

Organic Content Standard 3.0

Launch webinar



April 30, 2020

Agenda

- Transition policy
- Logos and labelling
- The development and revision process
- OCS 3.0 Standard
- User Manual
- Certification Procedures Procedures



Organic Content
Standard 3.0

OCS-101-V3.0-2020.03.01



Transition Policy

OCS 3.0 Transition Policy: Certification

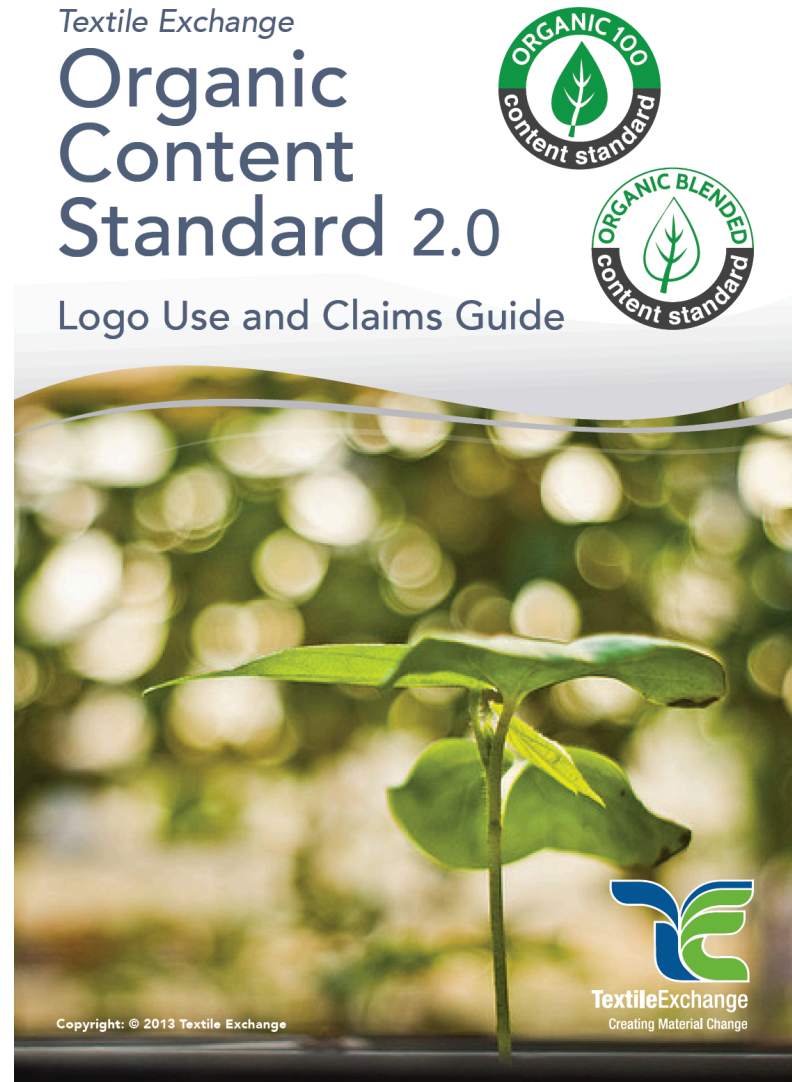
- ✓ OCS 3.0 replaces OCS 2.0 and is effective as of March 1, 2020.
- ✓ All audits conducted after February 28, 2021, shall be conducted using OCS 3.0.
- ✓ From March 1, 2021 onwards, scope certificates may no longer be issued for OCS 2.0.

Logos and labelling



Logo use and Claims Guides

- Guidance manuals available on:
<https://textileexchange.org/integrity/>
- No change
- The Textile Exchange standards claims framework currently under review. To input, contact standards@textileexchange.org



OCS



The OCS also allows labelling of verified *in-conversion or transitional as per Organic Agriculture Standards* in order to provide those farmers that are required to wait two to three years when switching from conventionally grown crops with an incentive to do so.

OCS is applicable to any non-food Organic material.

“Contains 100% Organically Grown In-conversion Cotton”



Thank you!

IWG & All Stakeholder

The development and revision process

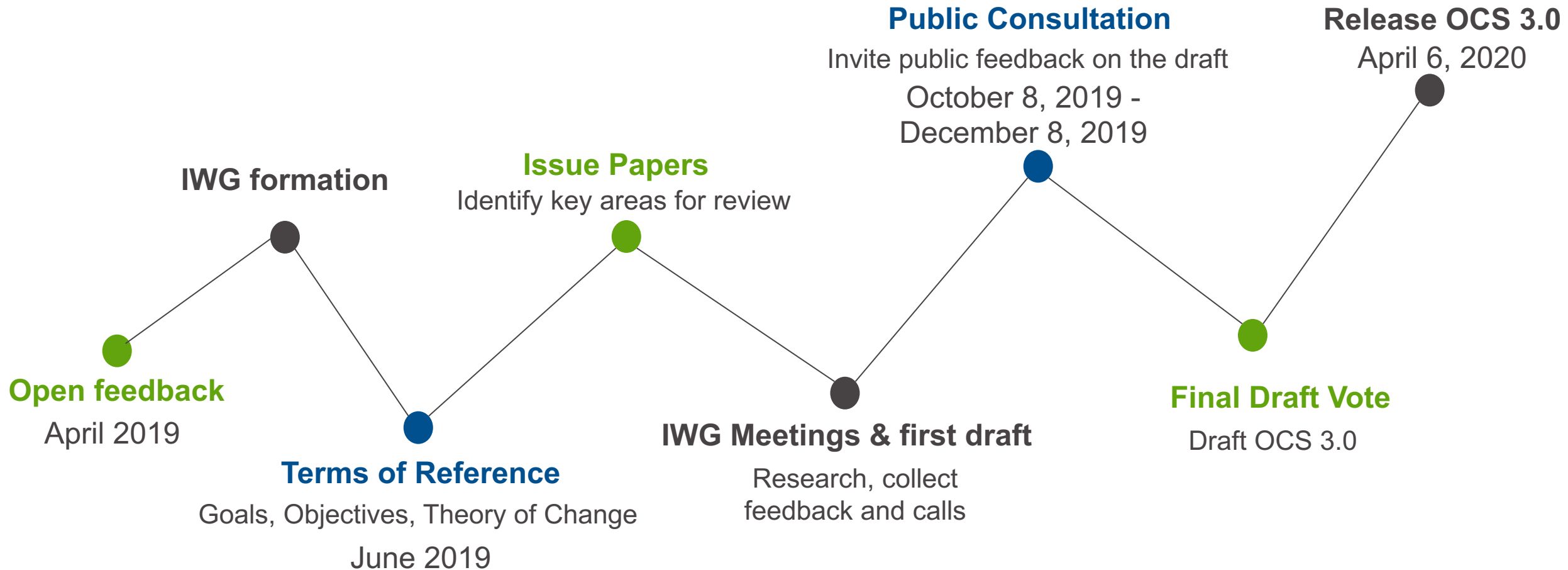


Standard setting and revisions

- Textile Exchange follows the ISEAL Code of Good Practice for setting Social and Environmental Standards.
- Procedures are available on <https://textileexchange.org/integrity/>
- The development process for the Organic Content Standard was initiated with research and stakeholder consultation in April 2019.
- The initial feedback April 2019
- Public stakeholder consultation: October 2019
- Feedback received was used to create the workplan for the OCS revision (call schedule, issues papers).



OCS Revision Process



OCS Revision Workplan

Date	Call Number	Topic
July 2, 2019	1	Intro to IWG, Terms of Reference
July 30, 2019	2	Final Terms of Reference, Topics
August 13, 2019	3	Ginning / Post-Harvest Processing / Segregation
August 27, 2019	4	GMO Screening of Organic Cotton & Organic cotton
September 10, 2019	5	Input Verification & Substitution
October 1, 2019	6	Proposed Changes
October 8 – December 8, 2019		Public Draft Consultation OCS 3.0 standard
October 29, 2019	7	Marketing, Awareness & Training
December 12, 2019	8	Monitoring & Evaluation, Feedback on Public draft consultation
January 21, 2019	9	OCS 3.0 Standard, User Manual & Certification Procedure
April 2020		Release of OCS 3.0 Standard, User Manual & Certification Procedure

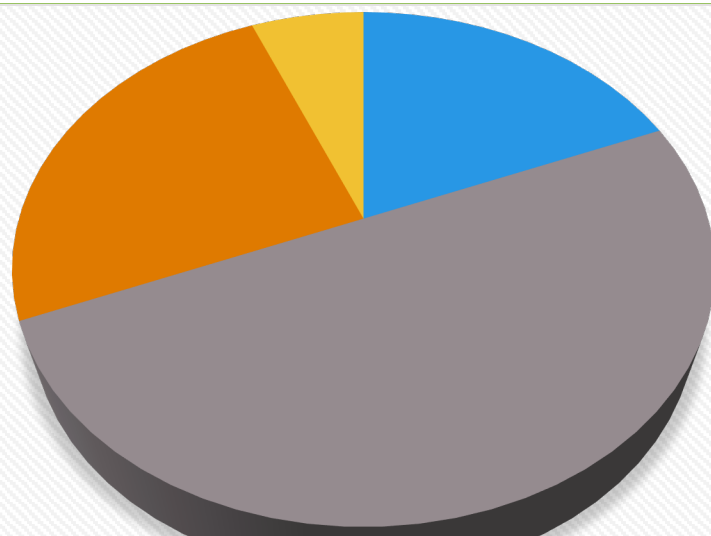
Voting Process

- Sign the digital charter for ability to vote
- Each company gets one vote
- Online vote 'for' or 'against' the final draft. Abstain is also possible.
- Balance representation of industry stake holder under IWG.
- All voting and decision-making is done to ensure balanced representation of interested parties, covering the following Sectors:
 - a) Supply Chain
 - b) Brands and Retailers
 - c) Civil Society
 - d) Professional Services

Charters, votes

Signed charters

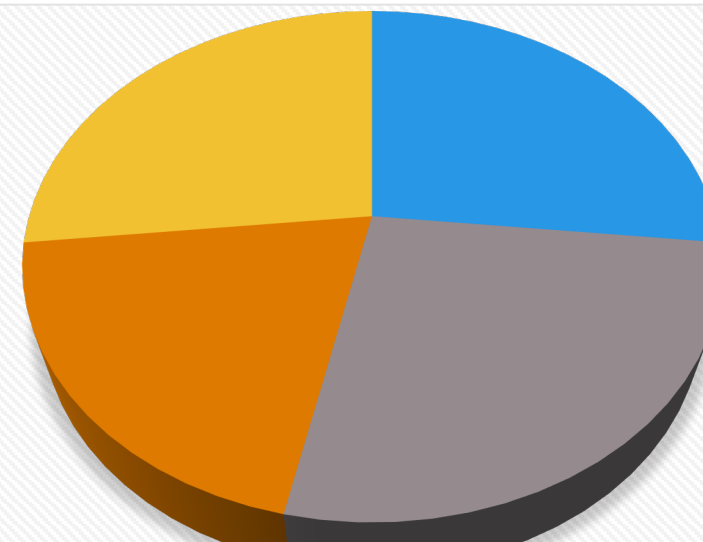
Supply chain	18.75%
Professional Services	50.00%
Brand/Retailer	25.00%
Civil Society	06.25%



■ Supply Chain ■ Professional Services ■ Brand/Retailer ■ Civil Society

Votes

Supply chain	100%
Professional Services	100%
Brand/Retailer	75%
Civil Society	100%



■ Supply Chain ■ Professional Services ■ Brand/Retailer ■ Civil Society

The Result

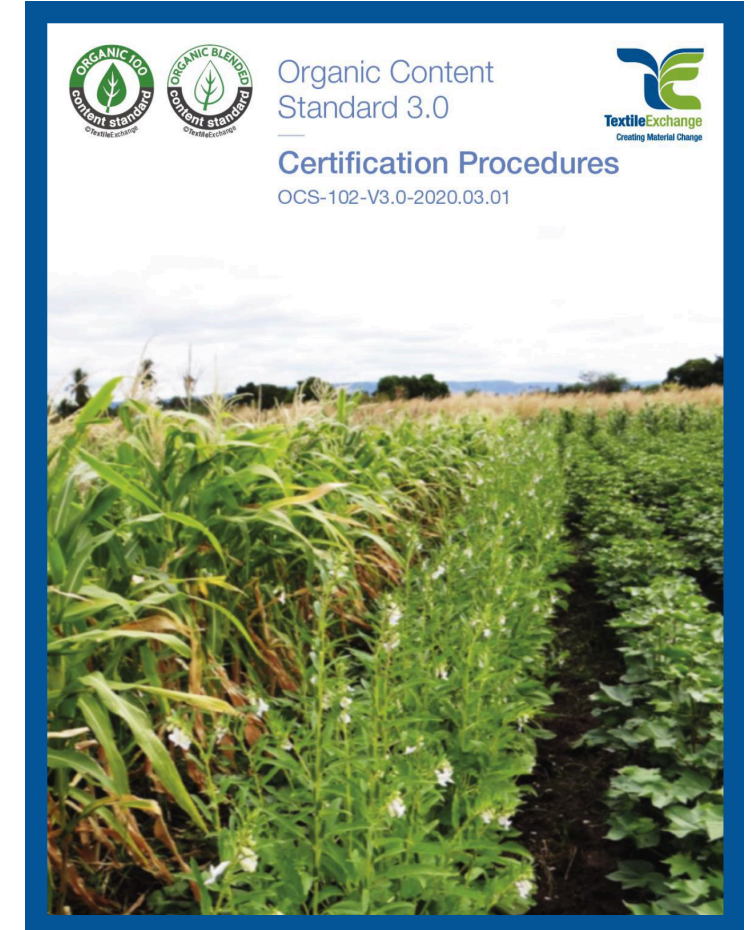
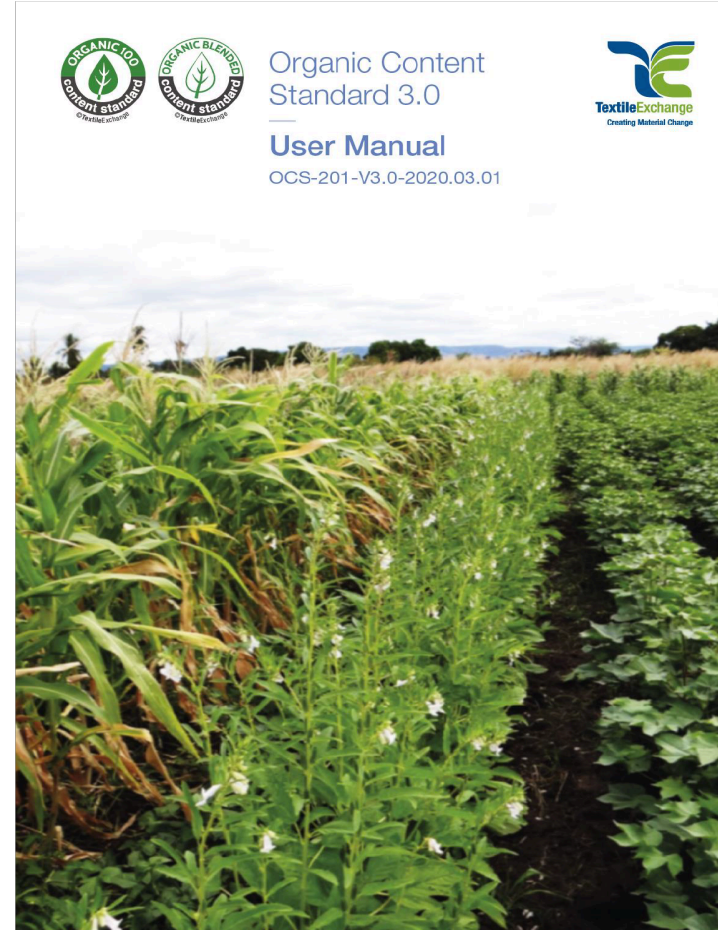
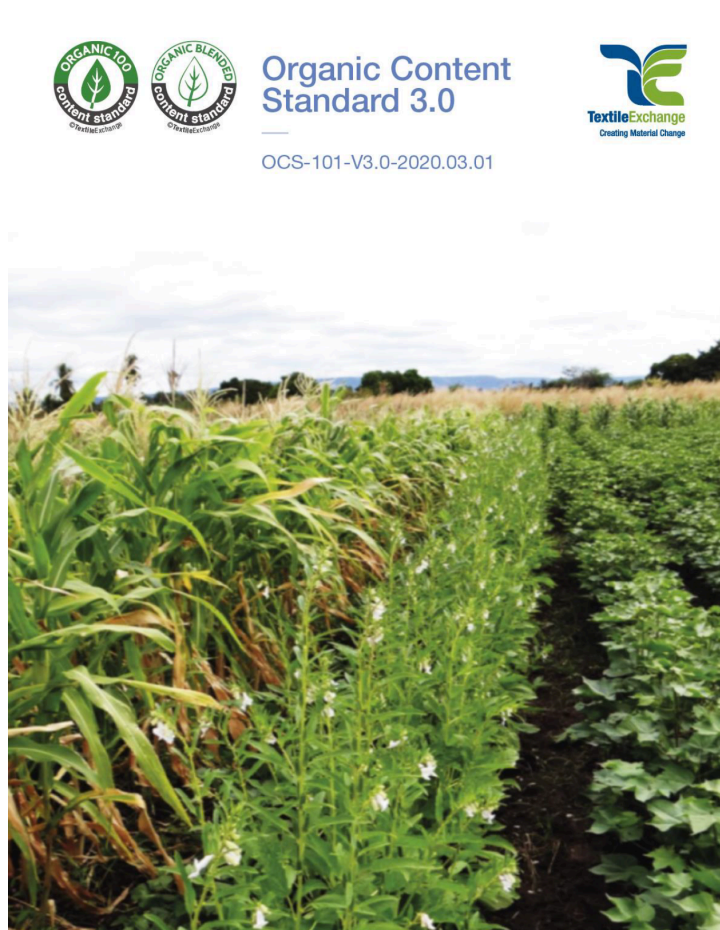


Votes	YES	No	Abstain
OCS	93.75% (15)	0	6.25% (1)

OCS 3.0

Standard, User Manual, Certification Procedures

OCS V3.0



OCS 3.0

GOAL:

- ✓ The OCS is to increase organic agriculture production.

OBJECTIVES:

- ✓ Provide the industry with a tool to verify the organically grown content of the products they purchase.
- ✓ Provide companies with a trusted tool to communicate organically grown content claims to the industry.
- ✓ Provide organic farmers with broad access to the global organic market for their products.

The OCS also allows labelling of verified *in-conversion or transitional as per Organic Agriculture Standards* in order to provide those farmers that are required to wait two to three years when switching from conventionally grown crops with an incentive to do so.

OCS is applicable to any non-food Organic material.



OCS 3.0 User Manual



○ Guidance

- Guidance on compliance
- Additional good practices information in relation to requirement and topics covered by the standard.



○ Additional Guidance

- Additional good practice guidance with further information. Often not audited but may be helpful.

Acknowledgements

The Organic Content Standard would not be possible without the help of the International Working Group (IWG) that worked to review, research, discuss, and approve the revision of the Organic Content Standard.

We would also like to extend special acknowledgment to the Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) for their contribution and participating as an International Working Group (IWG) member in the development and alignment with the Organic Content Standard (OCS).

How to Use This Document

This document sets forth the overall requirements for conformity with the OCS. Guidance and supporting documents are available at TextileExchange.org/Integrity.

In the OCS, the following terms are used to indicate requirements, recommendations, permissions, or capabilities:

- “shall” indicates a requirement
- “should” indicates a recommendation
- “may” indicates a permission
- “can” indicates a possibility or capability

“Desired Outcomes” have been included to detail the intent of requirements, but they are not requirements themselves. They are designated by a blue text box; see the following example:



Desired outcome: Example text. Why does this requirement exist?



Guidance Sections

In the guidance section, requirements have been listed with additional comments on what conformity with these requirements will look like. Explanation of documents required and information to be collected in your records are all listed here.



Additional Guidance

Additional good practice guidance and links to further information is also provided for some requirements. This information is often not audited but may be helpful in learning how to meet the requirements.

OCS V3.0 Key updates

- ✓ More robust traceability between the farm and first processor.
 - Separate section on First Processor Certification.
 - First Processor may be certified to OCS & GOTS with the same CB.
- ✓ GMO testing for organic cotton must occur in accordance with Textile Exchange's **OCS-103 GMO Screening of Organic Cotton.**
- ✓ Organic wool inputs must be non-mulesed (according to the non-mulesed definition from the Responsible Wool Standard) or from a farm with ceased-mulesing status.
- ✓ Certified organizations must now maintain technical specifications for all organically grown and OCS materials.

First Processor

- ✓ More robust traceability between the farm and first processor.
 - Separate section on First Processor Certification.
 - First Processor may be certified to OCS & GOTS with the same CB.

B3. First Processor Certification

B3.1 The following sections apply to all first processors:

Section C: Verification of Organically Grown Material

Section D: Chain of Custody

B4. Supply Chain Certification

B4.1 The following modules apply to all supply chain sites subject to OCS certification:

Section D: Chain of Custody

Section C – OCS 3.0 Standard & User Manual

Section C – Verification of Organically Grown Material



Desired outcome: Allowable organically grown material input is defined and verified.

C1. Verification of Input Material

- C1.1** The first processor shall have a system in place to verify that all organically grown material inputs come from a farm certified by an accredited certification body to comply with one or more of the following:
- USDA National Organic Program (NOP),
 - Regulation (EC) 834/2007 & EU 2018/848, or
 - Any other organic standard that is approved in the IFOAM Family of Standards.
- C1.2** All organically grown material entering the supply chain shall have a valid scope certificate of the farm, issued by an accredited certification body.
- C1.3** All organically grown material entering the supply chain shall have a valid transaction certificate issued by an accredited certification body and shall consider scope certificates of the farm in case of non-availability of transaction certificate.
- C1.4** “In-conversion” organically grown material may be accepted as *OCS material* if the applicable farming standard permits such certification.

Section C – Verification of Organic Material Inputs



Desired outcome: Allowable organically grown material input is defined and verified.

C1. Verification of Input Material

- C1.1** The first processor shall have a system in place to verify that all organically grown material inputs come from a farm certified by an accredited certification body to comply with one or more of the following:
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Testing on materials other than cotton follows a widely used testing protocol.

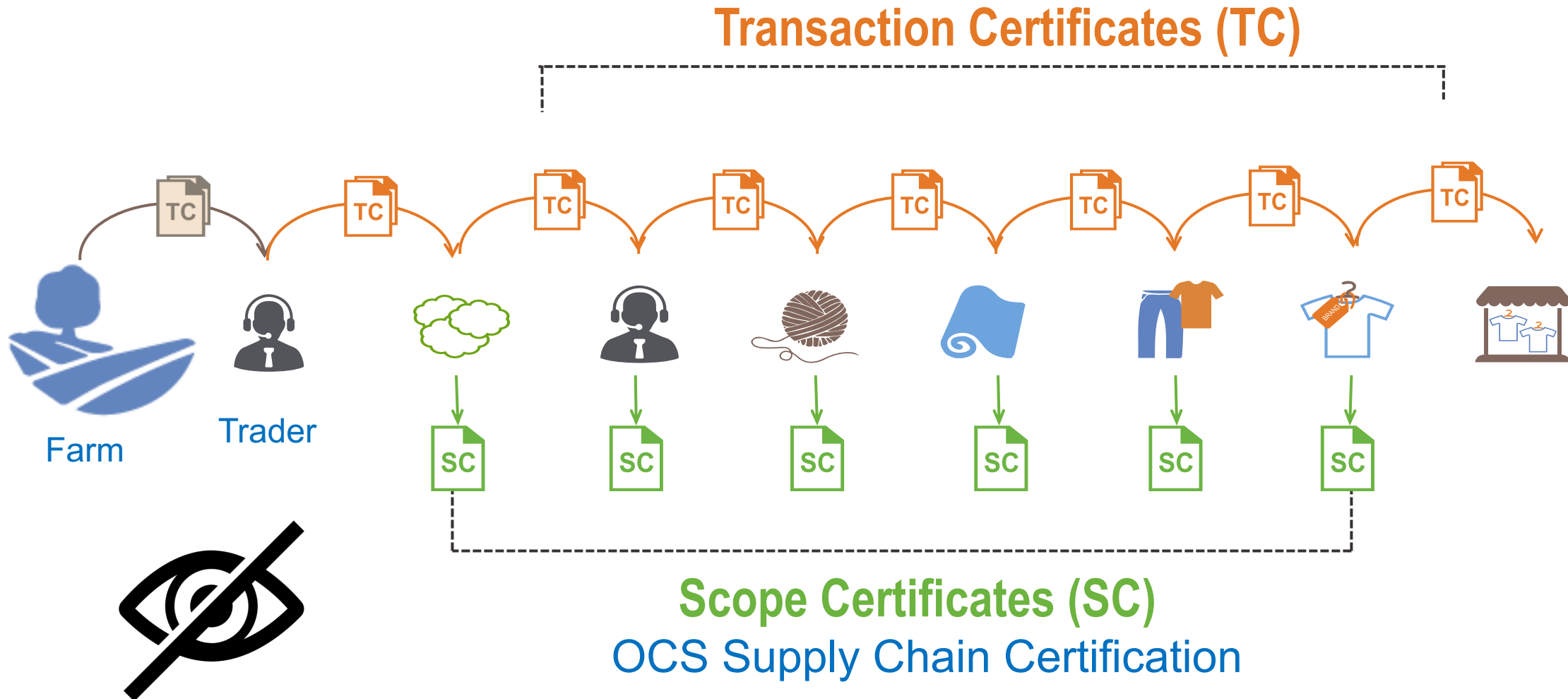
For organic cotton:

Genetically modified organism (GMO) testing on cotton shall be carried out at an early stage of the processing chain (ginning or spinning) to ensure that sufficient DNA from the plant is available in the seed or fiber material.

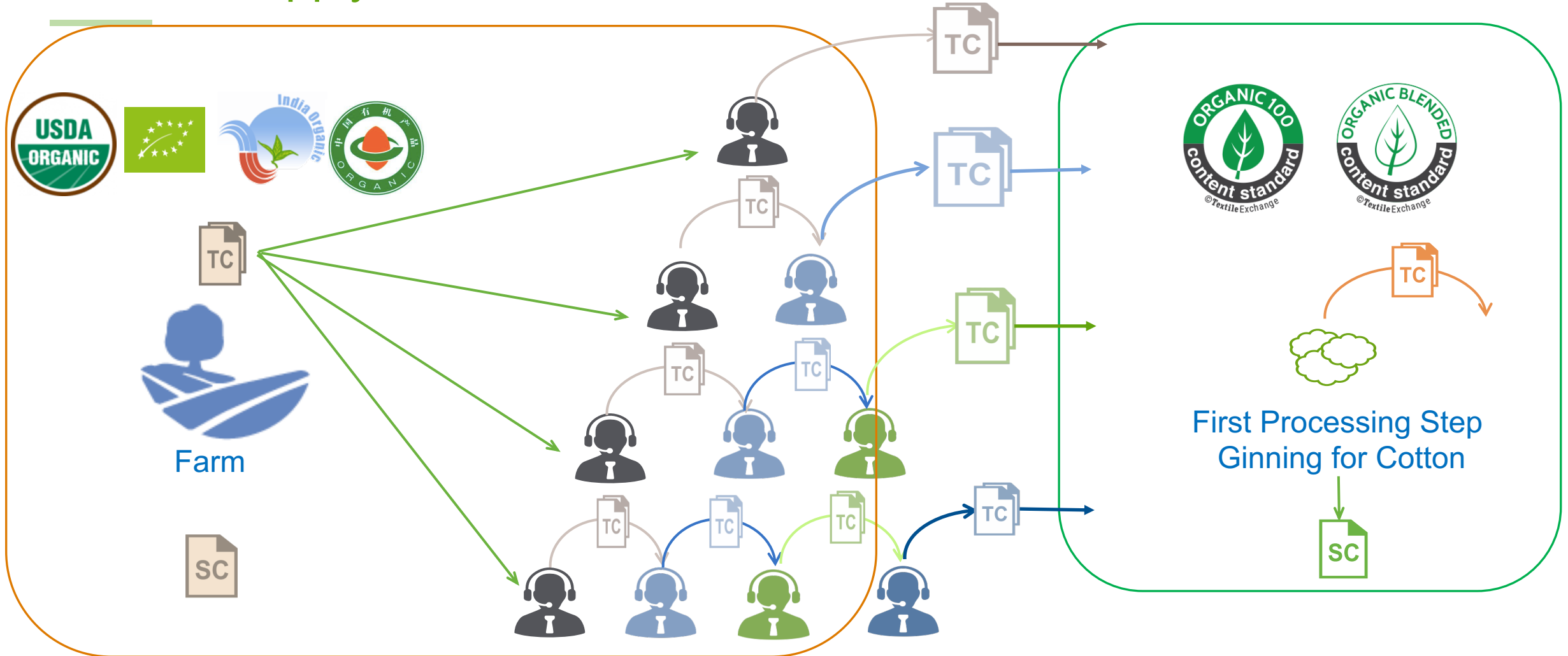
Testing for the presence of GMOs in the organic material shall be carried out by the CB based on *OCS -103 Policy on the GMO Screening of Organic Cotton*.

[ISO IWA 32:2019 Screening of genetically modified organisms \(GMOs\) in cotton and textiles](#) shall be used as the GMO testing method.

OCS 2.0 - No visibility of the farm



Input Verification Invisible supply chain

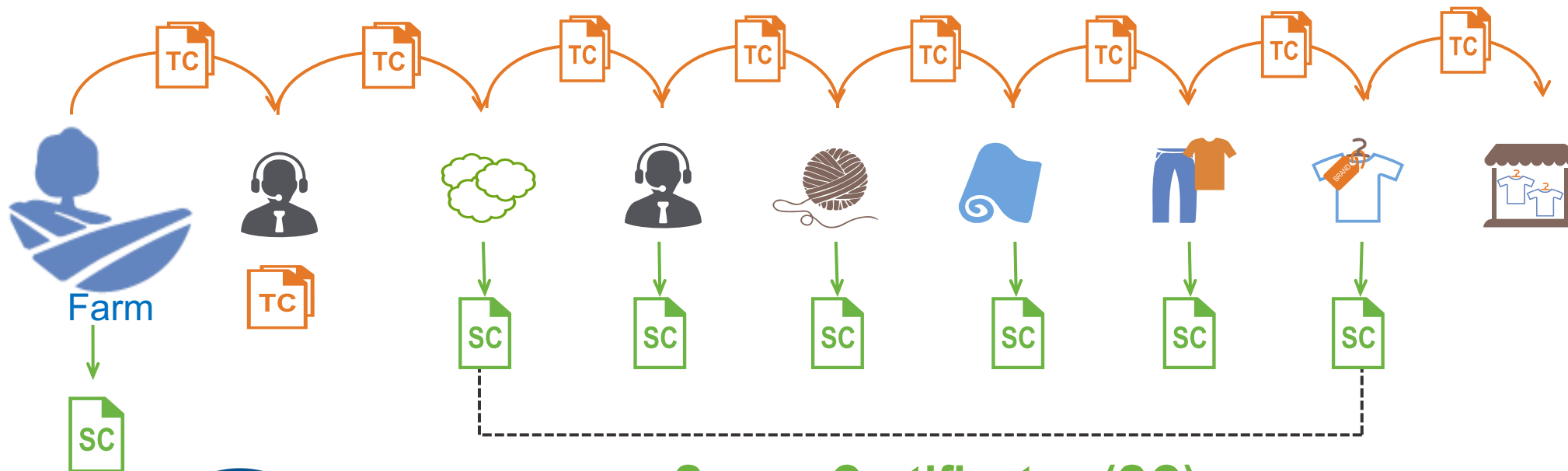


Farm Certification CBs and OCS Certification CBs are different

OCS 3.0 process



Transaction Certificates (TC)



Scope Certificates (SC)

OCS Supply Chain Certification



OCS 3.0 in absence of C1.3



Transaction Certificates (TC)



Scope Certificates (SC)

OCS Supply Chain Certification

C2 Material-specific requirements

C2. Material-specific requirements

C2.1 If the organization's organically grown material inputs include organic cotton, the organization shall cooperate with and conduct GMO testing for the organic cotton in accordance with *OCS-103 GMO Screening of Organic Cotton*.



The organization and the certification body shall conduct GMO testing for organic cotton in accordance with *OCS-103 GMO Screening of Organic Cotton* and shall report all findings of GMO cotton to Textile Exchange immediately, as specified in the policy. See user manual guidance under C1.1 above for more input verification information.

C2.2 The first processor or OCS certified sites shall only accept organic wool as an input if it is *non-mulesed* or from a farm with *ceased mulesing* status.



Ceased mulesing status may be verified through one of the following options:

- The wool is sourced from a country where mulesing is illegal or not practiced;
- The organic standard used to certify the farm does not permit mulesing; or
- The farm is certified to the Responsible Wool Standard.

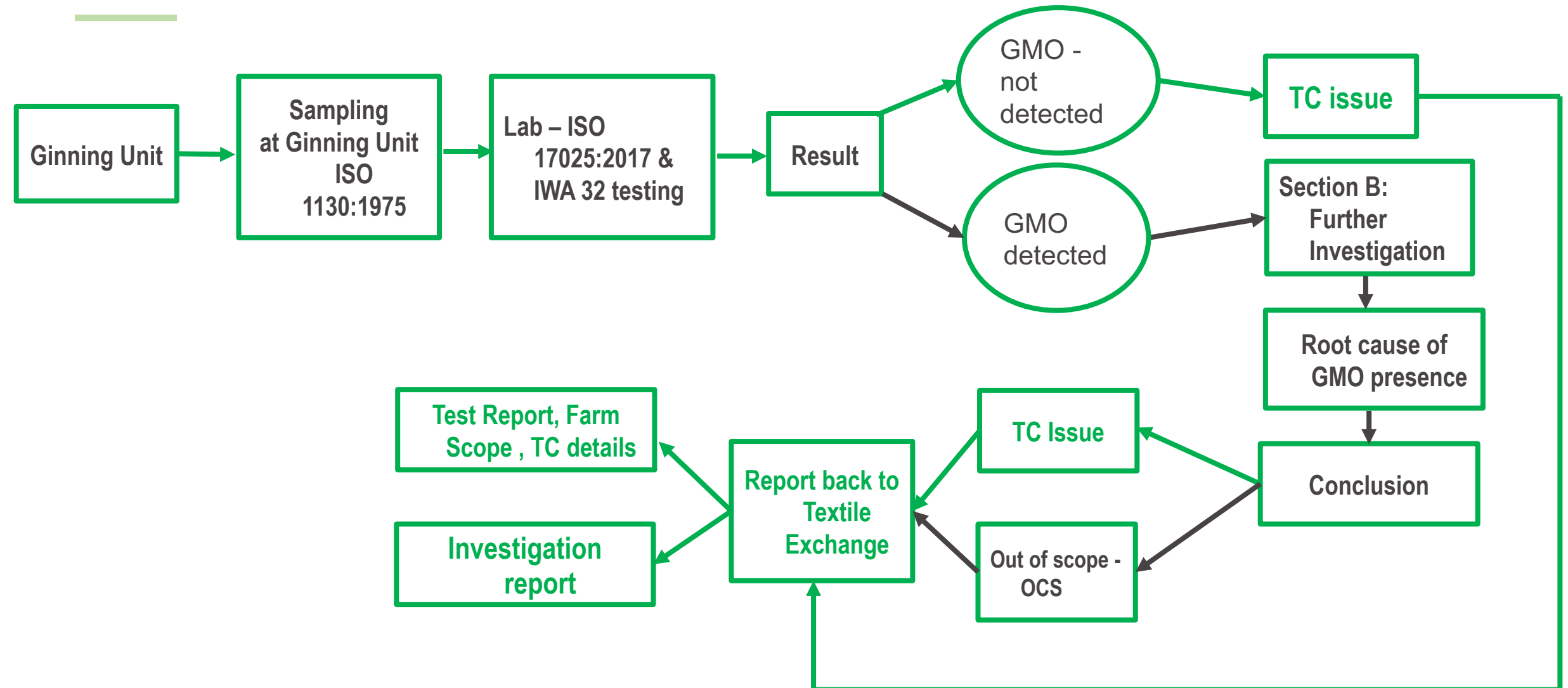
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OCS- 103 GMO Screening of Organic Cotton





Section C – Verification of Organic Material Inputs

C1. Verification of Input Material

C1.1 The first processor shall have a system in place to verify that all organically grown material inputs come from a farm certified by an accredited certification body to comply with one or more of the following:

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- Regulation (EC) 834/2007 & EU 2018/848, or
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Testing on materials other than cotton follows a widely used testing protocol.

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Testing for the presence of GMOs in the organic material shall be carried out by the CB based on *OCS -103 Policy on the GMO Screening of Organic Cotton*.

[ISO IWA 32:2019 Screening of genetically modified organisms \(GMOs\) in cotton and textiles](#) shall be used as the GMO testing method.

Textile Exchange no longer recommends testing on chemically processed cotton materials.

Certification bodies will retain and collate data of GMO testing at the gin, and confidentially submit it to Textile Exchange.



[ISO 20921:2019 Textile – Determination of stable nitrogen isotope ratio in cotton fibers](#) can be used to determine whether the cotton was organically grown.

Fertilizer & Pesticide: Follow organic farming standards' testing protocols to detect synthetic fertilizer and pesticide residue.



○ Guidance

- Guidance on compliance
- Additional good practices information in relation to requirement and topics covered by the standard.



○ Additional Guidance

- Additional good practice guidance with further information. Often not audited but may be helpful.

Non-mulesed

C2.2 The first processor or OCS certified sites shall only accept organic wool as an input if it is non-mulesed or from a farm with *ceased mulesing* status.



Ceased mulesing status may be verified through one of the following options:

- The wool is sourced from a country where mulesing is illegal or not practiced;
- The organic standard used to certify the farm does not permit mulesing; or
- The farm is certified to the Responsible Wool Standard.





Desired outcome: The integrity of organically grown material is maintained through to the final consumer.

D1. Chain of Custody Criteria

- D1.1** The organization shall conform with the requirements of the *CCS-101 Content Claim Standard* (CCS) whereby:
- D1.1.1** Each reference of “CCS” in the Content Claim Standard shall be understood as “OCS.” In the case of contradiction with the CCS, the OCS requirements supersedes that of the CCS.
 - D1.1.2** “Claimed material,” as defined in the CCS, refers to OCS material for the OCS, which is defined in Section C1.
 - D1.1.3** Additional inputs may be accepted as OCS material as defined in *ASR-106 Accepted Equivalent Standards*.

✓ Certified organizations must now maintain technical specifications for all organically grown and OCS materials.

D2. Technical Specification of Input Material

- D2.1** The organization shall maintain records of technical specifications for all OCS materials – including organic raw material inputs on file.

D2. UM - Technical Specification of Input material

Cotton Species

There are four species of cultivated cotton, each with its own characteristics and product suitability.

Table 2: Cotton Profile and Product Suitability

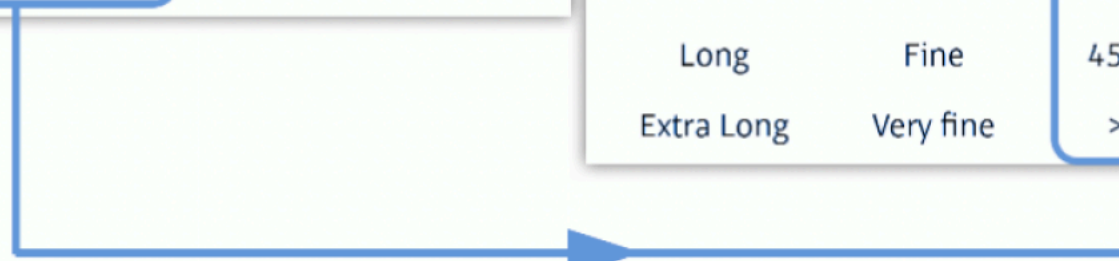
Cotton	Fiber Length	Yarn Count (Ne)	Yarn Type	Cultivation Country (Organic)	Product Suitability
Gossypium Arboreum	Short	3–20	OE, K	Benin, Bukian Faso, India, Mali, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, USA	Denim/Jean, Home, Canvas, Non-Wovens, Medical, Industrial textiles
Gossypium Herbaceum	Short	3–20	OE, K	Benin, Bukian Faso, India, Mali, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda	Denim/Jean, Home, Canvas, Non-Wovens, Medical, Industrial textiles
Gossypium Hirsutum (Upland)	Medium, Long	18–45	K, C, CK	Benin, Brazil, Bukina Faso, China, Colombia, India, Madagascar, Mali, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Turkey, Uganda, USA	Denim/Jean, Home, T shirts, Yoga wear, Leisure wear, Casual wear, Under wear, Industrial, Smart, Geo textiles
Gossypium Barbadense	Long, Extra Long	40–130	K, C, CK	China, Egypt, India, Israel, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Peru, Turkey, USA	High-end (fine apparel, underwear/intimates), High-end Home

OE – Open end/Rotor yarn | K – Ring spun carded yarn | C – Ring spun combed yarn | CK – Ring spun combed compact yarn






D2. UM - Technical Specification of Input material

Table 3: Fiber Length Conversion Chart		
Fiber Length	mm	inches
Short	<25	<26/32
Medium	25-30	26/32-35/32
Long	30-35	36/32-42/32
Extra Long	>35	>44/32

Table 6: Fiber Staple Length and Yarn Count Range				
Staple Length	Yarn Count Range			
Length	Type	Ne	Nm	Tex
Short	Coarse	3-16	5-27	197-37
Medium	Medium	17-44	28-76	34.7-13.1
Long	Fine	45-80	77-135	12.8-7.4
Extra Long	Very fine	>80	>135	>7.4



D2. UM - Technical Specification of Input material

	Country	Region	Fiber Length (S,M,L,EL)	Fiber Length (mm)	Fiber Micronaire (Mic)	Yarn Count (Ne)	Yarn Type (Spinning Method)	2015 Supply (mt)	Product Suitability
Africa	Tanzania	Shinyanga	(M)	24-30		20-40	OE K C CK	950	     
	Tanzania	Singida	(M)	24-30		20-40	OE K C CK	1196	     
	Ethiopia	Omo Valley	(M)	24-30		20-40	OE K C CK	795	     
	Madagascar	Tulear	(M) (L)	28-34		30-45	K C CK	5	     
	Uganda	Ugands Lango (Lira, Apac)	(M) (L)	24-36		20-60	OE K C CK	795	     
	Mali	Banikoara (Sikasso, Bougouni)	(M)	24-30		20-40	OE K C CK	526	     
	Senegal	Koussanar	(M)	24-30		20-40	OE K C CK	13	     
	Benin	Glazoue	(M)	24-30		20-40	OE K C CK	345	     
	Benin	Banikoara	(M)	24-30		20-40	OE K C CK	32	     
	Burkina Faso	Bobo Dioulasso (Fuanliedi)	(M)	24-30		20-40	OE K C CK	1,067	     
China	China	Gansu (Dunhuang)	(M)	28-30	3.5-4.7	34-40	K C CK	2,186	    
	China	Xinjiang (Heshituoluogai, Maigaiti, Akesu, Hutubi)	(M) (L) (EL)	28-36	4.4	34-50	K C CK	10,955	     
	China	Hubei (Shishou)	(M)	28-30	4.7	34-40	K C CK	4	    

Fiber Length

- (S) Short
- (M) Medium
- (L) Long
- (EL) Extra Long

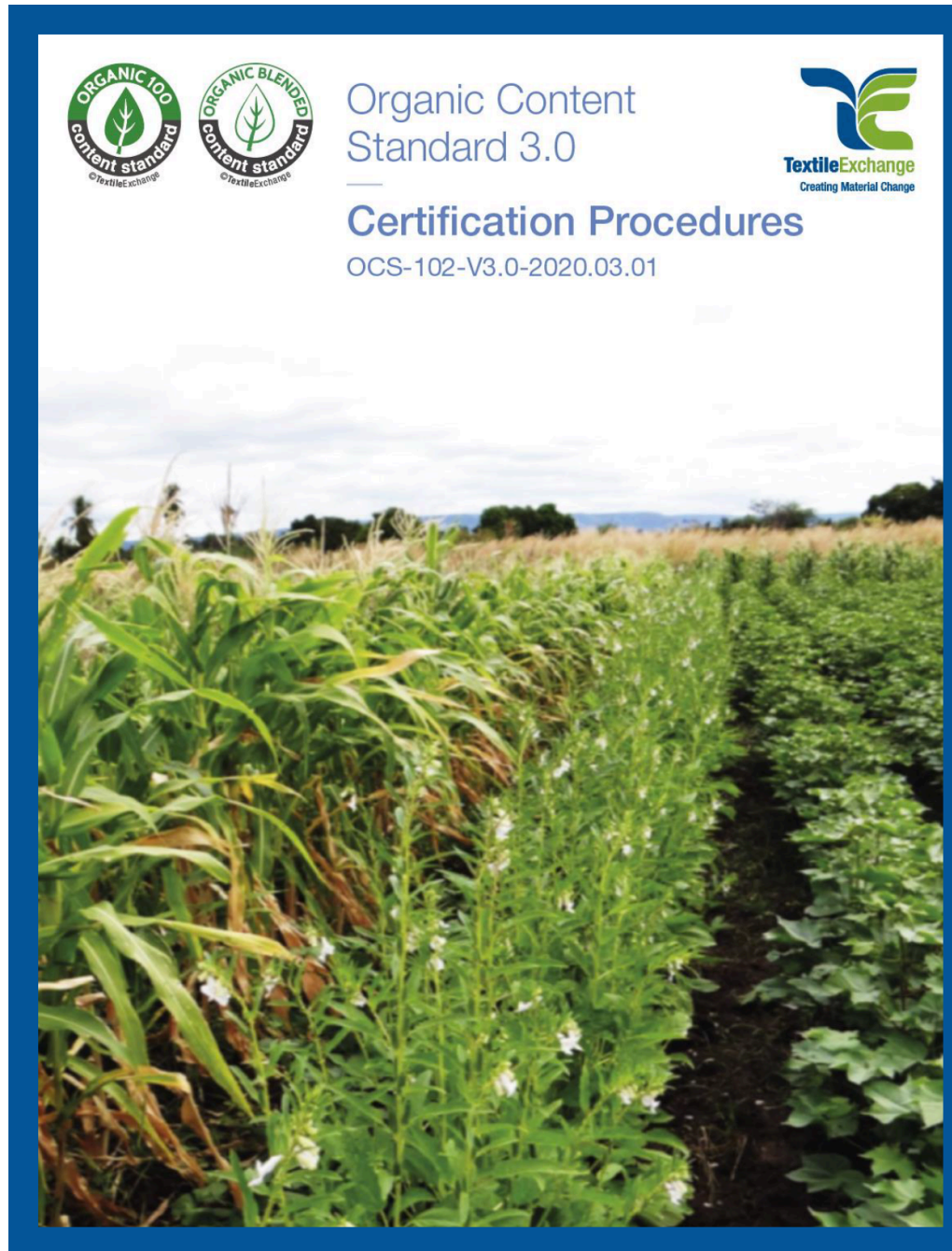
Product Suitability

-  Denim
-  Home textiles
-  T-shirts
-  Yoga wear
-  Leisure wear
-  Casual wear
-  Undergarments
-  Luxury wear

Spinning Method & Product Suitability

- OE Open end/Rotor yarn ————— Home textiles & Denim
- K Ring spun carded yarn ————— Knitting/weaving - low quality fabric (Fashion & Home textiles)
- C Ring spun combed yarn ————— Knitting/weaving - fast fashion fabric (Fashion & Home textiles)
- CK Ring spun combed compact yarn — Knitting/weaving - high quality fabric (Fashion & Home textiles)

OCS 3.0 Certification Procedures



Thank you



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