



BCS EURÖKO NEWS

Your Organic Certification Service 1/2012

Official Newsletter of the Certification Body DE-ÖKO-001

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Peter Grosch, BCS-founder and CEO

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Foreword by Peter Grosch

Dear clients, dear readers,

Have we now brought a highly turbulent or a completely normal year 2011 to a close? What do I have to comment about and where do I rather keep my hands off, because someone might become angry and we could have disadvantages out of it?

In sequence: for sure it has been an especially memorable year. Never before in my life have I seen such a combined scenario of calamities as in Japan. Everything that allegedly cannot happen with nuclear power occurred in real terms. Yet there is no clearness about the real consequences and their duration - but some countries erect new nuclear power stations. That resembles the behaviour of the lemmings, but it probably is not a sarcastically intended aid in order to control the population growth...

Therewith, we have reached the seven billion humans who are now carried by this terrestrial globe. Once again of course, the question is arising - partly interested, partly sardonic- about the response of organic production to the issue of feeding the world population. You can only either smile to yourself and shake your head about so much missing information, become sad or start fretting.

Since the latter only puts a strain on one's own nerves and is also not appropriate at all, you are allowed to make it clear unhurriedly that the issue of feeding the world population is definitely clear and even scientifically proven no problem of the availability or the application of artificial manure or chemical plant protection.

Apart from the factor violence and wars, hunger is made and they earn a lot with it. Or does someone seriously want to hold the view that there is insufficient food while in societies like the United States of America and Germany between 30 and 50 per cent of groceries are thrown away - often still originally packed?! Does anyone still want to be considered as believable who occupies millions of hectares for the cultivation of wheat and maize in order to produce energy or to block the same area with oil palms for the same aim? Food could grow there and energy is gained from sun, wind and water!



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Is it possible that someone is seriously still able to look away from the fact that such mechanisms like the competition for areas under cultivation result in an absolutely extreme and selective food price increase worldwide? Who may dare to ignore that through so-called "international aid consignments" the vegetable and animal production of entire countries is quite simply destroyed because local producers cannot compete against these imports anymore? Instead of including these producers primarily in the programmes and buying up their production at fair prices in order to maintain a local production that way, the commercial interests of the suppliers have priority: As if altruism!

Have you noticed something? Hunger is no matter of sufficient production, but the consequence of unfair distribution! And there is something else: The intensive agriculture by today's specification depends on the availability and the prices of fossil energy. The production of one ton of nitrogenous fertiliser devours one ton of petroleum. Someone who is a bit informed and thinks about it, knows that here exists not only a dangerous dependency but the impasse is pre-programmed.

On with the show: the concentration of huge quantities of animals in factory farming is one of the big climate killers. Since, however, it is obviously profitable for a single company and the destructive impacts are externalised, as the economist says, it continues cheerfully and exempt from duty ...

It is also no secret what damage this pure production-related way of thinking also causes to the area under cultivation: the UN estimates that worldwide one third of all fertile soils was lost by degradation between 1950 and 1990 - that means approximately ten million hectares per year.

You can extend the list almost in any order...

You may now ask yourself what all that has to do with organic production and its role in the solution of the world feeding problem?

Well, that is quite quickly told. Adjusted and really lasting ecologically agricultural production systems sustain the natural resources effectively and increase them. They, for example, concentrate considerably more humus in the soil than the mentioned intensive conventional ones.

With this, a natural storage for CO² will be provided with each hectare of organic area. The conversion of all small-scale farmers worldwide would provide a storage amounting to 2.5 billion tons of CO². They have a more advantageous energy balance which is highly significant. They pollute neither the soils nor the water reserves and do not create a clear cutting in the vegetable and animal variety. At that, the emission of greenhouse gases per hectare in the organic production, as it has been proved, is drastically less than in conventional systems. That preserves the atmosphere and works against the climate change which affects agriculture heavily.

We cannot provide sufficient space to illuminate the topic entirely, but it becomes clear that it is not only about hectare yields - and that the question about contribution of organic production for world feeding is a very good one, because in that field it really has plenty to offer!

I would like to attract your attention to two sources that offer more highly interesting details here:

on the one hand Dr. Felix zu Löwenstein's excellent book named "Food Crash" - (subtitled: "we will live on organic food or we will live on nothing at all any more") - and on the other hand I would like you to pay attention to a scientific lecture by Carlo Leifert (amongst others, entitled "can ecological farming deliver food security, quality and safety?") which was lectured on the organic forum in Prague on the 14 of November 2011: I promise you two things: best entertainment and a level of further education that you will not experience every day!

It is not possible for me to ignore two scandalous happenings that occurred in 2011: I really still have to add something to them!

First of all I would like to mention the ecological scandals which took place towards the end of the year. Initially, the media pay a lot attention to the Chinese domestic market which is, in all likelihood, hardly under control. It is possible to have the organic logo printed by any printing plant and then you can easily affix it. According to reports, abuse is booming. Conclusions to goods destined for exportation are not prohibited but also not automatically legitimate: as also in other countries, there certainly arise irregularities as well but large-scale fraudulences are there an absolutely exceptional case, too.



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Then shortly afterwards, a thing like that arose in Italy: that were just plain highly criminal deceptive business practices and unfortunately there is no system which is immune to that - and much less if it is about high values.

We have to be aware of the fact that the scandals which came to light almost at the same time (China, Italy and the United States of America) in a rather strange accumulation affect us as well, even though we are not directly involved: when certifiers deceive in Italy, in the eyes of consumers and politicians it upsets immediately the reliance on this system in general. Sometimes, just for distinguishing themselves, they quickly call then for tightening of the system - as if that would have an influence on the situation in other countries - and again we are presented with another control requirement whose significance and efficiency are often recognised as inept at first glance ... - but they have reacted to it!

Those who lack ethics should keep their hands off a job of which the base is trust - and those who compromise under pricing pressure until looking the other way ignoring normative requirements or even until manipulation comes about, has to leave this circle of certifiers! We definitely suffer from the same pressure, but such rotten compromises und monkey business quite simply do not exist in our minds.

We unfortunately have to live with the fact that we are suspected together with the others but we have to hold our ground and we will achieve that! The good news in all that fuss really is that the control system obviously functions! Now let's go on!

The next scandal we have to cope with is that the European Union on publication of the much-cited list of third-country-certifiers quite obviously rather produces a failure than something useful! Primarily, caused by the inability of the responsible persons, a first list is published in advance with the preliminary results of an unprecedented indiscretion by IOAS-connected circles. These results are discriminatory for most of the European certifiers. Thus, the European Union is not able to safeguard data security! And, furthermore, the American accreditation agency IOAS quite obviously is not neutral. Both things are seriously scandalous!

There was no need that this list must be published prematurely, because the corresponding regulation will be valid from the 1 of July 2012 onwards. However, if there could be a signification then it would be to examine and to announce the certifiers on whose responsibility significant commodity flows enter the European market. The list smells heavily of lobbyism and discrimination - and thereby IOAS comes off badly. We are waiting for the consequences.

For me, it is written in the stars, how the European Union wants to supervise this plan further: when accreditation agencies like IOAS - leaving neutral territory - celebrate the approval of the inspection bodies in third countries as a victory and the European Union neglects its own pioneers, then I sense something very strange!

Best wishes ...

Peter Grosch

News about the standards
(EU, JAS, FairTSA, GlobalGap)

EG-Öko-VO 834/2007

(by Mr. Lars Tuschen)

The implementing regulation (EC) no. 344/2011 of 8 April 2011 concerns three amendments of the regulations (EC) 889/2008:

Section 57 paragraph 2 specifies that the use of EU organic logos for the purpose of labelling only is permitted to the companies which have submitted their undertaking to the organic farming control system.

1. Through the completion of section 95 with section 10 a) it is possible to label wine with the indication of the organic production procedure until 31 July 2012 without the compulsory indications of the new EU organic logo. Until the inclusion of special EU regulations for organic winemaking has been made, it is not allowed to use the EU organic logo for wine, even after 31 July 2012.
2. The inclusion of rosemary extraction (E 392) as food additive in annex 8 para-



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graph A with due regard to the application condition that is mentioned there.

Mr. Claus will react separately to the implementing regulation (EC) no. 426/2011 of 2 May 2011.

The following three implementing regulations only affect the control zone "C" (importation) and thereby amendments of the regulation (EC) no. 1235/2008:

Through the implementing regulation (EC) no. 590/2011 of 20 June 2011, Canada was taken on the list of "third countries" and therewith the mentioned product categories of Canadian production can be imported without the application for an authorisation to market organic products in the EU.

Since the switch to the regulation (EC) no. 834/2007, the importation procedure of organic products has notoriously been in conversion. Thereby, it is distinguished between both importation procedures where "compliant" and "equivalent" products are concerned and the inspection bodies and inspection agencies have to apply for the inclusion in the corresponding lists which are recognised as inspection bodies and inspection agencies with regard to conformity and equivalence.

The application period for the register regarding to "conformity" of originally 31 October 2011 in the regulation (EC) no. 1235/2008 will be extended to 31 October 2014 in the implementing regulation (EC) no. 590/2011. For the following calendar years, the Commission updates, as the case may be, the register based on the complete applications which arrive annually before 31 October.

Furthermore, in this publication in the EU Official Journal, the limited inclusion of the countries Costa Rica and New Zealand in the register which respectively ends on 30 June 2011 (so-called "third countries list") from annex 3 of the regulation (EC) no. 1235/2008, was prolonged for an unlimited period of time.

The implementing regulation (EC) no. 1084/2011 of 27 October 2011 concerns corrections of annex 3 of the regulation (EC) no. 1235/2008 which apply partly retroactive from the date when the implementing regulation (EC) no. 590/2011 (28 June 2011) became effective.

The implementing regulation (EC) no. 1267/2011 of 6 December 2011 is valid from 1 July 2012 onwards: Annex 4 of the regulation (EC) no. 1235/2008 which has not been existing until now, was published. The register with regard to the equivalence of recognised inspection bodies and inspection agencies registers 30 inspection bodies and inspection agencies and provides information about the third countries in which they are approved, their respective code number in each of the third countries and the product categories.

The inclusion at all mentioned inspection bodies and inspection agencies is limited until the 30 June 2015 and is not valid for products in conversion. For the following calendar years, the Commission possibly updates even this register based on complete applications which arrive annually before the 31 October. Member states are still allowed to issue import licences also for the future regarding to section 19 of the regulation (EC) no. 1235/2008, but nevertheless, the highest validity period will be stipulated for 12 months after issuance. However, this is not valid for those import licences that already have been stipulated for a longer period of time before 1 July 2012. From the 7 July 2014 onwards, the member states are not allowed to stipulate corresponding approvals any longer.

Japanese Agricultural Standard (JAS)

(by Mr. Wolfgang Broszat)

There are no changes in organic standard but there are new publications

Unexpectedly, there were no changes in the Japanese Organic Standard ("organic JAS") in the course of the rotative examination. In return, some new publications were posted on the internet. End of 2010, the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture (MAFF) already had published an updated questionnaire in English about the organic JAS, after the deadline for the last EurÖkoNews issue of 2011. The questionnaire responds to vague and unclear details of JAS-"notifications" and it is an important additive for better comprehension of the requirements. In addition to this, there is a new catalogue for the evaluation of the permitted agricultural inputs. Since the beginning of December 2011, the English translation is available on the MAFF homepage, together with a handbook for inspectors, which gives



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references for the accomplishment of JAS controls.

All documents are available on the internet under...

<http://www.maff.go.jp/e/jas/specific>

The JAS label: What is possible? What is not possible?

Do you actually know what is hidden behind the JAS Label? Unlike the common logo of the European Union, each accredited inspection body has its own, non-interchangeable JAS Label with the upper part showing the official label for organic products. The name of the respective inspection body turns up below as defined writing. Both, i.e. the official JAS organic label as well as the name of the respective inspection body, form a unity. The label is not available via the internet, but will be allocated with the first certification.



The upper and also official part of the JAS organic label shows by the way - how could it be different in Japan? - the sun (left circle), which is partly covered by a cloud (right indicated double circle). A leaf arises out of the cut surface of sun and cloud, which is a clear allusion to the "green" character of this JAS Label. Something that many people do not know: aside from this one, even more differently designed JAS Labels do exist which are allocated to conventional products or even wood. Would it come to your mind to alter the organic logogram of the European Union at home at your computer or also by hand, for example by means of edit formats? However, that is exactly what happens to the BCS JAS Label ever and anon. Already a couple of imaginative self-made designs have been presented to BCS by single JAS customers; here an outstanding example:



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As you can easily distinguish, this JAS Label does not correspond to the registered, and therefore trademarked BCS JAS Label. Such creative designs have disadvantages: Each alteration in the original logogram is an offence against the JAS regulations. A product which was not duly marked (labelled), loses its organic status. Other than the organic logogram of the European Union and the USDA logo (NOP), however, there are no guidelines according to the colors used for the JAS Label - the color is freely selectable. Even a multi-colored JAS Label is possible. The only condition is: The JAS Label must be properly visible, which means that it must be silhouetted clearly against the background. By the way, the JAS Organic Label can also be used for goods in conversion - but only in addition with a formulation, which makes a good point to the fact that a conversion product is concerned (for example "under the conversion period").

"YUKI" - Japan is catching up

In Japan, organic products are also moving forward. In addition to traditional producer-consumer cooperatives, organic products were for a long time primarily available in the supermarket as additional assortment. By now, you can also buy organic products in small specialised shops (organic shop) or in the "health-food supermarket". According to a topical survey, almost all Japanese (97%) know "Yuki" which is by the way the Japanese name of organic products (in German Bio/Öko). Therefore, it is not surprising that the line of business already turns over goods amounting to 1.3 billion US dollars (just under 1 billion euros). That corresponds to approximately one per cent of total sales in the sector of food - tendency: positive. Insiders see Japan currently on the threshold to a boom of organic/ecological products which is sustained by a changed attitude towards life. An ecologically orientated lifestyle is "hot/in vogue". This can also be seen in the intensely increased demand for natural cosmetics and natural textiles. Even though the reason is very desolate, the emerg-



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ing, long-term effect on the line of business of organic products is just as optimistic: the catastrophe of the nuclear reactor in Fukushima will arrange for this trend to be continued. By the way, since summer 2010 Japan is recorded on the list of third countries of the European Union. This is the result of the strengthened advancement efforts of the MAFF (Japanese Ministry of Agriculture) and can be seen in connection with an expected increase of the Green Sector in Japan.

Now the sun also laughs in the "country of the rising sun"

Last year, the Austrian company "Sonnentor" ("Sun Gate" / trademark: a laughing sun) which is one of our JAS-customers risked the big step to Far East and opened a "Sonnentor-Shop" in the governmental district of Tokyo. Previously, there were business relations of many years. Therewith, it is confirmed once more to what Japan experts point ever and anon: you cannot achieve anything overnight in Japan. If you want to gain a foothold there, you must have patience and you must cultivate an amicable relationship with your partners. If this succeeds, you can count on long-term and reliable business relationships.

FairTSA

(by Mr. Severin Schönberger)

FairTSA was founded to offer an affordable and discerning Fair Trade certification where by far most of the money generated in the program (>80%) flows back to small farmers and farm workers. The smartest way to do this is by utilizing existing certification structures and networks.

As of November 2011, FairTSA has five cooperating certification agencies (in alphabetical order: Agreco GmbH, BCS Oekogarantie (both Germany) Bioagricert (Italy), California Certified Organic Farmers Certification Services (CCOF, USA) (UCaland QC & I (Germany), while serious negotiations with three more certifiers are underway.

Likewise, our network of FairTSA licensees has grown in the last months. Here are the newcomers:

- Biotropic GmbH,
- GloryBee Inc.,

- Happy Village Ltd.,
- Lotus Foods Inc.
- Schweppes Australia PLC

All licensees are committed to social, economical and environmental sustainability to in an exemplary way. Biotropic of Germany, for example helped establish the cooperative Milagros in the Dominican Republic with substantial capital investment and remains committed to the well-being of the farmers and farm workers to this day. Another example, Lotus Foods of California in cooperation with Cornell University (New York) is engaged in spreading and supporting the SRI (System of Rice Intensification) planting method of rice, which saves substantial amounts of water and leads to higher yields without intensive fertilization.

FairTSA Europe

We are happy to announce the opening of a European FairTSA office on April 1, 2012. At the same time, we will establish a German limited liability company (GmbH), which will be in charge of all European activities and will also own the EU-registered FairTSA trademark.

Independent Acknowledgement of our work

In an independent study conducted by the KATE e.V. on behalf of the Copino trade cooperative virtually all German social responsibility and fair trade programs were compared. We are proud to be able to state that the FairTSA program was acknowledged as one of the trend-setting programs currently available. The study is downloadable (in German) at <http://copino.files.wordpress.com/2010/09/run-dum-gut-1.pdf>

What's up in the fair Trade arena?

The most important development in the last six months is the imminent split (on December 31, 2011) of Fair Trade USA (formerly Fair Trade USA) from the Fair Trade Labeling Organization (FLO). Fair Trade USA announced creating its own standard, which will be certified Scientific Certification Systems (SCS), thereby creating another one standard - one certifier program, with the associated heavy burden in terms, certification preparation and travel and associated cost for producers. Also, it will mean a competitive advantage for SCS, which will get insights in many of the operations to be certified.



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Producers will have the choice to remain with the existing FLO certification by FLO-Cert or switch to the new US program. It remains to be seen if the latter option will still permit them to export to Europe under the FLO label.

Another consequence of the split will be the existence of two different labels of the original FLO organization at least on the US market - the "old black-and-white FLO label, which is still used by Fair Trade USA, and the new yellow-blue FLO label.

It remains to be seen which additional ramifications this split will entail. It is already clear, however, that the claim of one single organization to represent fair Trade in all its forms and aspects is already obsolete.

GLOBALG.A.P Version 4.0

(by Mrs. Martina Chacón)

From the 1st of January 2012 on, the transition period for the change to *Version 4.0* ran out which means that from now on every announced inspection has to be realized by using the checklist of GLOBALG.A.P. *Version 4.0*. The only exception consists with regard to unannounced inspections (10% of the number of certificates issued during a calendar year) as, depending on the version according to which the currently valid certificate was issued, may result that the inspection still has to be carried out based on the checklist of the "old" version.

The main subject has been parallel production or rather parallel ownership which have been approved in the new version. The *annex 1.3 "GLOBALG.A.P. Guideline on Parallel Production and Parallel Ownership"* serves as summary of the detailed regulations on this topic which revokes some passages of the *General Regulations*.

Subsequent Chain of Custody (CoC)

So far, the inspection according to the additional checklist CoC had been compulsory for certification in the (sub-) scopes Tea, Green Coffee and Aquaculture. These chapters are still applicable in case that the processing/ handling unit is "on-farm" and corresponds to the producer's company, but *Version 4.0* has implicated the integration of the control points into the checklists of the above mentioned (sub-) scopes.

The new scope Subsequent chain of Custody is applicable on any subsequent post-harvest handling operation where the certified products needs to keep their GLOBALG.A.P. certified status. This regulation is now applicable for all product groups as e.g. for Fruit & Vegetables. According to *Version 4.0*, only separate packing stations can receive a separate "Chain of Custody" certificate, provided that the goods to be processed are supplied exclusively by GLOBALG.A.P.-certified producers.

Guidelines and Toolkits for Implementation of Compliance Criteria

As annexes to the respective CPCC (Control Points and Compliance Criteria) GLOBALG.A.P. provides several new and updated guidelines.

All Farm Base Module

- ANNEX AF 1. GUIDELINE RISK ASSESSMENT - GENERAL
- ANNEX AF 2. GUIDELINE RISK ASSESSMENT - SITE MANAGEMENT

Crops Base Module

- ANNEX CB. 1 GLOBALG.A.P GUIDELINE - MICROBIOLOGICAL HAZARDS
- ANNEX CB. 2 GLOBALG.A.P GUIDELINE - RESPONSIBLE WATER USE
- ANNEX CB. 3 GLOBALG.A.P INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT TOOLKIT
- ANNEX CB. 4 GLOBALG.A.P GUIDELINE - PPP USE IN COUNTRIES THAT ALLOW EXTRAPOLATION
- ANNEX CB. 5 GLOBALG.A.P GUIDELINE - RESIDUE ANALYSIS
- ANNEX CB. 6 GLOBALG.A.P GUIDELINE - MRL EXCEEDANCE RISK ASSESSMENT
- ANNEX CB. 7 GLOBALG.A.P GUIDELINE - VISUAL INSPECTION AND FUNCTIONAL TESTS OF APPLICATION

Aquaculture Base Module

- ANNEX I: Examples of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) and respective Environmental Management Plans (EMPs)
- ANNEX II: Biodiversity in Environmental Impact Assessment
- ANNEX III: The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

Which further changes have been stipulated? Which further services have to be performed by GLOBALG.A.P.-certified producers?

The new demands concern mainly documentation and elaboration of risk assessments. As a general rule, it is not mandatory to create a separate



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risk assessment for each control point. The existing can be applicable for several fields and control points. In any case, it is essential that the Compliance Criteria is completely fulfilled. In some cases it is sufficient to extent existing risk assessment in part (e.g. to fulfill point FV 3.1.1, the risk analysis of irrigation water has to include furthermore the water used for plant protection applications). Moreover they can be created by using a template, considering that it is indispensable to adjust it to the specific condition of the farm and the production process. In case that an annual review of the risk assessment is required, it has to be documented, taking into account the notice of the date and signature. This equally applies if no changes have to be carried out.

In terms of content, professional composting or correct use of the GLOBALG.A.P. number and the logo are not new. However to check these now will be explicitly documented.

The GLOBALG.A.P. status (GLOBALG.A.P. certified/ not GLOBALG.A.P. certified) has to be noted down on all shipping documents and invoices. For products which are not GLOBALG.A.P. certified it is still optional. However, **this notice is obligatory for all GLOBALG.A.P. certified products.**

The following table summarizes the changes for the scopes All Farm Base (AF), Crops Base (CB) and Fruits & Vegetables (FV):

New clauses

Clause	Level	Control point	Document/records	Comment
AF 3.2.1	Minor Must	Hygiene	Risk assessment	covering the hygiene issues for the product in environment. Annual review is required.
AF 5.2.3	Recom.	Waste and Pollution Management	---	New clause: The composting method ensures that there is no risk of disease carry-over.
AF 9.1	Major Must	Food Defense	Risk assessment	Identification and evaluation of potential threats to food security shall assure that all input are from safe and secured sources
AF 10.1	Major Must	GLOBALG.A.P. Status	Reference to the status on all transaction documents	Mandatory for all GLOBALG.A.P. certified products. optional for non GLOBALG.A.P. certified products
AF 10.2	Minor Must	GLOBALG.A.P. Status	written agreements	Agreements with all the direct customers to guarantee that their GGN will not be subject of misuse
AF 11.1	Major Must	Logo use	---	Correct use of the logo and trademark, which shall never appear on the final product or at the point of sale.
AF 12	Major Must	Traceability and segregation	Product handling procedure, transaction documents,	8 new clauses. Applicable if the producer is registered for parallel production or parallel handling.
CB	Minor	Quality of Irrigation	Laboratory analysis	De acuerdo al resultado del análisis de riesgo, el análisis del laboratorio debe incluir a los



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6.3.4	Must	water		contaminantes bacteriológicos
CB 8.6.3	Major Must	Residue analysis	Risk assessment	Evaluation of potencial risk of MRL exceedance. Shall be based on the criteria explained in Annex CB. 6 Guidance to MRL Exceedances.
CB 8.6.4	Major Must	Residue analysis	MRL-Analysis or evidenc of participation a third party plant protection product residue monitoring system	If the risk assessment concludes that there is no need to undertake an analysis, these conditions have to be complied: 1.) track history of 4 or more years of analytical verification without any incidences detected (e.g. exceedance, use of non-authorized PPPs, ..) 2.) No or minimal use of PPPs 3.) No use of PPS close to the harvest. 4.) risk assessment validated by an independent third party (CB inspecotr, expert) or the client.
CB 8.11.1	Minor Must	Application of Substances Other than Fertilizer and Plant Protection Products	Records	If home made preparations plant strengtheners, soil conditioners, or any other such substances are used on certified crops, records have to be available. If in the country of use a registration scheme for these substances exists they have to be approved.
FV 3.1.1	Major Must	Pre-Harvest/ Quality of Water	Risk assessment	shall include all issues of the water used for PPPs applications
FV 3.2.1	Major Must	Pre-Harvest/ Organic Fertilizers	Risk assessment	Interval between application and harvest does not compromise food safety
FV 3.3.1	Minor Must	Pre-Harvest Check	,--	Where it corresponds, appropriate measures like buffer areas or fences must be used to reduce possible contamination within the growing area considering e.g livestock near the field, high concentrations of wild life in the field, rodents.
FV 4.1.2	Major Must	Harvest	Hygiene procedure for Harvest	Based on the risk assessment for harvesting process
FV 4.1.11	Minor Must	Harvest		Written procedures exist for handling glass and/or clear hard plastic breakages in green-



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				houses.
FV 5.1.2	Major Must	Produce Handling / Principles of hygiene	Hygiene procedure for Handling	Based on the risk assessment for produce handling process
FV 5.8.5	Major Must	Post-Harvest Treatments	Water analysis or declaration about suitability by a competent authority	Annual frequency. The sample has to be taken at the point of entry into the washing ma- chinery.
FV 5.8.6	Major Must	Post-Harvest Treatments	---	All products used for postharvest treatments has to be stored away from produce.

Levels changed from Minor Must to Major Must

Clause	Level	Control point	Document/records	Comment
AF 3.2.4	Major Must	Hygiene		Visual check of implementation of the Hygien instructions by the workers with task identi- fied in the hygien procedure
CB 6.2.1	Major Must	Irrigation/ Fertigation method		Use of the most efficient irrigation system - as is technically available and financially af- fordable
CB 7.2	Major Must	Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	Records and visual check on field	Evidence of implementing at least one activi- ty to reduce the incidence and intensity of pest attacks
CB 7.3	Major Must	IPM	Records	Evidence of implementing at least one activi- ty to determine when, and to what extent, pests and their natural enemies are present
CB 7.4	Major Must	IPM	Records	Evidence of implementing at least one activi- ty of intervention
CB 8.7.11	Major Must	Plant Protec- tion Product Storage	---	measuring equipment whose graduation for containers and calibration verification for scales has been verified annually by the pro- ducer
FV 4.1.12	Major Must	Harvesting	---	Any ice or water used at point of harvest must be made with potable water and handled



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				under sanitary conditions
FV 5.1.3	Major Must	Produce Handling / Principles of Hygiene	---	a responsible person for implementation of the hygiene procedure has to be assigned

Levels changed from Recommendation to Minor Must

Clause	Level	Control point	Document/records	Comment
CB 3.2	Minor Must	Site Ma- nagement	---	rotation for annual crop
CB 4.2	Minor Must	Soil Ma- nagement	---	Techniques applied are suitable for use on the land. There must be no visual evidence of soil compaction.
CB 5.5.3	Minor Must	Organic fer- tilizers	Analysis or recog- nized standard val- ues	regarding the account of contents of N-P-K nutrients
CB 6.3.6	Minor Must	Irrigation water	Records of correc- tive actions	corrective actions has to been taken BEFORE next harvest cycle
CB 8.7.9	Minor Must	Plant Protec- tion Product Storage	---	Storage equipped with shelving which is not absorbent in case of spillage (e.g. metal, rigid plastic, or covered with impermeable liner, etc.)

Amplified or changed Compliance Criteria

Clause	Level	Control point	Document/records	Comment
AF 3.2.2	Minor Must	Hygiene	instructions, visibly displayed	The compliance criteria details the topics of the required instruction
AF 3.4.5	Minor Must	First aid	certificate	New guideline: one trained person per 50 workers.
AF 3.5.1	Major Must	Protective clothing/	---	in accordance with legal requirement, visitors also has to be equipped with protective cloth-



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		equipment		ing
CB 5.1.1	Minor Must	Nutrient Requirement	Records of analyses and/or other crop-specific literature	Application of fertilizer considers nutritionla need of the crop and soil fertility
CB 8.1.2	Major Must	Choice of Plant Protection Products		Wording changed: All the plant protection products applied are officially and currently authorized or permitted by the appropriate governmental organization in the country of application (before it was: “registrated”)
CB 8.3.4	Major Must	Records of Application	Records	Shall specify the complete trade name (including formulation) and active ingredient or beneficial organism with scientific name.
CB 8.5	Minor Must	Disposal of Surplus Application Mix	Records	Surplus application mix or tank washings is disposed of in a way that does not compromise food safety and the environment

Compared to the previous version, there were no important changes made in the scope “**Flowers & Ornamentals**”, apart from the modified order of inspection points.

The scope **Tea** still corresponds to the version which was published in October 2010 and the only innovation consists in the above mentioned integration of the chapter regarding the Chain of Custody.

Changes and modification in Aquaculture

Aquaculture products covered by GLOBALG.A.P. IFA version 4.0 will be managed differently than the products used in version 3.1.

Changed Scope structure

The sub-scopes **Salmon, Pangasius, Shrimp and Tilapia of version 3.1** does not exist anymore. For version 4.0 the scope Aquaculture based v4 will divided in the sub-scopes **Crustacean, Fin-fish and Molluscs**.

At the moment for the scope **Aquaculture Base** there is **one single checklist** available, which applies for all aquacultures products until specified checklist will be released. Thus, for internal

self-assessment the checklists All Farm Base and Aquaculture Base have to be verified.

More specified certification

Now it is possible to obtain certification only for broodstock or seedlings or only for farmed fish or for any combination of these. The registration fee charged by GLOBALG.A.P. refers to the estimated quantity of organisms (in case of broodstock and seedlings) or of farmed fish (tonnage in metric tones of live weight at point of harvest)



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New product list:

As per version 4.0 now a more specified product list has been released, e.g. Crustaceans are certifiable and will be displayed on the certificate as the following products:

Product	Scientific Name
Giant river prawns (CNS)	Macrobrachium rosenbergii
Giant tiger prawns (CNS)	Penaeus monodon
Greasyback shrimps (CNS)	Metapenaeus ensis
Gree tiger prawns (CNS)	Penaeus semisculcatus
Indian white prawns (CNS)	Penaeus indicus
Kuruma prawns (CNS)	Penaeus japonicus
Red swamp crawfish (CNS)	Procambarus clarkii
Speckled prawns (CNS)	Metapenaeus monocerus
White prawns (CNS)	Penaeus merguensis
Whiteleg shrimps (CNS)	Litopenaeus vannamei

Parallel production in aquaculture -additional clarification:

For aquaculture parallel production is only allowed for different sites, i.e. farms under the same legal entity but that operate completely on their own, NOT in different ponds. Exception: If there are distinctive visible differences detectable by the average consumer like different life stage of organisms or in non-contiguous areas separated by physical elements and with separate recoding system in place.

Subsequent Chain of Custody in Aquaculture:

When post-harvest handling activities are performed under the same legal entity, there is no separate Chain of Custody Certificate will be issued as per Version 4.0 these topics like traceability, segregation, mass balance and handling are included in the checklist of Aquaculture Base module covering the "on-farm chain of custody". Only if the post harvest handling takes place under a different legal entity and the handled product is expected to keep the GLOBALG.A.P status, a separate inspection according to the clauses of the new checklist Subsequent Chain of Custody has to be conducted and a separate Chain of Custody certificate can be issued.

Changes in the checklist for Aquaculture Base:

If requested we provide you a commented checklist with all changes marked.

All relevant documents can be downloaded from the GLOBALG.A.P Homepage: www.globalgap.org
=>Standards => Integrated Farm Assurance Version 4.



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Market Presence

In 1992, BCS OEKO-GARANTIE GmbH became the first German certification body registered under the Organic Regulation of the European Union (EEC 2092/91). Since that time, BCS OEKO-GARANTIE has become very well established in the European market and has gained a strong international presence.

According to a rough estimate, BCS is involved in the certification of approx. 35% of all organic products in Germany. BCS certifies about 450,000 operators in about 70 countries worldwide.

BCS OEKO-GARANTIE maintains offices in

Latin America: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay

Europe: Germany and Spain

Eastern Europe: Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey

Asia: China, Iran, Japan, Saudi Arabia, South Korea and Thailand

Africa: Ethiopia, South Africa, Tunisia

Our Clients

Our client base encompasses all sectors of the organic industry, including farmers, processors, (re-)packers, importers, exporters and warehousing companies.

Our services are also frequently requested by other well-established certifying agencies that seek to complement their range of product offerings.

BCS Services

Certification

BCS OEKO GARANTIE is accredited for the following organic certification standards:

EC 834/2007 and 889/2008 (EU Organic Regulation), 710/2009 (EU-Aquaculture)

NOP (National Organic Program, USA)

JAS (Japanese Agricultural Standard of Organic Agricultural Products)

Ley 20.089 DS17 (Chile Organic Standard)

COR (Canadian Organic Regime)

In addition BCS certifies according to ecological and social certification standards:

GLOBALGAP (Good Agricultural Practice)

UTZ CERTIFIED Certified Responsible Coffee

Bird Friendly Coffee Certification

FairTSA,

GOTS (Textiles),

Thanks to an efficient cooperation with our partner INTERTEK, the 'one stop shopping' has become reality for our clients: we also offer jointly

various certifications such as TNC, HACCP, IFS, ISO 9000, ISO 22000 etc.

Inspections

Besides the above mentioned standards BCS OEKO-GARANTIE also cooperates with and conducts inspections for the following organizations according to their private or national standards: Bioland / Demeter / Gäa / Naturland (Germany), Bio Suisse (Switzerland), Austria Bio Garantie (Austria), Soil Association (Great Britain), COFCC (China) and others

Support of Exports into the EU

Our name - well-recognized in the EU - builds confidence in the brands and products certified by us and is helpful in the import process.

Customized Services

BCS OEKO-GARANTIE offers control and evaluation of guidelines, contracts (incl. specifications) and licensing payments for associations and other brand owners.

The BCS Philosophy

BCS OEKO-GARANTIE - celebrating its 20st Anniversary in 2010 - is one of the pioneers of the organic movement in Europe. The motivation of BCS is to provide clarity and transparency for the consumer.

Control is a need for the protection of serious producers and providers and trusting consumers and thus for the credibility of the organic production in general.

BCS OEKO-GARANTIE is committed to support the growing organic marketplace by maintaining the consumers' confidence in the conformity with the organic guidelines along the complete supply chain from producer to the consumer.

Contact Us

Please contact our office by phone or email as listed in the BCS Contact List 'BCS worldwide', or through the central office listed below. We will customize our services to meet your company's specific needs.

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EU Regulation 834/07



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