

Part IV – Table of Contents (excerpt*)

Standards for the Production, Processing and Trade of 'Bud' Products

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* Page numbers are from the complete edition of the Bio Suisse Standards for the Production, Processing and Trade of 'Bud' Products. This segment and the list of abbreviations are excerpts.

Reading guide for the latest edition of the Bio Suisse Standards for the Production, Processing and Trade of 'Bud' Products

Every standard is composed of various parts. Standards are formulated by various decision-making bodies within the organization:

- The Assembly of Delegates adopts the principles and aims of each standard. These are marked by a green band at the side of the page.
- The directives that follow are based on the principles and define their technical implementation. Changes to the directives are first submitted to the Bio Suisse member organizations. If there are no objections within a period of 60 days, the changes go into effect by order of the Quality Committee. Directives are not specially marked within the text.
- For certain areas there are also operative implementing provisions that are issued and adapted by the responsible Bio Suisse Label Commissions. These are marked by a vertically pin-striped band at the side of the page.
- The appendices contain lists that could change at short notice as well as practical information. Various staff members and decision-making bodies are responsible for the appendices. The Bio Suisse head office maintains a complete list. Appendices immediately follow the sections to which they relate. They are designated as appendices and are marked by a horizontally pin-striped band at the side of the page.

These standards and additional documents that are designated with an arrow → are available online at: www.bio-suisse.ch → Import with Bio Suisse and at www.bioaktuell.ch → 'Das Bioregelwerk' (in German) → 'La réglementation bio' (in French) → 'Le normative bio' (in Italian).

This translation is provided for information purposes only and has no legal force. The original German version is definitive.

List of Abbreviations

▼	Designates ingredients at risk of contamination with GMOs. A declaration of assurance that the prohibition of the use of genetic engineering set out by the → Swiss Ordinance on Organic Farming (SR 910.18) → and Council Regulation (EC) 834/2007 was complied with is required.
°	Such designated products or procedures must be authorized by the Bio Suisse head office (this applies to on-farm processors as well as to licensees).
ADEB	areas dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity
AG	Bio Suisse Advisory Group
AGRIDEA	Swiss agricultural extension centres (formely LBL Landau and SRVA)
AgriTOP/ BUL	Swiss Advisory Bureau for Accident Prevention in Agriculture
Agroscope	Swiss centre of excellence for research into agriculture, nutrition and the environment
AHV	Swiss Federal Old Age and Survivors' Insurance
Anipo	Swiss Animal Protection Ordinance (SR 455.1)
A.O.C.	'Appellation d'Origine Controlée'; registered designation of origin
BLW	Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft (Swiss Federal Office for Agriculture, FOAG)
BRC	British Retail Consortium
BTS	Swiss federal programme on 'besonders tierfreundlichen Stallhaltungssysteme (BTS)' ('high welfare livestock housing') in accordance with Art. 72 of the Swiss Ordinance on Direct Payments
CH-Bio	certified according to the Swiss Ordinance on Organic Farming (SR 910.18)
CHF	Swiss franc
COA	certified organic agriculture
DM	dry matter
EAER	Swiss Federal Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research
ECA	ecological compensation area
ET	embryo transfer
EU organic	certified according to Council Regulation (EC) 889/2008
FDHA	Swiss Federal Department of Home Affairs
FiBL	Research Institute of Organic Agriculture, CH-5070 Frick
FOAG	Swiss Federal Office for Agriculture
FOPH	Swiss Federal Office of Public Health
FSVO	Swiss Federal Food Safety and Veterinary Office
GMOs	genetically modified organisms
GRUDAF	'Principles of fertilizer application in arable and forage cultivation'
ha	hectare
HMF	hydroxymethylfurfural
ICS	internal control system

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IFCO	acronym for 'international fruit container'
IFOAM	International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements
IFS	International Featured Standards (aka International Food Standard)
ILO	International Labour Organization
IP	integrated production
LCI	Bio Suisse Label Commission 'Import'
LCP	Bio Suisse Label Commission 'Production'
LCPT	Bio Suisse Label Commission 'Processing and Trade'
LMU	livestock manure units
LU	livestock unit
LW	live weight
METAS	Swiss Federal Office of Metrology and Accreditation
non-organic	not certified according to any organic standard (i.e., from conventional or IP agriculture); the term 'conventional' is also frequently used (e.g., on labels)
PAK	'Produzenten-Anerkennungskommission' ('Bio Suisse Producers Approval Commission'), a committee that preceded the LCP
PEP	'proof of ecological performance' (in accordance with the Swiss Ordinance on Direct Payments, (SR 910.13)
PIWI	fungus-resistant variety
PVC	polyvinyl chloride
RAUS	'Regelmässiger Auslauf im Freien', Swiss federal programme on sufficient access to range and/or pasture in accordance with the Swiss Ordinance on Direct Payments (SR 910.13)
Swissmedic	Swiss Agency for Therapeutic Products
UAA	utilized agricultural area
UHT	ultra-high temperature processing or ultra-heat treatment; a method of sterilizing milk and milk products by briefly heating them above 135°C (275°F)
UV	ultraviolet light; invisible electromagnetic radiation with a wavelength from 1 nm to 380 nm
WPO	Swiss Waters Protection Ordinance (SR 814.201)

All Swiss federal laws and ordinances may be obtained from the Swiss Federal Office for Buildings and Logistics (FBL) (formerly the Federal Printed Matter and Materials Centre, or EDMZ), 3003 Bern, Tel. 031 325 50 50, or downloaded from the Swiss Federal Council website: www.admin.ch ↪ Federal Law

Legal Notice



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is a registered trademark with the Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property (CH-3003 Bern) and is entered under the registration number P-494459.

Part IV: Standards for Wild Collection

The principles and objectives of the Bio Suisse standards also apply to wild collection (the collection of wild plants).

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. Wild collection is considered as complementary to agricultural production.

There is no conversion period for wild collection. The products may carry the regular 'Bud' logo following certification.

Producers that are not 'Bud' producers may use the 'Bud' logo if they have concluded a trademark licence agreement with Bio Suisse. The contract partner may not also be the manager of a non-organic farming operation at the same time.

1 Definitions

Wild collected plants that have been subjected to cultivation measures are agricultural products and are therefore not wild plants as defined in these directives. For agricultural products, the certification processes as per part II and part I, chapter 2 shall apply.

2 Labelling

The products may carry the regular 'Bud' logo following certification. Products that consist entirely of wild plants must be labelled as such. If products contain both wild plants and cultivated ingredients, the former must be declared as such in the list of ingredients (e.g., 'from certified wild collection').

3 Application for 'Bud' approval

Applications for 'Bud' approval of wild plants may be submitted at any time.

During inspection, a complete description of the collection area (as per part IV, chapter 4), wild collection activities (as per part IV, chapter 5) and storage and processing (as per part IV, chapter 6) must be furnished. Documentation of ecologically sound collection practices (with regard to habitat stability and biodiversity, as per part IV, chapter 7) and the inspection process (as per part IV, chapter 8) are required as well. Before the contract is finalized, Bio Suisse will examine the application for compliance with the standards.

Individual wild collectors are not permitted to collect and/or store the same plant species in both organic and non-organic quality. The wild collection activities of 'Bud' producers are inspected as part of the regular inspection of their operation.

4 The collection area

No sources of harmful emissions may be present in the collection area or its surroundings.

The following data on the collection area must be known and documented for inspections:

- topographic and pedoclimatic situation of the collection area
- property rights and beneficial interest in the collection area
- Sources of emission/contamination in the area in question and its surroundings: What are the sources and what impact do they have on the area?
- size, geographic location and delimitation of the collection area
- evidence that no auxiliary inputs which are prohibited in organic agriculture have been used during the past three years. In normal cases, a plausible declaration is sufficient, together with an inspection of the area by the inspector. In case of doubt, a letter of confirmation from the landowner must be furnished, or a residue analysis can be requested by the inspector.

This information must be documented in plot maps, topographic maps or land registry maps at a scale not exceeding 1:50,000. The boundaries of the collection areas, potential sources of emissions as well as collection and storage sites must be indicated. Wild collection is prohibited in protected areas.

5 Wild collection activities

The following data on wild collection activities must be known and documented for inspections:

- the entire sequence of wild collection activities, from planning to collection, storage, processing and trade
- collection reports (collectors, quantities, dates)
- qualifications and training of the collectors (knowledge of applicable statutes, the defined collection area, intensity of use, the timing of collections, etc.)
- identity of the main persons responsible for the collection
- common and botanical names of the wild plants collected

The following additional documents pertaining to wild collection activities must be available:

- authorization for wild collection (if required by law)
- lists of collectors

Collectors must have knowledge of sustainable wild collection; the person in charge of a wild collection activity is held accountable for the collectors' instruction in this regard. The collection of protected plants is prohibited.

6 Processing and storage

The processing and storage of wild plants must be described in full. The directives in part III apply, in particular the product-specific requirements in chapter 4.

If the processing of wild plants is subcontracted to a third party, the subcontractor is subject to inspection and certification according to the Bio Suisse standards.

7 Habitat stability and biodiversity

Wild collection must be conducted in an ecologically sound manner, which means there is no negative impact on habitat stability and biodiversity.

Each individual case must be assessed with regard to its potential ecological impact. To this end, the following details must be known and documented for inspections:

- full description of the collection area
- which parts of wild plants are collected (whole plants, leaves, flowers, etc.)
- intensity of exploitation in the collection area
- other wild collection activities in the same area

The inspector must confirm that the activity is ecologically sound. If necessary, an independent expert must be consulted.

8 Inspection procedures

The collection area and, where applicable, storage and processing sites are subject to the inspection procedures detailed in part I, chapter 2.

The documents mentioned in part IV, chapters 4–7 must be included in the inspection report.

Vereinigung Schweizer Biolandbau-Organisationen
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Associazione svizzera delle organizzazioni per l'agricoltura biologica
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