

Wine
Australia
for
Australian
Wine

Organic Wine

Export Requirements



Content

Exporting Organic and Bio-dynamic Products	3
Market Overviews	4
China	4
European Union	6
United States	7
Canada	8
Japan	10
New Zealand	11
Korea	11
Switzerland	12
Taiwan	13
Brazil	14
Mexico	14
Singapore	14
Russia	15
Malaysia	16
Contacts	18

Published by Wine Australia

Version 1, 10 July 2019

Disclaimer

Wine Australia does not accept responsibility for the results of any actions taken on the basis of the information contained in this document, nor for the accuracy, currency or completeness of any material contained in it.

Wine Australia expressly disclaim all and any liability and responsibility to any person in respect of the consequences of anything done in respect of reliance, whether wholly or in part, upon this document.

Exporting Organic and Bio-dynamic Products

The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR) administers the Export Organic Program for the export organic and bio-dynamic sector in Australia. The primary objective of the program is to ensure that organic and bio-dynamic produce exported from Australia meets the requirements of importing countries, ensuring that international market access is maintained.

Any product described as 'organic', 'biodynamic', 'biological', 'ecological' or by any other word of similar indication is captured by the export controls.

Under the *Export Control Act 1982* and the *Export Control (Organic Produce Certification) Orders 1997*, it is prohibited to export organic produce without an Organic Produce Certificate issued under the Orders.

Organic and bio-dynamic produce for export must be certified by an [approved certifying organisation](#), verifying that the produce has been prepared in accordance with the [National Standard for Organic and Bio-Dynamic Produce—Edition 3.7 September 2016](#).

Requirements for the export of organic product vary dependent on the level of recognition between trading countries of certification and product origin. There are specific requirements for the export of products to China, Japan, Korea and the US, where stand-alone national organic programs are administered. Additional requirements apply for EU shipments. For the EU, all stages of the supply chain must be certified, including manufacturers, importers, exporters and wholesalers.

There are three types of OPCs:

1. EU Certificate of Inspection (COI);
2. Switzerland Certificate of Inspection; and
3. All other countries (EX1399).

Market Overviews

China

Chinese certification systems and foreign organic certification systems are not mutually recognised. Organic products that have not been certified by China or products that have only been certified by an overseas organic certifying body cannot be labelled as 'organic' or 'in-conversion to organic' or other labelling terms claiming to be organic.¹

In order to ensure the quality of imported organic products and to reinforce the regulation on organic produce, Chinese authorities have advised they will verify consignments in accordance with the [New Certification Regulations on Domestic Organic Products](#) (PDF).

Import procedures for organic products

If imported products are declared as organic or imported products are found at inspection to be labelled as 'organic' on their packages, labels, instructions or promotion materials; import verification shall apply which includes:

- verification of the certificate and logo
- consistency evaluation between the product and its label
- determination of whether the product logo used is within the product scope
- for single and multiple entries, verification of the quantity identified on the certificate
- determination of compliance of any dual logo requirements.

A Chinese organic certificate can be verified using China's Food and Agriculture Products Certification Information System. Chinese port officials utilise a 'case-by-case' reporting system based on the entry of organic products. Each batch of imported organic products is reported to the Certification Supervision department within three days of inspection. Information reported includes inspection number, product name and quantity (weight), trading value, organic certificate number and the result of the inspection. If imported organic products have not received a Chinese organic certificate, but display 'organic' on product packages, labels, instructions, or promotion materials it will be reported as a 'major issue'.

Organic products that have not been issued a Chinese organic certificate can be imported as conventional products after they have been modified and comply with the relevant regulations and standards. If this is not possible, these products will be destroyed or re-exported.

It typically takes three to six months and over A\$10,000 to apply for and obtain a Chinese organic food certificate. An increasing number of Australian companies have chosen to make the investment, as organic products such as infant formula, beef and wine, sell at a premium price in China.

According to [CNCA](#), there are 25 certification agencies in China approved by the Administration to certify organic labels.

¹ Austrade - www.austrade.gov.au/China/Industries/Food-and-beverage

Australian certification

NCO and ACO have partnered with Chinese certification company China Organic Food Certification Center (COFCC) to offer certification to the Chinese *Organic Regulation GB/T 19630*. They can offer access to a Chinese Inspector based in Australia to ensure timely and cost-effective certification for exporters of organic products to China.

The Chinese *Organic Regulation GB/T 19630* requires certification of the entire supply chain from farm through to manufacture. Certification includes submission and review of application documents and an audit of the facility. COFCC completes a review and issues certification. Re-certification requires a new application and audit.

According to ACO, the following documents are required for certification.²

New Application

- Application form
- Questionnaire
 - Documents required
 - Business licence
 - Food licence (if applicable)
 - Map (locational, farm/processing/storage)
 - Water test, soil and product test results
 - Organic management plan
 - Quality Management plan
 - Environmental management plan
 - Procedures and templates
 - Sample records of inputs, seeds, planting, harvest, sales, livestock, cleaning, pest control, ingredient purchases, ingredient transport, product recall, complaints, staff training, internal audits, production records,
 - Pictures of the business

Chinese organic logos



² See aco.net.au/standard/china

European Union

Organic products are regulated by [EC Regulation 834/2007](#) on organic production and labelling of organic products and [EC Regulation 1235/2008](#) on rules for import of organic products from third countries into the EU. [EC Regulation 203/2012](#) outlines the specific rules applicable to wine.

Australia has been recognised as a third country whose rules on organic production and control are equivalent to the EU's under the Australia – EU equivalence arrangement, however, this excludes wine. A number of Australian certifying agents are listed under the Australian-EU equivalency recognition. For organic wine exporters, operators need to be certified with either NASAA (NCO) or Australian Certified Organic (ACO) who have direct EU recognition for certifying Organic Wine recognised as equivalent to the EU organic Wine Regulations.

Specific rules are set for organic wine-making, including a technical definition of organic wine which is consistent with the organic objectives and principles. Organic wine has to be made with organic grapes and yeast, however, there are a number of other restrictions that also apply. These include

- a prohibition on the use of sorbic acid and desulphurisation
- the level of sulphites in organic wine must be lower than their conventional equivalent (depending on the residual sugar content)

The regulations establish a subset of oenological practices and substances for organic wines.

Organic Labelling

Products certified by an EU recognised certifying agent may use the term 'organic wine' on their labels in conjunction with the EU leaf logo and the mandatory code number of the certifier. The logo and labelling guidelines can be downloaded here – ec.europa.eu/agriculture/organic/downloads/logo

To qualify for use of the EU logo the following conditions must be met:

- At least 95% of the product's ingredients are of agricultural origin and have been organically produced to a standard recognised by the EU.
- Products comply with the control measures of their EU recognised certifying agent.
- Labels must declare the name of the producer.
- Labels must declare the EU code of the inspection body (obtained from your EU recognised certifying agent).

Products in conversion are not permitted to use the EU leaf logo or refer to the product as organic. Wines labelled as organic must have a Certificate of Inspection (COI) validated via TRACEs before it can be accepted at the EU port of discharge. Wine Australia now accepts this document for export applications.

Further information can be seen on the EU Organic Farming website – ec.europa.eu/agriculture/organic.

Analytical Parameters

Wines must comply with the specification in Annex VIIIa of Regulation 203/2012. This can be viewed [here](#).

Analytical Parameter	Specification Maximum
Total Sulphur dioxide	
• Organic red wine	100 mg/l
• Organic white and rosé wine	150 mg/l
• Other organic wine	Limits above reduced by 30 mg/l
For wines containing at least <u>5 g/l</u> sugar, or <u>2 g/l</u> sugar for organic wine (expressed as the sum of glucose + fructose):	
• Organic red wine	130 mg/l
• Organic white and rosé wine	80 mg/l
• Other organic wine	Limits above reduced by 30 mg/l

EU organic logo



United States

The [National Organic Program \(NOP\)](#) is a stand-alone certification program developed by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) which came into effect in October 2002 to regulate organic production, processing and marketing in the US.

NOP certification is required for organic wine exporters to access the US market. All operations of the supply chain except for operations that don't produce/process/repack products need to be NOP accredited. This includes the following:

- Producers
- Processors/Contract processors
- Re-packers

NCO, AUS-QUAL and ACO are accredited by the USDA NOP as organic certifiers. A specific USDA NOP application form is required to be submitted to the certifying agent and must be accompanied by your Organic Management Plan with noted inputs for the last three years, and a Statutory Declaration. Accreditation includes a document review which assesses management and inputs for the last three years; on-site audit and review of report; and a Licence Agreement.³

The NOP standard can be viewed [here](#).

³ See aco.net.au/standard/usa-nop

Labelling Category: 'Organic'

Wine in the 'organic' labelling category must be overseen by a certifier, who will verify that the wine meets all appropriate specifications in the USDA organic regulations, such as:

- Yeast must be certified organic unless the desired strain isn't available in organic form.
- All agricultural ingredients (such as grapes) must be certified organic except per the National List of Allowed and Prohibited Substances (National List).
- Added sulphites are prohibited.
- Non-agricultural ingredients must be specifically allowed on the National List and may not exceed a combined 5 percent of the total product (excluding salt and water).

Wine in this category is permitted to use the USDA organic logo.

Labelling Category: 'Made With' Organic Grapes

Wine in the 'made with' labelling category must be overseen by a USDA recognised certifier, who will verify that the wine meets all appropriate specifications in the USDA organic regulations. Unlike 'organic' wine, wine 'made with organic grapes' may contain up to 100 ppm of sulphur dioxide. All grapes must be certified organic, but other agricultural ingredients (such as yeast) are not required to be organic. Non-agricultural ingredients must be specifically allowed on the National List.

This category is not permitted to use the USDA organic logo.

The TTB has published a document titled 'Labeling Organic Wine'. It can be downloaded from the TTB website - www.ttb.gov/pdf/organic-wine.pdf

USA organic logo



Canada

Any agricultural product that is labelled organic is regulated by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA). Organic products are regulated under the *Organic Products Regulation 2009*.

Products cannot use the term 'organic' or another term which infers the product is organically grown unless it has been certified under the Canadian Organic Standard (COS). It is possible to obtain an equivalency agreement with Canada; however, Australia's certification system is not currently recognised.

Biodynamic products are not covered by the Canadian *Organic Products Regulations*, however, any 'biodynamic' label claims must be accompanied by a certificate issued by a competent body supporting such a claim.

Wines which have been certified under COS may be labelled with the words 'Vin biologique/organic wine' (in both French and English) and must identify the complete name of the certification body.

Imported Organic Products

Organic products imported from countries with whom Canada has established an equivalency arrangement must be certified by a body accredited by that foreign country and recognised in Canada. Such products are eligible to display the Canada Organic logo.

The CFIA has accredited a number of certification bodies located outside Canada that have been accredited to certify organic products under the *Organic Products Regulations 2009*. For Australia, the certified body is nominated as Soil Association Certification Limited, based in the United Kingdom.

Australia

Soil Association Certification Limited

South Plaza, Marlborough Street

Bristol, BS1 3NX United Kingdom

Telephone: 0117 314 5000

Facsimile: 0117 314 5001

E-mail: goorganic@soilassociation.org

W: www.soilassociation.org/certification

United States NOP Certification

Alternatively, exporters wishing to access the Canadian Organic Market can do so with a US National Organic Program (NOP) certification and an Equivalence Attestation from their Australian organic certifier (ie, NASAA Certified Organic (NCO) or Australian Certified Organic (ACO)).

According to NCO, the Equivalence Agreement signed between the US and Canada (USCOEA) enables operators certified under the US NOP to label organic goods for export to Canada providing the following conditions are met:⁴

- The Chain of Custody must be fully NOP compliant – this means that for any product to be exported to Canada, each part of the chain must be NOP certified.
- An Equivalence Attestation is required to accompany organic raw and processed products shipped to Canada under the NOP Organic Certification. This is obtained from your certifier and is in the form of a letter or certificate. This is a requirement so that products crossing the borders are verified to meet the terms of the USCOEA and must appear on documentation travelling with the shipment.

⁴ See www.nasaacertifiedorganic.com.au/certprograms/steps-to-certification/export-requirements

- Organic labelling rules in Canada are different to that of the US. US labels can have '100% Organic' and 'Made with Organic' on the front panel, but Canada does not allow this. Canadian labels also have to be bilingual (French and English).

NCO can produce an Equivalence Attestation upon inspection of the product to be exported and the label. NCO may authorise use of the Canadian label or the NOP label may be used.

Analytical Requirements

Analytical Parameter	Specification Maximum
Sulphur Dioxide Organic wines	
Free	
• < 50 g/L residual sugar	30 mg/L
• 50-99 g/L residual sugar	35 mg/L
• >99 g/L residual sugar	45 mg/L
Total	
• < 50 g/L residual sugar	100 mg/L
• 50-99 g/L residual sugar	150 mg/L
• >99 g/L residual sugar	250 mg/L

Canada Organic Logo

Imported products that bear the logo must include:

- the statement 'Product of', immediately preceding the name of the country of origin, or
- the statement 'Imported', in close proximity to the logo

These statements must appear on the label in both French and English.



Further information can be seen here – www.inspection.gc.ca/food/organic-products

The organic standards can be viewed here – www.inspection.gc.ca/food/organic-products/standards

Japan

The Japanese Agriculture Standard (JAS) is administered by the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF). JAS includes organic food and farming standards, however, alcoholic beverages are excluded from the JAS scope and do not require JAS certification.

MAFF has recognised the Australian National Standard as equivalent to JAS and has additionally approved ACO and NCO as organic certifying bodies for Australian producers. The equivalency means that exporters of organic wine need to obtain an Export Declaration from ACO or NCO to verify that the wine has been produced in accordance with the National Standard. This declaration must accompany the goods. Wine may be sold in Japan and labelled with the word 'organic' in English or Japanese, but cannot use the JAS Organic seal.

New Zealand

There is no official standard set for organic food products in New Zealand. Australian products certified by an [approved certifying organisation](#) can be exported to New Zealand and sold as organic.

In New Zealand, marketing claims and use of the term 'organic' on food labels is controlled through the *Fair Trading Act 1986*. This means that:

- representations about food must be truthful and accurate, and they must not mislead a consumer
- you must be able to demonstrate that products labelled as 'organic' are produced organically
- if you claim that your products are 'certified organic', you must be able to back this claim up with a certificate.

There are no mandatory labelling requirements for organic products imported into New Zealand. Marketing food domestically in New Zealand as 'organic' is regulated by the Commerce Commission.

Further information on importing organic products can be found here:

www.mpi.govt.nz/importing/food/organics/steps-to-importing

Korea

The Korean Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (MAFRA) administers the *Korean Organic Act 2013*. The [Korean Organic Standard](#) requires all domestic and imported organic produce and processed products to be certified by a MAFRA-accredited certifying agent. MAFRA may enter into equivalency agreements with foreign trade partners, however, Australia has not as yet obtained an agreement with Korea.

Presently ACO is the only Australian certification body to gain accreditation to the Korean organic standard.⁵ NCO can provide organic certification to the Korean Organic Standard in association with Ecocert Korea.⁶

⁵ aco.net.au/standard/korea

⁶ www.nasaacertifiedorganic.com.au/certprograms

Products must have a minimum 95% organic ingredients to be labelled as 'organic' or 'organic processed food'. The Korean organic logo may be used on products compliant with the Korean organic standards. The logo can be obtained from ACO or NCO. The label must also indicate the following:



Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (MAFRA)

Environmentally Friendly Agriculture Division

Director: Kim Wan-su,

Deputy Director: Park Sang-hee

T: +82-44-201-2435

W: www.mafra.go.kr/english

Korea Organic logo



Switzerland

Australia has obtained equivalency recognition for Plant and Plant product (excluding wine) by the Swiss Federal Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research. The list of approved certifying bodies includes Australian Certified Organic (ACO), AQIS, Bio-dynamic Research Institute, NASAA (NCO), Organic Food Chain and AUS-QUAL. NCO and ACO have direct recognition for certifying organic wine. Switzerland does not have an official organic logo. Products sold as organic may use any logo for which they are compliant with the associated standards. If the EU seal is used, you must comply with all EU labelling requirements.

Switzerland's organic standard lists the permitted products and substances, practices and processes for wine production. The standard can be viewed here – [Ordinance on Organic Farming of the Swiss Federal Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research \(EAER\) – PDF](#)

See also the [Ordinance on Organic Farming and the Labelling of Organically Produced Products and Foodstuffs \(Organic Farming Ordinance\) – PDF](#).

Since 1 January 2019 Switzerland uses the EU TRACeS program and requires a validated Certificate of Inspection (COI).

Further information relating to Swiss import requirements of organic products can be found at [Imports of Organic Products Guidance – PDF](#).

Taiwan

The Taiwan Agriculture and Food Agency (AFA) of the Council of Agriculture administers the 'Imported Organic Agricultural Product and Organic Agricultural Processed Products' of 2009.

In order for agricultural products or processed agricultural products to be imported and sold as organic, the importer is required to complete an application form and attach the following documents in duplicate and apply to the Council of Agriculture for review prior to sale:

1. A photocopy of business registration certificate;
2. Documents demonstrating that the imported agricultural products or processed agricultural products have been granted organic certification;
3. Related quarantine documents of the imported agricultural products or processed agricultural products;
4. Chinese product labelling; and
5. Other documents required by the Council of Agriculture.

Australia has an equivalency recognition from Taiwan, so organic wine exports from Australia will need to be accompanied by an Organic Produce Certificate issued by an approved certifying organisation.

The Council of Agriculture will issue an organic labelling approval document to the applicant when the imported organic agricultural products and processed products pass the review. The organic labelling approval document will state the following:

1. The name and address of the importer;
2. The name of the factory (farm) in foreign countries;
3. The name and batch number of the products;
4. The weight or volume of the products;
5. The name of the certification body; and
6. The number of the organic labelling approval document.

Application fees:

- Less than 5 items: NT \$500
- Between 6 and 10 items: NT \$1,000
- Between 11 and 20 items: NT \$1,500
- More than 21 items: NT \$2,000

Penalties apply for non-compliance with these regulations.

Labelling

Products are required to carry a 'serial' number approved by the Taiwan Agriculture and Food Agency (AFA) of the Council of Agriculture on a batch basis for every organic product shipment to Taiwan. The AFA will authorise importers to create their own 'serial' number for the organic products they bring into Taiwan. The number must include 16 digits as follows (XXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX): code #1-3 represents the Taiwan calendar year, code #4-11 represents the importer company's ID number, code #12-16 represents the non-duplicated sequential number the importer applies for starting from 00001.

NOTE: Taiwan's official calendar year is 11 years behind the international calendar year. For example, the current international calendar year of 2018 is 107 in Taiwan's official calendar year. Therefore for code #1-3, the importer should state 107.

Brazil

Certified single ingredient organic products may be labelled as an 'organic product'. Products made of more than one ingredient, including additives, in which not all of the ingredients are of certified-organic origin must be labelled in the following manner:

- a. minimum of 95% certified organic ingredients = 'organic products';
- b. minimum of 70% and maximum of 95% certified organic ingredients = 'products with organic ingredients'. The label must list the proportions of the organic and non-organic ingredients.
- c. products with less than 70% certified organic ingredients are not eligible to be labelled as organic.

In order for imported organic products to be sold in Brazil the product must be certified by an organic conformity assessment body accredited by MAPA. Organic certification must be submitted at the time of product registration.

Mexico

Mexico has developed legislation for the certification and inspection of organic products. In the absence of an equivalency agreement between the Australian and Mexican governments, exporters can apply for certification under Mexico's organic scheme. The scheme is regulated by the National Health Service for Food Safety and Quality (SENASICA). Further information can be seen on Mexico's organic program (in English) here - www.gob.mx/senasica/documentos/39618.

Singapore

Labels must not include the word 'organic', or any word of the same significance, unless the food is certified organic under an inspection and certification system that complies with s 6.3 of the *Codex Guidelines for*

the *Production, Processing, Labelling and Marketing of Organically Produced Foods* (GL 32-1999) or a similar system approved by the Singapore Director-General.

Russia

On 3 August 2018, Russia published its new Federal Law No. 280-FZ 'On Organic Products and Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation'. The law will come into force on **1 January 2020**. This is Russia's first legal framework on organic food production. Below is an unofficial translation of the relevant aspects of the new law. It is advisable to seek further advice from an accredited organic certifying body.

The Federal Law will regulate the manufacture, storage, transportation, labelling and marketing of organic products. The law provides the following basic definitions:

1. **Organic products** – eco-friendly agricultural products, raw materials and foodstuffs produced in compliance with the organic law.
2. **Organic agriculture** – a set of economic activities carried out using practices, methods and technologies that strive to ensure favourable ecological situation, promote human health and to maintain and restore soil fertility.
3. **Manufacturers of organic products** – legal entities and physical persons who are involved in the manufacture, storage, labelling, transportation and marketing of organic products and included in the unified state register of organic product manufacturers.

The following basic requirements must be met during the manufacture of organic products:

1. The manufacture of organic products is separated from the manufacture of non-organic products;
2. Ban on the use of agrichemicals, pesticides, antibiotics, growth stimulators, hormones, genetically modified organisms, hydroponic plant culturing and ionizing radiation;
3. Use of agents of biological origin to control pests and plant and the implementation of measures to prevent losses inflicted by pests to plants or products of plant origin that are based on the protection of entomophages (natural enemies of plant pests), the selection of plant species and varieties, and the choice of crop rotation, optimal plant raising techniques, and methods of thermal treatment of organic products;
4. The use of food additives, processing aids, flavouring agents, taste enhancers, enzymatic preparations, microelements, vitamins, amino acids envisaged in the national, interstate and international standards in the sphere of manufacture of organic products that are effective in the Russian Federation*.
5. Ban on mixing organic products with non-organic products during storage and transportation;
6. Ban on the use of containers, shipping and retail packages which may cause contamination of the organic products and the environment, eg, the use of polyvinylchloride for containers, shipping and retail packages.

Organic products must be certified with a 'Conformity Certificate' by certification bodies accredited by the Rosaccreditaciya of the Russian Federation. Organic product manufacturers will be listed on the unified state register of organic product manufacturers.

Three Russian certification companies currently operate in the market: Organic Expert (<http://organik-expert.ru/>), the Ecological Union (<http://ecounion.ru/>) and Eco Control (<http://eco-control.ru/>). There are also 15 international certification companies with EU permits for conducting inspection work in Russia. These companies include ABCert AG (www.abcert.de) and Lacon Institut (www.lacon-institut.com) from Germany, Bio Inspecta (www.bio-inspecta.ch) from Switzerland, and Ecocert (www.ecocert.com/en) from France. Under the new law all certification bodies will be required to be certified by Rosaccreditaciya which is currently not mandatory.

Certified organic products may use the designated organic logo and describe the product as ‘organic’.

* Currently the national standards (GOSTs) include GOST R 56104-2014 ‘Organic Food Products: Terms and Definitions’; GOST R 56508-2015 ‘Organic Products: Production, Storage and Transportation Rules’; GOST R 57022-2016 ‘Organic Products: Guidelines for Voluntary Certification of Organic Production. Interstate standards include GOST 33980-2016/CAC/GL 32-1999, NEQ ‘Organic Products: Rules for Production, Labelling and Sale’. It is unclear whether these standards will remain in force from 1 January 2020.

Malaysia

Wines must not be labelled with words including ‘organic’, ‘biological’, ‘ecological’, ‘biodynamic’ or similar unless they have been certified to the Malaysian Organic Food Certification Scheme. Companies may apply for organic food certificates only if they meet the following criteria:

1. The company is registered with the Companies Commission of Malaysia (SSM);
2. The processing premises have been in operation with organic food process controls for at least 3 months;
3. The premises has a license or approval from a government authority or a letter of authentication from any government agency;
4. The premises is registered with the Ministry of Health Malaysia (MOH);
5. The premises has a manual for controlling organic food processes;
6. The premises has implemented a food safety assurance system and adheres to the requirements of the *Food Act 1983* and the *Regulations*;
7. The organic raw materials have obtained organic certification from an agency or body recognised by MOH.

Applications must be completed on the approved [form](#) and submitted to MOH. Fees are payable (RM 2,530.00 at June 2019). Applications must be accompanied by the premises manual for controlling organic food processes and details of the organic certification. Certificates are issued with a three-year validity period. Renewal certificates must be submitted at least three months before the date of expiry. A renewal fee of RM 1,600.00 is payable.

The Malaysian scheme utilises the following food labelling categories:

Criteria	Logo and labelling
1. Products that contain 100% organic ingredients	• Logo of organic food certifier

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An organic statement such as '100% organic'
2. Products that contain at least 95% organic ingredients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logo of organic food certifier • An organic statement • List of organic ingredients on the panel
3. Products that contain less than 95% but more than 70% of organic ingredients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logo of organic food certifier • A statement such as 'produced with organic grapes'

Further information can be seen on the Safety and Food Quality Division [website](#).

Contacts

Wine Australia

Industry House – National Wine Centre

Cnr Hackney & Botanic Roads,

Adelaide SA 5000

E: enquiries@wineaustralia.com

T: 08 8228 2000

Department of Agriculture and Water Resources

GPO Box 858

Canberra City ACT 2601

T: 1800 900 090

W: www.agriculture.gov.au

NASSA Organic (NCO)

Unit 7/3, Mount Barker Road

Stirling SA 5152

T: 08 7231 7700

E: info@nassa.com.au

W: www.nasaa.com.au

Australian Certified Organic (ACO)

18 Eton St

Nundah QLD4012

T: 07 3350 5706

W: aco.net.au