

Soil Association Organic Standards for Great Britain

Summary of standards changes – document updated 27 November 2025

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1. Updates to GB and SA GB Food & Drink standards

Standard	Description of changes	Reason for update
5.16.3 - Paper, card and wood-pulp packaging products (higher)	<p>The guidance text is updated as follows:</p> <p>This can be done with an invoice for the products including a valid chain of custody claim from FSC or PEFC.</p> <p><u>You must ensure that the invoices for paper, card and wood-pulp products you purchase include a valid chain of custody claim from FSC or PEFC.</u></p>	This revision is to ensure the guidance is clear.
5.16.5 PVC and other chlorinated plastics (higher)	<p>The standard is amended as follows:</p> <p>You must not use Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or any other chlorinated plastics unless can only be used when alternative materials are not available or are functionally unsuitable, as listed in the guidance section of this standard. that deliver a technically (or legally) required function are not available. See guidance for more details.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Soil Association higher standard</i></p> <p>* The changes to this standard come into effect from September 2025.</p> <p>The guidance is amended as follows:</p> <p><u>You must demonstrate that you have not used these materials, for example, with a packaging specification for all materials used kept on file.</u></p>	<p>The use of chlorinated plastics is not desirable – and does not fit with organic principles – from either a health or environmental standpoint. In large quantities they can have negative effects on recycling infrastructure and render recycled plastics materials unfit for further use. Nevertheless, chlorinated plastics play a key role in maintaining product quality and acting as an oxygen barrier in some packaged products.</p> <p>In the case of coffee pod/capsules linings and lid films, licensees have faced significant challenges finding an alternative packaging format that can perform the required functions.</p> <p>Most coffee pod packaging applications are widely recycled as the core materials are either HDPE plastics or aluminium and there are widely available recycling services which is offered in many local authority</p>

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	<p>This restriction applies to all chlorinated plastics which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • polyvinyl chloride (PVC) • polyvinylidene chloride (PVdC) (applied from September 2025) • vinyl chloride <p>The restriction on PVdC applies from September 2025. For products containing PVdC, any packaging purchased from September 2025 must be compliant and packaging purchased prior to September 2025 may be used until stocks are exhausted</p> <p>There are some specific circumstances where we are aware that no functional alternatives to PVC or chlorinated plastics currently exist. For example, in cases where packaging must have adequate barrier properties to comply with food safety requirements. These must be <u>demonstrated as part of the packaging submission form.</u></p> <p>As a result, you are permitted to use PVC in the following applications:-</p> <p><u>Packaging applications where the use of PVC or chlorinated plastics can be used:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • metal jar lids or caps (e.g. for jams, sauces and baby food), • tamper evident seals on jar lids or caps, and • <u>linings or seals of coffee capsules or pods.</u> 	<p>recycling centres, coffee shops and retailers in a similar fashion to collections for soft plastic films.</p> <p>Expert advice has assured us that the chlorinated plastic lining of such packaging is such a small fraction of the overall product, it does not impede the recycling process, like larger volumes of PVC plastics can do.</p> <p>We will continue to keep this area of the standards under review.</p>
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	We will keep these exceptions under review on an annual basis as innovation for functional alternatives develops.	
6.4.1 - Permitted additives* (baseline)	In the entry for Potassium metabisulphite, the standard is amended as follows: In fruit wines ³ and mead with and without added sugar (<u>including cider and perry</u>): 100 mg/l ⁴ (see standard 6.4.3. for additional SA standard related to free sulphur dioxide levels).	This addition is made to ensure parity with GB regulation.
6.4.1 - Permitted additives* (baseline)	In the entry for Gellan gum, the standard is amended as follows. High-acyl form only. <u>Only when derived from organic production, unless sufficient quantities derived from organic production are unavailable</u>	Legislative update from Defra.
6.6.3 - Natural casings (higher)	This standard has been removed. The following standards are therefore renumbered as follows. e.g: 6.6.54 Solvents for natural flavours 6.6.65 Water 6.6.76 Salt 6.6.87 Anti-caking agents 6.6.98 Yeast 6.6.109 Micro-organisms and enzymes	The higher standard is no longer necessary because it is now part of GB organic regulation.

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	<p>6.6.110 Organic yeast 6.6.1211 Vitamins and minerals 6.6.13.12 Oil palm products 6.6.14.13 Critically endangered species</p>	
<p>6.6.1 – Non-organic agricultural ingredients (higher)</p>	<p>The guidance text is updated as follows:</p> <p><u>Only sausage casings of natural animal origin may be used. Defra have confirmed that collagen casings from beef are not permitted as these are highly processed and not considered in line with organic principles.</u></p>	<p>This addition is made to ensure there is sufficient guidance to clarify the requirements after the removal of standard 6.6.3 (above).</p>
<p>6.6.8 – Vitamins and minerals* (baseline)</p>	<p>The guidance text is updated as follows:</p> <p>For example, in the UK, the Bread and Flour Regulations (1998) state that iron, thiamine (vitamin B1) and nicotinic acid (vitamin B3) in a carrier of calcium carbonate must be added to flour, except wholemeal flour. This is to replace nutrients lost during the milling process.</p> <p><u>For example, in the UK, the Bread and Flour Regulations (amended 2024) require that iron, niacin, thiamine (vitamin B1), nicotinic acid (vitamin B3), folic acid and calcium carbonate must be added to flour, with the exception of wholemeal flour or flour produced by small mills (as defined in the Bread and Flour (Amendment) Regulations 2024). Small mills falling under the definition may not fortify organic flour as it is not legally required for them to do so.</u></p>	<p>This is due to a change in UK regulation.</p>

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<p>6.10.1 – Products and Ingredients certified to other organic standards</p> <p>(higher)</p>	<p>The guidance text is updated as follows:</p> <p>For <u>products or ingredients</u> where SA has extra sourcing requirements (detailed in the Sourcing Organic Ingredients Annex), you will need to <u>must update your specification and obtain our approval prior to use</u> if: your suppliers change <u>or if your supplier's ingredients/products are no longer certified to SA Standards</u>, and seek our approval prior to use.</p>	<p>This revision is to ensure equivalence checks aren't missed.</p>
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2. Updates to SA GB Abattoir & Slaughter standards

Standard	Description of changes	Reason for update
<p>18.8.2 - Meat stamp</p> <p>(higher)</p>	<p>The standard is amended as follows:</p> <p>Once your operation is certified, you will <u>may request</u> to be issued with a meat stamp for stamping organic carcasses, sides, quarters and primals. <u>The use of a meat stamp is optional.</u></p> <p><u>If using a meat stamp you must:</u></p> <p>a) name the people who are allowed to apply the stamp</p> <p><u>a) ensure anyone applying the stamp has been trained to understand how it can be used and maintain training records to demonstrate this.</u></p> <p><u>b) only apply the 'Soil Association Organic symbol'</u> stamp to carcasses of animals which are Soil Association certified or those approved as produced</p>	<p>In response to feedback from licensees, we consulted on whether or not to continue requiring the use of an SA organic meat stamp. Some abattoirs and processors told us that the SA and/or organic meat stamp was a final point of pride in their organic brand, and that it provided a quick visual confirmation that all other checks had already taken place.</p> <p>We are therefore offering the use of both SA symbol and Organic meat stamps as an optional higher standard. We have also amended the name from Soil Association Organic stamp to Soil Association Symbol stamp to try and further differentiate the two stamps.</p>

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	<p>to standards equivalent to Soil Association <u>Organic</u> standards. <u>See guidance for more details.</u></p> <p>c) apply an <u>the</u> 'Organic' stamp to carcasses which are certified as organic, but which are not Soil Association organic certified. <u>See guidance for more details.</u></p> <p>d) apply the meat stamp to all such primals as soon as possible after slaughter, and <i>Soil Association higher standard</i></p> <p>e) only use colours in accordance with article 2(8) of directive 94/36/EC. <i>(EC) 889/2008 Art. 27(1)(d)</i></p> <p>The guidance is amended as follows:</p> <p>We have two types of meat stamp available a Soil Association organic stamp, and an organic stamp. <u>One featuring the 'Soil Association Organic symbol', or one with the wording 'Organic'.</u></p> <p><u>You may use the stamp as part of your operating procedures and/or for organic marketing purposes. You must make the stamp's purpose clear in the relevant procedural and training documents.</u></p> <p>The 'Organic' stamp must <u>can</u> be used when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • you have performed a contract kill for an organic producer <u>organic farm</u> who is not Soil Association certified certified to Soil Association organic standards <p>The 'Soil Association organic symbol' stamp must <u>can only</u> be used when:</p>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • you have performed a contract kill for an <u>Soil Association certified organic producer</u> <u>livestock produced on a Soil Association organic certified farm</u> • when you have purchased livestock from the producer and are selling the meat <u>carcass</u> (there are exceptions for pigs, see below for further guidance on this) • <u>you have purchased pigs certified to other organic standards, the supplier has been approved by us as meeting SA Sourcing Requirements and is listed on your 'SA - Accepted Products' schedule.</u> • <u>If you have any questions please contact the certification team.</u> • when you have purchased livestock farmed to Soil Association or equivalent standards from the producer and are selling the meat on. (there are exception for pigs, see below for further guidance one this)– If you have purchased pigs from a producer who is not certified to Soil Association standards, then you cannot use the Soil Association meat stamp on the carcasses until Soil Association Certification have been able to confirm that the animals in question have been raised to Soil Association <u>or</u> equivalent standards. Please contact the Certification Team for more information.– 	
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	<p>The meat stamp can be applied as follows:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beef sides — each hind quarter and fore quarter • Sheep carcasses — on both hind legs • Pork carcasses — on both hind legs • Where part carcasses are supplied — each cut. <p>Meat stamps cannot need to be applied to poultry, but information to ensure traceability should be on the packaging or despatch documentation.</p> <p>Why? We require the use of Meat stamps <u>can contribute towards</u> they are a a clear and easy method of identifying and tracing organic carcasses through processing and storage. <u>They must be used in conjunction with all requirements outlined in standard 18.7 Record keeping.</u></p>	
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3. Updates to GB and SA GB Farming & Growing Standards

Standard	Description of changes	Reason for update
1.16.3 - Paper, card and wood-pulp packaging products (higher)	<p>The guidance text is updated as follows:</p> <p>This can be done with an invoice for the products including a valid chain of custody claim from FSC or PEFC.</p> <p><u>You must ensure that the invoices for paper, card and wood-pulp products you purchase include a valid chain of custody claim from FSC or PEFC.</u></p>	This revision is to ensure the guidance is clear.

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<p>1.16.5 - PVC and other chlorinated plastics (higher)</p>	<p>The standard is amended as follows:</p> <p>You must not use Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or any other chlorinated plastics unless can only be used when alternative materials are not available or are functionally unsuitable, as listed in the guidance section of this standard that deliver a technically (or legally) required function are not available. See guidance for more details.</p> <p><i>Soil Association higher standard</i></p> <p>* The changes to this standard come into effect from September 2025—</p> <p>The guidance is amended as follows:</p> <p><u>You must</u> demonstrate that you have not used these materials, for example, with a packaging specification for all materials used kept on file.</p> <p>This restriction applies to all chlorinated plastics which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • polyvinyl chloride (PVC) • polyvinylidene chloride (PVdC) (applied from September 2025) • vinyl chloride <p>The restriction on PVdC applies from September 2025. For products containing PVdC, any packaging purchased from September 2025 must be compliant and packaging purchased prior to September 2025 may be used until stocks are exhausted</p> <p>There are some specific circumstances where we are aware that no functional alternatives to PVC <u>or</u></p>	<p>The use of chlorinated plastics is not desirable – and does not fit with organic principles – from either a health or environmental standpoint. In large quantities they can have negative effects on recycling infrastructure and render recycled plastics materials unfit for further use. Nevertheless, chlorinated plastics play a key role in maintaining product quality and acting as an oxygen barrier in some packaged products. In the case of coffee pod/capsules linings and lid films, licensees have faced significant challenges finding an alternative packaging format that can perform the required functions.</p> <p>Most coffee pod packaging applications are widely recycled as the core materials are either HDPE plastics or aluminium and there are widely available recycling services which is offered in many local authority recycling centres, coffee shops and retailers in a similar fashion to collections for soft plastic films.</p> <p>Expert advice has assured us that the chlorinated plastic lining of such packaging is such a small fraction of the overall product, it does not impede the recycling process, like larger volumes of PVC plastics can do.</p> <p>We will continue to keep this area of the standards under review.</p>
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	<p><u>chlorinated plastics</u> currently exist. For example, in cases where packaging must have adequate barrier properties to comply with food safety requirements. These must be <u>demonstrated as part of the packaging submission form</u>.</p> <p>As a result, you are permitted to use PVC in the following applications:-</p> <p><u>Packaging applications where the use of PVC or chlorinated plastics can be used:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • metal jar lids or caps (e.g. for jams, sauces and baby food), • tamper evident seals on jar lids or caps, and • <u>linings or seals of coffee capsules or pods</u>. <p>We will keep these exceptions under review on an <u>annual basis</u> as innovation for functional alternatives develops.</p>	
<p>2.7.4 - Using non-organic seed and vegetative propagating material (baseline)</p>	<p>The guidance has been amended as follows.</p> <p>You do not require prior approval when sowing grass/forage/arable silage/whole crop silage/cover crop green manure mixes that contain at least 70% (by weight) organic seeds as long as you provide details of these on the Annual Questionnaire we will send you before your inspection. <u>The same variety of seed may not be used in both organic and non-organic form within the same mix.</u></p>	<p>Clarifying guidance from Defra</p>
<p>3.2.6 - Exceptional rules for poultry</p>	<p>The guidance is amended as follows.</p>	<p>Legislative update from Defra</p>

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(baseline)	The ability to use non-organic poultry with prior permission from Defra has been extended until 31 st December 2025. <u>The ability to use non-organically reared pullets for egg production of not more than 18 weeks with prior permission from Defra has been extended until 31 December 2026.</u>	
3.10.7 - Use of non-organic protein for pigs and poultry* (baseline)	The standard is amended as follows: 1. If you cannot source 100% organic feeds that meet the nutritional needs of your animals, <u>you may feed pigs and poultry up to 5% non-organic protein feed until 31st December 2025. From 1st January 2026 you may feed piglets of not more than 35kg in weight and poultry not more than 30 weeks old up to 5% non-organic protein feed.</u> 2. This percentage must be calculated on an annual dry matter basis. 3. At your inspection you must have records to demonstrate that you are unable to source an appropriate 100% organic or in-conversion ration and that you have not fed more than 5% non-organic protein feed. 4. This exemption will be in place until 31 st December 2025 <u>2026</u> .	Legislative update from Defra

5. Updates to GB and SA GB Aquaculture standards

Standard	Description of changes	Reason for update
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<p>13.5.5 – Lighting 13.5.6 - Aeration and oxygen use 13.5.7 - Use of hormones is prohibited</p> <p>(baseline)</p>	<p>The standard numbering is amended as follows: SA GB 13.5.45 – Lighting SA GB 13.5.56 – Aeration and oxygen use SA GB 13.5.67 – Use of hormones is prohibited</p>	<p>A repeated standard reference has been corrected.</p>
<p>13.20.3 - Paper, card and wood-pulp packaging products</p> <p>(higher)</p>	<p>The guidance text is updated as follows:</p> <p>This can be done with an invoice for the products including a valid chain of custody claim from FSC or PEFC.</p> <p><u>You must ensure that the invoices for paper, card and wood-pulp products you purchase include a valid chain of custody claim from FSC or PEFC.</u></p>	<p>This revision is to ensure the guidance is clear.</p>
<p>13.20.5 - PVC and other chlorinated plastics</p> <p>(higher)</p>	<p>The standard is amended as follows:</p> <p>You must not use Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or any other chlorinated plastics unless can only be used when alternative materials are not available or are functionally unsuitable, as listed in the guidance section of this standard. that deliver a technically (or legally) required function are not available. See guidance for more details.</p> <p><i>Soil Association higher standard</i></p> <p>* The changes to this standard come into effect from September 2025.</p>	<p>The use of chlorinated plastics is not desirable – and does not fit with organic principles – from either a health or environmental standpoint. In large quantities they can have negative effects on recycling infrastructure and render recycled plastics materials unfit for further use. Nevertheless, chlorinated plastics play a key role in maintaining product quality and acting as an oxygen barrier in some packaged products. In the case of coffee pod/capsules linings and lid films, licensees have faced significant challenges</p>

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	<p>The guidance is amended as follows:</p> <p><u>You must demonstrate that you have not used these materials, for example, with a packaging specification for all materials used kept on file.</u></p> <p>This restriction applies to all chlorinated plastics which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • polyvinyl chloride (PVC) • polyvinylidene chloride (PVdC) (applied from September 2025) • vinyl chloride <p>The restriction on PVdC applies from September 2025. For products containing PVdC, any packaging purchased from September 2025 must be compliant and packaging purchased prior to September 2025 may be used until stocks are exhausted</p> <p>There are some specific circumstances where we are aware that no functional alternatives to PVC <u>or chlorinated plastics</u> currently exist. For example, in cases where packaging must have adequate barrier properties to comply with food safety requirements. These must be <u>demonstrated as part of the packaging submission form.</u></p> <p>As a result, you are permitted to use PVC in the following applications:-</p> <p><u>Packaging applications where the use of PVC or chlorinated plastics can be used:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • metal jar lids or caps (e.g. for jams, sauces and baby food), 	<p>finding an alternative packaging format that can perform the required functions.</p> <p>Most coffee pod packaging applications are widely recycled as the core materials are either HDPE plastics or aluminium and there are widely available recycling services which is offered in many local authority recycling centres, coffee shops and retailers in a similar fashion to collections for soft plastic films.</p> <p>Expert advice has assured us that the chlorinated plastic lining of such packaging is such a small fraction of the overall product, it does not impede the recycling process, like larger volumes of PVC plastics can do.</p> <p>We will continue to keep this area of the standards under review.</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tamper evident seals on jar lids or caps, and • <u>linings or seals of coffee capsules or pods.</u> <p>We will keep these exceptions under review on an annual basis as innovation for functional alternatives develops.</p>	
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6. Updates to SA GB Feed Processing Standards

Standard	Description of changes	Reason for update
8.16.3 - Paper, card and wood-pulp packaging products (higher)	<p>The guidance text is updated as follows:</p> <p>This can be done with an invoice for the products including a valid chain of custody claim from FSC or PEFC.</p> <p><u>You must ensure that the invoices for paper, card and wood-pulp products you purchase include a valid chain of custody claim from FSC or PEFC.</u></p>	This revision is to ensure the guidance is clear.
8.16.5 - PVC and other chlorinated plastics (higher)	<p>The standard is amended as follows:</p> <p>You must not use Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or any other chlorinated plastics unless can only be used when alternative materials are not available or are functionally unsuitable, as listed in the guidance section of this standard. that deliver a technically (or legally) required function are not available. See guidance for more details.</p>	<p>The use of chlorinated plastics is not desirable – and does not fit with organic principles – from either a health or environmental standpoint. In large quantities they can have negative effects on recycling infrastructure and render recycled plastics materials unfit for further use. Nevertheless, chlorinated plastics play a key role in maintaining product quality and acting as an oxygen barrier in some packaged products.</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Soil Association higher standard</i></p> <p>* The changes to this standard come into effect from September 2025.</p> <p>The guidance is amended as follows:</p> <p><u>You must</u> demonstrate that you have not used these materials, for example, with a packaging specification for all materials used kept on file.</p> <p>This restriction applies to all chlorinated plastics which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • polyvinyl chloride (PVC) • polyvinylidene chloride (PVdC) (applied from September 2025) • vinyl chloride <p>The restriction on PVdC applies from September 2025. For products containing PVdC, any packaging purchased from September 2025 must be compliant and packaging purchased prior to September 2025 may be used until stocks are exhausted</p> <p>There are some specific circumstances where we are aware that no functional alternatives to PVC <u>or chlorinated plastics</u> currently exist. For example, in cases where packaging must have adequate barrier properties to comply with food safety requirements. These must be <u>demonstrated as part of the packaging submission form.</u></p> <p>As a result, you are permitted to use PVC in the following applications:-</p> <p><u>Packaging applications where the use of PVC or chlorinated plastics can be used:</u></p>	<p>In the case of coffee pod/capsules linings and lid films, licensees have faced significant challenges finding an alternative packaging format that can perform the required functions.</p> <p>Most coffee pod packaging applications are widely recycled as the core materials are either HDPE plastics or aluminium and there are widely available recycling services which is offered in many local authority recycling centres, coffee shops and retailers in a similar fashion to collections for soft plastic films.</p> <p>Expert advice has assured us that the chlorinated plastic lining of such packaging is such a small fraction of the overall product, it does not impede the recycling process, like larger volumes of PVC plastics can do.</p> <p>We will continue to keep this area of the standards under review.</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • metal jar lids or caps (e.g. for jams, sauces and baby food), • tamper evident seals on jar lids or caps, and • <u>linings or seals of coffee capsules or pods.</u> <p>We will keep these exceptions under review on an <u>annual basis</u> as innovation for functional alternatives develops.</p>	
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7. Updates to SA GB Seaweed Standards

Standard	Description of changes	Reason for update
15.5.3 - Paper, card and wood-pulp packaging products (higher)	<p>The guidance text is updated as follows:</p> <p>This can be done with an invoice for the products including a valid chain of custody claim from FSC or PEFC.</p> <p><u>You must ensure that the invoices for paper, card and wood-pulp products you purchase include a valid chain of custody claim from FSC or PEFC.</u></p>	<p>This revision is to ensure the guidance is clear.</p>
15.5.5 - PVC and other chlorinated plastics (higher)	<p>The standard is amended as follows:</p> <p>You must not use Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or any other chlorinated plastics unless can only be used when alternative materials are not available or are functionally unsuitable, as listed in the guidance</p>	<p>The use of chlorinated plastics is not desirable – and does not fit with organic principles – from either a health or environmental standpoint. In large quantities they can have negative effects on recycling infrastructure and render recycled plastics materials unfit for further use.</p>

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	<p>section of this standard that deliver a technically (or legally) required function are not available. See guidance for more details.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Soil Association higher standard</i></p> <p>* The changes to this standard come into effect from September 2025.</p> <p>The guidance is amended as follows:</p> <p><u>You must</u> demonstrate that you have not used these materials, for example, with a packaging specification for all materials used kept on file.</p> <p>This restriction applies to all chlorinated plastics which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • polyvinyl chloride (PVC) • polyvinylidene chloride (PVdC) (applied from September 2025) • vinyl chloride <p>The restriction on PVdC applies from September 2025. For products containing PVdC, any packaging purchased from September 2025 must be compliant and packaging purchased prior to September 2025 may be used until stocks are exhausted</p> <p>There are some specific circumstances where we are aware that no functional alternatives to PVC <u>or chlorinated plastics</u> currently exist. For example, in cases where packaging must have adequate barrier properties to comply with food safety requirements. These must be <u>demonstrated as part of the packaging submission form.</u></p>	<p>Nevertheless, chlorinated plastics play a key role in maintaining product quality and acting as an oxygen barrier in some packaged products. In the case of coffee pod/capsules linings and lid films, licensees have faced significant challenges finding an alternative packaging format that can perform the required functions.</p> <p>Most coffee pod packaging applications are widely recycled as the core materials are either HDPE plastics or aluminium and there are widely available recycling services which is offered in many local authority recycling centres, coffee shops and retailers in a similar fashion to collections for soft plastic films.</p> <p>Expert advice has assured us that the chlorinated plastic lining of such packaging is such a small fraction of the overall product, it does not impede the recycling process, like larger volumes of PVC plastics can do.</p> <p>We will continue to keep this area of the standards under review.</p>
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	<p>As a result, you are permitted to use PVC in the following applications:- <u>Packaging applications where the use of PVC or chlorinated plastics can be used:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • metal jar lids or caps (e.g. for jams, sauces and baby food), • tamper evident seals on jar lids or caps, and • <u>linings or seals of coffee capsules or pods.</u> <p>We will keep these exceptions under review on an <u>annual basis</u> as innovation for functional alternatives develops.</p>	
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8. Standards that have no significant updates

There are no significant updates to the following standards (typos or errors may have been corrected):

- Health & Beauty
- Textiles
- SA Approved & Verified Inputs

Key to text changes: (~~strikethrough~~ = delete; underlined = new wording; normal text = no change)

*Occurs across multiple standards documents, so precise numbering may vary.