



Organic Content Standard Summary of Changes from v2.0 to v3.0

Reference OCS 2.0	Requirements OCS 2.0	Reference OCS 3.0	Requirement OCS 3.0	Reason for Change
A 2.1b	The OCS requires all Organization to be certified with post-harvest processing sites through the seller in the final business-to-business transaction.	B1.1	OCS certification applies to all supply chain sites of organically grown content: first processor, manufacturing, packaging and labeling, storage, handling, and shipping through the seller in the last business-to-business transaction.	A clear understanding of post-harvest processing & other steps. Change of section from A2.1b (Chain of Custody) to B1.1 (Scope) as per new documentation policy.
		B1.2	The OCS may be applied globally.	Newly added, Defining the scope more clearly
A2.2d	The OCS may be used with any product that contains non-food Organic Material.	B1.3	The Standard applies only to supply chain sites of products not intended for consumption as food.	Defining the scope more clearly
		B1.4	The Standard applies to products that contain at least 5% OCS materials, calculated as percentage of the entire products excluding trims or accessories.	Newly added, with clear information about % of certified material calculation.
A2.2e	The OCS applies to products that contain 5% to 100% Organic Material.	B1.5	The OCS applies to products that contain 5% to 100% organically grown material.	As per new terms of reference.
A3	OCS Claims	B2	Claims B2.1.1 B2.1.2 B2.2	Detailed section with more explicit information about claims. B2.1.1 Product specific labeling B2.1.2 General marketing claims B2.2 Consumer-facing (Physically attaching).
		B3	First Processor Certification.	New Section added.
		B4	Supply Chain Certification.	New Section added.
		Section C	Verification of Organic Material Input.	New Section added & aligned with new document policy.
A2.2a	Claimed Material, as defined to in the CCS, refers to "Organic Material" in the OCS, which is defined as: Organic material: any output of organic farm that have been certified by an accredited certification body to comply with the USDA National Organic Program (NOP), Regulation (EC) 834/2007, or any (other) organic standards that is approved in the IFOAM Family of Standards.	C1.1	Organic material: any output of organic farm that have been certified by an accredited certification body to comply with the USDA National Organic Program (NOP), Regulation (EC) 834/2007, or any (other) organic standards that is approved in the IFOAM Family of Standards.	Clearly define Organic material requirements and less confusion with OCS and CCS.
A2.2b	The OCS allows "in-conversion" Organic Material as inputs if the applicable farming standard permits such certification. See the OCS Logo Use & Claims Guide for further guidance on "in-conversion" claims.	C1.2	The OCS allows "in-conversion" OCS material as inputs if the applicable farming standard permits such certification.	Removed Logo & Claims reference, as Section B2 defines very clearly.
		C1.4	Certification Body shall consider scope certificates (SC) of farm in case of non-availability of transaction certificate (TC).	New requirement: For In-conversion material & Organic material. Most organic farming standards do not have a policy on issue of Transaction Certificate for domestic sales.

		C2.1.1	All stages through the supply chain shall be established so as to ensure that organically grown and conventional fibers are not commingled, and that organically grown fibers and OCS products are not contaminated by contact with non-organically grown material	Easier to understand segregation requirements.
		C2.1.2	All organic raw materials shall be clearly labelled and identified at all stages of the supply chain.	Easier to understand identification requirements
		C2.2	All input material shall have technical specification.	Newly added. Each product quality has a direct relation with the final product quality. Input quality will help to link with the right products in the supply chain to avoid substitution. (Fiber quality to finish product quality)
A2.1	Chain of Custody	Section D	Chain of Custody	New Section added & Aligned with new document policy.
A2.1a	The OCS requires compliance with the requirements of the CCS. For application to the OCS, each reference of “CCS” in the Content Claim Standards shall be understood as” OCS” – with exception of some labeling requirements.	D1.1.1	Each reference of “CCS” in the Content Claim Standard shall be understood as “OCS.”	Easier to understand
		D1.1.2	In the case of contradiction with CCS, the OCS requirement supersedes that of the CCS.	Easier to understand
		D1.1.3	Claimed Material, as defined in the CCS, refers to OCS materials in the OCS, which defined in C1.1	Easier to understand
		Appendix A	Definitions	Newly added

Other documents: OCS 3.0 User Manual & OCS 3.0 Certification Procedure.
Final review of User Manual & Certification Procedure document – January 21, 2020 with OCS IWG members.

Proposed Language for OCS 3.0 User Manual

For each of the sections below, the language from the draft OCS 3.0 is listed in bold, followed by the proposed guidance language with edits from the previous OCS 2.0 Implementation Manual shown in red.

B1. Scope

B1.1 OCS certification applies to all supply chain sites of organically grown content: first processor, manufacturing, packaging and labelling, storage, handling, and shipping through the seller in the last business-to-business transaction.

B1.1 MANUAL GUIDANCE:

Depending on the kind of Organic Material processed, the following examples are considered the first processing stages that shall be OCS certified:

- Ginning for cotton*
- Retting for bast fibres
- Boiling and washing cocoons for silk
- Scouring for wools and other animal fibres (respective grading if this step is undertaken before scouring and not already covered by the organic farming certification)

*Gins (first processing stage) that are not yet actively registered in the shared Textile Exchange and GOTS Central Database System shall not be certified to both GOTS and OCS. If such a gin is certified to OCS and wants to be certified to GOTS, it shall contact its responsible CB to terminate its OCS Scope Certificate prior to the GOTS Scope Certificate issuance.

First processing stage to final processing stage, All Organizations certified to both the Global Organic Textile Standard and the OCS – and that are not yet actively registered in the Central Database System – shall be certified by the same CB in order to properly reconcile organic volumes among both standards.

C1. Verification of Input Material

C1.1 Organic material: Any output of an organic farm that has been certified by an accredited certification body to comply with USDA National Organic Program (NOP, Regulation (EC) 834/2007, or any (other organic standard that is approved in the IFOAM Family of Standards.

C1.1 MANUAL GUIDANCE:

GMO testing on other materials apart from cotton must follow widely used testing protocol.

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

Testing for the presence of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) in the Organic Material shall be carried out by the CB based on OCS - 103 -V1.0 Policy on the GMO Screening of Organic Cotton.

- o ISO IWA 32:2019 Screening of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in cotton and textiles shall be used as GMO testing method.
- o Textile Exchange no longer recommends GMO testing on chemically processed cotton materials.

Other Test

- o ISO 20291:2019 Textile – Determination of stable nitrogen isotope ration in cotton fibers should/ can use to determined organically grown.
- o Organic farming standards pesticide testing protocols should/can use to determined pesticide residual.

CBs will retain and collect data of GMO testing at the gin & other process. Confidentially submit the same in suitable spreadsheet format to be decided by Textile Exchange. To review the same and possibly consider an unintended/inadvertent contamination limit at a later stage.

C1.2 The OCS allows “in-conversion” OCS material as inputs if the applicable farming standard permits such certification.

C1.2 MANUAL GUIDANCE:

CCS “B2.1a Input Inspection” requires input document inspection. For the OCS, – specifically for the first processing stage– this inspection includes collecting the Soft of farm’s organic Scope Certificate and farm Transaction Certificate(s) naming the farm as the seller and any subsequent trader Transaction Certificates. Certification Bodies shall require these documents to be submitted in order to issue a Transaction Certificate for the first processing stage’s outputs. This will ensure a chain of custody from the original farm to the first post-harvest processing stage along with traceability and transparency of organic material flow.

Scope certificate (SC) of in-conversion farm shall be considered in case of non- availability of Transaction Certificates (TC).

- Farm Scope Certificate (Soft copy). Audit report for the first year in case of non-availability of Scope Certificate (SC).
- Farm & all trader’s Transaction Certificate (TC) (Original).
- Use the quantity of certified in-conversion material for volume reconciliation (COC-Bulk segregation) and also use number year-wise (Y0, Y1, Y2, Y3).
- Record of data shall be kept with CBs all time and shared with Textile Exchange and GOTS Central Database System.
- Purchase order, invoice, logistic documents, packaging list, test report (GMO, fiber quality etc.)
- GMO & Fiber quality test report shall be collected for each first processing stage output Transaction Certificate.

C1.3 All organic material entering the supply chain shall have a transaction certificate (TC) issued by the certification body (CB).

C1.3 MANUAL GUIDANCE:

CCS “B2.1a Input Inspection” requires input document inspection. For the OCS, – specifically for the first processing stage– this inspection includes collecting the Soft of farm’s organic Scope Certificate and farm Transaction Certificate(s) naming the farm as the seller and any subsequent trader Transaction Certificates. Certification Bodies shall require these documents to be submitted in order to issue a Transaction Certificate for the first processing stage’s outputs. This will ensure a chain of custody from the original farm to the first post-harvest processing stage along with traceability and transparency of organic material flow.

B2.1 Input Inspection:

B2.1a For Claimed Materials entering the supply chain from an outside source: (Farm to Firs processing stage)

- Farm Scope Certificate (Soft copy)
- Farm & all trader’s Transaction Certificate (TC) (Original)
- Quantity of certified organic material, in-conversion material for volume reconciliation (COC-Bulk segregation)
- Record of data shall be kept with CBs all time and shared with Textile Exchange and GOTS Central Database System
- Purchase order, invoice, logistic documents, packaging list, test report (GMO, fiber quality etc.)
- GMO & Fiber quality test report shall be collected for each first processing stage output Transaction Certificate.

C1.4 Certification Body shall consider scope certificates (SC) of farm in case of non-availability of transaction certificate (TC).

C1.4 MANUAL GUIDANCE:

CCS “B2.1a Input Inspection” requires input document inspection. For the OCS, – specifically for the first processing stage– this inspection includes collecting the Soft of farm’s organic Scope Certificate and farm Transaction Certificate(s) naming the farm as the seller and any subsequent trader Transaction Certificates. Certification Bodies shall require these documents to be submitted in order to issue a Transaction Certificate for the first processing stage’s outputs. This will ensure a chain of custody from the original farm to the first post-harvest processing stage along with traceability and transparency of organic material flow.

Scope certificate (SC) of an organic farm shall be considered in the case of non- availability of Transaction Certificates (TC).

- Farm Scope Certificate (Soft copy)
- Quantity of certified organic material, in-conversion material for volume reconciliation (COC-Bulk segregation)

- Record of data shall be kept with CBs all time and on the shared Textile Exchange and GOTS Central Database System
- Purchase order, invoice, logistic documents, packaging list, test report (GMO, fiber quality, etc.)
GMO & Fiber quality test report shall be collected for each first processing stage output Transaction Certificate.

C2. Specific requirements and Technical Specification of Input Material

C2.1.1 All stages through the supply chain shall be established so as to ensure that organically grown and conventional fibers are not commingled, and that organically grown fibers and OCS products are not contaminated by contact with non-organically grown material.

C2.1.1 Manual Guidance:

- Organizations that process OCS and non-OCS products at the same site shall take extra precautions include cleaning out the machinery before processing OCS inputs.
- Certified material - a dedicated area for storage
- Clear segregation of certified material in storage (pre & postproduction), during production and sufficient training, shall be provided to the workers.
- Extra precaution shall be carried out to production sites such as Ginning, Spinning, for cotton due to higher level of contamination can happen.

C2.1.2 All organic raw materials shall be clearly labelled.

C2.1.2 Manual Guidance:

- In some case it may be necessary for the Claimed Materials of CCS Products to be labelled directly, while in others, its will be sufficient for the machines, carrying vessels, and storage containers or areas to use clear signage. It may also be possible that no identification is needed, as in the example of a spinning mill that only process 100% organic cotton, or a control system that links product description with their container.
- Labels and signage shall be visible and understandable by all workers operating in the area.

Examples:



C2.2 All input material shall have technical specification.

C2.2 MANUAL GUIDANCE:

- o Material quality test report shall be collected for each first processing stage of output Transaction Certificate & mention it on TC box 10/17.
- o Use of Detail Guideline on relation of Cotton fiber quality with Yarn count.
- o Quick guide - How to do testing at Ginning (Raw Cotton/Seed Cotton & Lint Cotton)

Purchase order or Invoice or Test report:

Example 1:

We Confirm having sold to you **Indian Cotton** of following Parameters at following terms and Conditions:

Description	Indian Cotton, Crop 2018-2019 (H.S. Code 5201) Origin Country: India	
Variety	Indian Organic Raw Cotton S-6 MIDDLING. CONTAMINATION CONTROLLED.	
Parameters	Staple Length 29 MM Moisture: 8.5% Max,	Mic : 3.5 - 4.9 NCL, Strength: 29 GPT MIN, Trash: 3.50% Max.

Example Fiber Length Description:

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

Example Cotton Species:

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/Jeans, 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/Jeans, 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, Pakistatn, Peru, Senegal, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Turkey, Uganda, USA	Denim/Jeans, Home, T shirts, Yoga wear, Leisure wear, Causal wear, Under wear, Industrial, Smart, Geo textiles
Gossypium Barbardense	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