



**Declaration of assurance for non-biological cosmetic ingredients  
in accordance with the provisions of the Directive for Organic Production/  
Organic Cosmetics Section**

The undersigned confirms the accuracy of the information in this declaration.

**Trade Name:**

**Manufacturer / Supplier:**

**INCI Name(s):**

**Category (chap.6.3 of the guideline) - Please select**

- ☐ **Fragrance**
- ☐ **Chemically modified raw material: use as surfactant or emulsifier**
- ☐ **Mineral substance**
- ☐ **Natural substance**

**Fragrances and flavorings**

Only those natural fragrances and flavoring substances are used which correspond to the designations and definitions of the international standard ISO 9235, as well as the substances listed therein which have been isolated by physical methods (e.g. distillation, steam distillation, dry distillation, pressing, but not by enfleurage). Synthetically reconstituted essential oils or chemically modified natural substances are not used in fragrances and flavorings.

**Chemically modified raw materials: surfactants/emulsifiers**

For the production of organic cosmetics, emulsifiers and surfactants are used that are obtained exclusively by hydrolysis, esterification, transesterification, hydrogenation (limited to the reduction of fatty acids to fatty alcohols) and glycosidation from the following substances: Fats, oils, waxes, phospholipids, lanolin, saccharides (mono-, oligo-, and polysaccharides), proteins, lipoproteins. Equally, chemically untreated substances of natural origin can be used as emulsifiers and surfactants.



In esterification and transesterification, both the alcohol and acid components are of natural origin.

The classic saponification reaction with alkali hydroxides is permitted.

### Minerals

Only naturally occurring minerals obtained by physical processes and complying with the safety requirements of Cosmetics Regulation (EC) No. 1223/2009 are used as mineral substances. Such physical processes are, for example: Crushing, washing, steam cleaning, drying or mechanical cleaning.

The minerals are not produced in nano size.

### Natural products

#### Plants

Plant components of plant species threatened with extinction (Washington Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species<sup>1</sup> and Bern Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species<sup>2</sup>) may not be used unless they come from approved wild collections of plants.

#### Animals

Constituents from vertebrate animals may be used provided they are obtained from live animals in compliance with animal welfare regulations. Constituents from dead vertebrate animals are not permitted. Components from invertebrates may be used (e.g. lacquer scale insect). Furthermore, components of endangered species (Washington Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species<sup>1</sup>) and Bern Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species<sup>2</sup>) may not be used.

#### Extraction and processing

Mechanical, physical, enzymatic as well as microbiological processes are used for the extraction of ingredients.

Especially in the case of raw materials produced by enzymatic/biotechnological methods (e.g. vitamin C, xanthan, vitamin E, hyaluronic acid, etc.), the absence of genetic engineering must be confirmed.

The form of the Genetic Engineering Assurance Declaration is available on the ABG website.

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Country/place/date

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Signature

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Company stamp

<sup>1</sup> For information on the Washington Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, see:

<http://www.cites.org> or <http://www.cites.at>

<sup>2</sup> For information on the Bern Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, see:

<http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/QueVoulezVous.asp?NT=104&CM=8&DF=10/02/04&CL=GER>