



APPENDICES
TO THE BIO SUISSE
STANDARDS

Effective as of 1 January 2025

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List of abbreviations

Appendices to the Bio Suisse Standards

ADEB	Areas dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity (formerly ecological compensation areas)
BRC	British Retail Consortium
BSO	BIOSUISSE ORGANIC – Designation and logo for operations abroad certified according to the Bio Suisse Standards and their products
CR, CRA	Crop rotation, crop rotation area
DM	Dry matter
DPO	Ordinance on Direct Agricultural Payments (Direct Payments Ordinance, SR 910.13 – Verordnung vom 23. Oktober 2013 über die Direktzahlungen an die Landwirtschaft)
EU organic	Certified according to the European Union regulations for the organic sector (see EU organic regulations)
EU organic regulations	Regulation (EU) 2018/848
GMO	Genetically modified organisms
ha	hectare
IP	Integrated production
LCI	Bio Suisse Label Commission International
LCP	Bio Suisse Label Commission "Production"
LCPM	Bio Suisse Label Commission "Processing and Trade"
LU	Livestock unit
non-organic	Not conforming to any legal organic standard (from conventional or integrated production) Often (e.g. in the labelling of food) the term "conventional" is also used for this.
OFO	Ordinance on Organic Farming and the Labelling of Organically Produced Products and Foodstuffs (Organic Farming Ordinance, SR 910.18 – Verordnung vom 22. September 1997 über die biologische Landwirtschaft und die Kennzeichnung biologisch produzierter Erzeugnisse und Lebensmittel)
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction – a molecular biological method for the amplification of genetic material
PEP	Proof of Ecological Performance (see DPO)
SAS	Swiss Accreditation Service SAS
SCM	Bio Suisse Supply Chain Monitor
Utilised agricultural area	Utilised agricultural area

Part I: Common standards

Appendix 1 to Part I, Chapter 1 - Definition of Swiss origin

- Swiss origin includes all parts of the country, the Principality of Liechtenstein and other areas of the customs union (Büdingen, Campione), the Free Zone of Pays de Gex and Upper Savoy (Free Zone of Geneva) and
- the areas of Swiss farming operations in the border zone in accordance with Article 43 of the Customs Act of
- 18 March 2005 (SR 631.0) that have been farmed without interruption since at least 1 January 2014.
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Appendix 1 to Part I, Chapter 2.1 - Organisations authorised to conduct inspections and certifications according to the Bio Suisse Standards (in Switzerland)

Adopted by the Bio Suisse Steering Committee on 20 August 2024.

1. Criteria for certification bodies that are authorised to inspect and certify operations at the Bio Suisse Standards level

1.1 General requirements

- The certification body offers both inspection and certification in accordance with the Organic Farming Ordinance. The certification body is in possession of a valid SAS accreditation for all registered areas with the area of validity of Bio Suisse Standards (ISO/IEC 17020 or ISO/IEC 17065). The certification body is listed as an inspection body for organic operations in the EU directory of third countries. The SAS audit reports and ordinances are to be made available to Bio Suisse upon request.⁽¹⁾
- For the purpose of inspections and certification, the Bio Suisse Standards are treated as a single unit. This means, in particular, that any deviations at the Organic Farming Ordinance level that affect Bud operations and Bud products must be reported to Bio Suisse.⁽¹⁾
- The certification body's pricing system reflects the sense of solidarity among the operations (in terms of cultivation, processing and trade): Operations will not face a disadvantage due to location, language or distance. Burdens are fairly shared between large and small operations.⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
- All information about Bio Suisse and its contracting partners is kept confidential.
- Bio Suisse will be made aware of the dates of training courses for inspectors and certifiers and of the content and documents of these training courses related to the Bio Suisse requirements in a timely manner. Upon request, Bio Suisse can participate in the regular training of inspectors and certifiers and actively offer training courses.
- Participation in training courses and coordination meetings organised by Bio Suisse for inspection and certification in accordance with the Bio Suisse Standards.
- During inspection and certification, the certification body implements the guidelines on prioritisation defined by Bio Suisse. These guidelines are agreed upon in advance by Bio Suisse together with all authorised certification bodies.
- Data (operation address and person[s] responsible, operation number, products, Bud status) is synchronised among all involved parties and without any reciprocal settling of costs. The Bud status of the operations will be entered into the certification body's system.
- If there are any gaps in the interpretation of the standards and directives, the certification body will consult with the responsible parties at Bio Suisse. Any dealings with public authorities will be coordinated with Bio Suisse.
- The certification body correctly and loyally informs its clients about the Bio Suisse requirements. It encourages its clients to accept organic inspections and organic certifications through corresponding information, training courses and the appearance of inspectors. It discusses competitors properly and objectively in front of third parties. No unfair or dishonest marketing or sales methods are used (Swiss Federal Act on Unfair Competition, in particular Article 3).
- Serious complaints from third parties or media enquiries that would impact Bud operations or Bud products must be reported to Bio Suisse immediately and with detailed information on the measures being introduced.
- The certification body may not compete with Bio Suisse. The certification body with its corporate logo or other brand will not appear as an organic label issuer either on packaging or in communications. If the certification body is declared on Bud products, the certification body will only be specified in text form (name and/or code). For all other organic products, if the certification body is declared, the corporate logo or a certification mark may be used (if possible, on the non-sales side of the packaging).⁽¹⁾
- The certification body must be organised under private law.⁽¹⁾
- Approval from Bio Suisse is required for regular audits of the activities of the certification body.⁽¹⁾

¹ If this criterion is not satisfied, Bio Suisse will not conclude a contract with a new certification body.

² This is not considered a criterion for certification bodies with approval for inspection and certification of operations outside of Switzerland, see BSO certification body.

- Bio Suisse may review the inspection and certification documents of operations and companies that have been certified in accordance with Bio Suisse Standards at any time. This also applies for appeal decisions. Information, data and documents must be submitted to Bio Suisse in accordance with the contractual provisions.
- The approved certification bodies are obligated to work together in suspicious cases and to pass on information and data if clients switch certification bodies.
- Publication of certificates and/or address and certification data of all operations that are certified organic on an Internet platform determined by Bio Suisse in consultation with all approved certification bodies.
- In the event of suspicion of grave breaches of the Bio Suisse Standards, the necessary clarifications and any additional inspections will be carried out with high priority.

1.2 Special requirements for inspections

- The certification body contractually ensures that it can inspect the registered operations in all relevant areas (even unannounced). Where applicable, this must also include the non-organic sections of the operation.
- Maintaining a list of subcontractors for the inspection of Bud operations or licensees.
- Establishment of an express system that ensures that critical inspection results are submitted to the person or body responsible for certifications within a maximum of four working days of inspection.⁽²⁾
- Requirements for the registered and unregistered additional inspections:
 - In agriculture (nationally), these must also be 10% for Bud operations in line with the Swiss Organic Farming Ordinance.
 - In processing and trade, 5% of licensees are to be included in the additional inspections. These may be non-announced up to 100%.

1.3 Special requirements for certification

- Only certifiers who also work as inspectors may be employed.⁽²⁾
- At least 50% of the members of the agricultural certification board is made up of practitioners (farmers/advisors)⁽²⁾.
- Issuance of certificates in accordance with ISO/IEC 17065 to those operations whose products meet the Bio Suisse requirements. Imposing sanctions in accordance with the Bio Suisse catalogue of sanctions. Bio Suisse must be notified of any certification decisions with a reporting obligation within the contractually agreed-upon period. This also applies for any appeals received and the appeal decisions. Decisions that entail measures implemented by Bio Suisse must be included in the information specified in the catalogue of sanctions.
- Bio Suisse must be informed immediately of any major problems that affect the certification of Bud operations and Bud products.
- Granting of derogations for producers in accordance with the Bio Suisse catalogue of criteria.⁽²⁾
- The certification body aligns the catalogue of sanctions in the context of the Organic Farming Ordinance with the Bio Suisse catalogue of sanctions to the greatest extent possible. In terms of agriculture, the certification body collaborates with the working group on enforcing organic farming.⁽²⁾

1.4 Special requirements for the appeals office

- Any appeals that affect Bud operations or Bud products must be submitted to the common bio.inspecta appeals office⁽¹⁾.

1.5 Special requirements for agriculture

- The fee structure complies with the following criteria:⁽²⁾
 - No distance-based fees
 - No language-specific fees
 - Amounts based on the size of the operation
- Preferably, inspectors who are to perform agricultural inspections will have practical experience in organic farming or organic consulting.
- An inspector will preferably inspect the same operation over the course of a maximum of three consecutive years. After a maximum of five years or six inspections, another person must be used.

1.6 Special requirements for processing and trade

- The fee structure complies with the following criteria:⁽²⁾
 - No distance-based fees
 - No language-specific fees
 - Discounted special fee for purely organic operations
 - A small audit is included in the offer

1.7 Procedures in the event of deviations

In the event of deviations on individual criteria, the Bio Suisse Steering Committee shall make decisions concerning the necessary conditions or sanctions all the way to revocation of the approval attestation.

2. Certification bodies for producers (including on-farm processing) and for aquacultures

bio.inspecta AG PO Box 5070 Frick Tel.: +41 (0)62 865 63 00 Fax: +41 (0)62 865 63 01 info@bio-inspecta.ch www.bio-inspecta.ch Accreditation number: SCESp 0006 Certification body code applied on the packaging of organic products: CH-BIO-006	Bio Test Agro AG (BTA) Erlenauweg 17 3110 Münsingen BE Tel.: +41 (0)31 722 10 70 Fax: +41 (0)31 722 10 71 info@bio-test-agro.ch www.bio-test-agro.ch Accreditation number: SCESp 0086 Certification body code applied on the packaging of organic products: CH-BIO-086
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3. Certification bodies for processing and trade

bio.inspecta AG PO Box 5070 Frick Tel.: +41 (0)62 865 63 00 Fax: +41 (0)62 865 63 01 info@bio-inspecta.ch www.bio-inspecta.ch Accreditation number: SCESp 0006 Certification body code applied on the packaging of organic products: CH-BIO-006	Ecocert Swiss AG Hafenstrasse 50c 8280 Kreuzlingen Tel.: +41 (0)71 626 06 26 Fax: +41 (0)71 626 06 23 office.switzerland@ecocert.com www.ecocert.com Accreditation number: SCESp 0004 Certification body code applied on the packaging of organic products: CH-BIO-004	ProCert AG Marktgasse 65 3011 Bern Tel.: +41 (0)31 560 67 67 Fax: +41 (0)31 560 67 60 bern@procert.ch www.procert.ch Accreditation number: SCESp 0038 Certification body code applied on the packaging of organic products: CH-BIO-038
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4. Certification bodies for restaurants and food service operations

bio.inspecta AG PO Box 5070 Frick Tel.: +41 (0)62 865 63 00 Fax: +41 (0)62 865 63 01 info@bio-inspecta.ch www.bio-inspecta.ch Accreditation number: SCESp 0006	ProCert AG Marktgasse 65 3011 Bern Tel.: +41 (0)31 560 67 67 Fax: +41 (0)31 560 67 60 bern@procert.ch www.procert.ch Accreditation number: SCESp 0038
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Appendix 1 to Part I, Chapter 2 - Terms and conditions of the Bio Suisse Bud production contract

A. Obligations and responsibilities of Bio Suisse

1 Protection of the registered trademark Bud

Bio Suisse is an independent, non-profit organisation that represents the interests of Swiss Bud farming operations and licensees. Bio Suisse is the holder of the registered trademark Bud and is responsible for the management and protection of its legitimate use. Any violations of the Bio Suisse Standards or improper use of the registered trademark Bud will be punished by Bio Suisse with severe penalties as per the provisions of the Bio Suisse Catalogue of Sanctions. Bio Suisse will furthermore take immediate action and, if necessary, instigate legal proceedings in case of any improper use of the Bud trademark, any improper reference to the Bio Suisse Standards or any unauthorised imitation.

2 Permission to use the registered trademark Bud

By signing the Bio Suisse Bud production contract, Bio Suisse grants the farming operation permission to use the registered trademark Bud. Before products may bear the Bud trademark, the operation must meet the terms of the production contract and must procure a certificate from a certification body that is approved by Bio Suisse which affirms its compliance with the Bio Suisse Standards, and the operation must belong to a Bio Suisse member organisation.

Imported products to be traded with the Bud logo must meet the requirements of the Organic Farming Ordinance and Bio Suisse (Part V of the standards). Among other things, a batch-specific Bud stamp of approval, issued by head office on the basis of chain-of-custody monitoring, must be available for the products.

3 Further development of the Bio Suisse Standards

The Bio Suisse Standards are continually updated. A farming operation may contribute ideas and help shape these Standards through its member organisation or by becoming a member of one of Bio Suisse's executive bodies.

4 Providing information to Bud farming operations

Bio Suisse regularly provides its licensees with information about organic farming, processing, the organic market and quality assurance. Bio Suisse provides its licensees with information via appropriate channels and is available to provide further information.

5 Public relations and transparency of the organic market

Bio Suisse regularly informs the public about organic farming and the benefits of Bud products. Bio Suisse is an advocate for organic farming at the political level, promoting the Bud trademark by various means. Bio Suisse provides farming operations with informational and promotional materials at cost price.

Bio Suisse tracks the development of key market data and thus creates market transparency. Bio Suisse fosters contact between processing, trading and importing operations and actively promotes the sale of Bud products.

B. Obligations of Bud farming operations

6 Compliance with the Bio Suisse Standards

The farming operation is obliged to comply with the contract components as per clause 3 of the Bio Suisse Bud production contract, particularly with the Bio Suisse Standards for the production, processing and trade of Bud products. This applies to the entire operation from the start of the conversion period.

The Bud-certified farming operation and its utilised agricultural area (UAA) fulfil the requirements of the Proof of Ecological Performance (PEP) while at the same time complying with the above-mentioned contract components.

7 Inspection and certification by approved organisations

The farming operation must conclude a separate contract with a certification body that is approved by Bio Suisse for the certification of all products that the operation produces, sells and/or processes in compliance with the Bio Suisse Standards. The farming operation is thereby subject to an officially recognised inspection and certification system. Inspections may be conducted by other organisations that are approved by Bio Suisse; however, in such cases, the inspection report must be submitted to an approved certification body for certification.

A certification body that is approved by Bio Suisse certifies compliance with the Bio Suisse Standards throughout the entire operation. Permission to use the registered trademark Bud and refer to the Bio Suisse Standards is only granted through the Bud production contract. Bio Suisse reserves the right to withdraw permission to use the Bud logo even when compliance with the Bio Suisse Standards has been confirmed by an approved certification body if the terms and conditions of the Bio Suisse Bud production contract are not met.

By signing this contract, the farming operation authorises the commissioned inspection and certification body to forward all of the data collected at the operation to Bio Suisse.

8 Providing information to Bio Suisse

The farming operation must notify Bio Suisse in writing or electronically of any changes to the contract, such as a change of address or a change of management.

As a minimum, the farming operation must provide Bio Suisse with a postal address, telephone number and e-mail address to enable Bio Suisse to send business communications to the farming operations manager.

The operation informs Bio Suisse and organisations commissioned by Bio Suisse of all quantities produced and/or sold.

Bio Suisse depends on agricultural data from farming operations in order to fulfil its obligations. The Federal Office for Agriculture's "My agricultural data release" ("Meine Agrardatenfreigabe" – MAF) application in the Agate portal makes verified data available as soon as the producer has consented to the data being passed on. These data are transmitted to Bio Suisse in a protected format. This means the farming operation only has to enter the data once. In accordance with the production contract, the operation is obliged to release the data relevant to Bio Suisse via the MAF application or to make the data available via another channel in return for a verification and processing fee, calculated according to the amount of time required.

The data transmitted are processed in accordance with paragraph C. Data protection.

9 Labelling organic products

The farming operation is obliged to provide accurate information on product labels in compliance with the Bio Suisse Standards and other Bio Suisse instructions.

10 Market presence

Each operation is required to erect a farm sign featuring the Bud and the address of the operation and mount at least one large Bud sign in a clearly visible position on one of the operation's buildings.

Direct-marketing farming operations promote the Bud trademark as much as possible by utilising promotional and packaging materials developed by Bio Suisse and by designing their own products according to the Bio Suisse Standards. Farming operations support efforts to establish fair and just prices for organic products. They observe guide price recommendations given by Bio Suisse.

11 Training and continuing education

During the inspection that takes place in the first year of the conversion period, the farming operation must provide proof of attendance in the mandatory training sessions prescribed by the Bio Suisse Standards. The farming operation is responsible for the continuing education of its employees.

12 Purchase of Bud products

Farming operations that achieve a given turnover with purchased Bud products must also conclude a licence contract with Bio Suisse and pay the licence fees. The minimum turnover is set in the Bio Suisse Standards, and the amount charged for licence fees is given in the Fee schedule for the Bud licence contract.

13 Reporting third-party complaints

Farming operations must report any third-party complaints (e.g. by cantonal authorities) to Bio Suisse without undue delay, particularly complaints related to legislation governing the protection of food quality, animal welfare, water quality or those related to the Organic Farming Ordinance. The farming operation authorises Bio Suisse to investigate third-party complaints that are lodged with their inspection and certification body.

C. Data protection

14 Data protection

Bio Suisse takes the data protection of its contractual partners very seriously. Bio Suisse is committed to high data protection standards, publishes them in the [privacy policy \(in German\)](#) on its website and updates it regularly.

Bio Suisse binds its employees to maintain the strictest confidentiality with regard to all data in connection with the Bud production contract. This pertains both to data received directly from the farming operation itself as well as to data received from a commissioned inspection and certification body or the Swiss government (via the MAF application).

D. Breaches of contract; right of appeal

15 Consequences of breaches of contract

Any breach of the Bio Suisse Bud production contract and the contract components in clause 3 of the contract will be punished as per the provisions of the Catalogue of Sanctions of the Label Commissions. Serious violations may result in the payment of a contractual penalty not exceeding CHF 20,000.00, the reimbursement to Bio Suisse of any unjustly obtained additional proceeds for Bud products, a marketing ban, the withdrawal of the Bud products from the market, or the termination of the Bud production contract without notice. The profitability of the operation will be taken into account when the contractual penalty is determined.

In the event of purposeful or repeated violations of the Bio Suisse Bud production contract and the contract components in clause 3 of the contract, the LCP can impose a membership ban of up to five years.

The farming operation concerned may submit a written appeal against sanction decisions to the appropriate appeals panel.

Bio Suisse reserves the right to assert further damages. The following situations will lead to termination of the Bud production contract:

- Lack of or termination of a contract with an inspection and certification body that is approved by Bio Suisse.
- Lack of membership in a Bio Suisse member organisation.
- Non-payment of membership fees, product-specific fees or licence fees. With the termination of the contract, the right to use the registered trademark Bud and the membership expires.

Appendix 2 to Part I, Chapter 2 - Terms and conditions of the Bio Suisse licence contract

A. Obligations and responsibilities of Bio Suisse

1 Protection of the registered trademark Bud

Bio Suisse is an independent, non-profit organisation that represents the interests of Swiss Bud farming operations and licensees. Bio Suisse is the holder of the registered trademark Bud and is responsible for the management and protection of its legitimate use. Any violations of the Bio Suisse Standards or improper use of the registered trademark Bud will be punished by Bio Suisse with severe penalties as per the provisions of the Bio Suisse Catalogue of Sanctions. Bio Suisse will furthermore take immediate action and, if necessary, instigate legal proceedings in case of any improper use of the Bud trademark, any improper reference to the Bio Suisse Standards or any unauthorised imitation.

2 Permission to use the registered trademark Bud

By signing the licence contract, Bio Suisse authorises the licensee to use the registered trademark Bud on the products listed in the appendix to the contract. Before products may bear the Bud trademark, the licensee must meet the terms of the licence contract and must procure a certificate from a certification body that is approved by Bio Suisse which affirms its compliance with the Bio Suisse Standards. Imported products must meet the requirements of the Organic Farming Ordinance. Furthermore, importers must provide a volume-related certificate of inspection and acquire from Bio Suisse an additional Bud stamp of approval.

3 Further development of the Bio Suisse Standards

The Bio Suisse Standards are continually updated. If licensed products are affected by pending changes to the Standards, the licensees concerned will be consulted.

4 Providing information to licensees

Bio Suisse regularly provides its licensees with information about organic farming, processing, the organic market and quality assurance. Bio Suisse provides its licensees with information via appropriate channels and is available to provide further information.

5 Public relations, communication and market development

Bio Suisse regularly informs the public about organic farming and the benefits of Bud products. Bio Suisse is an advocate for organic farming at the political level while actively and professionally promoting Bud products. Bio Suisse provides licensees with informational and promotional materials at cost price.

Bio Suisse tracks the development of key market data and thus creates market transparency. Bio Suisse fosters contact between processing, trading and importing operations and actively promotes the sale of Bud products.

6 Quality management and development

Bio Suisse supports the endeavours of licensees to ensure and improve the quality of Bud products. If deficiencies in quality are discovered, Bio Suisse actively participates in finding the source and developing an appropriate course of action.

B. Obligations of Bud licensees

7 Compliance with the Bio Suisse Standards

The licensee undertakes to comply with the Bio Suisse Standards for the production, processing and trade of Bud products, as amended, any rulings based thereon, as well as any legal provisions.

The market launch of new products and any change to authorised products (including recipes, processing methods, production sites, etc.) are subject to Bio Suisse approval.

If licensees discover any violation of the Bio Suisse Standards outside of the time of inspection (through complaints or third-party information, or from within their own operation), they are obliged to take immediate remedial steps and to notify both Bio Suisse and the certification body. Licensees are specifically obliged to re-

port any residues of substances not allowed in organic farming found in products that are meant to be traded as Bud products, as well as any fraudulent activities perpetrated by suppliers or purchasers of Bud products anywhere along the entire supply chain.

8 Inspection and certification by approved organisations

The licensee must conclude a separate contract with a certification body that is approved by Bio Suisse for the inspection and certification of all products listed in the appendix to the licence contract.

The certification body confirms that the licensed products are in compliance with the Bio Suisse Standards. Permission to use the registered trademark Bud and refer to the Bio Suisse Standards is only granted through the licence contract. The products concerned are listed in the appendix to the licence contract.

Bio Suisse reserves the right to withdraw permission to use the Bud trademark even when compliance with the Bio Suisse Standards has been confirmed by an approved certification body if the terms and conditions of the licence contract and the Bio Suisse licence terms and conditions are not met.

The chosen inspection and certification body is responsible for inspecting the entire organic segment of the operation. Partial inspections, e.g. of only the Bud segment, are not permitted.

9 Use of the Bud trademark

The licensee is obliged to label products accurately in compliance with the Bio Suisse Standards and the Corporate Design Manual. New or changed packaging and promotional materials that bear the Bud trademark must always be submitted to Bio Suisse for approval before printing.

10 Use of the designation and logo BIOSUISSE ORGANIC

Operations outside of Switzerland that are certified according to the Bio Suisse Standards may use the BIOSUISSE ORGANIC designation and logo. The BIOSUISSE ORGANIC designation and logo may not be used in Switzerland, nor when exporting from Switzerland.

11 Business policy with regard to Bud products

The licensee explicitly agrees to promote organic agriculture in Switzerland and strives to offer high-quality Bud products. Licensees inform their customers about the benefits of Bud products and play an essential part in shaping the positive Bio Suisse image. As far as possible, the licensee will give priority to locally sourced Bud products. Licensees strive to continually increase sales of Bud products.

The licensee will promote fair and just prices for Bud products that reflect long-term market conditions, production costs and the concerns of consumers. The licensee will observe the recommended prices published by Bio Suisse, respect agreements between trading partners and adhere to the standards for Fair trade relations. If requested and under the strictest confidentiality, the licensee will provide Bio Suisse and organisations commissioned by Bio Suisse with information regarding quantities sold, thereby supporting Bio Suisse in its efforts to coordinate the market.

12 Training and continuing education

The licensee will hold regular training sessions on organic farming and processing for employees who produce or sell Bud products in order to increase their expertise with regard to these products.

C. Data protection

13 Data protection

Bio Suisse takes the data protection of its contractual partners very seriously. Bio Suisse is committed to high data protection standards, publishes them in the [privacy policy \(in German\)](#) on its website and updates it regularly.

D. Breaches of contract; right of appeal

14 Consequences of breaches of contract

Any breach of the licence contract, particularly any violation of the Standards or improper use of the Bud trademark, any unauthorised change to licensed products, the non-compliance with the fee schedule, and the non-disclosure of reportable information will be punished as per the provisions of the Bio Suisse Catalogue of Sanctions. Serious violations may result in the reimbursement to Bio Suisse of any unjustly obtained proceeds from Bud products, a marketing ban, the withdrawal of the Bud products from the market or the termination of the licence contract without notice, and the payment of a contractual penalty. The profitability of the operation will be taken into account when the contractual penalty is determined.

Bio Suisse reserves the right to assert further damages.

The licensee concerned may submit a written appeal against sanction decisions to the appropriate appeals panel. Appeals will be dealt with in accordance with the Bio Suisse statutes.

The lack or termination of a contract with an inspection and certification body that is approved by Bio Suisse will also result in the termination of the licence contract. The termination of the licence contract ends the licensee's permission to use the registered trademark Bud.

Appendix 3 to Part I, Chapter 2 - Fee schedule for the Bud licence contract

This fee schedule applies to Bud sales as of the 2011 calendar year and was adopted by the Bio Suisse Steering Committee.

1. Basis of calculation

Licence fees are calculated according to the turnover achieved through the sale of Bud products during the given calendar year.

2. Basic licence

Licensees who generate a Bud turnover of up to CHF 100'000 pay a yearly flat fee of CHF 300, provided that their invoices contain no reference to licence fees (see Section 4 for exception). The calculation is based on the turnover figures, which are calculated biannually. Bio Suisse must be notified if the turnover generated from the sale of Bud products exceeds CHF 100'000 during the non-reporting year. In such cases, the regular fees will apply.

3. Fee schedule

Licensees whose declared annual Bud turnover exceeds CHF 100'000 must pay a standard rate of 0.9% of the turnover generated from the sale of Bud products. The minimum fee is CHF 300.

4. Declaration on the invoice

When products which require a licence are delivered to other licensees, then the invoice must contain a mention of the associated fee (note: "Includes 0.9% Bio Suisse licence fees"). A general statement of confirmation may only be given in justified cases and with the consent of Bio Suisse.

Exception: Because licensees who hold a basic licence pursuant to Point 2 pay a flat fee, their invoices may not contain the note "Includes 0.9% Bio Suisse licence fees". Should this statement appear on their invoices anyway, then they must pay Bio Suisse the standard rate of 0.9% licence fees.

5. Deduction claims

- A licensee may claim a deduction for licence fees that other licensees have charged for deliveries of Bud products if the invoices contain the notification "Includes 0.9% Bio Suisse licence fees". The standard rate of 0.9 % licence fees applies.
- Every claim must be verifiable through invoices or through general statements of confirmation by the suppliers. These must contain the notification "Includes 0.9% Bio Suisse licence fees".
- The right to claim a deduction only applies if the added value that is generated results in sales of Bud products. This means that primary products are incorporated into Bud products that are subject to licence fees.
- If the entire deductible amount cannot be claimed because it exceeds the entire amount owed for the licence fees, Bio Suisse may, upon receipt of a written application, make an exception and authorise a partial or complete transfer of this deduction to the next fiscal year.

6. Trade

If a licensee sells purchased Bud products, that is, if the licensee neither processes nor repackages those products, but resells them in the original packaging under the name of the producer/supplier, this practice conforms to the Bio Suisse Standards and is not subject to licence fees. No licence fees are required for the turnover generated with these products, and therefore none need to be declared. Consequently, no deductions may be claimed for such purchased products.

A commercial licence may be obtained in order to resell Bud products for further processing. Although the licensee is only a reseller, the licensee must pay licence fees to Bio Suisse for these products and will pass the licence fees on to the next party (licensee) who can claim them as a deduction (see also Point 5).

Please note: the resale of imported products approved by Bio Suisse is subject to licence fees as soon as they are marketed as Bud products.

7. Production/processing

Anyone who produces or processes Bud products as defined in the Organic Farming Ordinance and labels these products with the name of the contracting customer – without being mentioned themselves – must pay licence fees. This does not apply to processing under contract. Processing under contract means that the raw materials are purchased and paid for by the contracting customer; there is no transfer of ownership to the processor.

8. Demeter and Bud double labelling

Products that meet the requirements of both Bio Suisse and the Demeter Association and that are labelled with both logos are subject to licence fees. According to an agreement between Bio Suisse and Demeter, sales of these products must be reported to both organisations. However, licence fees will only be charged by the Demeter Association. The invoice will be issued via the Demeter Association.

9. Exports

Export sales will be charged according to the same fee schedule as domestic sales. This also applies to the re-exportation of imported Bud raw products such as rice, coffee, sugar, etc.

10. Sales of raw milk

Anyone who sells Bud raw milk under their own name must conclude a licence contract with Bio Suisse and must have their operation, including the traceability of their products, examined by an inspection body that is approved by Bio Suisse.

However, sales of Bud raw milk are not subject to licence fees. Only the minimum fee of CHF 300 will be charged. This means that deductions can never be claimed for the purchase of raw milk. Raw milk is defined as milk that has not undergone any processing and is sold directly from the transport vehicle.

11. Sector-specific solutions

Separate fee schedules apply to certain specific sectors. Currently, these include the restaurant and food service industry, the slaughter cattle trade, as well as beekeepers and direct-marketing producers.

12. Turnover statement

The reportable sales for the past fiscal year must be submitted by 31 January via "Form A: Bud sales statement" and "Form B: Statement of deductions". Bio Suisse may grant deadline extensions upon request.

If the deadline for submission is not met, an administrative fee of CHF 50 will be charged from the second reminder. If there is no response to the second reminder, Bio Suisse will issue an invoice based on a turnover estimate. In addition, an administrative fee of CHF 300 plus a default interest rate of 5% will be imposed after 1 April.

13. Due date

Licence fees are determined on the basis of the turnover statement for the year concerned and must be paid within 30 days after the date of the invoice. In the second half of the year, Bio Suisse is entitled to demand a payment on account amounting to 50% of the fee charged in the previous year. Licensees who pay a flat licence fee must pay it during the last quarter of the respective calendar year.

14. Trademark usage fee

Companies that are not named on the packaging as Bud licensees but whose logo or trademark is prominently placed near the Bud logo on a Bud product must pay trademark usage fees.

Fee schedule: The fee charged is 0.2% of the net sales (or at least the minimum fee as per Point 3). Sales that are subject to trademark usage fees must be declared annually.

Please note: non-licensees must conclude a trademark usage contract with Bio Suisse.

Appendix 1 to Part I, Chapter 4 - Social responsibility self-declaration form

Name of the farming operation:	Organic farming operation number:
Farming operations manager:	

This form must be completed by the farming operations manager. If the farming operations manager is a salaried employee, then the self-declaration form must be completed by the employer.

Does your farming operation employ one or more non-family members as workers, apprentices, trainees, interns or temporary workers? If yes, then you must complete this self-declaration form, including the attached checklist, which relates to the Social requirements part of the Bio Suisse Standards.

This self-declaration form will remain on your farming operation.

See also the Bio Suisse information note on social requirements for further important information.

The undersigned hereby confirms:

- My farming operation complies at the least with Swiss and cantonal laws and the provisions of the Bio Suisse Standard on social requirements regarding working conditions in agriculture (including the Swiss Code of Obligations, cantonal standard employment contracts, standards set by the Federal Coordination Commission for Occupational Safety, written employment contracts, etc.).
- Records (concerning personnel, overtime, wages, training, etc.) are kept up to date.
- Any shortcomings will be remedied within a reasonable period of time (documentation).
- Inspectors are allowed to view the relevant documents.

Date:	Signature of the farm operations manager:

Bio Suisse social requirements checklist

1	Employment contracts	Yes/no/ partly	Measures for improvement
1.1	There is a signed, written employment contract for every employee on my farming operation.		
1.2	Employees of hired contractors enjoy the same conditions of employment as long-term employees of the farming operation.		
1.3	Employment contracts and/or accompanying documents contain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A job description ■ The wages and mode of payment ■ The period of notice and grounds for dismissal ■ Payroll deductions ■ Details about working time/free time/overtime/holidays ■ Procedures and benefits for leave due to illness/accident/maternity/military service 		
2	Wages	Yes/no/ partly	Measures for improvement
2.1	Every employee's wages at the least complies with the Lohnrichtlinie für familienfremde Arbeitnehmende in der Schweizer Landwirtschaft (Wage guideline for non-family members employed in Swiss agriculture, not available in English).		
2.2	My employees receive the wages specified in their contracts regularly and punctually.		

2.3	Deductions for food and board comply with the legal provisions set out in the cantonal standard employment contract and/or the above-mentioned wage guideline.		
2.4	I keep records of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Wage rates (hourly/monthly basis) ■ The reference period ■ The number of hours worked ■ The number of overtime hours worked ■ Payroll deductions ■ Net wages paid ■ Free days and holidays taken 		
2.5	The continued payment of wages during absence from work due to illness, accident, maternity leave or military service meets at least the requirements set out in the cantonal standard employment contract.		
3	Working time	Yes/no/ partly	Measures for improvement
3.1	Working time is recorded and meets the requirements set out in the cantonal standard employment contract.		
3.2	My employees can choose to receive overtime pay or compensatory time off for overtime hours worked.		
3.3	Free time, holidays and paid leave at the least meet the provisions set out in the cantonal standard employment contract.		
4	Forced labour	Yes/no/ partly	Measures for improvement
4.1	All employees on my farming operation work there on a voluntary basis. There is no unauthorised withholding of employees' wages, belongings, identity documents or possessions.		
5	Health and safety	Yes/no/ partly	Measures for improvement
5.1	My operation is a member of a branch organisation complying with the guidelines of the Federal Coordination Commission for Occupational Safety (e.g. AgriTOP/Council for Accident Prevention in Agriculture).		
5.2	I ensure that the health and safety of the people on the farm remain intact, e.g. by providing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ further training on occupational safety; ■ targeted and documented employee training; ■ appropriate protective clothing; ■ access to medical care (e.g. emergency pharmacy is available and location is known, visits to the doctor are guaranteed). 		
5.3	I have insured all employees in my operation as required by law (accident insurance, pension fund, daily allowance insurance, health insurance). (If necessary, ask Swiss employees for a copy of their health insurance policy.)		
5.4	The accommodation I provide for my employees corresponds to the usual regional requirements regarding size, equipment (water, heating, light, furniture, toilets). They are easily accessible and protect personal privacy.		

6	Employing young people and children	Yes/no/ partly	Measures for improvement
6.1	<p>When young people (15 to 18 years) work on the farm, I observe the requirements of the Federal Act on Employment in Business, Trade and Industry (Articles 29 to 32).</p> <p>In particular I pay attention to the fact that the young people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ are and remain healthy; ■ do not overexert themselves; ■ are protected from bad influences within the operation (morality). 		
6.2	<p>I do not employ children below the age of 15</p> <p>(Article 30 of the Federal Act on Employment in Business, Trade and Industry). Exceptions are light work and errands for children from 13 years of age (including taster apprentices). Children may already participate in the farm work service (Agriviva) at the age of 14.</p>		
7	Equality	Yes/no/ partly	Measures for improvement
7.1	<p>All employees on my farm enjoy the same rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Equal pay/natural benefits for the same work ■ Equal access to training and business services 		
8	Labour rights	Yes/no/ partly	Measures for improvement
8.1	<p>The employees at my plant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ are free to assemble; ■ can negotiate collectively; ■ are listened to by the management without discrimination; ■ are informed about how to complain about their employment relationship. 		

Appendix 1 to Part I, Chapter 5.1 - Code of Conduct for Trade in Bud Products

Adopted by the Assembly of Delegates on 18 April 2012.

1. Self-image, aims and scope of application

Self-image	Bud producers, Bud processing operations and Bud distributors as well as consumers of Bud products contribute to a development towards the vision of the Bio Suisse mission statement ⁽³⁾ . Bud market partners jointly assume responsibility for fair, quality-oriented trade in Bud products in Switzerland.
Aims	This Code of Conduct promotes a process among all Bud market partners: They bring this code to fruition in regular rounds of talks in which consumer representatives also take part. These talks serve to establish concrete, fair conditions for the day-to-day business of trading Bud products.
Scope of application	This Code of Conduct is binding for all Bud operations and licensees in Switzerland. They are called upon to strive to integrate all stakeholders in the organic sector in Switzerland.

2. Guidelines

2.1 Cooperation and contract negotiations

Common growth	Bud market partners work together to promote the growth of the Bud market and to expand the area under cultivation in Switzerland that is devoted to Bud products.
Open and constructive dialogue	Suppliers and customers strive to engage in open and constructive dialogue during bilateral price and contract negotiations and during the roundtable talks, and to respect each other's work.
Long-term trade relations	Bud market partners aim to establish long-term business relationships based on mutual trust, reliability and respect. Purchasing decisions are not solely determined by the lowest prices, nor are delivery decisions based solely on the highest prices. Rather, such decisions are informed by the principles laid down in these Standards.
Transparency ⁽⁴⁾	Bud market partners strive to create transparent business conditions. For instance, this entails personal contact between customers and suppliers. Bud market partners endeavour to confidentially disclose the basis of their price calculations to their suppliers, customers or in some cases partners on multiple levels.
Volume planning ⁽⁴⁾	Bud market partners and their suppliers or customers work together to set bilateral volume targets and draw up sales plans. They strive for balanced markets and support Bio Suisse in its endeavours to achieve greater market transparency.

³ "We live in a sustainable, agrarian ecosystem, a natural home to people, animals and plants. Switzerland is a country focussed on organic farming, where current and future generations of farmers practice a holistic and viable form of cultivation, satisfying consumers with authentic products that are healthy and delicious."

⁴ This does not in any way refer to price and volume agreements between competitors. Such agreements are not legal and are not supported by Bio Suisse. No market partner is bound to the recommended prices.

Risk management⁽⁴⁾ Before making transactions, Bud market partners discuss with their suppliers or customers how to deal with eventualities such as quality issues, unforeseeable crop failures due to natural causes, and unpredictable strong price or volume fluctuations (e.g. by reaching guaranteed purchase agreements or committing to deliver a specified volume).

2.2 Fair pricing

Setting fair prices⁽⁴⁾ Bud market partners aim to set fair prices in all dealings with suppliers and customers. This involves good bilateral cooperation along the entire supply chain. They are therefore willing to communicate and work together to find solutions. This is particularly important in difficult market conditions, when unexpectedly severe price or volume fluctuations can lead to price changes, or when new products are launched or new market segments open up.

Fair prices⁽⁴⁾ Partners should determine prices by mutual, bilateral agreement. If non-binding price recommendations have been negotiated, these serve as benchmarks for fair prices. Under balanced market conditions, fair prices should enable every Bud market partner to have positive opportunities for future development. This includes covering production costs, earning a decent income and developing a normal investment margin. Fixed prices may not be agreed upon for longer than two weeks for fresh vegetables with recommended prices. Fixed prices may not be agreed upon for longer than five weeks for stored vegetables with recommended prices. Breaches will be sanctioned.

Working efficiently All Bud market partners continuously strive to improve the efficiency of their production or trade practices and to communicate improvements to their partners in a transparent manner. The common goal is to increase the production and sales of Bud products under sustainable conditions.

Communication All Bud market partners work to communicate the greater benefits of Bud products to consumers, thereby increasing their willingness to pay a higher price for a superior Bud quality.

2.3 Commitment to quality

Quality assurance and commitment to quality Constructive dialogue contributes to joint quality assurance and the continuous improvement of existing quality standards. All Bud market partners are committed to providing high-quality products.

2.4 Social and environmental commitment

Social commitment Within the scope of their powers, Bud market partners support sustainable projects in their region, thereby disseminating the Bud values. They take advantage of training opportunities, both for themselves and for their employees, and they are open to helping other operations convert to organic production.

Environmental commitment Bud market partners agree to improve the environmental footprint of their operation or business over the long term. They refrain from seeking a market advantage at the expense of the environment.

Definitions

Bud market partners: Bud farmers, licensees and trademark users. However, this does not refer to competitors at the same (horizontal) level of trade.

Multiple levels: this refers exclusively to vertical levels of the value chain: farmers, processors, distributors, etc.

Appendix 2 to Part I, Chapter 5.5 - Code of Conduct for Responsible Trade Practices for Importing Bud Products

Adopted by the Bio Suisse Steering Committee on 28 August 2012.

1. Aims and scope of application

This Code of Conduct for Responsible Trade Practices when Importing Bud Products complements the aim of Bio Suisse to promote fairness in the Swiss value chain. Bio Suisse correspondingly strives to promote responsible trade practices outside of Switzerland as well. Bio Suisse importers bear great responsibility for the implementation of principles of fairness in the supply chain. This Code of Conduct is therefore particularly aimed at importers in Switzerland. The Code of Conduct also applies in spirit to the entire supply chain outside of Switzerland. Cooperation along supply chains outside of Switzerland are to be continuously improved to ensure that agreements are duly complied with and to create a common sense of responsibility.

Bio Suisse imports may only be handled by Swiss importers who have concluded a licence contract with Bio Suisse. They are obliged to comply with the principles of this Code of Conduct.

2. Guidelines

2.1 Cooperation

Common growth	Together, Bio Suisse trading partners promote organic farming worldwide. They strive for the sustainable growth of organic agriculture and aim to enhance the credibility of the organic farming sector.
Open and constructive dialogue	All Bio Suisse trading partners strive to engage in open and constructive dialogue during bilateral price and contract negotiations and to respect each other's work.
Transparent and active communication	<p>Bio Suisse undertakes to communicate the conditions for trading imported Bud products to all trading partners outside of Switzerland in an active and transparent manner. Bio Suisse particularly emphasises transparency about the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bio Suisse restricts the amount of imported products if the same products are also available in Switzerland ■ Principles of fairness are laid out in the Code of Conduct and must be complied with ■ Trading partners should contact Bio Suisse directly if the principles of fairness are ever violated. <p>Bio Suisse importers and their trading partners from the supply chain outside of Switzerland are obliged to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ strive for transparent trading conditions; for instance, this entails personal contact between customers and suppliers; ■ strive for a high level of transparency with regard to delivery periods, volumes, prices and deadlines; ■ endeavour to confidentially disclose to each other the basis of their price calculations.
Long-term trade relations	All Bio Suisse trading partners aim to establish long-term business relationships based on mutual trust, reliability and respect. Purchasing decisions are not solely determined by the lowest prices, nor are delivery decisions based solely on the highest prices. Rather, such decisions are informed by the principles laid down in this Code of Conduct.
Volume planning	All Bio Suisse trading partners contribute toward setting binding volume and purchasing targets.

Risk management Before making transactions, Bio Suisse trading partners discuss how to deal with the following eventualities:

- Quality issues (residues, external and internal quality, calibres, etc.)
- Unforeseeable crop failures due to natural causes
- Unpredictably strong price or volume fluctuations (e.g. by reaching guaranteed purchase agreements or committing to deliver a specified volume).

Promotion of smallholder groups Particular support is to be given to smallholder groups (cooperatives) especially in developing countries. Smallholder groups and plantations that provide social services for their employees should be given preference as suppliers wherever possible.

2.2 Setting fair prices

Pricing and Bio Suisse premium Supply chain partners should determine prices by mutual, bilateral agreement. The prices should enable every partner to have positive opportunities for future development.

Producers must do extra work to fulfil the Bio Suisse Standards. To cover these costs, producers are paid a Bio Suisse premium so that the prices they receive are higher than those of EU organic products. Producers may also receive compensation for their extra costs through forms of assistance, such as a consulting services.

Working efficiently All Bio Suisse trading partners aim to continuously improve the efficiency of the value chain and to communicate improvements to their partners in a transparent manner. The common goal is to increase the production and sales of Bud products under fair and sustainable conditions.

2.3 Social requirements

Good working conditions for employees Responsible trade also refers to the areas employment conditions, health care and employee rights. Social requirements are therefore an integral part of the Bio Suisse Standards, as set out in Social requirements and Social responsibility. All Bio Suisse trading partners must comply with these requirements.

2.4 Commitment to quality

Quality assurance and commitment to quality Constructive dialogue contributes to joint quality assurance and the continuous improvement of existing quality standards. Importers, suppliers and producers are all committed to providing high-quality products.

2.5 Social and environmental commitment

Social commitment Within the scope of their powers, all Bio Suisse trading partners support sustainable projects in their region. They take advantage of training opportunities, both for themselves and for their employees. They are open to helping producers outside of Switzerland convert to organic production.

Environmental commitment All Bio Suisse trading partners agree to improve the environmental footprint of their operation or business over the long term.

Definitions

Supply chain: vertical trading partners (importer, supplier, producer) Bio Suisse trading partners: all stakeholders in the import market (importers, suppliers, producers) In no part of this Code of Conduct are illegal agreements between competitors (e.g. between importers) ever implied.

Part II: Standards for Crop Production and Animal Husbandry in Switzerland

Appendix 1 to Part II, Chapter 2.3.1: Catalogue of measures for the enhancement of biodiversity

Explanation for the catalogue of enhancement measures

The following catalogue lists measures for the enhancement of biodiversity on Bud farms. The enhancement measures are grouped into five categories:

- a) The proportion and quality of areas dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity
- b) The structural diversity of areas dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity and specific measures for the protection of species
- c) Agrobiodiversity
- d) Biodiversity in cultivated areas (grassland and field crops)
- e) Biodiversity in special crops (fruit, wine, vegetables)

The following catalogue of measures lists individual enhancement measures along with the criteria that must be met. In addition, explanations are provided for each individual measure (in italics). If several enhancement measures are listed under one objective, these can be cumulated.

Legend with an example: A farming operation with a hedge that is 10 a in size and rated as quality grade 2 fulfils two enhancement measures:

Category of measures

Example: Planting/maintaining a quality grade 2 hedge			
No.	Enhancement measure, including criteria to be met	Unit of area measurement	Fulfilled
6.1	Example: Quality grade 2 hedge: Area: ≥ 5 a including herbaceous strip	Ares	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.2	Example: Quality grade 2 hedge: Area: ≥ 10 a including herbaceous strip	Ares	<input type="checkbox"/>
↳	<i>Explanations (implementing regulations issued by the LCP)</i> <i>Example: (...) The minimum hedge size can also be met by an aggregate of smaller hedges. (...)</i>		
⇒	<i>Effect on biodiversity</i> <i>Example: High structural diversity creates habitats for various animal and plant species. (...)</i>		

Catalogue of measures for the enhancement of biodiversity

A: The proportion and quality of areas dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity			
⇒ A high proportion of areas dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity increases natural diversity. ⇒ Combined with a high quality of areas dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity, the biological diversity is maintained and supported. ⇒ Interconnectedness is a key measure for supporting natural diversity.			
1	High proportion of areas dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity		Fulfilled
1.1	7.5–10%	UAA	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2	>10–12.5%	UAA	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.3	>12.5–15%	UAA	<input type="checkbox"/>

A: The proportion and quality of areas dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity			
1.4	>15–17.5%	UAA	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.5	>17.5–20%	UAA	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.6	>20–22.5%	UAA	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.7	>22.5–25%	UAA	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.8	>25%	UAA	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	<p><i>Farming operations with a high proportion of areas dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity as defined by the Direct Payments Ordinance can fulfil up to eight measures in this category.</i></p> <p><i>According to the Direct Payments Ordinance, trees and structural elements may be counted, whereby 1 high-trunk tree = 1 are.</i></p> <p><i>Measures 1.1 through 1.8 can be cumulated. Example: 19% area dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity = 5 measures.</i></p>		
2	Quality grade 2 areas dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity and/or fallows, fringes, hedges or litter meadows		<i>Fulfilled</i>
2.1	1–2%	UAA	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.2	>2–3%	UAA	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.3	>3–4 %	UAA	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.4	>4–5 %	UAA	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.5	>5–6 %	UAA	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.6	>6–7 %	UAA	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.7	>7–8 %	UAA	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.8	>8%	UAA	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	<p><i>High-quality areas dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity can be classified in this category according to their share of the utilised agricultural area. The following may be counted:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>All registered grade 2 areas dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity as defined by the Direct Payments Ordinance (including quality grade 2 high-trunk orchard trees).</i> ■ <i>Particularly valuable enhancement areas such as quality grade 1 wildflower strips and rotational fallow strips, conservation headlands, fringes, hedges and litter meadows.</i> <p><i>Measures 2.1 through 2.8 can be cumulated. Example: A farming operation with 4% quality grade 2 area dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity and/or fallows, etc. fulfils three measures.</i></p>		
3	Participation in a connectivity project		<i>Fulfilled</i>
3.1	At least 2.5%	UAA	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.2	At least 5%	UAA	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.3	At least 7.5%	UAA	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	<p><i>A farming operation fulfils this measure if at least 2.5%, 5% or 7.5% of its utilised agricultural area are recognised as areas dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity and are integrated into a recognised cantonal connectivity project.</i></p>		

B: Structural diversity and specific measures for the protection of species			
⇒ High structural diversity creates habitats for various animal and plant species, thus supporting target species and increasing the value for natural diversity.			
4	Enhancing meadows and pastures (areas dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity) by means of small structures		<i>Fulfilled</i>
4.1	At least three of the following small structures per ha of area dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity: ditches, brooklets, pools, stone mounds, dry stone walls, ruderal areas or open land, piles of branches or wood stacks, hedges or shrubs. The minimum size of small structures is determined as per the implementing provisions.	On 50% of the area dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.2	At least three of the following small structures per ha of area dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity: ditches, brooklets, pools, stone mounds, dry stone walls, ruderal areas or open land, piles of branches or wood stacks, hedges or shrubs. The minimum size of small structures is determined as per the implementing provisions.	On 100% of the area dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity	<input type="checkbox"/>
⚡	<p><i>At least three small structures must already exist or must be created per ha of area dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity (this applies to meadows and pastures only). In 4.1 this applies to half of the area dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity; in 4.2 this applies to 100% of the area dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity.</i></p> <p><i>Minimum sizes of small structures:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ditches or brooklets (at least 4 m long) ■ Ponds or pools (at least 4 m² each) ■ Hedges or shrubs (at least 4 m² each and 0.5 m high) ■ Ruderal areas or open land (at least 4 m²) ■ Stone mounds or piles of branches or boulders (at least 4 m² and 0.5 m high) ■ Dry stone walls (at least 4 m long and 0.5 m high) ■ Wood stacks (at least 2 m long, at least 0.5 m wide, plus a 0.5 m buffer strip) <p><i>Example: A farming operation with 6 ha of area dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity (meadows/pasture) needs a total of at least 9 small structures to fulfil measure 4.1, and a total of at least 18 small structures to fulfil measure 4.2. The elements may be freely chosen and combined, depending on the situation of the farming operation, and should be distributed throughout the area dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity in whatever way makes the most sense.</i></p> <p><i>Small farming operations: If the improved areas dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity are less than 1 ha in size, there must be at least three small structures.</i></p>		
5	Creating/maintaining a quality grade 1 hedge with small structures		<i>Fulfilled</i>
5.1	Hedges: covering 10 a, upgraded by means of small structures		<input type="checkbox"/>
⚡	<p><i>Quality grade 1 hedges can only be counted if they have been upgraded by means of small structures. Minimum hedge size: 10 a. May not be cumulated with measures 6.1 and 6.2.</i></p> <p><i>Small structures are listed under measure 4, the minimum dimensions count accordingly. There must be a total of at least five small structures per 10 a of hedge. The minimum hedge size can also be met by an aggregate of smaller hedges. Smaller hedges count if they are at least 10 m long.</i></p>		

B: Structural diversity and specific measures for the protection of species		
6	Planting/maintaining a quality grade 2 hedge	<i>Fulfilled</i>
6.1	Quality grade 2 hedge: Area: ≥ 5 a including herbaceous strip	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.2	Quality grade 2 hedge: Area: ≥ 10 a including herbaceous strip	<input type="checkbox"/>
⚡	<i>Quality grade 2 hedges that cover an area of at least 5 a or 10 a (including herbaceous strip) may be counted. The minimum hedge size can also be met by an aggregate of smaller hedges. Smaller hedges count if they are at least 10 m long. Hedges may also be counted under measure 2. They may not be cumulated with measure 5.1.</i>	
7	Graded, upgraded forest edge bordering an area dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity	<i>Fulfilled</i>
7.1	≥ 50 m of upgraded forest edge	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.2	≥ 100 m of upgraded forest edge	<input type="checkbox"/>
⚡	<i>Semi-natural forest edges, upgraded through grading and thinning out, at least 50 m or 100 m long, bordering an area dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity. The area dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity may not be separated from the graded forest edge by a paved road. This measure may also be counted if the forest does not belong to the farming operation.</i>	
8	Herbaceous strip along the banks of a brook, with a late harvest (after 1 August)	<i>Fulfilled</i>
8.1	A 2 m herbaceous strip along ≥ 50 m of a bank	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.2	A 2 m herbaceous strip along ≥ 100 m of a bank	<input type="checkbox"/>
⚡	<i>The herbaceous strip along the banks of a brook (at least 2 m wide and without wooded growth) may not be harvested before 1 August. Entire length: at least 50 m or 100 m, whereby the bank on each side of the brook is counted separately (if the brook is 50 m long, herbaceous strip on both sides counts as 100 m of herbaceous strip: 8.1 and 8.2).</i>	
9	Regular upkeep of dry stone walls	<i>Fulfilled</i>
9.1	≥ 50 m of dry stone walls	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.2	≥ 100 m of dry stone walls	<input type="checkbox"/>
⚡	<i>The dry stone wall must be at least 50 m or 100 m in length, of 0.5 m average height, and built of loose stones in the traditional way. The length of 50 m or 100 m may be met by an aggregate of several smaller walls.</i>	
10	Pools, ditches and ponds	<i>Fulfilled</i>
10.1	The total surface area (including banks) is ≥ 2 a	<input type="checkbox"/>
⚡	<i>Pools, ditches and ponds with a total surface area of at least 2 a (including banks) may be counted. The banks correspond to strips of at least 3 m width.</i>	
11	Proper nesting sites/boxes for birds, bats and wild bees around the operational acreage or on buildings	<i>Fulfilled</i>
11.1	≥ 20 units	<input type="checkbox"/>
⚡	<i>There must be at least 20 nesting sites or boxes available for birds, bats or wild bees around the operational acreage or on buildings. Producers are recommended to seek advice from a local bird conservation organisation on how best to place these.</i>	
12	Promoting pollinators: bee colonies	<i>Fulfilled</i>
12.1	≥ 3 bee colonies	<input type="checkbox"/>
⚡	<i>At least three bee colonies are kept on the farming operation throughout the entire vegetation period. The bees need not belong to the farming operation.</i>	

B: Structural diversity and specific measures for the protection of species		
13	Individual enhancement measures	Fulfilled
13.1	Includes special activities not listed in this directive that greatly contribute to biodiversity.	<input type="checkbox"/>
✎	Any special activity not listed in this catalogue of measures that greatly and verifiably contributes to biodiversity may be counted. Verification and confirmation may be furnished by a biodiversity consultant or by a nature or bird conservation organisation, using the confirmation form ⁽⁵⁾ for individual enhancement measures on the Bio Suisse website.	
C: Agrobiodiversity		
⇒ Endangered or heirloom varieties: A large genetic diversity is important for the biodiversity and breeding of new varieties. Genetic variety enables better combating of disease and pests.		
⇒ Diversity of varieties: using a large diversity of varieties in fruit cultivation, berry cultivation and viticulture promotes agrobiodiversity.		
⇒ Endangered breeds of farm animals: conserving breeds also preserves the genetic diversity of our farm animals.		
14	Cultivating endangered or heirloom varieties of field crops	Fulfilled
14.1	Minimum area: 25 a	<input type="checkbox"/>
✎	Endangered or heirloom field crops must be cultivated on at least 25 a. List of endangered or heirloom species of field crops: Einkorn, emmer, kamut, millet, flax, camelina, buckwheat, safflower, poppy, saffron, lentils. Other field crop varieties may be counted if they appear on the list of varieties kept by Bio Suisse and ProSpecieRara.	
15	Cultivating endangered or heirloom varieties of vegetables	Fulfilled
15.1	Minimum area: 10 a	<input type="checkbox"/>
✎	Heirloom varieties of vegetable crops that are registered in special lists kept by Bio Suisse and ProSpecieRara must be cultivated on at least 10 a (different varieties may be counted).	
16	Cultivating endangered or heirloom varieties of grapevines	Fulfilled
16.1	One variety is grown on at least 5 a	<input type="checkbox"/>
16.2	A further variety is grown; minimum area per variety: 5 a	<input type="checkbox"/>
✎	Each heirloom variety that contributes to genetic diversity is grown on at least 5 a. The special list of varieties kept by Bio Suisse and ProSpecieRara applies.	
17	Cultivating endangered varieties of fruit, berries, grapevines or vegetables on utilised agricultural area in Switzerland	Fulfilled
17.1	At least 10 varieties; per variety at least 1 a	<input type="checkbox"/>
17.2	At least 20 varieties; per variety at least 1 a	<input type="checkbox"/>
✎	These count if at least 10 or 20 endangered varieties that are registered in the special lists of varieties kept by Bio Suisse and ProSpecieRara are grown. Varieties of fruit, berries, grapevines and vegetables may be counted together. Each variety must be grown on at least 1 a, whereby a fruit tree counts as 1 a.	

⁵ www.bio-diversitaet.ch

C: Agrobiodiversity		
18	Diversity of varieties in fruit cultivation (on utilised agricultural area)	<i>Fulfilled</i>
18.1	At least 20 varieties; at least one tree per variety	<input type="checkbox"/>
18.2	At least 40 varieties; at least one tree per variety	<input type="checkbox"/>
✎	<i>Farming operations with at least 20 different varieties of cultivated fruit (including pome and/or stone fruit) fulfil one measure; those with at least 40 varieties fulfil two measures. Endangered varieties of fruit listed under measure 17 may be counted again here.</i>	
19	Diversity of varieties in the cultivation of berries and herbs (on utilised agricultural area)	<i>Fulfilled</i>
19.1	At least 10 varieties; at least 0.5 a per variety on a total area of at least 10 a	<input type="checkbox"/>
19.2	At least 20 varieties; at least 0.5 a per variety on a total area of at least 20 a	<input type="checkbox"/>
✎	<i>Farming operations that grow at least 10 or 20 different varieties of herbs and/or berries on an area of at least 10 a or 20 a fulfil these measures. Each variety must be grown on at least 0.5 a. Endangered varieties listed under measures 17.1 and 17.2 may be counted here again.</i>	
20	Diversity of varieties in viticulture (on utilised agricultural area)	<i>Fulfilled</i>
20.1	At least four varieties; per variety at least 4 a	<input type="checkbox"/>
20.2	At least six varieties; per variety at least 4 a	<input type="checkbox"/>
✎	<i>Operations that cultivate at least four different varieties of grapevines fulfil this measure if each variety is grown on at least 4 a. A further measure is fulfilled if six varieties are grown on at least 4 a each.</i>	
21	Keeping endangered breeds of farm animals: cattle	<i>Fulfilled</i>
21.1	Five livestock units or participation in a ProSpecieRara conservation breeding programme	<input type="checkbox"/>
✎	<i>Farming operations that participate in a ProSpecieRara conservation breeding programme fulfil this measure without being bound to the minimum livestock unit requirement. Otherwise, at least five livestock units of endangered cattle breeds (registered in the ProSpecieRara list of breeds) must be kept on the farming operation. These animals must come from a farming operation that participates in a ProSpecieRara conservation breeding programme.</i>	
22	Keeping endangered breeds of farm animals: sheep, goats, woolly pigs, poultry	<i>Fulfilled</i>
22.1	Three livestock units or participation in a ProSpecieRara conservation breeding programme	<input type="checkbox"/>
✎	<i>Farming operations that participate in a ProSpecieRara conservation breeding programme fulfil this measure without being bound to the minimum livestock units requirement. Otherwise, at least three livestock units of endangered small animal breeds (sheep, goats, woolly pigs and/or poultry) registered in the ProSpecieRara list of breeds must be kept. These animals must come from a farming operation that participates in a ProSpecieRara conservation breeding programme.</i>	

D: Biodiversity in cultivated areas		
23	Land-use diversity: wide variety of types of use	<i>Fulfilled</i>
23.1	Three types of use	<input type="checkbox"/>
23.2	Four types of use	<input type="checkbox"/>
23.3	Four types of use	<input type="checkbox"/>
23.4	Four types of use	<input type="checkbox"/>
✎	<i>The following types of use count: field crop production, hay fields, pastures, forest pastures, litter meadows, fruit cultivation, vegetable cultivation, viticulture and the production of other special crops (such as berries, herbs, cut flowers, etc.). These types of uses count if they make up at least</i>	

D: Biodiversity in cultivated areas			
	<p>8 % of the utilised agricultural area. Alpine pasturing counts as a further type of use if at least 50% of the animals are alpine pastured. If there are combined uses, e.g. hay harvesting and pasturing on the same parcel of land, then only the main type of use can be counted.</p> <p>In fruit cultivation, high-trunk trees are counted as one are each, while the area on which low-trunk trees are grown is counted. High-trunk trees and low-trunk trees can be cumulated. Whether counted individually or cumulatively, they must make up at least 8 % of the utilised agricultural area.</p> <p>Since measures can be cumulated, a farming operation with five types of use fulfils three measures.</p>		
⇒	A wide variety of habitats enhances biodiversity. This can be achieved through land-use diversity or a wide variety of types of use.		
Measures in grassland			
24	Refraining from the use of rotary mowing equipment when mowing areas dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity		Fulfilled
24.1	Refraining on 100% of the area dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity	ADEB	<input type="checkbox"/>
ℹ	This measure is considered fulfilled if no rotary mowing equipment is used on 100 % of the areas dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity. Exception: string trimmers for use in steep areas.		
⇒	This helps to conserve insects, reptiles and small mammals.		
25	Refraining from the use of mower-conditioners		Fulfilled
25.1	60% of a specified area throughout the entire year	Grassland	<input type="checkbox"/>
25.2	100 %	Grassland	<input type="checkbox"/>
ℹ	No mower-conditioners are used on 60% or 100% of the grassland. Measure 25.1 pertains to areas that remain the same throughout the entire year.		
⇒	This helps to conserve insects.		
26	Preservation of refuge strips for small animals in extensive or less intensively used meadows (area dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity)		Fulfilled
26.1	Area of the refuge strips: at least 5% of the reference area Reference area: 25% of the extensive or less intensively used meadows	Organically managed meadows	<input type="checkbox"/>
26.2	Area of the refuge strips: at least 5% of the reference area Reference area: 50 % of the extensive or less intensively used meadows	Organically managed meadows	<input type="checkbox"/>
ℹ	<p>For 26.1, the reference area comprises one fourth of all organically managed meadows (of at least quality grade 1) belonging to the farming operation; for 26.2 it comprises one half. Of this area, 5% of parcels in use must be allowed to grow high while the rest is mown. If the area is used multiple times, then different strips should be allowed to grow high each time.</p> <p>Example: Example: A farming operation with 8 ha of organically managed meadows fulfils measure 26.1 if 10 a are left as refuge strips (one fourth of 8 ha = 2 ha, of which 5% = 10 a)</p> <p>To fulfil measure 26.2, 20 a must be allowed to grow high.</p>		
⇒	This greatly benefits insects, which can find refuge in unmown meadows. Animals and especially birds will then find food.		

D: Biodiversity in cultivated areas			
27	Refraining from the use of grass silage		Fulfilled
27.1	100% until 31 August	Grassland	<input type="checkbox"/>
🔍	Farming operations that completely refrain from the use of grass silage as a means of conserving fodder until 31 August fulfil this measure. Purchased grass silage for use as feed is tolerated.		
⇒	This promotes beneficial organisms because the grass is mown later in the year.		
28	Refraining from the use of grass silage; using only field-dried hay (without ventilation)		Fulfilled
28.1	100% until 31 August	Grassland	<input type="checkbox"/>
🔍	Farming operations that completely refrain from the use of grass silage and from ventilating hay as a means of preserving fodder until 31 August fulfil this measure. Purchased grass silage for use as feed is tolerated.		
⇒	This promotes beneficial organisms because insects can depart from dry hay.		
29	Wild hay meadows in summering areas		Fulfilled
29.1	Minimum area: 20 a		<input type="checkbox"/>
29.2	Minimum area: 40 a		<input type="checkbox"/>
🔍	This refers to wild hay meadows in summering areas that are harvested with scythes or sickle bar mowers. Hay meadows and hay meadows in summering areas that are harvested with machines may not be counted. The required 20 or 40 a may be cumulated from several smaller areas.		
⇒	Wild hay meadows are particularly rich in species and are situated in steep and remote places in summering areas. They greatly contribute to regional structural diversity. Wild haymaking prevents meadows from becoming overgrown with shrub.		
Cultivation of field crops			
30	Land-use diversity in mountainous areas: Cultivating field crops in mountain zone II or higher		Fulfilled
30.1	Minimum area: 25 a (small farming operations <10 ha = at least 10 a)		<input type="checkbox"/>
🔍	Farming operations that cultivate grain, potatoes or vegetables on at least 25 a in mountain zone II or higher can fulfil this measure.		
⇒	This promotes open habitats and land-use diversity in mountainous areas.		
31	Wildflower strips and rotational fallow strips, flower strips for beneficial insects and/or conservation headlands		Fulfilled
31.1	≥1% of the crop rotation area, but at least 10 a	Crop rotation area	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.2	≥2 % of the crop rotation area, but at least 10 a	Crop rotation area	<input type="checkbox"/>
🔍	This measure is fulfilled by farming operations that maintain wildflower strips, rotational fallow strips, flower strips for beneficial insects and/or edges in cropland (as defined by the Direct Payments Ordinance) on at least 1% or 2% of the rotation area (open cropland or leys) or as permanent crops (as required by the Direct Payments Ordinance). The minimum size of the area dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity is 10 a. Example: If the crop rotation area is 15 ha, then at least 15 a or 30 a of fallows or fringes must be maintained.		
⇒	Fallows and fringes are valuable connectivity and refuge elements, and they create ideal winter hibernation quarters for many small animals.		

D: Biodiversity in cultivated areas			
32	High proportion of leys in the crop rotation		<i>Fulfilled</i>
32.1	≥30% of the crop rotation area		<input type="checkbox"/>
⚠	<i>The proportion of leys in the crop rotation area (open cropland and leys) must be at least 30%. The cropping period lasts at least two years, or at least one year for vegetable crops.</i>		
⇒	<i>This promotes small animals and soil organisms both in and above the ground.</i>		
33	Refraining from using mechanical means of weed control in grain cultivation		<i>Fulfilled</i>
33.1	The minimum area for grain is 1 ha, whereby a minimum of 25% or a maximum of 3 ha must be cultivated without using mechanical means of weed control	Grain cultivation area	<input type="checkbox"/>
⚠	<p><i>Depending on the suitability of the farming operation, the producer can refrain from using mechanical means of weed control such as hoeing equipment or tine weeders on at least 25 % of the grain cultivation area or a maximum of 3 ha. For this measure to count, a minimum area of 1 ha must be cultivated in grain.</i></p> <p><i>The eradication of individual plants by mechanical means is permitted.</i></p> <p><i>Example: A farming operation with 5 ha of grain must refrain from controlling weeds by mechanical means on a total area of 1.25 ha. A farming operation with more than 12 ha of grain must refrain from using mechanical means of weed control on a maximum of 3 ha.</i></p>		
⇒	<i>Refraining from using tine weeders protects ground-breeding birds and rare field flora.</i>		
34	Undersown crops in annual crops		<i>Fulfilled</i>
34.1	At least 10% of the open cropland, or a maximum of 3 ha.	Open cropland	<input type="checkbox"/>
⚠	<i>A crop must be undersown on at least 10% of the open cropland in annual crops: clover, grass, a clover/grass mixture or a grass mixture is undersown.</i>		
⇒	<i>Undersowing provides more breeding sites for ground-breeding birds and beneficial organisms such as spiders, beetles and ants.</i>		
35	Mixed cropping in grain cultivation		<i>Fulfilled</i>
35.1	At least 10% of the open cropland, 25 a at a minimum, 30 ha at a maximum.	Open cropland	<input type="checkbox"/>
⚠	<p><i>Grain is mixed with other crops on at least 10% of the open cropland each year. The minimum size of the area is 25 a.</i></p> <p><i>Farming operations with >30 ha of open cropland must plant a maximum of 3 ha of mixed crops.</i></p> <p><i>Suitable combinations in grain cultivation include grain mixed with field peas or broad beans. Only mixtures of different species count.</i></p>		
⇒	<i>This improves the uptake of soil nutrients, prevents soil erosion and promotes agrobiodiversity.</i>		
36	Winter greening with catch crops or green manure during the winter season		<i>Fulfilled</i>
36.1	≥75%, sowing by 15 September at the latest, ploughing after 14 February.	Area for summer crops	<input type="checkbox"/>
⚠	<p><i>Green manure or catch crops are grown during the winter season on ≥75% of the land where spring crops are sown.</i></p> <p><i>Latest date for sowing: 15 September; earliest date of next ploughing/mulching: 14 February.</i></p>		
⇒	<i>Winter greening is essential for the winter survival of insects, birds and small mammals.</i>		

D: Biodiversity in cultivated areas			
37	Promotion of soil organisms: applying (manure) compost		Fulfilled
37.1	At least 75% of the required nutrients are supplied by (manure) compost.	Crop rotation area	<input type="checkbox"/>
⚡	Farming operations that supply at least 75% of their required nutrients through compost as per and through composted manure and composted solid digestate fulfil this measure.		
⇒	Promotion of soil organisms.		
38	Field crop cultivation that is gentle on the soil: refraining from ploughing		Fulfilled
38.1	On every plot, ploughs may only be used two times at a maximum during a crop rotation cycle of more than five years. If the crop rotation cycle is shorter, then only once (which means no ploughing approximately 60% of the time).	Open cropland	<input type="checkbox"/>
38.2	Ploughs may only be used once during a minimum five-year crop rotation cycle (which means no ploughing approximately 80% of the time).	Open cropland	<input type="checkbox"/>
⇒	This promotes humus growth and soil organisms, and it increases soil cover on cropland.		
39	Cultivation methods for field crops that are gentle on the soil		Fulfilled
39.1	Min. 20% of the open cropland, 50 a at a minimum	Open cropland	<input type="checkbox"/>
⚡	Cultivation methods that are gentle on the soil (direct seeding, strip tillage or mulch sowing in conformance with Article 79 of the Direct Payments Ordinance) are used on at least 20 % of the open cropland. The minimum size of the area is 50 a. Farming operations with over 15 ha of open cropland fulfil this measure if they cultivate 3 ha accordingly.		
⇒	This promotes humus growth and soil organisms, and it increases soil cover on cropland.		
E: Biodiversity in special crops			
Fruit cultivation			
40	Alternately mowing/mulching alleys between the rows of intensive orchards		Fulfilled
40.1	At least on 50% of the orchard, which must comprise at least 25 a		<input type="checkbox"/>
⚡	From 1 April to 31 August, 50% of the alleys between the rows of orchards are alternately mown or mulched. If there is danger of frost, extra mowing/mulching is tolerated. There is an interval of at least five weeks between mowing or mulching. The minimum size of the area is 25 a.		
⇒	This promotes insects and small organisms, which find refuge and a steady supply of pollen and nectar in unmown meadows.		
41	Wild plant strips in the alleys between the rows of intensive orchards		Fulfilled
41.1	Establishing and extensively maintaining species-rich flora (wild plants) between the tractor tracks in the alleys. Along at least 10% of the total length of all alleys in all orchards. Minimum length: 100 m (width: at least 50 cm).		<input type="checkbox"/>
41.2	Establishing and extensively maintaining species-rich flora (wild plants) between the tractor tracks in the alleys. Along at least 25 % of the total length of all alleys in all orchards. Minimum length: 250 m (width: at least 50 cm).		<input type="checkbox"/>
41.3	Establishing and extensively maintaining species-rich flora (wild plants) between the tractor tracks in the alleys.		<input type="checkbox"/>

E: Biodiversity in special crops		
	Along at least 50 % of the total length of all alleys in all orchards. Minimum length: 500 m (width: at least 50 cm).	
✎	<i>Along at least 10% of the alleys of all orchards, wild plants must become established and be specifically maintained on an area that is at least 100 m in length (target width: at least 50 cm).</i>	
⇒	<i>This promotes insects and small organisms by providing refuge and a steady supply of pollen and nectar.</i>	
42	Promoting the growth of wild herbs in rows of trees in intensive orchards	<i>Fulfilled</i>
42.1	Along at least 10% of the rows of trees in orchards, a species-rich flora (wild herb strips) must be established and maintained. Minimum row length: 100 m, 20 cm wide	<input type="checkbox"/>
42.2	Along at least 25 % of the rows of trees in orchards, a species-rich flora (wild herb strips) must be established and maintained. Minimum row length: 250 m, 20 cm wide	<input type="checkbox"/>
42.3	Along at least 50 % of the rows of trees in orchards, a species-rich flora (wild herb strips) must be established and maintained. Minimum row length: 500 m, 20 cm wide	<input type="checkbox"/>
✎	<i>Wild herbs must be sown according to the sandwich system or established as spontaneous growth along at least 10% of the rows of trees in all orchards and a length of at least 100 m.</i>	
⇒	<i>This promotes insects and small organisms by providing refuge and a steady supply of pollen and nectar.</i>	
43	Individual shrubs and thickets in intensive orchards	<i>Fulfilled</i>
43.1	≥10 shrubs per ha of a parcel; there must be at least 10 shrubs.	<input type="checkbox"/>
43.2	≥10 shrubs per ha of another parcel; there must be at least 10 shrubs.	<input type="checkbox"/>
✎	<i>Hedges and shrubs such as hazel, thicket rose (<i>Rosa corymbifera</i>), blackberry and raspberry bushes or other shrubs at the edges of rows or in orchard parcels may be counted. Shrubs should ideally be planted near anchors for hail nets or along the hail nets. There must be a total of at least 10 shrubs or groups of bushes per ha of cultivated fruit. The same applies to orchards that are <1 ha.</i>	
⇒	<i>Hedges and shrubs contribute to structural diversity and provide habitats for many plant and animal species.</i>	
44	Extensive meadows and wild herb strips along and within orchards	<i>Fulfilled</i>
44.1	Strips must be at least 1 m wide and comprise at least 1 a/ha of the entire gross orchard area. Minimum area: 1 a	<input type="checkbox"/>
44.2	Strips must be at least 1 m wide and comprise at least 2 a/ha of the entire gross orchard area. Minimum area: 2 a	<input type="checkbox"/>
44.3	Strips must be at least 1 m wide and comprise at least 3 a/ha of the entire gross orchard area. Minimum area: 3 a	<input type="checkbox"/>
✎	<i>An extensive, blooming meadow or wild herb strips of at least 1 m width is planted along or within the rows of trees. The area of this strip is counted separately from the area dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity and must comprise at least 1 a (44.1), 2 a (44.2) or 3 a (44.3) per ha of gross orchard area. The same applies to orchards that are <1 ha.</i>	

E: Biodiversity in special crops		
	<i>The strips may only be driven on rarely, they may not be located in areas where plant protection products or fertilisers are applied, and they must be managed as area dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity extensive meadows in conformance with the Direct Payments Ordinance.</i>	
⇒	<i>This promotes insects and small organisms by providing refuge and a steady supply of pollen and nectar.</i>	
45	Cultivating resistant varieties of fruit in intensive orchards	<i>Fulfilled</i>
45.1	Resistant/highly tolerant varieties are cultivated, combined with a reduction in the use of plant protection products on at least 25% of the orchard. Minimum size of the area: 25 a.	<input type="checkbox"/>
45.2	Resistant/highly tolerant varieties are cultivated, combined with a reduction in the use of plant protection products on at least 50 % of the orchard. Minimum size of the area: 50 a.	<input type="checkbox"/>
45.3	Resistant/highly tolerant varieties are cultivated, combined with a reduction in the use of plant protection products on 100% of the orchard. Minimum size of the area: 100 a.	<input type="checkbox"/>
⚡	<i>Resistant/highly tolerant varieties of fruit are cultivated on at least 25% of the orchard, combined with a reduction in the use of plant protection products. In particular, products to control scab may only be used during ascospore discharge (the primary infection phase).</i>	
⇒	<i>Growing resistant varieties and reducing the use of plant protection products conserves the fauna, especially beneficial organisms.</i>	
46	Reduced, eco-friendly pest control measures in fruit cultivation	<i>Fulfilled</i>
46.1	Refraining from the use of broad-spectrum pesticides on at least 50% of the orchard, which must comprise at least 25 a.	<input type="checkbox"/>
46.2	Refraining from the use of broad-spectrum pesticides on at least 100% of the orchard, which must comprise at least 50 a.	<input type="checkbox"/>
⚡	<i>The use of broad-spectrum products such as spinosad (Audienz) and pyrethrum is prohibited on at least 50% or 100% of the orchard. Birds can augment pest control measures (according to measure 48).</i>	
⇒	<i>Reducing the use of plant protection products conserves fauna, especially beneficial organisms.</i>	
47	Promoting soil organisms: Applying compost in orchards	<i>Fulfilled</i>
47.1	75% of the required amount of phosphorus and potassium is supplied by compost, in accordance with the Suisse-Bilanz method.	<input type="checkbox"/>
⚡	<i>In orchards, 75% of the required amount of phosphorus and potassium is supplied by compost (as per, and by composted manure, composted solid digestate and composted mushroom substrate).</i>	
⇒	<i>The use of manure compost takes the humus balance into account and improves soil fertility both physically and biologically.</i>	
48	Nesting sites in orchards	<i>Fulfilled</i>
48.1	At least 10 nesting boxes are put within a maximum area of 1 ha.	<input type="checkbox"/>
⚡	<i>Objective: Concentrating the nesting boxes within 1 ha provides potential nesting sites for rare bird species. Cannot be cumulated with measure 11.</i>	

E: Biodiversity in special crops		
Viticulture		
49	Enhancing natural diversity in viticulture: alternately cultivating alleys between the rows	<i>Fulfilled</i>
49.1	≥50% of the viticulture area; minimum area: 25 a	<input type="checkbox"/>
49.2	≥50% of the viticulture area; minimum area: 50 a	<input type="checkbox"/>
49.3	≥50% of the viticulture area; minimum area: 50 a Alleys between the rows are rolled at least once per year or left alone for two intervals instead of being alternately mulched or mowed.	<input type="checkbox"/>
✎	<p>50% of the alleys between the rows of grapevines throughout the production branch are alternately cultivated by various methods (mulching, mowing or rolling) between 1 April and 31 August.</p> <p>There is an interval of at least five weeks between mulching, mowing or rolling (the Direct Payments Ordinance stipulates a six-week interval). Parcels can be registered as area dedicated to the enhancement of biodiversity in permanent crops (viticulture parcels with a natural diversity of species).</p> <p>The minimum size of the viticulture area is 25 or 50 a.</p>	
⇒	Hedges and shrubs contribute to structural diversity and provide habitats for many plant and animal species.	
50	Hedges and shrubs in viticulture	<i>Fulfilled</i>
50.1	≥5 shrubs on 1 ha	<input type="checkbox"/>
50.2	≥5 shrubs on another 1 ha	<input type="checkbox"/>
✎	<p>The following may be counted: hedges, small trees (e.g. vineyard peach) and shrubs such as hazel, thicket rose (<i>Rosa corymbifera</i>), blackberry and raspberry bushes, and other species at the edges of rows or within the vineyard parcel. There must be a total of at least five shrubs or trees on 1 ha of vineyard. The same applies to vineyards that are <1 ha.</p>	
⇒	Hedges and shrubs contribute to structural diversity and provide habitats for many plant and animal species.	
51	Promoting the growth of rare bulbous plants in viticulture	<i>Fulfilled</i>
51.1	Bulbous plants grow on one parcel.	<input type="checkbox"/>
51.2	Bulbous plants grow on several parcels.	<input type="checkbox"/>
✎	<p>In rows that are 200 m or 400 m long, rare bulbous plants such as the wild tulip, field gagea, grape hyacinth, star of Bethlehem and other species are cultivated in viticulture areas. This is achieved through targeted soil preparation and by planting the desired species along individual rows of grapevines on parcels that generally have permanent cover. To carry out this demanding but very valuable measure, a professional conservationist should be consulted.</p>	
⇒	Promotion of the growth of rare bulbous plants.	
52	Cultivating fungus-resistant varieties of grapes	<i>Fulfilled</i>
52.1	≥10% of the viticulture area, on a minimum of 10 a, combined with a reduction in the use of plant protection products	<input type="checkbox"/>
52.2	≥25 % of the viticulture area, on a minimum of 25 a, combined with a reduction in the use of plant protection products	<input type="checkbox"/>
✎	<p>Fungus-resistant varieties must be grown on at least 10% of the viticulture area, combined with a reduction in the use of crop protection products (for copper, a maximum of 25% of the permitted dosage).</p>	
⇒	Growing resistant varieties and reducing the use of plant protection products conserves the fauna, especially beneficial organisms.	

E: Biodiversity in special crops		
53	Refraining from the use of copper in viticulture	Fulfilled
53.1	≥10% of the viticulture area, on a minimum of 10 a	<input type="checkbox"/>
53.2	≥25 % of the viticulture area, on a minimum of 25 a	<input type="checkbox"/>
53.3	≥50 % of the viticulture area, on a minimum of 50 a	<input type="checkbox"/>
⚡	No copper is applied to at least 10% of the viticulture area.	
54	Careful insect control	Fulfilled
54.1	On 100% of the viticulture area	<input type="checkbox"/>
⚡	Insects must be controlled without the use of plant protection products (mating disruption, traps and bacterial preparations) on 100% of the viticulture area.	
55	Leaving (unshredded) vineyard trimmings on the ground	Fulfilled
55.1	≥50% of the viticulture area, at least 50 a	<input type="checkbox"/>
⚡	Instead of shredding plant trimmings, they are left next to the vine stocks.	
56	Dry stone walls in viticulture	Fulfilled
56.1	≥10 m ²	<input type="checkbox"/>
56.2	≥25 m ²	<input type="checkbox"/>
⚡	Dry stone walls must be at least 10 m2 or 25 m2 in length and built of loose stones in the traditional way. The total length may be met by an aggregate of several smaller walls. This measure may not be cumulated with measures 9.1 and 9.2.	
57	Nesting sites in viticulture	Fulfilled
57.1	At least 10 nesting boxes are put within a maximum area of 1ha.	<input type="checkbox"/>
⚡	The same nesting boxes cannot also be counted for measures 11 and 48. The aim of concentrating the nesting boxes within a certain area is to promote rare bird species. Producers are recommended to seek advice from a local bird conservation organisation on which nesting boxes to choose.	
Vegetable cultivation		
58	Maintaining or establishing a flowery meadow strip along polytunnels or greenhouses	Fulfilled
58.1	Meadow strips are at least 1 m wide and correspond to ≥2% of the total covered area, at a minimum 100 m ² .	<input type="checkbox"/>
⚡	Along polytunnels or greenhouses, a strip of at least 1 m width is sown with flowery meadow seeds (flowery meadow and flowery lawn mixtures are recommended). The size of the flowery meadow strip corresponds to at least 2% of the area under protected cultivation, at a minimum 100 m2. The mowing times and mowing frequency should be determined by the instructions pertaining to the seed mixtures. Cuttings from the first mowing must be removed from flowery lawns.	
⇒	Flowery strips promote insects, beneficial organisms and bees by providing pollen and nectar.	

E: Biodiversity in special crops		
59	Sowing flower strips for beneficial insects (as defined in the Direct Payments Ordinance) and planting flower strips or companion plants among vegetable crops	<i>Fulfilled</i>
59.1	Among at least one crop planted on at least 25 a	<input type="checkbox"/>
59.2	Among at least one crop planted on at least 50 a	<input type="checkbox"/>
ℹ	<p><i>Flower strips or companion plants that promote beneficial organisms or flower strips for beneficial insects (as defined in the Direct Payments Ordinance) must be sown or planted among at least one vegetable crop. Minimum area: 25 or 50 a of the vegetable crops.</i></p> <p><i>Minimum size of flower strips: the length of the field multiplied with the width of two beds.</i></p>	
⇒	<p><i>This promotes insects and small organisms by providing refuge and a steady supply of pollen and nectar.</i></p>	
60	Mixed cropping in vegetable cultivation	<i>Fulfilled</i>
60.1	On at least 10% of the vegetable cultivation area	<input type="checkbox"/>
ℹ	<p><i>Mixed crops must be grown on at least 10% of the vegetable cultivation area (optionally in rows) each year.</i></p>	
⇒	<p><i>This improves the uptake of soil nutrients, prevents soil erosion and promotes agrobiodiversity.</i></p>	
61	Cultivating a variety of botanical families of vegetables	<i>Fulfilled</i>
61.1	At least five different botanical families of vegetables are grown on at least 8% of the vegetable cultivation area each	<input type="checkbox"/>
61.2	At least seven different botanical families of vegetables are grown on at least 4% of the vegetable cultivation area each	<input type="checkbox"/>
ℹ	<p><i>The measures listed under 61 may be chosen by farming operations that cultivate vegetables on ≥50% of their utilised agricultural area. If the required 8% or 4% share of the vegetable cultivation area per botanical family cannot be planted with one variety, then the missing share may be planted with a variety from a sixth or eighth family.</i></p>	
⇒	<p><i>Cultivating a variety of botanical families increases agrobiodiversity.</i></p>	
62	Careful insect control in vegetable cultivation	<i>Fulfilled</i>
62.1	On at least 10% of the vegetable cultivation area	<input type="checkbox"/>
62.2	On at least 20 % of the vegetable cultivation area	<input type="checkbox"/>
ℹ	<p><i>No plant protection products for the purpose of insect control are applied to 10 or 20% of the vegetable cultivation area.</i></p>	

Appendix 1 to Part II, Chapter 2.4.3.1: Approved labels for farmyard manure derived from non-organic operations

All animals and crops	IP-Suisse If any branch of an operation produces IP-Suisse products, then no GMO feeds may be used anywhere on the entire operation. Therefore, farmyard manure from such an operation may be sold to a Bud operation regardless of what branch produces under the IP-Suisse label.
Pigs	QM-Schweizerfleisch, Agri Natura, Coop Naturafarm, SwissPrimPorc, Manor-Natura
Veal and cattle fattening	QM-Schweizerfleisch, Agri Natura, Natura Beef, SwissPrimBeef
Milk	QM-Schweizerfleisch
Lambs	QM-Schweizerfleisch
Goats	QM-Schweizerfleisch
Eggs	Coop Naturafarm, Suisse Garantie
Pullets	Agri Natura, Coop Naturafarm, Bell Suisse SA, Kneuss Güggeli, Frifag Märwil AG, Micarna SA

Appendix 1 to Part II, Chapter 5.5.1: Dual-purpose chickens permitted

List of dual-purpose chickens permitted:

- Coffee and Cream (both ÖTZ)
- Dual (Lohmann)
- Dual (Novogen)

Appendix 1 to Part II, Chapter 5.5.6.2: Approved hybrid strains of fattening pullets

Only the following extensive to semi-intensive hybrid strains are approved for use as Bud pullets for fattening:

- Sasso 451 LAB
- Hubbard I 657
- JA 757

Appendix 1 to Part II, Chapter 5.7.1: Confirmation of organic requirements when purchasing non-organic juvenile fish and eggs

TEMPLATE: Statement of confirmation regarding non-organic juvenile fish and eggs

By signing this agreement, the supplier confirms that the non-organic juvenile fish/eggs they have delivered were not subject to any of the treatments and do not exhibit any of the traits listed below. In the event of false information or a breach of this agreement, the supplier may become liable for damages. In particular, the supplier will be liable for damages if the delivery of juvenile fish/eggs that do not conform to this agreement results in sanctions against the recipient.

Prohibited traits, treatments and feeds

- Genetically modified fish/eggs obtained by means of polyploidisation, irradiation (monosexing), or gynogenesis
- Prophylactic treatment with chemotherapeutic agents, antibiotics or hormones
- Feeds containing antibiotics, growth promoters, hormones, or genetically modified feeds, feed components or additives

Origin

- Fish eggs or juvenile fish must originate in Switzerland or bordering countries.

Juvenile fish/eggs (species)	Quantity delivered	Date of delivery	Signature

Recipient of juvenile fish/eggs

First name, last name:	
Operation No.:	
Address, town or city:	

Supplier of juvenile fish/eggs

First name, last name:	
Address, town or city:	
Town or city, date and signature of the supplier:	

This document must be kept at the aquaculture operation.

Appendix 2 to Part II, Chapter 5.7.8: Input List for Bud aquaculture

Input List for Aquaculture

1. Cleaning and disinfection agents for empty fish basins and ponds, and for equipment and footbaths

The use of permitted commercial products based on the permitted pure substance must primarily be used, rather than the pure substance itself.

Pure substances

- Alcohol (ethanol)
- Quicklime (burnt lime, calcium oxide)
- Organic acid (acetic acid and citric acid)
- Sodium percarbonate
- Caustic soda (sodium hydroxide)
- Peracetic acid (peroxyacetic acid)
- Soda (sodium carbonate)
- Hydrogen peroxide

Commercial products

- Detarox AP
- Wofasteril Premium
- Virkon S

This list is not exhaustive.

2. Disinfection agents for fish basins and ponds containing fish

All measures taken to disinfect full basins and ponds must be recorded in the fish log (as per Record keeping and inspection). Such measures should be kept to an absolute minimum. The use of permitted commercial products based on the permitted pure substance must primarily be used, rather than the pure substance itself.

2.1 Disinfectants permitted for use without a derogation or recommendation

The following agents may be applied by fish breeders at their own discretion:

Pure substances

- Salt (sodium chloride)
- Sodium percarbonate
- Hydrogen peroxide

Commercial products

- Detarox AP, Wofasteril Premium (mixture of H_2O_2 , peracetic acid and acetic acid)
- Peridox (sodium carbonate)

This list is not exhaustive.

2.2. Disinfectants permitted for use with the recommendation of a veterinarian

The following disinfectants may also be used upon recommendation of a veterinarian. Any usage must be recorded in the fish log (as per Record keeping and inspection). Fish traded during the waiting periods outlined in the table below must be clearly marked as not reared organically. No fish may be sold before the legally prescribed waiting period.

Pure disinfection substances for fish basins and ponds containing fish	Waiting period
Formalin (35–40% formaldehyde in water)	60 degree-days
Commercial products	
Halamid (tosylchloramide sodium)	60 degree-days
Virkon S (potassium monopersulfate)	60 degree-days

Part III: Standards for processing and trade

Appendix 1 to Part III, Chapter 1.12 - Recognised food safety standards

Standard	Description
British Retail Consortium (BRC)	British food safety standard, recognised by the GFSI ⁽⁶⁾
International Featured Standards (IFS)	German food safety standard, recognised by the GFSI ⁽⁶⁾
Food Safety System Certification 22000 (FSSC 22000)	Food safety standard based on ISO 22000 (principles of food safety) and ISO/TS 22002-1/PAS 220 (contains preventive programmes for implementation), recognised by GFSI ⁽⁶⁾ .
AIB International (American Institute of Baking)	Prevention and food safety system of the bakery industry in the US. In addition to food safety requirements, like BRC/IFS/FSSC 22000, pest control is described in detail. No benchmarking by the GFSI ⁽⁶⁾ .

⁶ GFSI: Global Food Safety Initiative. An association of retail and processing operations that conducts benchmarking of various food safety standards.

Appendix 2 to Part III, Chapter 1.12 - List of the pest control firms in Switzerland approved by Bio Suisse

Company name	Address	Post-code	Town or city	Telephone
A+A DESINFECTION SA	Avenue Cardinal-Mermillod 36	1227	Carouge	+41 (0)22 786 78 44
Anticimex Schweiz AG	Sägereistrasse 25	8152	Glattbrugg	+41 (0)58 387 75 75
ADEX-Nuisibles Patrick Christen	Avenue de Praz-Rodet 7	1110	Morges	+41 (0)79 216 82 86
Bioclean	Via Milano 19	6830	Chiasso	+41 (0)79 387 21 13
Biozida	Gupfstrasse 1	8344	Bäretswil	+41 (0)44 932 25 00
CIADIT SUISSE SA	Via Borghese 36	6600	Locarno	+41 (0)91 214 01 03
Der Kammerjäger Schädlingsbekämpfung	Sagenstrasse 7	6064	Kerns	+41 (0)76 505 05 66
Desinfecta Ltd	Bernstrasse 1	3066	Deisswil b. Stettlen	+41 (0)31 333 20 30
Dexterm SA	Chemin du Saux 13	1131	Tolochenaz	+41 (0)21 801 87 20
Eco Line Sagl	Via Muggina 5	6962	Viganello	+41 (0)91 971 46 75
ELIS PEST CONTROL (Suisse) SA	Chemin du Bief 8	1027	Lonay	+41 (0)26 411 27 40
ELIS PEST CONTROL (Suisse) SA	Route des moulières 5	1227	Satigny	+41 (0)22 301 84 84
Fox GmbH	Sulzbergstrasse 22	5430	Wettingen	+41 (0)800 808 807
GA Nuisibles	Carolins 6	1950	Sion	+41 (0)27 203 58 50
Inro AG	Püntstrasse 37	8543	Gundetswil	+41 (0)52 242 66 06
INSEKTOL AG PEST CONTROL	Ueberlandstrasse 341	8051	Zurich	+41 (0)44 322 20 20
Kistler + Stettler AG	Dorfstrasse 2	8261	Hemishofen	Hemishofen: +41 (0)52 741 47 00 Zurich: +41 (0)44 310 20 00
MAEZY Martin Maeder	Warmesberg 6	9450	Altstätten	+41 (0)78 230 20 21
Oltex AG	Bühlstrasse 19	4622	Egerkingen	+41 (0)62 398 21 66
RATEX AG	Austrasse 38	8045	Zurich	+41 (0)44 241 33 33
Rentokil Schweiz AG	Hauptstrasse 6	4625	Oberbuch- sitten	+41 (0)848 080 080
Ronner AG	Geerenstrasse 1	8304	Wallisellen	+41 (0)44 839 70 30
tuttifix gmbh	Glattalstrasse 37	8052	Zurich	+41 (0)43 931 78 52
ZOOCONTROL CUENDET	Chemin de la Croix 26	1675	Vauderens	+41 (0)79 219 39 69

Appendix 3 to Part III, Chapter 1.12 - Permitted substances and measures

The following list only applies to storage and processing. It is an appendix to the Bio Suisse Standard on Pest control, which defines the requirements for and restrictions on the use of these substances (as per Pest control in cases of acute infestation). Compliance with these requirements and restrictions is mandatory. The following list was approved by the LCPM and is continuously updated to reflect current circumstances. The substances listed in this appendix can be used provided that they have received regulatory approval/is registered as a plant protection product.

1 Direct application to Bud products

The following measures are permitted:

- Physical/mechanical measures such as re-storage, cleaning, airing, sieving, removal (including by suction) from contaminated areas, bouncing, using pin mills, and electronic traps
- Thermal processes (e.g. deep-freezing commodities, heat treatments of rooms and equipment)
- Fumigation with inert gases such as CO₂ and N₂, including disinfestation treatments
- A low-oxygen atmosphere
- Diatomaceous earth (silicon dioxide)
- Use of beneficial organisms

2 Localised applications in rooms

2.1 Localised pest control using traps and bait

The following measures are permitted:

- To control rodents: traps and stationary bait with rodenticides
- To control insects: insect traps and stationary bait stations (e.g. bait gel and roach gels)
- To control moths: pheromone-based mating disruptors, as long as this does not interfere with monitoring or the use of beneficial organisms

2.2 Localised applications of spray products/treatment of nooks

Permitted substances in descending order of priority:

- a) Natural pyrethrum without added piperonyl butoxide. Sesame oil or another plant oil may be used as a synergist.
- b) Natural pyrethrum with added piperonyl butoxide as a synergist.
- c) Synthetic pyrethroids such as deltamethrin, permethrin, cypermethrin, etc. Only concentrated formulas that are added to water and sprayed using pump containers are permitted. Aerosol/spray cans are not permitted.

3 Large-scale applications (fogging and fumigation)

3.1 Fogging

Permitted substances in descending order of priority for the fogging of empty spaces (all Bud raw materials, semi-finished products and finished products, as well as their packaging, must be removed from the rooms and equipment prior to treatment):

Substance	Waiting period
a) Natural pyrethrum without added piperonyl butoxide as a synergist. Sesame oil or another plant oil may be used as a synergist.	At least 24 hours with proper ventilation
b) Natural pyrethrum with added piperonyl butoxide (as a synergist).	At least 24 hours with proper ventilation

3.2 Fumigation

Permitted substances in descending order of priority for the fumigation of empty spaces (all Bud raw materials, semi-finished products and finished products, as well as their packaging, must be removed from the rooms and equipment prior to treatment):

Substance	Waiting period
Phosphine	From clearance (= below MAC value): at least 24 hours
Sulfuryl fluoride	From clearance (= below MAC value): at least 24 hours

Part V: Standards for operations outside of Switzerland and for imported products

Appendix 1 to Part V, Chapter 3.1.1.7: BSO certification bodies

Certification bodies for operations outside of Switzerland

bio.inspecta AG Postfach 5070 Frick, Switzerland Tel.: + 41 (0)62 865 63 00 info@bio-inspecta.ch www.bio-inspecta.ch Accreditation number: SCESp 0006	INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATION BIO SUISSE AG Peter Merian-Strasse 34 4052 Basel, Switzerland Tel.: +41 (0)61 385 96 50 info@icbag.ch www.icbag.ch Accreditation number: SCESp 0120
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Certification applications for operations outside of Switzerland must generally be submitted by a Swiss importer. Exceptions must be temporary and justified.

Inspection bodies for operations outside of Switzerland

Approved inspection bodies (subcontractors) see international.bio-suisse.ch.

Appendix 2 to Part V, Chapter 3.1.5: Simplified certification of smallholder groups

List of all crops for which simplified certification is possible:

Category	Crops
Field crops	Amaranth, chia, kaniwa (<i>Chenopodium pallidicaule</i>), kiwicha, cassava, quinoa, rice, sesame, sorghum, yacon, sugar cane
Spices, medicinal plants, herbs	All
Fruits	Açaí, acerola, amla, apricots, araza, avocado, bananas, camu-camu, carambola/star fruit, cherimoya, clementines/mandarins, dates, durian, figs, grapes, grapefruit, guanábana/soursop, guava (incl. cas), jackfruit, kaffir limes, kokum (<i>Garcinia indica</i>), lemons, limes, longan, longkong, lucuma, lychees, mangos, mangosteen (<i>Garcinia mangostana</i>), noni, oranges, papaya, passion fruit, physalis, pineapples, pitaya/dragon fruit, pomegranates, pomelo, rambutan, salak, tamarind
Nuts	Almonds/bitter almonds, Brazil nuts, cashew nuts, coconuts, hazelnuts, macadamia nuts, peanuts, pecan nuts, sacha inchi, walnuts
Other permanent crops	Agave, coffee, cocoa, palm trees for the production of heart of palm

Note: The Bud marketing of products from overseas is restricted in accordance with the "Approval of imported products for Bud marketing". Approved products/restrictions are published in the approval list at international.bio-suisse.ch.

Appendix 3 to Part V, Chapter 3.1.6: Overview of required certification, depending on the type of company

Company	Short description	Physical possession of the goods	Financial ownership of the goods	Certification according to EU organic regulations (or equivalent)	Individual BSO certification required	Co-certification based on the BSO Processing and trade checklist	Must be declared in the Bio Suisse Supply Chain Monitor
Trading operation	Independent company or subsidiary. Trades in products.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Drop shipping company, service office ⁽⁷⁾	Independent company or subsidiary. Trades in products.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Processing operation	Independent company. Processes products; produces partial components or ready-to-eat products in final packaging.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Broker, agency	Broker of products.	No	No	No	No	No	No
Collection agency	Issues invoices on behalf of sellers.	No	No	No	No	No	No
Contract manufacturer	Produces ready-to-consume products in final packaging on behalf of a BSO company or a Bio Suisse licensee.	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
BSO contract processor	Processes a partial component that is not packaged for final consumption on behalf of a BSO company.	Yes	No	Yes ⁽⁸⁾	No	Yes ⁽⁹⁾	No
Bio Suisse contract processor	Processes a partial component that is not packaged for final consumption on behalf of a Bio Suisse licensee.	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
BSO contract warehouse/duty-free warehouse	Stores goods on behalf of a BSO company.	Yes	No	Yes ⁽⁸⁾	No	Yes ⁽⁹⁾	No

⁷ Must be BSO certified even if the parent company is already BSO or Bio Suisse certified.

⁸ Independent certification according to EU organic regulations (or equivalent) or certified by the contracting customer.

⁹ The checklist is usually completed by the inspection body during inspections of the contracting customer.

Company	Short description	Physical possession of the goods	Financial ownership of the goods	Certification according to EU organic regulations (or equivalent)	Individual BSO certification required	Co-certification based on the BSO Processing and trade checklist	Must be declared in the Bio Suisse Supply Chain Monitor
Bio Suisse contract warehouse/ duty-free warehouse	Stores goods on behalf of a Bio Suisse licensee.	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Contract warehouse for directly approved raw materials as per Bio Suisse approval of producer associations	A warehouse for directly approved raw materials on behalf of a directly approved agricultural association or a BSO company.	Yes	No	Yes ⁽⁸⁾	No	No	No
Transport ⁽⁸⁾	Forwards packaged and bulk goods.	Yes	No	No	No	No	No

Appendix 4 to Part V, Chapter 3.1.7: List of the producer associations directly approved by Bio Suisse

Association	Restrictions
<p>BIO AUSTRIA</p> <p>Auf der Gugl 3, 4021 Linz, Austria</p> <p>Tel.: +43 (0)732 654 884</p> <p>E-mail: office@bio-austria.at</p> <p>www.bio-austria.at</p>	<p>Products from BIO AUSTRIA member organisations in Austria or in neighbouring countries.</p> <p>Submission of the BIO AUSTRIA batch/trading/product certificate is obligatory.</p> <p>Excluded areas of production:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Mushrooms ■ Ornamental plants <p>If strawberries are marketed using the Bud label, evidence must be provided that organic propagating material has been used.</p>
<p>Biokreis e. V.</p> <p>Stelzlhof 1, 94034 Passau, Germany</p> <p>Tel.: +49 (0)851 756 500</p> <p>E-mail: info@biokreis.de</p> <p>www.biokreis.de</p>	<p>Applies only to products from Germany.</p> <p>Excluded areas of production:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Greenhouse production ■ Mushrooms ■ Ornamental plants <p>If strawberries are marketed using the Bud label, evidence must be provided that organic propagating material has been used.</p>
<p>Bioland e. V.</p> <p>Kaiserstrasse 18, 55116 Mainz, Germany</p> <p>Tel.: 0049 (0)613 123 979 0</p> <p>E-mail: info@bioland.de</p> <p>www.bioland.de</p>	<p>Products from Bioland e. V. member operations in Germany and from their land in neighbouring countries close to the borders of Germany or Italy (South Tyrol).</p> <p>Excluded areas of production:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ornamental plants <p>If strawberries are marketed using the Bud label, evidence must be provided that organic propagating material has been used.</p>
<p>Biopark e. V.</p> <p>Rövertannen 13, 18273 Güstrow, Germany</p> <p>Tel.: +49 (0)3843 24 50 30</p> <p>E-mail: info@biopark.de</p> <p>www.biopark.de</p>	<p>Applies only to products from Germany.</p> <p>Excluded areas of production:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Greenhouse production ■ Viticulture ■ Ornamental plants <p>If strawberries are marketed using the Bud label, evidence must be provided that organic propagating material has been used.</p>
<p>Demeter e. V.</p> <p>Brandschneise 1, 64295 Darmstadt, Germany</p> <p>Tel.: +49 (0)615 584 690</p> <p>E-mail: info@demeter.de</p> <p>www.demeter.de</p>	<p>Applies only to products from Germany.</p> <p>Excluded areas of production:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ornamental plants <p>If strawberries are marketed using the Bud label, evidence must be provided that organic propagating material has been used.</p>

Association	Restrictions
<p>Erde & Saat Ritterstrasse 8, 4451 Garsten, Austria Tel.: +43 (0)725 221 221 E-mail: kontakt@erde-saat.at www.erde-saat.at</p>	<p>Applies only to products from Austria.</p> <p>Excluded areas of production:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Greenhouse production ■ Mushrooms ■ Ornamental plants <p>If strawberries are marketed using the Bud label, evidence must be provided that organic propagating material has been used.</p>
<p>Gäa e. V. Brockhausstrasse 4, 01099 Dresden, Germany Tel.: +49 (0)351 401 238 9 E-mail: info@gaea.de www.gaea.de</p>	<p>Applies only to products from Germany.</p> <p>Excluded areas of production:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ornamental plants <p>If strawberries are marketed using the Bud label, evidence must be provided that organic propagating material has been used.</p>
<p>Naturland – Verband für ökologischen Landbau e.V. Kleinhaderner Weg 1, 82166 Gräfelfing, Germany Tel.: +49 (0)898 980 820 E-mail: naturland@naturland.de www.naturland.de</p>	<p>Applies only to products from Germany.</p> <p>Excluded areas of production:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Greenhouse production ■ Ornamental plants <p>If strawberries are marketed using the Bud label, evidence must be provided that organic propagating material has been used.</p>
<p>Verbund Ökohöfe e. V. Windmühlenbreite 25d, 39164 Wanzleben, Germany Tel.: 0049 (0)392 095 379 9 E-mail: info@verbund-oekohoefe.de www.verbund-oekohoefe.de</p>	<p>Applies only to products from Germany.</p> <p>Excluded areas of production:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Fruit cultivation ■ Mushrooms ■ Ornamental plants <p>If strawberries are marketed using the Bud label, evidence must be provided that organic propagating material has been used.</p>

Appendix 1 to Part V, Chapter 3.8: Products that carry potential risk

The following products or places of origin are associated with a heightened risk:

- GMO for soybeans, maize, rapeseed and other GMO-critical crops
- Organochlorine pesticide contamination in pumpkin seeds and pumpkin seed products
- Radioactivity in products from areas that may be affected by nuclear reactor accidents
- Pesticides in products from Ukraine, the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, China and Moldavia
- Pesticides in products from India

1 General requirements

- The samples must be taken from actual imported products. One of the two following variants must be applied:
 - Variant 1 – Sampling in Switzerland: Individual tests carried out throughout the year or collective tests at least once per calendar year, where the samples are made up of logical units of the same products and same origin. It must be guaranteed that, in the event that residues are detected, tests of individual deliveries can be conducted.
 - Variant 2 – Sampling at the exporter (the last location before direct import into Switzerland): An independent body (with no commercial interest in the goods concerned) is responsible for sampling, and the sample is representative for the corresponding lot. The goods are tested in the state of processing and packaging in which they will be exported directly to Switzerland. No collective tests are allowed with this variant.
- The following applies to both variants: Testing must be conducted by a laboratory in Switzerland or a laboratory that has been approved by the Bundesverband Naturkost Naturwaren (BNN) e. V. (an accredited laboratory using accredited laboratory methods, e.g. ISO 17025). This also applies to GMO and radioactivity tests, although there is no specific standard of BNN approval for these methods.
- Each test report must clearly pertain to a specific imported product, for instance by naming the lot number.
- Positive test results must be reported immediately to the certification body (in accordance with the terms of the contract with the certification body) and to Bio Suisse (by means of the notification form for residues; see www.blw.admin.ch).
- The importer is responsible for complying with these requirements.
- In individual cases, if the procedure described above cannot be followed, then derogations may be granted in advance upon request.
- The fulfilment of any testing requirements in accordance with Swiss or foreign laws or organic farming ordinances is always a prerequisite for trading under the Bud. The requirements in this appendix also apply. However, tests conducted in accordance with such requirements are counted with regard to the Bio Suisse requirements.

Test documentation requirements

Compliance with all of the requirements will be queried and checked periodically. The following documents must be submitted upon request:

- All test results, including verification that all testing requirements were met (e.g. the limit of quantification (LOQ), the list of substances, etc.)
- A description of the sampling, including at a minimum:
 - The date of sampling
 - Who conducted the sampling
 - Where the sampling occurred (before or after receipt of the products, after processing, after repackaging, etc.)
 - How sampling was conducted (representative vs random/targeted samples)

2 Specific requirements

2.1 GMO crops

a) Soybeans, maize and rapeseed

Samples must be taken from every batch of imported or delivered soybeans (incl. soy drinks), maize and rapeseed, and all products containing these must be analysed by means of a GMO screening test, no matter their country of origin.

b) Other critical countries and crops with respect to GMO

For other products from GMO-critical countries and crops in accordance with the list in [Appendix 1 to Part V, Chapter 4.2.2.5: List of GMO-critical countries and crops Part IV, Page 56](#) as well as their products, samples must be tested by means of GMO-screening. Samples must be taken as follows:

- With confirmed "a" and probable "b" cultivation and possible hybrids "x", from each import batch
- Where no cultivation is known, but approval exists "c": at least one random sample of one import batch per year and country

c) Highly processed products

For imports of highly processed products in which the DNA has been partially or completely degraded due to processing, the manufacturing operation must furnish proof of freedom from GMOs for the raw ingredients. This will be checked in conjunction with the manufacturing operation's annual renewal of its Bio Suisse certification.

Examples include:

- Refined oil of rapeseed, maize or soy
- Puffed maize cakes
- Maize starch/waxy maize starch
- Soy lecithin and soy sauce
- Maize extrudate, glucose, maltose or dextrose
- Cane sugar, molasses and instant caramel flavouring derived from sugar cane, rum

d) Testing requirements and methods

The detection limit of the analytical equipment must be at least as low as 0.1% for both qualitative PCR tests (35S promoter and NOS terminator) and quantitative PCR tests. If a qualitative PCR test shows evidence of GMOs, then a quantitative PCR test and an identification must be performed.

2.2 Pumpkin seeds and products containing pumpkin seeds

Samples must be taken from each imported batch of pumpkin seeds and products containing pumpkin seeds (except for seeds not intended for human consumption) to check for organochlorine pesticide contamination.

- Testing requirements: LOQ ≤ 0.01 mg/kg
- Samples must be tested for the following contaminants:
aldrin, DDD isomers, DDE isomers, DDT isomers, dicofol, dieldrin, endosulfan isomers including endosulfansulphate, endrin, hexachlorobenzene (HCB), HCH isomers (except for lindane), lindane (gamma HCH), tetradifon. In the case of isomers, testing must be performed for all present isomers.

2.3 Products from areas that may be affected by nuclear reactor accidents

For products from areas that may be affected by nuclear reactor accidents (e.g. Chernobyl, Fukushima), radioactivity tests must be carried out in accordance with the requirements in the separate document [«Analysis requirements for Bud products from areas that may be affected by nuclear reactor accidents»](#).

2.4 Products from Ukraine, the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, China and Moldavia

Products from Ukraine, the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, China and Moldavia must meet additional requirements. The following tests must be conducted for each import batch of the listed products (tests conducted in accordance with the law are counted with regard to the Bio Suisse requirements):

- Pesticide screening (of polar and apolar pesticides, using mass spectrometric detectors such as LC-MS/MS, GC-MS/MS); at least 300 active substances: all products
- Phosphane – LOQ ≤ 0.01 mg/kg: all products except for fresh products, frozen products and oils
- Glyphosate (incl. AMPA) – LOQ ≤ 0.01 mg/kg: grain and oilseeds (incl. soybeans)

- Chlormequat and mepiquat – LOQ ≤ 0.01 mg/kg: Grain (except maize and millet), linseed, rapeseed, sunflower seeds, soybeans
- Acidic herbicides ("phenoxy herbicides"), including alkaline hydrolysis – LOQ ≤ 0.01 mg/kg: linseed, rapeseed, soybeans, wheat
- Nicotine – LOQ ≤ 0.01 mg/kg: goji berries from China

2.5 Products from India

Products from India as well as all products containing these must be tested for residues pursuant to the following list.

The following tests must be conducted for each import batch of the listed products (tests conducted in accordance with the law are counted with regard to the Bio Suisse requirements):

- Pesticide screening (of polar and apolar pesticides, using mass spectrometric detectors such as LC-MS/MS, GC-MS/MS, etc.); at least 300 active ingredients: sesame, soybeans, linseed, rice, lentils and spices
- Ethylene oxide (sum of ethylene oxide and 2-chloroethanol, expressed as ethylene oxide) – LOQ ≤ 0.01 mg/kg: all products (except frozen and canned fruit)
- Phosphane – LOQ ≤ 0.01 mg/kg: linseed, sesame, soybeans, rice, lentils and spices; not including oil
- Glyphosate (incl. AMPA) – LOQ ≤ 0.01 mg/kg: soybeans and linseed
- Chlormequat and mepiquat – LOQ ≤ 0.01 mg/kg: soybeans and lentils
- Paraquat – LOQ ≤ 0.01 mg/kg: lentils
- Acidic herbicides ("phenoxy herbicides"), including alkaline hydrolysis – LOQ ≤ 0.01 mg/kg: linseed, soybeans, sesame and lentils
- Nicotine – LOQ ≤ 0.01 mg/kg: linseed

The following list shows products that pose an increased risk of GMO contamination due to the authorisation situation in the respective country.

[illegible]

	Maize	Soybeans	Rapeseed	Papayas	Sugar beet	Rice	Sugar cane	Linseed	Mustard	Turnip rape	Potatoes	Pumpkins	Alfalfa	Tomatoes	Bent grass	Apples	Plums	Cotton	Aubergines	Pineapples	Safflower
USA	a	a	a	a	a	c		c	x	x	a	a	a	a	a	c	c	a			
Hawaii (USA)				a																	
Vietnam	a																				

a = cultivation
b = cultivation probable
c = approval exists, but no known cultivation yet
x = no cultivation, but cross-fertilisation with rapeseed possible

Appendix 1 to Part V, Chapter 5.2: Permitted substances and measures for pest management in storage and processing

The following list only applies to storage and processing. It is an appendix to the Bio Suisse Standards directive Pest control in storage and processing, which defines the requirements for and restrictions on the use of these substances (as per Pest control in cases of acute infestation). Compliance with these requirements and restrictions is mandatory. The following list was approved by the LCI and is continuously updated to reflect current circumstances. It does not apply to farming operations.

1. Treating products that are certified according to the Bio Suisse Standards

The following measures are permitted:

- Physical/mechanical measures such as re-storage, cleaning, airing, sieving, removal (including by suction) from contaminated areas, bouncing, using pin mills, and electronic traps
- Thermal processes (e.g. deep-freezing commodities, heat treatments of rooms and equipment)
- Fumigation with inert gases such as CO₂ and N₂, including disinfestation treatments
- A low-oxygen atmosphere
- Diatomaceous earth (silicon dioxide)
- Natural fumigant agents pursuant to the EU organic regulations.
- Use of beneficial organisms

2. Localised applications in rooms

2.1 Localised pest control using traps and bait

The following measures are permitted:

- To control rodents: live traps, snap traps, stationary bait with rodenticides
- To control insects: insect traps and stationary bait stations (e.g. bait gel and roach gels)
- To control moths: pheromone-based mating disruptors, as long as this does not interfere with monitoring or the use of beneficial organisms

2.2 Localised applications of spray products/treatment of nooks

Permitted substances in descending order of priority:

- Natural pyrethrum without added piperonyl butoxide. Sesame oil or another plant oil may be used as a synergist.
- Natural pyrethrum with added piperonyl butoxide as a synergist.
- Synthetic pyrethroids such as deltamethrin, permethrin, cypermethrin, etc. and chlorpyrifos in the form of microcapsules. Only concentrated formulas that are added to water and sprayed using pump containers are permitted. Aerosol/spray cans are not permitted.
- Natural fumigant agents pursuant to the EU organic regulations.

3. Large-scale applications (fogging and fumigation)

3.1 Fogging

The following agents are permitted for fogging empty spaces (in descending order of priority):

Substance	Waiting period
Natural pyrethrum without added piperonyl butoxide as a synergist. Sesame oil or another plant oil may be used as a synergist.	At least 24 hours with proper ventilation
Natural pyrethrum with added piperonyl butoxide (as a synergist).	At least 24 hours with proper ventilation

3.2 Fumigation

The following products are permitted for fumigating empty spaces:

Substance	Waiting period
Phosphine	At least 24 hours with proper ventilation
Sulfuryl fluoride	At least 24 hours with proper ventilation

