount, and use). In case of doubt, analyses must be carried out and assessed by the certification body.

2.1.7 The intensity of fertilizer use, and especially the use of nitrogen fertilizers, must not adversely affect the quality of the produce (valuable plant compounds, taste, odour, storability, digestibility).

2.1.8 Moreover, the quantity of fertilizer applied must be adapted to site and climatic conditions. The total nutrients applied must not exceed 2.5 livestock unit equivalents per hectare (LU/ha) under optimum conditions in lowland areas.
To calculate the average stocking rate of a holding, the stocking intensity of the various plots need to be taken into account. In covered crops, more than the equivalent of 2.5 LU/ha (i. e. 135 kg available N) may be applied, if it can be demonstrated that the relevant crop requires a higher input ("Suisse-Bilanz" nutrient balance).

2.1.9 In the case of legally recognized, spatially restricted co-operative operations (e.g. cheese-making co-operatives, producer associations and other forms of co-operation between farms) which jointly sell Bud products, the exchange of manure and feedstuffs is permitted.

→ ***re Art. 2.1.4–2.1.9 (fertilizer use):***
***– Instruction on "Nutrient supply"***
***– List of approved auxiliary inputs by FiBL, "Permitted fertilizers and bought-in substrates"***

**Fodder production**

2.1.10 The intensity of use of natural meadows and permanent pastures in terms of the amount of manure applied and the frequency of cuts must be adapted to the natural site conditions, and be modulated to match the feed conversion options prevailing on the holding.

**Rotations**

2.1.11 The crop rotation should be diverse and balanced in such a way that it will maintain long-term soil fertility and ensure healthy plants. In particular, the rotation must minimize the leaching or run-off of nutrients into groundwater and surface water.

**Choice of crops and varieties**

2.1.12 The crops and varieties grown must be those best suited to local and regional conditions, least susceptible to disease, and of a good nutritional quality.

**Pollution control**

2.1.13 Holdings and/or plots which are exposed to considerable pollution from non-permitted auxiliary inputs or harmful substances may be excluded from marketing with the Bud label, or measures may be imposed by the LCP to prevent contamination.

→ ***re Section 2.1 (farmyard manure storage, fertilizer use and protection of peatlands on alpine pastures): Instruction on "Alpine pastures and alpine products"***

## 2.2 Seed, planting material, and vegetative reproductive material

**Requirements concerning the use of these materials**

2.2.1 The use of genetically modified seed and transgenic plants is prohibited in organic farming. From 1 January 2007 the use of hybrid seed in cereal production (with the exception of maize) is no longer permitted.

2.2.2 Swiss seed, planting material and vegetative reproductive material must have been produced under the Bud label. Imported seed and planting material must, as a minimum, comply with the requirements of IFOAM. Preferably, Bio Suisse approved seed, planting material and vegetative reproductive material should be used.
It is mandatory that planting material for vegetable and herb production as well as vegetative propagating material in top-fruit and soft-fruit plantations be derived from Bud holdings.

2.2.3 Seed, planting material and vegetative propagating material dressed with substances prohibited by Bio Suisse (hereinafter called "dressed") must not be used. The use of peat for the cultivation of planting material should be as limited as possible.

2.2.4 If evidence is furnished showing that seeds or vegetative propagating material as defined in Art. 2.2.2 is unavailable in the quality and quantity that is usual in the trade, non-dressed seed and vegetative propagating material, produced by non-organic methods may be used during a transition period ending on 31 December 2003. The use of dressed seed is only permitted in exceptional cases. The LCP determines the rules regarding the furnishing of evidence and possible derogations for each crop on an annual basis during the transition period.

2.2.5 The LCP decides on derogations concerning the use of non-organic seed, planting material and vegetative propagating material after 31 December 2003 in accordance with the legislation in force.

**Requirements concerning production**

2.2.6 Bud seed and vegetative propagating material must meet the following requirements: The parent plants must be cultivated for at least one generation or, in the case of perennial crops, for at least two growing periods, on a Bio Suisse approved farm. Further requirements for the propagation of the individual species are set down in Information Notes and Instructions.

→ ***re Section 2.2: LCP Information Note on "Reproductive material and planting material"***

## 2.3 Crop protection

2.3.1 The proper choice of variety, soil management for improved tilth, well-balanced fertilizer use, appropriate cultivation techniques (e.g. crop rotation, crop type, mixed cropping, sufficient space between plants, green manure) aim at preventing the incidence of pests and diseases. Varied habitats such as hedges, nesting sites, or wetlands provide favourable conditions for the natural enemies of pest and disease organisms.

2.3.2 In order to increase the self-regulatory ability of the crop stand and to improve the resistance of the plants to domination by potential pest organisms (fungi, bacteria, insects and other animals), certain regulators and plant tonics may be applied as specified in Annex 2 and in the annually updated list of approved auxiliary inputs published by FiBL.

2.3.3 For the direct control of pest organisms, mechanical and biotechnological methods are permitted, as are products listed in Annex 2 and in the annually updated list of approved auxiliary inputs published by FiBL, but only if considerable damage is anticipated, based on an assessment of the likely development of the balance between pest and beneficial organisms. The choice and method of the treatments must be targeted in such a manner that the impact on other organisms is as limited as possible.

2.3.4 The use of chemically-synthesized or genetically engineered crop protection products is prohibited. There should be no detectable residues of such products on the organic produce, unless they originate from a general contamination of the environment. Plots which are at risk of being exposed to considerable pollution from chemically-synthesized or genetically engineered crop protection products may be excluded from marketing with the Bud label, or the LCP may impose measures to prevent contamination. Permitted crop protection products are given in Annex 2 and in the annually updated list of approved auxiliary inputs published by FiBL. The use of any product not specifically mentioned in these lists is prohibited.

2.3.5 Weed control is carried out through cultivation and mechanical methods. Flame weeding is permitted. Steam treatment of soils out of doors is prohibited.

2.3.6 Any use of herbicides or growth regulators (straw shorteners, chemical fruit thinning, chemical soil disinfection or stem weakening agents etc.) and wilting agents is prohibited.

→ ***re Section 2.3: List of approved auxiliary inputs published by FiBL, "Permitted crop protection products"***

## 2.4 Enhancement of biodiversity

**Eligible areas**

2.4.1 It is the farm manager's duty to retain, complement or create near-natural habitats (ecological compensation areas), and to care for them in a professional manner. Ecological compensation areas must constitute at least 7% of the agricultural area of the holding. They must be situated in the same parts of the farm which are used for agricultural purposes and be owned or rented by the farmer.
All elements defined in the Swiss Ordinance on Direct Payments [SR 910.13] must be handled at least in accordance with the requirements of this ordinance.

2.4.2 The requirements of the Swiss Ordinance on Direct Payments [SR 910.13] and of the current version of the "Instruction for ecological compensation on farm holdings" as published by the advisory centres agridea apply.
Cooperation between farms with regard to the provision of ecological compensation areas is not permitted.

**Transition period**
Current cooperative provision may be continued until the end of 2006.

**Farms with several production units**

2.4.3 Farms which have several production units, which are outside the regular farmed area must identify the ecological compensation areas for each production unit in proportion to its size. For farming operations with lands in other countries, these ecological compensation areas in Switzerland must comprise at least 7% of the agricultural area utilized in Switzerland.

**Minimum proportion of extensively used meadow and pasture**

2.4.4 The proportion of less intensively used meadows and extensive meadows, extensively used pasture, woodland grazings, or meadows mown for animal bedding must comprise at least 5% of the permanent grassland, leys (including unimproved meadows on set-aside arable land) and meadows mown for animal bedding (wet meadows). The buffer strips of hedges, copses, riparian woodlands may be included in the 5%.

**Margins**

2.4.5 A grassy margin of at least 0.5 m must be maintained alongside paths. These margins can only be calculated as ecological compensation areas if they are part of the holding, meet the relevant requirements for extensive or less intensively used meadows, and are at least 3 m wide. In permanent crops, the first 3 m of such margins lying perpendicular to the main direction of cultivation are counted as headlands and thus as part of the cultivated area. Therefore they cannot be included in the area of extensive or less intensively used meadows.

2.4.6 A grassy margin of at least 3 m must be maintained alongside surface waters, woodland margins, hedges, and copses. Fertilizers or plant protection products must not be applied to these margins.
Grazing is permitted as appropriate for the site. The LCP may replace the mandatory requirement for grassy margins with a prohibition on the use of fertilizers and plant protection products where specific technical reasons require this (e.g. limited field width between two hedges) or where a hedge does not constitute part of the holding.

# SPECIALIST CROPS

→ ***re Sections 2.5ff (Specialist crops): Instruction on "Horticulture (Ornamental plant production)"***

## 2.5 Vegetable and herb production

**Soils and planting substrates**

2.5.1 Vegetable production is only permitted in soil. Growing in soil-less media (e.g. rockwool), hydroponics, nutrient film techniques and similar methods and techniques are not permitted. Chicory may be hydro-forced, but without added fertilizer.

2.5.2 The addition of peat to enrich the soil with organic matter is not permitted. The same applies to the use of expanded polystyrene flakes (Styromull) and other synthetic substances in the soil or in growth media.

2.5.3 Bought-in organic fertilizers may only supplement cultivation methods.

→ ***re Art. 2.5.1–2.5.3 (Soils and planting substrates): List of approved auxiliary inputs published by FiBL, "Permitted fertilizers and bought-in substrates"***

**Transplants**

2.5.4 Transplants must either be produced on the farm itself or purchased from Bio Suisse approved holdings. Where unforeseeable shortages occur, the LCP will decide on the application of this rule, subject to statutory requirements.

2.5.5 The amount of peat used in the production of transplants is to be kept to a minimum.

**Steam treatment of sites and soils**

2.5.6 In protected cropping and in the production of transplants, superficial steam treatment for weed control purposes is permitted. Soils and other growth media may also be steam treated, but steam treatments are to be kept to a minimum.

2.5.7 Deep steam treatment for the purposes of soil decontamination requires a special derogation.

**Growing under glass or plastic**

2.5.8 During the winter period (1 December to 28 February) these cropping areas should only be kept frost-free (approximately 5°C). An exception is made in the case of the production of transplants.

2.5.9 In selecting a heating system and the type of fuel to be used, environmental compatibility must be considered. Care must be taken to have housing with good insulation.

2.5.10 The use of plastic sheets and fleeces etc. on the soil surface is to be kept to a minimum. Used sheets and fleeces are to be taken away for recycling.

→ ***re Section 2.5: LCP Information Note on "Reproductive material and planting material"***

## 2.6 Fruit production

**Growing systems**

2.6.1 Tree shape and planting distances must ensure sufficient light penetration to the fruit during the entire growing period. The type of fruit, cultivars and rootstocks should be appropriate to local soil and climatic conditions.

**Pruning**

2.6.2 To obtain good quality fruit, trees are pruned to a ‚naturally spreading' shape and moderate growth but with strongly developed fruit-bearing wood. Pruning must be adapted to the condition of the trees, their shape, vigour and age.

**Soil management**

2.6.3 In orchards a green cover must be maintained throughout the year. It should be regulated in such a way that it maintains a diverse flora and fauna. Monoculture green covers should be avoided.

2.6.4 In-row strips, particularly in young orchards, may be kept open by mechanical means or covered with organic material (e.g. bark compost, rape straw) or with long-life plastic sheeting.

**Fertilizers and mulch**

2.6.5 Brought-in organic material is to be applied as mulch, or it may be incorporated by shallow cultivation.

2.6.6 Fertilizer use and mulching is to be carried out prudently and in keeping with requirements, so as not to distort the physiological balance of the trees and the quality of the fruit.

**Pest and disease management**

2.6.7 All horticultural methods, such as the choice of cropping system, distance between trees, cultivars and general care also serve to increase the resistance of fruit trees.

2.6.8 When new plantings are made, the more disease-resistant cultivars should be given preference.

2.6.9 Plant protection products permitted in fruit production are listed in Annex 2 and in the annually updated list of approved auxiliary inputs published by FiBL.

**Growth regulation and fruit thinning**

2.6.10 Timely and accurate manual fruit thinning serves to improve fruit quality and to prevent biennial bearing.

**Soft fruit and miscellaneous fruit**

2.6.11 These Standards also apply to soft fruit and any other fruit crop, as appropriate.

**Quality and grading**

2.6.12 Quality and grading criteria are set down in the Bio Suisse minimum regulations (see Information Note on "Minimum grading rules for organic fruit" as part of the Annex in the Instructions for producers).

## 2.7 Viticulture

**Soil management**

2.7.1 A green cover must be maintained throughout the year in vineyards in the production phase. The cover may, from time to time, be replaced by a compost mulch or by a sown cover crop. Shallow cultivation may be carried out on soils for newly planted vineyards. The green cover must comprise a diversity of species and be regulated in such a way that it maintains a diverse flora and fauna (alternate cuts and appropriate fertilizer use).

**Fertilizer use and soil cultivation**

2.7.2 Permitted soil conditioners and fertilizers are listed in Annex 1 and in the annually updated list of approved auxiliary inputs published by FiBL.

2.7.3 Brought-in organic material is to be applied as mulch or incorporated by shallow cultivation. Soil compaction is not addressed by turning the soil but by means of deep-rooting plants. Deep ploughing is permitted when new vineyards are established.

**Plant protection and cultivation**

2.7.4 All cultivation measures such as training, establishment, pruning, height of the vine "hedge", inter-row width and general care serve to increase the resistance of the vines.

2.7.5 As far as possible, disease-resistant cultivars should be grown.

2.7.6 Plant protection products permitted in viticulture are listed in Annex 2 and in the annually updated list of approved auxiliary inputs published by FiBL.

**Quality improvement**

2.7.7 The natural sugar content should be optimized through appropriate cultivation measures such as pruning, canopy management, and yield regulation. The target value for the average sugar content to be achieved on the holding, as a minimum, is the cantonal or regional average for the variety concerned.

## 2.8 Mushroom production

**Substrates**

2.8.1 For organically produced mushrooms, only organic and/or mineral substrates which are permitted in accordance with Bio Suisse Standards and the sub-ordinance on organic farming, [SR 910.181] Annex 2, Section 4 may be used.

**Sterilization**

2.8.2 The substrate and casing layer may only be heat-sterilized. In particular, it is prohibited to apply any chemically-synthesized plant protection products to the substrate, casing, water, or ambient air.

2.8.3 The growing rooms may only be disinfected through heat-treatment or with products approved by Bio Suisse.

→ ***re Section 2.8: Instruction on "Culinary mushrooms"***

## 2.9 Collection of wild plants

2.9.1 For the purposes of this documentation wild plants are defined as edible plants and mushrooms and parts thereof which grow naturally in the wild, in woodlands, and on farmland and are not cultivated using agricultural methods. The collection of wild plants is considered complementary to agricultural production.

2.9.2 The following requirements must be met for Bud label approval:

- A complete description of the collection area, collection activities, storage and processing;
- Evidence that no auxiliary inputs prohibited in organic agriculture have been used during the past three years;
- Evidence that the collection is ecologically benign (habitat stability and biodiversity);
- There must not be any pollution sources in the collection area and its vicinity;
- Collectors must have a sound knowledge of sustainable collection.

2.9.3 There is no conversion period for the collection of wild plants. The produce may be Bud labelled (fully organic) following certification.

2.9.4 The Bud label is provided to non-Bud producers by means of the conclusion of a licence contract with Bio Suisse. The manager of the collection project must not be the manager of a non-organic agricultural holding at the same time.

→ ***re Section 2.9: Instruction on "Collection of wild plants"***

# 3 Livestock husbandry

## 3.1 Basic principles for all organic holdings

**Breeding**

3.1.1 The health and performance of the animals is to be promoted by appropriate husbandry, the choice of suitable breeds, and the breeding methods adopted. Animals should be bred which, within the given ecological limits, are adapted to the varying requirements and conditions found on organic farms. The target is a high lifetime yield. Genetic manipulation and heat synchronization are prohibited. Artificial insemination is permitted. All other forms of artificial or otherwise influenced reproduction (e.g. embryo transfer, sperm-sexing, cloning) are prohibited. The certification body can authorize derogations in agreement with the LCP, in order to preserve endangered livestock genetic resources. The resulting animals and their products must not be marketed as organic.

**Embryo transfer, cloning**

No animals conceived as a result of embryo transfer or cloning must be kept on the farm. Bovines bred under contract with a non-organic farm are exempted from this rule. Such animals must return to the originating farm after a defined period stipulated in the contract.
Animals conceived as a result of embryo transfer that have been kept on the holding prior to 1 January 2001 or prior to converting to organic farming may remain on the holding until they depart from the Bud farm.

Bulls resulting directly from embryo transfer (ET) or cloning and their sperm are not to be used.

3.1.2 On organic farms, natural service shall be preferred whenever possible. In selecting animals, particular attention should be paid to the lifetime production of their lineage.

**Housing and welfare**

3.1.3 The specific ethological needs of all species of domestic animals must be taken into account by providing appropriate housing and the opportunity for movement and activity. The Swiss Federal Ordinance on Animal Welfare [SR 455.1] must be observed in its entirety.
The Swiss federal programme for regular outdoor management of livestock [SR 910.132.5] must be complied with. Group pens are to be preferred over individual housing. Records must be kept on the grazing and free ranging periods for all livestock (in accordance with the Swiss federal for regular outdoor management of livestock [SR 910.132.5]).

**Tethering, tie stalls**

In principle, tethering or keeping livestock in tie stalls is not permitted. As a derogation to this rule, tethering/tie stalls are permitted under the following circumstances:

- bovines on small holdings, with the holding size defined by the authorities;
- individual animals for safety or animal welfare reasons, for a limited period;
- bovines or caprines until 31 December 2010 where kept in buildings existing prior to 1 January 2001;
- upon request the LCP can grant derogations for the tethering of workhorses until 31 December 2010.

3.1.4 The number of animals kept must be appropriate to the area farmed, and to site and climatic conditions. In lowland areas (valleys), the stocking rate must not exceed 2.5 LU/ha agricultural area. In mountain areas or under marginal conditions, the stocking rate must be reduced in accordance with Art. 2.1.8. and the Instruction on "Nutrient supply".

**Housing**

3.1.5 Fully slatted houses and fully perforated floors are prohibited. Lying areas for all livestock must be equipped in accordance with the Swiss federal programme for regular outdoor management of livestock [SR 910.132.5]. Daylight must be provided.

3.1.6 Materials and paints in animal housing must be innocuous (non-toxic). As far as possible, the cleaning agents and disinfectants used should be innocuous and biodegradable. Bio Suisse maintains a list of all recommended agents.

→ ***re Art. 3.1.6: List of approved auxiliary inputs published by FiBL, Parts "Permitted agents to control flies in livestock housing", "Recommended disinfectants and hygienic products" and "Recommended cleaning and sterilization products for organic dairy operations"***

**Feed**

3.1.7 Animals are to be fed in accordance with their species-specific needs. The feeding of livestock should not be in direct competition with human nutrition.

3.1.8 Livestock feed is to be produced on the holding. Conversion-grade feed produced on the farm may comprise a maximum of 60% of the ration (in-conversion holdings: up to 100%).

Bought-in feeds serve only as supplements to the feed produced on the holding and, where possible, should be certified organic. The following feeds may be bought in:

- Bud feed;
- In-conversion Bud feed; the share of in-conversion feed must not exceed 30% of the ration of each specific individual livestock category;
- Feeds certified as Bud auxiliary inputs;
- Organic feeds in accordance with the Swiss Organic Farming Ordinance and non-organic feeds can be used in accordance with Annex 5 "Permitted non-Bud feeds". The LCP updates this list periodically with a view to the present supply situation and to Bio Suisse objectives.
- The permitted non-organic feeds may, however, only be used on the farm as single components or as components of a certified livestock feed. Where feeds are mixed on the holding the relevant Instructions must be followed.
- Mineral feeds: Evidence must be available that these are in compliance with Bio Suisse Standards (e.g. by means of labels on containers or delivery notes).

**Organic feeds in accordance with the Swiss Organic Farming Ordinance and non-organic feeds**

The maximum proportions of organic feeds pursuant to the Swiss Organic Farming Ordinance and of non-organic feeds contained in the total ration, and the maximum proportion of non-organic ingredients in feeds certified as Bud-labelled auxiliary inputs are set periodically by the LCP in Annex 5 «Permitted non-Bud feeds». In total, however, they must not exceed 10 percent of dry matter consumption by livestock category.

The definition of these percentage values takes account of the current supply situation and of the nutritional and physiological needs of the animals. The aim is to reduce the share of non-organic concentrates to near zero by 31 December 2006 for ruminants and to bring it down to as low a level as possible by 31 December 2008 for non-ruminants. The use of non-organic roughage components should be kept as low as possible in all cases.
Non-organic feed must not exceed 25% of dry matter of the daily ration.
In the case of demonstrable yield losses in feed crops, in particular if caused by extraordinary weather conditions, the directly affected livestock producer is entitled to employ, with written consent from the certification body and in agreement with the LCP, a higher percentage of non-organic roughage for a limited time. Where entire areas are affected by yield losses in feed crops, the Federal Agency may also grant regional consent.

**Specific feeding regulations**

Young mammals must be fed on natural milk, preferably the dam's milk. All mammals must be fed natural milk for a defined, species-specific minimum period. For bovines (including buffalo and bison) and equines this period is three months, for goats and sheep 35 days, and for pigs 40 days.
Since 1 January 2004, at least 90% of dry matter consumed by ruminants must be supplied as fresh, dried, or ensiled roughage, calculated per livestock category. The LCP defines in Annex 3 "Definition of roughage", which feeds are considered roughage.
For poultry, the fattening ration must contain at least 65% grains and grain legumes (or their products and by-products) and oilseeds (or their products and by-products).

3.1.9 **Prohibited feeds**

The feed components must be unadulterated and processing methods must be as natural and as energy-saving as possible. Feeds must not contain traces of genetically modified organisms or their derivatives exceeding the limits set out in the Instruction on "Feeding without the use of genetic engineering".

Furthermore, the following are prohibited:

- Chemically-synthesized additives (urea, anti-microbial performance enhancers, enzymes, synthetic amino acids etc.);
- Chemotherapeutic medication used prophylactically (sulphonamides and others), antibiotics, hormones, coccidiostats etc. The use of anthelmintics (wormers) in high risk areas is permitted (alpine pastures, set stocking systems);
- Fattening methods involving force-feeding and the keeping and housing of animals in conditions that could lead to anaemia;
- The use of catering wastes is prohibited. Bud farms which have been using catering wastes prior to 1 January 2005 may continue this practice for a transitional period ending on 31 December 2006.

The addition to ruminant feed of animal proteins, animal fats, protected fats and proteins, propylene glycol, propionic acid, and other substances and additives that are not suited to ruminant digestion is prohibited. Mineral or trace element mixes as well as vitamin preparations are permitted to meet the demand. Natural products are recommended.

→ ***re Art. 3.1.7–3.1.9 (Feeding):***
- ***Instructions for licence holders on "Livestock feeds" and "Feeding without the use of genetic engineering" (applies to producers and licence holders)***
- ***List of approved feeds Bio Suisse/ALP/FiBL***
- ***List of approved auxiliary inputs published by FiBL, Parts "Permitted silage additives" and "Permitted mineral and supplementing feeds"***

**Provenance of livestock**

3.1.10 As a general rule, livestock, except for equines not used for food production, male breeding animals and hobby animals, must come from approved organic holdings. To support this aim, the LCP may impose a steering contribution on non-organic animals for a limited period (see Art. 7.2.6).
If animals are summered on alpine meadows, it must be on organic holdings as far as possible. In special cases the animals may be summered on holdings meeting the requirements of Art. 10, Paragraph 1 of the Ordinance on contributions for high-altitude summer pastures of 29 March 2000 [SR 910.133].
Organic holdings may contract-raise bovines from non-organic holdings. These animals must however be returned to their originating farm after a period stipulated in the contract. These animals must not be marketed as organic.

**Purchasing of livestock from organic farms that are not Bio Suisse holdings**

Organic animals from farms that are not affiliated to Bio Suisse must be kept in accordance with Bio Suisse Standards for a period of at least 3 months in order to be marketed as Bud animals or as Bud in-conversion animals. Animals belonging to the laying hen, broiler and pig categories must be exclusively purchased from approved Bio Suisse holdings.

**Purchasing of non-organic animals**

If the quantity of animals available from Bio Suisse or other organic holdings is not sufficient to meet the requirements for natural increase or replacements, livestock owners may, in agreement with the certification body, annually buy in nulliparous (animals that have not yet had young) female young bovines or equines, including buffalos and bison, from non-organic holdings, at a quantity not exceeding 10% of the numbers of adult bovines or equines kept respectively, and not exceeding 20% of the numbers of adult pigs, sheep or goats kept. For organic farms with less than 10 bovines or equines or with less than five pigs, sheep or goats, such replacements are limited to one animal per year. If the quantity of animals available from organic holdings is not sufficient, poultry may be purchased from non-organic holdings for the purpose of establishing a new flock, provided they are brought in at three days of age at the latest. This does not apply to layer chicks and chicks for broiler production.

**Exceptions for the purchase of non-organic animals**

Upon request and in agreement with the LCP, the certification body is entitled to authorize individual holdings to buy in animals from non-organic farms not exceeding 40% of the existing stock, if livestock from organic farms is not available in sufficient quantities and where there is a considerable increase in the herd/flock;

- there is a switch to a different breed;
- a new livestock enterprise is taken on;
- where there is a need to replace a calf of a suckler cow or foster cow;
- where there is a danger of a particular breed being lost to agriculture.

In case of high mortality caused by an epidemic or other disaster, the LCP authorizes, in agreement with the certification body, the repopulation or rebuilding of the herd with animals from non-organic holdings, if the number of animals available from organic farms is not sufficient.
Male breeding animals from non-organic holdings may be purchased at any time.

**Waiting periods for animals from non-organic farms**

In order to be regarded as organic animals, livestock not coming from organic holdings and which have been purchased after the beginning of the conversion period to organic farming must be kept in accordance with the Bio Suisse Standards for at least:

- 12 months in the case of bovines and equines (including buffalo and bison species) for meat production and for at least three quarters of their life in any case;
- 6 months in the case of small ruminants and pigs;
- 6 months in the case of milk producing animals;
- 56 days in the case of poultry for meat production, with the birds having been brought in before reaching the age of three days;
- 6 weeks in the case of poultry for egg production.

**Livestock health**

3.1.11 Injured or sick animals must be treated. Natural remedies and complementary medical methods have first priority, if experience shows that they have a therapeutic effect on the livestock species concerned or if they are known to be effective treatments for the disease in question. Chemically-synthesized allopathic treatments (treatments with chemically-synthesized substances which directly affect the pathogen) may be carried out on the veterinarian's order, if the disease or injury cannot be effectively treated with complementary medical methods. Such treatments must be indelibly recorded in writing in the herd book.

**Withdrawal periods**

The withdrawal period between the last administration of a chemically-synthesized allopathic veterinary medicine and the marketing of foodstuff derived from such an animal shall be at least double the legally prescribed period defined on the product label. Drugs prescribed to dry off cows with udder problems are exempted from this rule. A bacteriological analysis of the milk must be carried out prior to the use of dry cow antibiotics.

**Prophylactic treatment**

Prophylactic treatments with chemically-synthesized allopathic medicines, antibiotics or hormones are prohibited. The use of coccidiostats, prophylactic iron-injections in pigs as well as the use of hormones or similar substances to control reproduction (e.g. induction or synchronization of heats) or with a view to other aims are not permitted. However, hormones may be administered to an individual animal in case of a therapeutic treatment by a veterinarian. Chemically-synthesized wormers and vaccines are permitted if prescribed by a veterinarian.
Treated animals must be unambiguously identifiable at any time.
For the purposes of disinfecting teats, agents listed by the Swiss Federal Research Station for Animal Production and Dairy Products (ALP) are permitted.

**Number of treatments**

If an animal has been treated with chemically-synthesized allopathic veterinarian medicines or antibiotics more than three times within the calendar year (or more than one therapeutic treatment, if the productive life-cycle is less than one year), the animals concerned or products derived thereof must not be sold as organic; such animals must repeat the relevant conversion period as defined in Art. 3.1.10. These rules do not apply to vaccinations, treatments for parasites, and treatments administered as part of governmental disease control programmes.

→ ***re Art. 3.1.11: List of approved auxiliary inputs published by FiBL, "Recommended agents for the control of ectoparasites"***

**Zoo-technical measures**

3.1.12 Zoo-technical procedures must be kept to a minimum. They must be carried out by qualified personnel when the animal is at the most appropriate age. Procedures such as tail-docking, tooth-cutting, as well as de-beaking, toe-clipping and wing-clipping in poultry, caponizing, and the dehorning of adult animals are prohibited. The use of nose-rings for pigs is prohibited.

The following procedures are permissible in justified cases:

- The dehorning or disbudding of adult animals for reasons of safety, provided they are carried out under anaesthetic by a qualified veterinarian, and not during the months of May, June, July or August;
- The fastening of nose-rings on pigs kept on alpine meadows and with daily access to pasture.

The following procedures are permitted for individual animals:

- Tail-docking in the case of lambs, where these unavoidably contract diarrhoea caused by their diet (on alpine pastures) and dagging does not remedy this;
- The dehorning of young animals under anaesthetic where this is necessary for reasons of safety;
- Castration in order to ensure the quality of the products; in the case of pigs, this procedure may only be carried out up to the age of 14 days.

→ ***re Section 3.1: (Livestock husbandry on alpine pastures) Instruction on "Alpine pastures and alpine products"***

# DETAILED STANDARDS FOR INDIVIDUAL LIVESTOCK CATEGORIES

→ ***re Sections 3.2 ff (Detailed Standards for Individual Livestock Categories): LCP Information Note on "Quail husbandry" (Bud labelling is possible)***

## 3.2 Cattle

**Welfare and housing**

3.2.1 Electric cow trainers are prohibited. The Swiss federal programme for regular outdoor management of livestock [SR 910.132.5] must be complied with, as stated in Art. 3.1.3.

**Feeding**

3.2.2 Cattle are primarily to be fed on forage. Concentrates may only be used as a supplement. The amount of fodder that may be bought in is given in Art. 3.1.8.

3.2.3 Calves shall not be weaned before they are 3 months old. Powdered milk substitute or powdered milk must not be fed.

## 3.3 Sheep

**Welfare and housing**

3.3.1 Sheep must be kept in flocks on pasture, or in a loose house with range. Individual housing in lambing pens is only permitted during the lambing time for a maximum period of seven days or in case of illness. Rams may be kept individually.
During the vegetative growing season, sheep must be put out to pasture every day. In adverse weather it is sufficient to provide daily access to an exercise yard. In the winter all animals must be given outdoor access at least 13 times a month.

3.3.2 Castration is permitted. The requirements of the Swiss Ordinance on Animal Protection [SR 455.1] must be met.

3.3.3 Sheep from transhumance systems (migratory herding) may not be marketed under the Bud label. Farms practicing transhumance during the winter months as well as housing some stock may sell their home-reared animals under the Bud label, provided the animals from the transhumance flocks are not brought back on to the farm.

**Feeding**

3.3.4 Sheep are primarily to be fed on forage. The rules on the buying in of non-organic feeds are given in Art. 3.1.8. Lambs are to be reared and fattened on mother's milk. The use of milk powder is prohibited.

**Veterinary treatments**

3.3.5 Sheep husbandry is to be optimized in such a way that worming with chemically-synthesized drugs can be avoided as much as possible. The use of chemically-synthesized wormers is permitted if prescribed by a veterinarian. Preference should be given to individual treatment of hoof diseases (cutting out, disinfection). Copper solutions or formaldehyde in footbaths should be used in moderation.

→ ***re Section 3.3: Instruction on "Sheep husbandry–milk and meat"***

## 3.4 Goats

**Welfare and housing**

3.4.1 During the vegetative growing season goats must be put out to pasture every day. The provisions of the Swiss federal programme for regular outdoor management of livestock [SR 910.132.5] apply.
At kidding time, does must be able to move about freely for at least a day. Individual housing in kidding pens is only permitted post-kidding for a maximum period of seven days or in case of illness. Male goats may be kept individually. Hormonal heat synchronization is prohibited.

**Feeding**

3.4.2 Goats are to be fed primarily on roughage produced on the farm. The proportion of concentrates (non-organic or organic) may only comprise 10% of total consumption. The rules on the buying in of non-organic feeds are given in Art. 3.1.8.

**Veterinary treatments**

3.4.3 Goat husbandry is to be optimized so as to avoid worming with chemically-synthesized drugs as far as possible. The use of chemically-synthesized wormers is permitted if prescribed by a veterinarian.

The use of persistent antibiotics to dry off goats is prohibited.

→ ***re Section 3.4: Instruction on "Goat husbandry"***

## 3.5 Pigs

**Welfare and housing**

3.5.1 All pigs must have daily access to an outdoor-run from the 24th day of their life. This does not apply to sows during the first 24 days after farrowing. Non-lactating sows may only be shut in during feeding; otherwise they must be kept in groups. Non-lactating sows must have access to pasture or rooting areas. Pregnant sows may be kept individually in farrowing pens for the week before parturition and during the suckling period. The tying up of pregnant or lactating sows is not permitted. Piglets must not be weaned before the age of six weeks.
Pigs must have access to unchopped roughage or straw to keep them occupied.

**Feeding**

3.5.2 The maximum share of non-organically produced feed components (see Art. 3.1.8) may not be exceeded. The permitted quantity of non-organically produced feed components may, however, be increased with dairy waste products to a maximum of 35% of dry matter of the total feed.

3.5.3 The maximum content of minerals and selected vitamins in pig feed are set down in the list of approved feeds produced by Bio Suisse/ALP/FiBL. Roughage must be offered to breeding sows and fattening pigs on a daily basis.

→ ***re Section 3.5:***
- ***Instruction on "Pig husbandry"***
- ***Bio Suisse/ALP/FiBL List of approved feeds***

## 3.6 Laying hens

**Welfare and housing**

3.6.1 The minimum area of pasture that must be available per laying hen is 5 $m^2$. In paddock systems the minimum area of pasture that must be available per laying hen is 2 $m^2$. The grazing area must contain structural elements providing shade and protection from predators. The laying hens must have access to an outdoor climate shelter with a dust bath.

3.6.2 The maximum flock size is 250 laying hens. In case of three-dimensional housing systems (water and feed at different levels), flock size may be increased to a maximum of 500 birds. A maximum of 4 flocks are permitted per house. It is recommended that cocks be kept.

3.6.3 In the houses there must be no more than 5 laying hens per square meter of accessible (walk-on) floor space. In houses with an integrated outdoor climate shelter there must be no more than 8 laying hens per square meter of accessible (walk-on) indoor floor space. There must be no more than 15 laying hens per $m^2$ of total indoor ground floor space. 33% of the floor of the house must be a bedded scratching area. The hens must have sufficient nest boxes available, containing bedding material or soft synthetic matting, as well as sufficient raised perch space.
Normal light bulbs and HFL (hot-cathode fluorescent lamps > 1000 Hertz) are permitted for lighting. The light period must not exceed 16 hours per day (except for daylight during the summer). Houses must be cleaned out regularly. The droppings pit must be separated off.

**Feeding**

3.6.4 The rules on bought-in non-organic feeds are set down in Art. 3.1.8. Laying hens are to be given a suitable grain scratch mixture in the bedding or on the ground.

3.6.5 Laying hens must have access to an open water surface for drinking.

→ ***re Section 3.6: Instruction on "Poultry keeping"***

## 3.7 Rearing of pullets

**Welfare and housing**

3.7.1 Pullets should be reared in such a way that they learn natural behaviour, which they will also be permitted to exercise in the laying house. During the rearing period, natural resistance and natural immunization should be developed. The same general principles that apply to laying hens also apply to pullets.
Pullets must be given free range as appropriate to their age.

3.7.2 Flock size must not exceed 1000 pullets per unit. Up to the age of 21 days, the flock may comprise a maximum of 2000 pullets. The rules on the number of flocks and houses are analogous to Art. 3.6.2.

3.7.3 In the houses, there must be no more than 8 pullets per square meter of accessible (walk-on) indoor floor space. In houses with an integrated outdoor climate shelter, there must be no more than 13 pullets per square meter of accessible (walk-on) indoor floor space. There must be no more than 24 pullets per $m^2$ of total indoor ground floor space (from the age of 43 days onwards).

**Feeding**

3.7.4 Feeding is regulated in Art. 3.1.8/3.1.9. Pullets must be supplied with a suitable grain mixture appropriate to their age.

3.7.5 Pullets must have access to an open water surface for drinking.

→ ***re Section 3.7: Instruction on "Poultry keeping"***

## 3.8 Fattening poultry

**Welfare and housing**

3.8.1 Pasturing is to be adapted to the needs of the species of poultry concerned. Each poultry species must be given access to range in accordance with its age. All poultry species except for waterfowl must be given access to an outdoor climate shelter with a dust bath. Waterfowl must have access to an open water surface at all times.

3.8.2 The extensive or semi-intensive lines and breeds must, in terms of their genetic disposition, be specifically suited to free range pasture-based systems. Bio Suisse may define a positive list for lines and breeds.
The maximum flock size must be adapted to the poultry species concerned. The grass range must contain structures providing shade and protection from predators. Paddocks must be used in rotation in order to avoid the excessive build-up of parasite populations. No more than two batches per year may be kept per paddock. Between batches, the paddocks must be rested for a period of at least 12 weeks.

3.8.3 The size and shape of perches for chickens, turkeys, guinea fowl, and Muscovy ducks must be adapted to each species and to the age of the fowl.
Normal light bulbs and HFL (hot-cathode fluorescent lamps > 1000 Hertz) are permitted.

**Feeding**

3.8.4 Art. 3.6.4 and 3.6.5 also apply to the feeding of fattening birds. Fattening birds which are well capable of utilizing grass, must be allowed to obtain a significant share of their feed on pasture.

3.8.5 Fattening birds must have access to an open water surface for drinking.

→ ***re Section 3.8: Instruction on "Poultry keeping"***

## 3.9 Rabbits

3.9.1 The regulations outlined for other livestock categories are applicable to the keeping and feeding of rabbits, as appropriate.

3.9.2 In deviation from other animal species, for which the Swiss federal programme for regular outdoor management of livestock [SR 910.132.5] is to be followed, rabbits must be kept in compliance with the Swiss federal programme for high welfare animal housing [SR 910.132.4].

3.9.3 In order to market rabbits under the Bud label, young stock must come from breeding groups that are kept in accordance with these regulations.

→ ***re Section 3.9: Instruction on "Rabbit keeping"***

## 3.10 Culinary fish

**Basic principles**

3.10.1 The general principles for livestock production (Section 3.1) are applicable to the production of culinary fish, as appropriate. Special attention is drawn to Art. 3.1.7–3.1.9 (feeding); 3.1.10 (provenance of the animals) and 3.1.11 (livestock health).

3.10.2 In fish production, ecological balance is not to be disturbed, natural populations are not to be threatened and the basic principles of sustainability are to be adhered to. The species-specific needs of the fish must be taken into account (pond/installation, habitat structure, stocking density, water quality etc.).

3.10.3 The fish must not be exposed to unnecessary strain or stress during rearing, transport or slaughter.

**Provenance**

3.10.4 In principle, only native fish species adapted to regional conditions are to be raised. Derogations to this rule are subject to approval and special conditions.
The use of genetically modified or triploid fish is prohibited.
Parent and young stock must not be or have been fed with antibiotics, growth promoters, or hormones.

**Feeding**

3.10.5 For salmonides and other carnivorous fish species, the addition of fish meal and fish oil is permitted. Fish meal/oil must be derived either from residues from the processing of culinary fish or from provably sustainable fishing.

**Fish farms**

3.10.6 In deviation from Article 3.1.8, fish farms are permitted to buy in the total feed required, but all the other requirements in relation to feeding must be met.
The entire fish farm must be engaged in organic fish production. Parallel production of organic and non-organic fish is not permitted.
Sections 4 and 7 of these Standards regarding conversion and inspection and certification respectively must be observed.

→ ***re Section 3.10:***
- ***Instruction on "Production of culinary fish"***
- ***List of approved auxiliary inputs for fish farms***

## 3.11 Apiculture and apiary products

**Basic principles**

3.11.1 Non-agricultural beekeeping operations may produce and market apiary products under the Bud label. They conclude a licence contract with Bio Suisse to this end. If an apiarist maintains several apiaries, all apiaries must meet the Bio Suisse requirements, even if they are set up in different regions.

3.11.2 Apiarists who are responsible for a non-organic farming operation cannot be approved for beekeeping under the Bud label.

3.11.3 An apiary on a Bud holding may be non-organic if it is rented out to a third person who has no responsibility for a Bud farm.

**Risk areas and sites**

3.11.4 Bio Suisse may define certain areas or regions from which products must not be marketed under the Bud label. The minimum requirements must nevertheless be met in such areas.

**Labelling**

3.11.5 A Bud farm may keep its bees in accordance with the minimum requirements set out in the Instructions if the products are not labelled with the Bud label.

→ ***re Section 3.11:***
- ***sub-ordinance on organic farming [SR 910.181] Art. 8ff***
- ***Instruction "Apiary products"***
- ***Instruction "Apiculture"***

# 4 Conversion to organic agriculture

## 4.1 General provisions

4.1.1 As a matter of principle, conversion to organic agriculture concerns the entire holding and the entire agricultural area. On-farm processing and trade in foods as well as catering for guests on the holding are exempted from the whole-farm approach. The Label Commissions set out details at the Instructions level. Bio Suisse Standards must already be fully met during the conversion process.

4.1.2 Farms wishing to convert to organic agriculture shall submit full details of their previous farming methods as well as soil analyses (nutrient reserves) to the inspection/certification bodies.

4.1.3 Those wishing to convert their holdings or manage a new Bud farm commit to completing an introductory or further training course of at least two days duration which instructs on the background and methods of organic agriculture. Upon completion of the course a certificate will be issued. The optional subject organic farming as part of an agricultural training course, an agricultural apprenticeship on an organic holding, or work experience on an organic holding extending over at least one vegetation period counts as completed compulsory training, provided it took place within the last four years.

→ ***re Art. 4.1.1–4.1.3: Instructions on "Whole-farm approach (Definition of holdings for Bud farms)", "Conversion of new lands", "Cooperative holdings, cooperative livestock enterprises, and cooperation between holdings" and "Alpine pastures and alpine products"***

**Time sequence**

4.1.4 The conversion period is of a duration of at least two full calendar years. At the commencement of the conversion period the farm manager commits in writing to complying with the Bio Suisse Standards. Full approval as a Bud farm may be obtained from the beginning of the third year following the commencement of the conversion period. Plant products harvested and animal products obtained from 1 January of the third year may be marketed under the Full Bud label (Vollknospe). The conversion certificate (U2) issued during the previous year is sufficient as authorization for marketing the products as fully organic under the Bud label.

A holding that is certified under the terms of the Swiss Ordinance on Organic Farming [SR 910.18] may be approved as a Bud farm after one additional conversion year under Bio Suisse Standards. Organic farms complying with at least equivalent Standards of another label may be Bio Suisse approved as Bud farms without a conversion period. A Bud holding must however have paid Bio Suisse membership fees for at least two years prior to obtaining Full Bud (Vollknospe) status. Holdings that comply fully with Bio Suisse Standards and are a member of a Bio Suisse member organization are exempted from this rule.

4.1.5 In the first conversion year, and following certification (1 May at the earliest), all harvested products sown after 1 January may be marketed under the Bud in-conversion label (Umstellungsknospe).
Crops sown before 1 January may be marketed under the Bud in-conversion label (Umstellungsknospe), if the producer has registered for organic farming before the sowing date and has confirmed in writing that the crop in question has been cultivated to organic Standards from the date of sowing. The certification body determines the rules regarding the obligation to furnish evidence.

4.1.6 Feed harvested in the first year of conversion (grains, alfalfa etc.) that is fed to the producer's own stock may be counted as organic feed, independently of the rules in Art. 4.1.5, Par. 2. Feed harvested on the holding in the year prior to the conversion period is considered to be non-organic feed, with the exception of roughage preserved after 1 May of the conversion year.

4.1.7 Products from permanent crops may be marketed under the Bud in-conversion label (Umstellungsknospe) following certification (1 May) of the first conversion year.

4.1.8 For special soil-independent production branches in crop production some deviations from the provisions of the Standards may be permitted. Nevertheless, the holding must be converted in its entirety. The LCP establishes the exact conditions on a case-by-case basis.

## 4.2 Gradual conversion

**Crop production**

4.2.1 Where the immediate conversion of the whole operation would impose unacceptably high risks, holdings producing wine, fruit, or ornamental plants may convert gradually to organic production, on condition that a conversion plan prescribes the conversion of the entire farm to Bio Suisse Standards within a period of five years. The detailed rules may be found in the Instruction on "Gradual conversion".

4.2.2 The criteria for gradual conversion are:

1. A binding conversion plan with full written details of the conversion steps and a timetable.
2. Evidence that production techniques, avoidance of drift, and produce flow segregation can be verified.
3. The production procedures and produce flow on the entire holding must be documented and will be inspected. The conversion plan also covers the management of the non-organic lands. The basic principle is to work as organically as possible, as quickly as possible.
4. Clear separation of the differently farmed areas and harvests from field to sale. Interfaces between organically and non-organically farmed areas are to be minimized.
5. Any interim regression to non-organic methods on the organically farmed areas is not permissible.
6. Approval from the Federal Office for Agriculture.

4.2.3 With the exception of viticulture, the only products that may be marketed under the Bud in-conversion label (Umstellungsknospe) are those which are clearly and easily distinguishable externally from those grown non-organically at the same time. In the case of wine growing, the products produced from one and the same variety may be certified and marketed separately, provided there is complete chain-of-custody monitoring (e.g. record of quantities produced as part of the official cantonal grape harvest monitoring).

4.2.4 Organically grown produce may be marketed under the Bud label after a conversion period of two years, provided that all other production branches have commenced the conversion period.

**Livestock husbandry**

4.2.5 If the immediate and full conversion of livestock husbandry is not feasible, the LCP and the Swiss Federal Office for Agriculture may authorize the holding to convert the livestock operations progressively by livestock category within a period of three years. The detailed regulations are set out in the Instruction on "Gradual conversion"

**Livestock categories, requirements**

4.2.6 With the exception of ruminants and horses, all livestock categories may be gradually converted. The parallel keeping of animals of the same livestock category is not permitted.
In terms of feeding and purchasing livestock, a deviation from the relevant Standards is permitted subject to approval for individual livestock categories. The requirements for general husbandry, breeding, and livestock health must, however, be met from the beginning of the gradual conversion.

**Duration and waiting periods**

4.2.7 For a period of no more than 3 years following the commencement of conversion, the authorized livestock categories need not yet meet all requirements of the BIO SUSSE Standards. All livestock categories must be converted by the end of the third year, which means that the waiting periods must be concluded by 31 December.
The waiting periods are defined for each livestock category in Art. 3.1.10 of these Standards. In deviation from the gradual conversion in crop production, the waiting periods for each livestock category may be passed independently of the calendar year. During the waiting period, all requirements of the Standards must be fully met (including feeding and provenance of livestock). After the end of the waiting period, the products may be marketed under the Bud in-conversion label (Umstellungsknospe) or the Full Bud label (Vollknospe), depending on the status of the holding.

**Authorization**

4.2.8 A conversion plan must be submitted to the LCP before the registration period expires. According to Art. 9 of the Swiss Ordinance on Organic Farming [SR 910.18], the gradual conversion must also be authorized by the Swiss Federal Office for Agriculture.

**Apiculture**

4.2.9 The conversion period for beekeeping is no less than one year. However, it is only concluded when the wax has been replaced in accordance with the requirements set out in the Instructions.
Marketing indicating organic agriculture in conversion is not permitted.

→ ***re Section 4.2: Instruction on "Gradual conversion"***

# 5 Processing and marketing

→ ***re Section 5: Instructions on "On-farm processing, sub-contracted processing, marketing and direct marketing of organic products", "Feeding without the use of genetic engineering", "Gastronomy" and "Livestock feeds"***

## 5.1 General provisions

5.1.1 Insofar as requirements for specific groups of products are not governed by Instructions, these general rules apply to processing.

→ ***re Section 5.1: Instructions detailing the Standards for licence holders and on-farm processors. Instructions on processing are available for the following product groups (as of 1 January 2008):***

- ***"Milk and dairy products";***
- ***"Meat and meat products";***
- ***"Fruit and vegetables";***
- ***"Apiary products";***
- ***"Cereals and cereal products";***
- ***"Alcoholic drinks and vinegar";***
- ***"Vegetable oils and fats";***
- ***"Eggs and egg products";***
- ***"Spices, seasonings, bouillon, soups, sauces";***
- ***"Gastronomy";***
- ***"Livestock feeds"***
- ***"Bud inputs for fertilization and soil improvement with the Bud auxiliary-input label"***

## 5.2 Origin of ingredients

**General requirements**

5.2.1 All ingredients of agricultural origin must come from certified organic agriculture. The rules that apply are the Bio Suisse production Standards or rules in other countries that are recognized as equivalent by Bio Suisse.

5.2.2 Raw materials grown in the wild may be used, provided they have been collected in accordance with Section 2.9 of these Standards.

**Derogations**

5.2.3 If the applicant can prove that not all the ingredients of agricultural origin are available in sufficient quantities or adequate quality, Bio Suisse may allow derogations from the general requirements under the following conditions:

- Individual components must not be of organic and non-organic origin at the same time.
- At least 95% of the ingredients must have been produced organically. Permitted non-organic ingredients are listed in List C, Annex 3 of the sub-ordinance on organic farming [SR 910.181],. Bio Suisse may issue additional restrictions. Non-organic ingredients must be declared as such. These must also be processed in accordance with the current Standards.
- If less than 95%, but more than 70% of the ingredients have been produced organically, the relevant products may be marked with the Bud Declaration label (Deklarations-Knospe). The list of permitted non-organic ingredients (List C, Annex 3 of the sub-ordinance on organic farming [SR 910.181]) and of permitted additives (see product-specific Instructions on processing) also apply to these products.
- Products from Bud in-conversion farms may be marketed under the Bud in-conversion label (Umstellungsknospe).

Bud labelled products must not contain any ingredients from farms in conversion or else they must be labelled as in-conversion products.

5.2.4 The standard for calculation is the share in the mass of the product at the time of processing.

→ ***re Section 5.2 (product-specific): Instructions detailing the Standards for licence holders and on-farm processors.***

## 5.3 Processing procedures and methods

**General principles**

5.3.1 Products bearing the Bud label may only be processed by means of careful mechanical and physical cooking and fermentation processes, or combinations of these procedures.

5.3.2 Unnecessary manipulation or processing, or the preparation of products using isolated food substances, is not permitted.

5.3.3 Procedures and treatments which use ionizing radiation or microwaves are not permitted.

**Use of micro-organisms, enzymes and special procedures**

5.3.4 Foodstuffs must not contain any genetically modified organisms or their derivatives. Permitted enzymes are listed in the product-specific Instructions on processing.

**Chemical processing of foods**

5.3.5 Chemical processing of foodstuffs or chemical alteration of substances in food is prohibited. Adjustment of the pH level is permitted in well-founded cases. The use of permitted additives and processing aids (see Art. 5.4.1 and 5.4.2) is not considered chemical processing for the purposes of these Standards.

→ ***re Section 5.3 (product-specific): Instructions detailing the Standards for licence holders and on-farm processors.***

## 5.4 Additives and processing aids

**Definitions**

5.4.1 For additives, the definitions in the Swiss Ordinance on Foodstuffs [SR 817.02] are binding.

5.4.2 Processing aids are substances or materials (excluding utensils and technical equipment) that are not normally in themselves regarded as foodstuffs and that are purposely brought into contact with foodstuffs at one stage or another of their processing. Since these processing aids are removed or largely disappear during the process, only traces, if any, become components of the foodstuff concerned.

**General requirements**

5.4.3 All usage of additives and processing aids is to be avoided as far as possible. Only substances obtained through physical separation processes, cooking processes and/or fermentation are permitted as additives. Processing aids obtained through hydrolysis, e.g. gelatine, require a special derogation from Bio Suisse.

5.4.4 If hydrolysis uses any conditions other than those purely physical, a derogation will only be issued if the applicant can clearly show that the desired properties of the end-product can only be obtained by these means.

5.4.5 The authorized additives are listed in the product-specific Instructions on processing. If the use of an additive is permitted for a particular food product, this does not automatically confer the right to use it for other products.

→ ***re Section 5.4 (product-specific): Instructions detailing the Standards for licence holders and on-farm processors.***

## 5.5 Wine processing

5.5.1 Grape juice and wine must be produced exclusively (100%) from organically grown grapes. Any holding processing its own wine is subject to an additional cellar inspection.

5.5.2 The permitted additives and processing aids, filtration aids and physical processes are listed in the product-specific Instructions on processing.

5.5.3 The addition of either dry sugar (saccharose) or concentrated grape must or rectified grape must concentrate in order to increase the natural alcohol content is permitted.
The natural alcohol content may be increased by no more than 1.25 volume percent (equivalent to 2.5 kg saccharose/hl grape must). As a derogation to this rule, natural alcohol content of wines from Labrusca grapes and sparkling wines may be increased by no more than 2 volume percent (equivalent to 4 kg/hl).
In well-founded cases, the LCPM may allow an increase of the natural alcohol content of no more than 2 volume percent for other wines.

5.5.4 Sulphuric acid ($SO^2$) may be used as a preserving agent. The maximum values are set out in the Instructions detailing the Standards for licence holders and on-farm processors. The use of other substances may be permitted by the LCP, following an assessment.

→ ***re Section 5.5: Instruction on "Alcoholic drinks and vinegar"***

## 5.6 Cleaning agents

5.6.1 The selection and use of cleaning agents must be undertaken so as to minimize damage to the environment.

## 5.7 Pest control in storage and processing

**General principles**

5.7.1 The occurrence of pests should be avoided by employing good production practices and maintaining hygienic conditions. Preventive measures must support control measures. The direct treatment of pests with control agents is only permitted in exceptional cases and only with Bio Suisse-approved agents.

**Permitted measures**

5.7.2 The permitted agents (active substances) and measures for prevention are listed in the Instruction on "Pest control in storage and processing".

5.7.3 The agents (active substances) and measures for prevention permitted for use on premises and in installations are set out in the Instruction on "Pest control in storage and processing".

**Measures subject to authorization**

5.7.4 The permitted agents (active substances) and measures for direct control of pests in Bud products are set out in the Instruction on „Pest control in storage and processing".

**Prohibited measures**

5.7.5 Agents (active substances) whose use requires authorization from the Label Commission „Processing/Trade" are listed in the Instruction on „Pest control in storage and processing". The certification body must be notified of each use of these agents for authorization at least 10 days in advance.
The agents listed in the Instruction on „Pest control in storage and processing" must not be brought into direct contact with Bud products. Appropriate measures have to be taken in order to prevent the contamination of Bud products.

**Prohibited measures**

5.7.6 Any measures or agents for pest control that are not mentioned in Art. *5.7.2*, *5.7.3*, *5.7.4* and *5.7.5* are prohibited, particularly all types of fumigation or irradiation of foodstuffs or of their raw materials, by way of ionizing radiation or microwaves.

→ ***re Section 5.7: Instruction on "Pest control in storage and processing"***

## 5.8 Buildings and installations

5.8.1 Wherever products of organic and non-organic origin are being processed in the same building or installation, appropriate organizational measures must ensure the strict separation of individual batches.

**Storage**

5.8.2 Produce from organic farming must be stored so as to preclude comingling or inadvertent mixing with non-organic products. Non-organically and organically grown products may only be stored together if they are packaged and labelled ready for sale. Storage facilities and containers for unpackaged produce must be kept separate and be specially labelled. Impacts arising from any possible treatments with pesticides prior to the use of these facilities and containers must be ruled out. Lifts, pipes, etc. must be free from the remains of any non-organic produce.

5.8.3 Apart from storage at ambient temperature, the following specific storage conditions are permitted:

- cooling;
- deep-freezing;
- controlled atmosphere (using only $CO_2$, $O_2$, $N_2$).

If there is a strong adverse effect on quality, raw materials which were preserved by deep-freezing prior to processing must be declared on the label.

**Transport**

5.8.4 Organically and non-organically grown products may only be transported together if they are packaged appropriately and labelled individually. The packaging during transport must conform with the packaging rules set out in these Standards.

## 5.9 Packaging materials

**General requirements**

5.9.1 The packaging system used should be one that causes the least possible impact on the environment. Where it is practicable, re-use systems should be utilized.

**Prohibited packaging materials**

5.9.2 The following materials are prohibited:

- PVC and other chlorinated plastics;
- aluminium drink cans;
- aluminium-plastic laminates (the LCPM may grant derogations in well-founded cases).

→ ***re Section 5.9 (product-specific): Instructions detailing the Standards for licence holders and on-farm processors.***

## 5.10 Imported Bud products

**Basic principles**

5.10.1 Imported organic products (raw materials and processed products) labelled with the Bud logo must meet the following requirements:

- The products must have been produced in accordance with the current Standards. The principle of equivalence applies. To this end the producer (see Art. 5.10.5 and 5.10.6) or the inspection and certification body (see Art. 5.10.7) must be approved by Bio Suisse;
- Imports are exclusively reserved to trading companies holding a valid licence contract with Bio Suisse (see Art. 1.2.3);
- Bio Suisse only awards the Bud label to products imported by land or sea (prohibition on air transport). Derogations in individual cases must be authorized by the LCI;
- The legal requirements of the Swiss Ordinance on Organic Farming [SR 910.18] must be met;
- Priority must be given to organic imports from nearby countries.

5.10.2 If the requirements of Art. 5.10.1 are met and the flow of goods can be unambiguously traced back to a certified holding, the importing licensee receives a Bud label product approval for each imported batch, which entitles him to label the products with the Bud logo. Bio Suisse approval of a foreign operation does not in itself entitle the importer to label his produce with the Bud logo.

5.10.3 Bio Suisse restricts Bud label awards for foreign produce if the domestic supply is sufficient or where all the processing is carried out abroad.

**Fresh produce**

5.10.4 Fresh products (fresh fruit and vegetables) from overseas cannot, as a general rule, be labelled with the Bud logo. As a derogation from this rule, produce which cannot be cultivated in Switzerland or in Europe for climatic reasons may be labelled with the Bud logo. Bio Suisse maintains a positive list of such products and provenances.

→ ***re Art. 5.10.4: Positive list: "Fresh produce from overseas"***

**Bio Suisse approval of individual operations outside of Switzerland**

5.10.5 Compliance with these Standards is monitored in each foreign operation by Bio Suisse (LCI) or by a foreign inspection and/or certification body approved by Bio Suisse. Bio Suisse approval of individual operations must be renewed annually.

5.10.6 Processing and trading operations must be inspected and certified in accordance with the Bio Suisse Standards. The LCI is entitled to carry out simplified approval procedures in individual cases.

**Bio Suisse approval for producer associations**

5.10.7 Bio Suisse is also entitled to approve, in addition to individual operations, products of producer associations on the basis of an assessment of their standards.

**Implementing regulations and sanctions**

5.10.8 The LCI is entitled to decree implementing regulations for certain areas not sufficiently covered by the Bio Suisse Standards (e.g. specific issues concerning crop production in tropical areas, approval of smallholder groups). In addition, the commission has set specific rules on sanctions imposed in case of offences.

→ ***re Art. 5.10.8: Regulations on the Implementation of Bio Suisse Standards and Basis for Decisions of the Bio Suisse Label Commission "Import"***

**Fees**

5.10.9 For the approval of individual operations outside of Switzerland, Bio Suisse charges the importing licensee a fee in accordance with the time and overheads required for the assessment. The fee is also charged if the proposed operation is not approved.

# 6 Labelling, Marketing

## 6.1 Labelling

**General provisions**

6.1.1 Provided a contract with Bio Suisse has been entered into, the Bud trademark may be used in accordance with the following regulations and the Instruction on "Requirements for the labelling of products and advertising material with the Bud label". Packaging must be compliant with the rules and master labels set out in this Instruction and must be submitted to the Bio Suisse office prior to printing.

The Bio Suisse Steering Committee can determine secondary brands (flankers) which may be used alongside the collective Bud label. The relevant provisions will be issued by the Steering Committee in a set of rules on secondary branding.

**Swiss organic products**

6.1.2 For products that contain a minimum of 90% Swiss-grown raw materials, the Bud label is supplemented with the words "BIO SUISSE". When secondary brands pursuant to Article 6.1.1 are used, the word „SUISSE" is replaced.

BIOSUISSE

**(Partially) imported products**

6.1.3 For products containing less than 90% Swiss-grown raw materials, the Bud label is supplemented with the word "BIO".

BIO

Imported organic products must fulfil the requirements set out in Section 5.10. in order to be labelled with the Bud logo.

**Bud Declaration label (in german: "Deklarations-Knospe")**

6.1.4 If less than 95% but no less than 70% of the ingredients of a product are derived from organic production, the Bud label (without the words "BIO" and "SUISSE") may be indicated in the list of ingredients. In such cases, the declaration must clearly relate to the ingredients produced in accordance with the current Standards, and it must appear in the same colour and font size as the other indications on the list. As part of the maximum of 30% of non-organic ingredients, only the raw materials listed in List C, Annex 3 of the sub-ordinance on organic farming [SR 910.181] may be used.
In the same visual field as the product description the following declaration must be stated: "X% of ingredients of agricultural origin were obtained in accordance with the principles of organic farming ". This declaration is compulsory as to the wording and must be printed in the same colour, font size, and font type as the list of ingredients. Moreover, it must not be more prominent than the sales description of the product.

6.1.5 **Bud in-conversion label (in german: "Umstellungs-Knospe")**

Products from in-conversion farms may be sold with the Bud in-conversion label. Moreover, all conversion products must bear the declaration "Product under conversion to organic farming". The sentence is compulsory as to its wording.

For products comprising at least 90% Swiss-grown raw materials:

UMSTELLUNG

For products comprising more than 10% raw material grown abroad:

UMSTELLUNG

The Bud in-conversion label must be used as shown, without the word "BIO".

The following restrictions also apply:

- The declaration of conversion (compulsory sentence) and the declarations regarding organic farming must appear in a colour, size and style of lettering which is not more prominent than the sales description of the product.
- In this declaration the words "organic farming" shall not be more prominent than the words "product under conversion to".
- In the case of products containing multiple ingredients of agricultural origin, the Bud in-conversion label shall not be shown in the same visual field as the sales description. Visually, the Bud in conversion label must be clearly separated from the sales description.
- Products with the Bud in-conversion label must not be marketed as organic products in the EU.

In individual cases, processed new products which are in compliance with the Swiss Ordinance on Organic Farming but which do not yet fully comply with the Bio Suisse Instructions may temporarily be labelled with the Bud in-conversion label. Die LCPM determines what deviations from the Instructions are tolerable. Products in this category are subject to authorization. Authorization will be granted for a maximum period of two years. After this period the product must be fully compliant with the Instructions. Should this not be the case any reference to the Bud must be removed.

**Bud auxiliary-input label (in german: "Hilfsstoff-Knospe")**

Products not destined for human consumption but permitted as auxiliary inputs for organic farming may specifically be labelled with the Bud auxiliary-input label.

HILFSSTOFFE INTRANTS COADIUVANTI

The Bud auxiliary-input label shall:

- promote ecologically favourable products;
- give preference to particularly high-quality products;
- contribute to the constructive reutilization of by-products of food processing;
- promote products based on renewable raw materials.

For products to be awarded the Bud auxiliary-input label they

- must have the effect for which they are extolled;
- must not be contaminated with problematic residues.

The labelling of products with the Bud auxiliary-input label is subject to a Bio Suisse licence. The award of the label is subject to additional requirements and product information (Bud auxiliary-input label and explanatory text) governed by separate Instructions.

**Information on processing and properties of the product**

6.1.6 The most important processing methods, the address of the processor or the person or entity placing the product on the market, and the certification body must be given on the label of the Bud products. Whenever possible, the country of origin should be given, or at the very least the indication "Import".

6.1.7 The LCPM has the right to request the declaration of the deep-freezing of products with a high water content (see Art. 5.8.3).

**List of ingredients and additives**

6.1.8 In addition to the ingredients, all additives must be listed under their generic names plus either their E number (International Numbering System) or their full name. Non-organically produced ingredients of agricultural origin must be declared as such. Evasion by way of a carry-over effect (e.g. by including ingredients or additives on the list which are themselves composed of more than one ingredient) is not permitted.

**Special regulations for herbs and spices**

6.1.9 Where herbs and/or spices comprise less than 2% of the total weight of the product, they may be listed simply under the designation of herbs and/or spices. When inspections are carried out, the full and true mixture must be available.

**Products collected in the wild**

6.1.10 Where products are comprised entirely of products collected in the wild, this must be declared in the sales description. In the case of combinations with cultivated products, their collection in the wild must be declared in the list of ingredients (e.g. "certified from collection in the wild").

→ ***re Section 6.1:***
***– Instructions detailing the Standards for licence holders and on-farm processors***
***– Instruction on "Alpine pastures and alpine products"***

## 6.2 Marketing of Bud products

**Sales declaration**

6.2.1 The Bud label must not be used in a misleading fashion, either in advertisements or in an informative manner in sales outlets, implying a connection between it and products not produced in accordance with these Standards. Bud products must be clearly separated from other products.

**Critical selection of products**

6.2.2 For products which are detrimental to the image of the Bud label (in that they do not confer the perception of wholesomeness to consumers, are of unsatisfactory inherent quality, carry the image of being a highly processed product etc.) a licence contract may be refused.

**Marketing of non-organic products**

6.2.3 On a Bud farm both organic and non-organic products may be processed and sold in parallel. Strict produce flow segregation and correct labelling are the highest priorities. The customer must not be deceived.

6.2.4 Offering the same product from organic and non-organic production at the same time is prohibited. Bought-in products that are packaged ready for sale are not subject to this prohibition. Parallel marketing is possible if the producer submits to having his/her processing, trade, and marketing inspected on the basis of license holder inspection standards.

6.2.5 If a stall or a sales point gives the impression of being the sales point of an organic farm, the producer's certificate proving that the farm is certified must be displayed.

→ ***re Art. 6.2.3–6.2.5: Instruction on "On-farm processing, sub-contracted processing, marketing and direct marketing of organic products"***

# 7 Inspection and certification

## 7.1 Mandatory inspection

7.1.1 Farms and companies which hold a contract with Bio Suisse will be inspected on a regular basis with a view to compliance with these Standards.

## 7.2 Inspection of producers

**Records**

7.2.1 Farms must keep records of purchases and use of fertilizers, feeds and feed additives, as well as plant protection products. Substances which are not approved according to these Standards must not be present on the holding.

7.2.2 Additionally, holdings must keep production records and keep suitably detailed records of purchases and sales.

**Inspection**

7.2.3 Inspections are carried out at least once a year and include the entire holding, including any products processed on-farm. Inspections have to be carried out by an inspection body approved by Bio Suisse and accredited by the competent Swiss federal authority (METAS Swiss Federal Office of Metrology and Accreditation).

→ ***re Art. 7.2.3: List of the organizations entitled to inspect and certify to Bio Suisse Standards (in Switzerland)***

→ ***re Art. 7.2.1–7.2.3: Instruction on "On-farm processing, sub-contracted processing, marketing and direct marketing of organic products"***

**Derogations**

7.2.4 The certification body decides annually on derogations, acting on information from the LCP. Derogations are only issued for a limited time.

7.2.5 In the area of crop protection, derogations are only issued for special enterprises which are not an integral part of the crop rotation, and where the case concerns problems for which organic farming has not yet found a satisfactory solution.

**Incentive levies**

7.2.6 The LCP may impose a steering contribution, limited to no more than a 3 year period, on non-organic means of production, e.g. auxiliary inputs, feeds, or young stock, where there is a shortage of the organic alternative. The collection of the incentive levy can be extended by a further 2 years at a time until the objective of improving the supply situation has been achieved. The financial returns have to be used to reduce the cost of the organic alternative and/or for a purpose in the interest of organic farming as a whole.
If the decision is not appealed to the Bio Suisse Steering Committee within 30 days by at least 3 member organizations, the decision becomes effective. An objection against the decision by the Bio Suisse Steering Committee may be lodged before the Bio Suisse Assembly of Delegates within a further 30 day period. The Steering Committee decides on a possible injunction, where appropriate, after hearing the Presidents of the member organizations.
The Steering Committee defines the level of the incentive levy and of the cost reduction, where applicable, giving consideration to the rules set out in the first paragraph of this article. If the supply situation changes, both the level of the incentive levy and level of the cost reduction, where applicable, may be modified by the Steering Committee observing an announcement period of 3 months.

→ ***re Art. 7.2.6: Instruction on "Incentive levies for laying hens and chicks"***

## 7.3 Inspection of processing and marketing

**Obligation to keep records, book-keeping**

7.3.1 The licence holder must demonstrate compliance with these Standards. Records and book-keeping must be complete and accurate at all stages, from production to transport, storage, silo, the actual processing and packaging by the processor or wholesaler, to the retail stage.

This documentation must include:

- Lot numbers, dates, quantities, nature of the received, processed, stored and delivered products;
- Details of suppliers, including a guarantee (certificate) that the product was organically produced;
- Processing recipes, including losses during processing and storage;
- Flow charts;
- Agents and methods used for cleaning and controlling harmful organisms.

7.3.2 Every product must be traceable back to its place of origin. Where products from different origins are mixed, in storage or during processing, the origins must be identifiable from the records.
The licence holder must retain a sample from every batch of produce and keep it separately for the period of time that the final product is normally on the market. Derogations may be granted by Bio Suisse. Bio Suisse, via the inspection body, may collect samples of certain products and deposit them with a neutral authority.

**Inspection**

7.3.3 The inspection will be carried out at least once a year at a suitable time. Inspections have to be carried out by an inspection body approved by Bio Suisse and accredited by the competent Swiss Federal authority (METAS Swiss Federal Office of Metrology and Accreditation). Inspections check compliance with these Standards and the general conditions of the licence contract. In particular, all installations connected to the production of the organic products and the flow of goods will be examined.

→ ***re Art. 7.3.3: List of the organizations entitled to inspect and certify to Bio Suisse Standards (in Switzerland)***

→ ***re Section 7.3: LCPM Instruction on "General requirements" (applies to licence holders) and instruction on "On-farm processing, sub-contracted processing, marketing and direct marketing of organic products"***

## 7.4 Certification to Bio Suisse Standards

7.4.1 The certification to Bio Suisse Standards of all producers and processing and trading operations is carried out by a certification body indicated by Bio Suisse and accredited by the competent Swiss Federal authority (METAS Swiss Federal Office of Metrology and Accreditation). The offering of certified products using the Bud label or the reference to Bio Suisse Standards in marketing is only permitted after the allocation of the Bud label has been awarded by Bio Suisse.

→ ***re Art. 7.4.1: List of the organizations entitled to inspect and certify to Bio Suisse Standards (in Switzerland)***

**Appeals**

7.4.2 Appeals against decisions taken by the certification body have to be addressed to the certification body.

## 7.5 Award of the Bud label

7.5.1 The conclusion of a producer's or licence contract with Bio Suisse is a prerequisite for the entitlement to label products with the Bud label. A second prerequisite is the certification to Bio Suisse Standards. The Bio Suisse Label Commissions "Production", "Import", and "Processing/Marketing" decide on the awarding of the Bud label.

**Appeals**

7.5.2 Appeals against decisions taken by Label Commissions are dealt with by the Bio Suisse Steering Committee.

## 7.6 Offences and sanctions

7.6.1 The sanctions in case of offences against these Standards are defined in the Bio Suisse rules on sanctions. The weakest sanction is a warning allowing for a defined period to eliminate the deficiency. The strongest sanction is the withdrawal of the right to use the Bud label, i.e. the annulment of the producer's or licence contract, linked with the payment of a contractual penalty and compensation, where applicable, as well as the publication of the decision.

**Appeals**

7.6.2 Appeals against sanctions imposed are to be addressed to the body that ordered the sanction (as set out in the Instruction on legal remedies).

→ ***re Section 7.6: Rules on sanctions "Licence holders" and "Producers"***

# 8 Social requirements

## 8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 This article sets out the requirements concerning social matters that farms/units and licence holders must comply with in order to obtain Bud label approval. Employers have a responsibility to ensure that their employees enjoy fair terms and conditions of employment, adequate health and safety provision, and employee rights. All Bud farms must therefore meet certain basic standards.

## 8.2 Definitions

8.2.1 These social requirements are concerned with the working conditions of employees of agricultural production and processing units. They are not to be confused with fair trade requirements, which assess the fairness of prices and price setting and transparency in a product's supply chain.

## 8.3 Implementation

8.3.1 Requirements concerning social justice must be implemented in phases to be set out by the farm/unit in a plan of action. Once a plan of action has been drawn up, products may carry the Bud label during the period until the social requirements have been fully implemented. If corrective measures are necessary, these must be implemented within an agreed time limit.

## 8.4 Declaration

8.4.1 Compliance with these social requirements is an integral component of the requirements for Bud label approval. There will therefore be no additional or new Bud label separately designating products that meet the social requirements.

## 8.5 Employment relations

8.5.1 The management of the farm/unit must provide employees with the following: a job description, details of wages and mode of payment, details of requirements concerning notice and reasons for termination of employment, deductions, working hours and holidays, and regulations concerning sickness, accident and maternity leave. This information must be provided in documentary form and be available for inspection. As a fundamental requirement, every employee shall be provided with a written contract of employment.

8.5.2 An employee's wages (calculated on the basis of a full-time contract) must at least cover his/her basic needs, and must comply with the local legislation and sectoral norms. Employees must be informed about the mode, time and place in which they will receive payment. Explanation must be given regarding circumstances in which the employer is authorized to make deductions from an employee's wages/salary. Any deductions made by an employer must comply with and be justified under the relevant legislation. Wage payments must be appropriately documented. This includes: the basis of calculation (hourly, monthly), number of hours worked, period to which payment relates, hours of overtime, deductions and net wage paid.

8.5.3 As regards maximum working hours, regional or national sectoral legislation applies.

8.5.4 Annual working hours or average working hours over a period of up to six weeks may be set by mutual agreement. This provides the necessary flexibility for peak times.

8.5.5 Overtime must be appropriately remunerated in the form of supplementary wage payments or time off in lieu.

8.5.6 Every employee has a fundamental right to take at least one day (24 hours) off after six consecutive days' work.

8.5.7 Farms/units have a duty to prevent forced labour and any form of work that is not voluntary. Providing that the employee has complied with the requirements concerning notice, the farm/unit may not withhold an employee's wages, property or documents and thereby oblige him/her to remain.

**Specific regulations for seasonal and temporary employees:**

**Seasonal employees and persons on work placement**

8.5.8 A binding contract must be in place between an employer and any temporary employee. Seasonal employees and persons on work placement receive the same employment benefits as long-term employees, and are entitled to the same conditions of employment.

**Day labourers/casual workers**

8.5.9 A binding contract must be in place between an employer and any temporary employee. A documentary record must be kept of hours worked and remuneration paid. Employees must be informed of their rights and remunerated appropriately.

**Employees of subcontractors**

8.5.10 Employees of subcontractors are entitled to the same conditions of employment as long-term employees of the farm/unit. Responsibility for ensuring that this is implemented lies with the management of the farm/unit hiring the subcontractor.

## 8.6 Health and Safety

8.6.1 The management of the farm/unit shall be responsible for ensuring the health and safety of people within the unit and making sure that they are not exposed to undue risks in the course of their work. To this end, special training and protective clothing are provided by the management of the farm/unit. The farm/unit must belong to a sectoral occupational safety organization in accordance with the Federal Coordination Commission for Occupational Safety (FCOS).

8.6.2 Working on the farm/unit must not impede regular attendance at school or impair children's physical, emotional or intellectual development.

8.6.3 The farm/unit must provide access to sanitary facilities and medical care. Loss of income due to sickness, accident or maternity must be covered by the farm/unit at least to the extent prescribed in the relevant legislation. Housing provided for employees must, as a minimum, conform to customary regional requirements as regards dimensions, amenities (running water, heating, light, furnishings), sanitary facilities (toilets), accessibility and privacy.

## 8.7 Equality

8.7.1 All employees enjoy the same rights regardless of gender, religion, colour, nationality, ethnic origin, political views or sexual orientation.

8.7.2 All employees have equal rights to receive professional training and any benefits provided by the employer (e.g. produce, shared transport, etc.). They also receive equal remuneration, in terms of both pay and benefits, for equal work.

## 8.8 Employment rights

8.8.1 Employees have the opportunity to assert their rights. They have the right to freedom of assembly, the right to engage in collective bargaining and the right to a fair hearing by the management of the farm/unit without being subject to discrimination as a result. They must be informed about procedures for making a complaint concerning their employment.

## 8.9 Inspection procedure

8.9.1 All documents shall be subject to the inspection procedure set out in Section 7 of the Bio Suisse Standards, with the necessary modifications. The inspection report must cover the criteria set out in Section 8.5 up to 8.8.

# 9 Fair trade

9.1.1 Requirements concerning fair trade shall be set out by Bio Suisse subsequent to the introduction of the social requirements.

# 10 Marketing rules

## 10.1 Milk and dairy products

**Mandatory membership**

10.1.1 Suppliers of traded milk must be a member of an organic dairy organization approved by Bio Suisse. The conditions will be set out in an Instruction.

**Organic dairy organizations**

10.1.2 The LCP issues the criteria for approval. It regulates the awarding and withdrawal of the approval, as well as sanctions. The Head Office maintains a list of approved organizations.

10.1.3 The approval of organic dairy organizations is covered by a contract with Bio Suisse.

# 11 Annexes

## Annex 1

**Permitted soil conditioners and fertilizers**

In organic farming the following inputs are permitted as soil conditioners and fertilizers (the requirements of the Instruction on "Nutrient supply" must be met in all cases):

**1. Farm-own production of organic fertilizers**
- Fertilizers from on-farm production
- Farmyard manure, fresh or aerobically rotted;
- Liquid manure/slurry after aerobic preparation (with agitation and aeration if possible);
- Organic wastes and crop residues, aerobically composted;
- Organic mulch;
- Green manure;
- Straw;
- Household wastewater is only permitted if generated on the farm itself, and only when mixed with several times its volume of cattle or pig slurry, and conditioned together with these.

**2. Brought-in organic fertilizers**
- Compost;
- Farmyard manure/liquid manure/slurry of animal origin from another holding, or organic waste in accordance with the Instruction on "Nutrient supply";
- Products and by-products of animal origin, such as horn, hair and feather wastes;
- Seaweed products;
- Organic by-products of the food processing industry (not containing chemical residues);
- Sawdust and waste bark (without chemical treatments)

**3. Brought-in mineral fertilizers**
- Rock dust, such as volcanic rock dust, quartz dust, basalt dust and powdered clays such as bentonite and others;
- Calcified seaweed;
- Slow-release liming products (dolomite, calcium carbonate, but not quicklime or slaked lime);
- Rock phosphate, calcium magnesium phosphate, and basic slag (only if heavy metal content is low);
- Silicate-rich rock dust containing potassium (feldspar, mica);
- Sulphate of potash-magnesia, potassium sulphate (but only when soil analyses show up a potassium deficiency).

**4. Substances for activating composts and soils**
In order to aid the composting process and activate soil metabolic processes, only methods and substances shall be used that are based exclusively on organic farming methods. Permitted products are:

- Plant-based products;
- Seaweed extracts;
- Bacterial products;
- Bio-dynamic preparations.

**5. Plant tonics**
- Plant extracts and products such as infusions and teas;
- Seaweed extracts;
- Rock dust, bentonite and other clay minerals;
- Bio-dynamic preparations.

→ ***re Annex 1: List of approved auxiliary inputs published by FiBL, "Permitted fertilizers and bought-in substrates"***

* In accordance with the current regulations issued by the authorities

# Annex 2

## Permitted plant protection products

In principle the only products that may be used are those approved by the responsible federal authority (Research Station Agroscope Changins-Wädenswil ACW) which are included in the list of approved auxiliary inputs published by FiBL. Mechanical control measures are exempted. All conditions such as application rates and waiting periods must be observed.
The following are permitted:

**1. Biological and biotechnological measures**

- Insect regulation with pheromones, such as the confusion technique;
- Repellents of plant or animal origin;
- Natural predators, e.g. parasitic wasps, predatory mites, nematodes and gall midges, in the field and in greenhouses;
- Naturally occurring micro-organisms, such as Bacillus thuringiensis, granulosis virus, and fungi which are insect pathogens;
- Mechanical defensive measures, such as protective nets, slug-proof fences, adhesive plastic chromatic traps and sticky bands

**2. Products controlling fungal diseases**

- Sulphur products, in low doses which allow predatory mites to survive, in orchards, vineyards, and vegetable growing;
- Inorganic copper products, for fruit, vegetable, potato and hop production and viticulture (maximum legally permitted application of 4 kg of pure copper per hectare and year); maximum permitted application of pure copper per hectare and year of treated surface:
- Pome fruit 1.5 kg;
- Stone fruit 4 kg
- Soft fruit 2 kg;
- Vegetables 4 kg;
- Potatoes 4 kg;
- Hops 4kg;
- Viticulture 4 kg (this quantity may be balanced out over a period of 5 years but a maximum quantity of 6kg per hectare/year must not be exceeded in any case. Quantities exceeding 4kg/hectare/year must be notified to the certification body.

**3. Products controlling animal pests**

- Products based on soft soap;
- Plant extracts such as pyrethrum, rotenone, quassia, tobacco;
- Plant oils and mineral oils;
- Sulphur preparations.

**4. Auxiliary inputs**

White paraffin oils and turpentine (pine resin distillate) as auxiliary inputs to increase effectiveness.

→ ***re Annex 2: List of approved auxiliary inputs published by FiBL, "Permitted plant protection products"***

# Annex 3

## Bio Suisse definition of roughage

- Straw and bedding materials used as animal feed;
- Feed from permanent meadows and leys, fresh or preserved;
- Arable feed crops including whole cereal crops (including maize) fresh, ensiled or dried;
- Sugar beet pulp;
- Fodder beets, unprocessed;
- Potatoes, unprocessed;
- Wastes from fruit and vegetable processing (apples, carrots, beetroots etc.);
- Brewer's grains (malt grains): a signed InfoX-gen form must be available (can be downloaded from www.infoxgen.com)

Whole maize plants are considered roughage, whereas e.g. corn and cob meal is considered a concentrated feed.

The list is conclusive.

# Annex 4

## Definition of livestock categories for the calculation of feeding parameters

| Livestock category | Yearly consumption per LU (in 100 kg dry matter) | Yearly consumption per animal or place (in 100 kg dry matter) |
|---|---|---|
| Ruminants (dairy cows: 5000 kg milk)* | 55 | |
| Equines | 55 | |
| Other roughage consumers | 55 | |
| Breeding pigs and piglets | 38 | 17 per place |
| Fattening pigs (3 throughputs/year) | 40 | 2 per animal or 6 per place |
| Laying hens | 40 | 0.4 per place |
| Broilers (5,5 batches/year) | 84 (5,5 batches/year) | 5,5kg per animal or 30kg per place |

* LU factor for dairy cows: 1 LU corresponds to an annual milk output of 5'000–5'999 kg. The LU factor increases or decreases by 0,1 per 1'000 kg higher or lower milk output (4'000–4'999 kg = 0,9 LU; 6'000–6'999 kg = 1,1 LU; 7'000–7'999 kg = 1,2 LU etc.)

# Annex 5

## Permitted non-Bud feedstuffs

This annex has been in force since 1 January 2008. Stricter provisions which may be issued by the Swiss Confederation in the context of the Swiss Organic Farming Ordinance must be adhered to.

**1. Provisions concerning ruminants**
Pursuant to Standards Art. 3.1.8 ruminants must be fed 90% Bud feeds. The remaining 10% may consist of feeds certified to the standard of the Swiss Organic Farming Ordinance or the EU Organic Regulation. During a transition period ending on 31 March 2009, a maximum of half of this 10% (i.e. 5% of the total ration) may be substituted with conclusively defined non-organic feeds.

**List of permitted non-Bud feedstuffs for ruminants**
a) Feeds certified to the standard of the Swiss Organic Farming Ordinance or the EU Organic Regulation

- Linseed
- Dextrose
- Wheat protein for calf meal
- Straw for feeding
- Arable feed crops including whole cereal crops (including maize), fresh, ensiled or dried
- Fodder beet, unprocessed
- Feed from permanent grassland or ley, fresh or preserved (from Switzerland or directly neighbouring countries)

b) Non-organic (max. 5%, until 31 March 2009)

A signed InfoXgen form must be available for the components marked with an asterisk* (the form can be downloaded at www.infoxgen.com).

- Sugar beet pulp
- Molasses from sugar production
- Fruit syrup
- Waste from fruit and vegetable processing
- Brewer's grains, malt culms
- Potato protein
- Maize gluten*
- Brewer's yeast*
- Unprocessed potatoes from food production

Animals in transhumance herds as well as animals summered on high-altitude pasture may temporarily graze non-organic lands. The amount of feed ingested, calculated on the basis of dry matter, must not exceed 5% of the total annual feed (in all cases the total ration must consist of at least 90% Bud feed).

Examples:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 90% Bud | + 5% certified to Swiss Org. Ordinance or EU Org. Reg. | + 5% non-organic | permitted |
| 90% Bud | + 10% certified to Swiss Org. Ordinance or EU Org. Reg. | + 0% non-organic | permitted |
| 90% Bud | + 3% certified to Swiss Org. Ordinance or EU Org. Reg. | + 7% non-organic | not permitted |

**2. Provisions concerning non-ruminants**
Pursuant to Standards Art. 3.1.8 non-ruminants must be fed 90% Bud feed. Until 31 December 2009 the remaining 10% may consist of non-organic feeds as set out in the following list. From 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2011 the maximum allowable proportion of non-organic feedstuffs is 5%.

**List of permitted non-organic feedstuffs for non-ruminants**
- Potato protein
- Maize gluten*
- Roughage (originating in Switzerland or directly neighbouring countries): see definition of roughage in Annex 3
- Molasses from sugar production
- Fruit syrup
- Brewer's yeast*
- Linseed
- Dairy waste products for pigs (see Art. 3.5.2)

A signed InfoXgen form must be available for the components marked with an asterisk* (the form can be downloaded at www.infoxgen.com).

**3. Feeds approved as Bud auxiliary inputs**
The maximum proportion of non-organic components (calculated as % of organic matter) in feeds that are Bud-labelled auxiliary inputs is 10% for all livestock categories.

# Annex 6

## List of additional documents

The additional regulations and documents marked with an arrow → in the Bio Suisse Standards are available from Bio Suisse; most of them can be downloaded from the Bio Suisse website (www.bio-suisse.ch) as .pdf files.

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The following documents are available:

1. **Instructions for producers (including Information Notes)**

2. **Instructions for licence holders and on-farm processors**

3. **LCP implementing regulations**

4. **LCI implementing regulations**

5. **Catalogue of criteria for the granting of derogations for producers**

6. **List of approved auxiliary inputs: Permitted and recommended auxiliary inputs for organic farming**
   published by FiBL; approved by Bio Suisse

7. **List of approved auxiliary inputs for fish farms**
   published by FiBL, 5070 Frick; Bio Suisse, CH-4053 Basel

8. **Bio Suisse/ALP/FiBL list of approved feeds: Basic principles for the production and use of feeds in organic farming**
   published by ALP, 1725 Posieux; FiBL, 5070 Frick; Bio Suisse, CH-4053 Basel

9. **Positive list: Fresh products from overseas**

10. **List of the organizations entitled to inspect and certify to Bio Suisse Standards (in Switzerland)**

11. **Rules on sanctions for producers**

12. **Rules on sanctions for licence holders**

# Annex 7

## The Bio Suisse member organizations

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**Bioterra**

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**Bio-Forum Schweiz**

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