

COMPLIANCE OF THE ORGANIC PRODUCTION OF SEA SALT AND OTHER SALTS FOR FOOD AND FEED WITH THE OBJECTIVES AND GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF REGULATION (EU) 2018/848

	Qualification			
	Evaporated salt	Rock salt	Sea salt	Solar salt
The distinction between natural and non-natural production techniques (whereas 10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mineral of natural origin. - Production techniques do not modify the mineral character. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mineral of natural origin. - Production techniques do not modify the mineral character. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mineral of natural origin. - Production techniques do not modify the mineral character. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mineral of natural origin. - Production techniques do not modify the mineral character.
The contribution of salt production to the development of rural areas (whereas 10)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
The contribution to protection of the environment and climate (Art 4(a))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of best available techniques for evaporation, crystallization, centrifugation and drying (comparable with techniques for organic sugar production). - Efficient energy use. - Low or medium carbon footprint (depending on share of renewable energy). - Low water footprint. - Evaporated water is reused for solution mining. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low energy consumption. - Low carbon footprint. - Very low water footprint. - Disposal of process wastes in empty chambers of own underground mines. - No generation of wastewater. - Above ground only small areas are needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of sun and wind for concentration and crystallization of seawater. - Low energy consumption. - Low carbon footprint. - Very low water footprint. - Disposal of process wastes (calcium carbonate, calcium sulfate) in concentration ponds. - Disposal of mother liquor (“bittern”) from crystallizer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of sun and wind for evaporation and crystallization of lake brines. - Low energy consumption. - Lowest carbon footprint. - Very low water footprint. - Requires large areas.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disposal of process wastes (sludges from brine treatment, water-insolubles from rock salt dissolving) in own brine caverns or underground salt mines. - Disposal of mother liquor from the evaporative crystallization to rivers, lakes, or to the sea within the limits set by the competent authorities. - Above ground only small areas are needed. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ponds to the sea diluted with water only. - Requires huge areas. 	
The encouragement of short distribution channels and local production in the various areas of the Union ((Art 4(f))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Produced in various areas throughout the whole Union. - Short distribution channels with low carbon footprint guaranteed. - Guarantees the local availability of organic salt, even with growing demand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Produced in various areas throughout the whole Union. - Short distribution channels with low carbon footprint guaranteed. - Guarantees the local availability of organic salt, even with growing demand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Due to the climatic conditions produced only at the coastline of the Mediterranean Sea and the Southern Atlantic. - Short distribution channels in Southern Europe. - Guarantees the local availability of organic salt, even with growing demand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Due to the climatic conditions produced only at the coastline of the Mediterranean Sea (and Africa). - Short distribution channels in Southern Europe. - Guarantees the local availability of organic salt, even with growing demand. -
The contribution to a non-toxic environment (Art 4(d))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No toxic wastes result from production. - Processing aids (which helps to increase the energy efficiency of evaporated salt plants) leave the process with the sludges of brine treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No toxic wastes result from production. - NO_x from explosives detonation creates due to low specific explosives consumption no environmental problem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No toxic wastes result from production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No toxic wastes result from production.

	(disposal in brine caverns or empty chambers of salt mines).	- Miners health is not negatively affected (authorized NO _x limits are respected by ventilation, organizational measures, and use of e-vehicles).		
The respect for nature's systems and cycles (Art 5(a))	- Producers fulfil all national and European requirements to safeguard the environment.	- Producers fulfil all national and European requirements to safeguard the environment.	- Producers fulfil all national and European requirements to safeguard the environment.	- Producers fulfil all national and European requirements to safeguard the environment.
The preservation of natural landscape elements, such as natural heritage sites (Art 5(b))	- Only small areas above ground are needed. - No influence on natural landscape. - Preservation of natural landscape elements, such as natural heritage sites is guaranteed.	- Only small areas above ground are needed. - No influence on natural landscape. - Preservation of natural landscape elements, such as natural heritage sites is guaranteed.	- Huge areas are needed. - Production takes place sometimes located in nature reserves.	- Large areas are needed. - No influence on natural landscape. - Preservation of natural landscape elements, such as natural heritage sites is guaranteed.
The responsible use of energy and natural resources, such as water, soil, organic matter, and air (Art 5(c))	- Use of best available techniques for evaporation and crystallization. - Efficient energy use. - Extremely low or low carbon footprint (depending on share of renewable energy). - Low water footprint - Evaporated water is reused for solution mining. - No soil and organic matter necessary. - Air from thermal salt drying is dedusted.	Low energy consumption. - Extremely low carbon footprint. - Extremely low water footprint. - No soil and organic matter necessary. - Air from mine ventilation is dedusted in the underground mine field.	- Use of sun and wind for concentration and crystallization of seawater. - Low energy consumption. - Extremely low carbon footprint. - Extremely low water footprint. - No organic matter necessary. - Use of soil for ponds maintenance only. - Air from thermal salt drying is dedusted.	- Use of sun and wind for evaporation and crystallization. - Low energy consumption. - Extremely low carbon footprint. - Extremely low water footprint. - No organic matter necessary. - Use of soil for ponds maintenance only. - Air from thermal salt drying is dedusted.

<p>The production of a wide variety of high-quality products that respond to consumers' demand for good that are produced by the use of processes that do not harm the environment and human health (Art 5(d))</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Originates from rock salt, which was formed more than 200 Million years ago. - Rock salt and the other source natural brine are free from environmental impacts. - Evaporated salt is a traditional product, produced already by the Celts in Europe and by others since centuries outside Europe. - Evaporated salt is the salt with the highest purity (highest NaCl content, lowest in heavy metal, bacteria, and other impurities). - Used processes do not harm the environment and the health of the employees. - Guarantees the local availability of organic salt, even with growing demand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rock salt was formed more than 200 Million years ago. - Rock salt is free from environmental impacts. - Rock salt is a traditional product, produced since centuries in Europe and outside Europe. - Used processes do not harm the environment and the health of miners. - Guarantees the local availability of organic salt, even with growing demand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sea salt is a traditional product, produced since centuries in Europe and outside Europe. - Used processes do not harm the environment and the health of employees. - Risk of microplastics contamination is reduced by good selection of the production site and the use of clean seawater. - Guarantees the local availability of organic salt, even with growing demand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solar salt is a traditional product, produced since centuries in world regions with aride climate. - Used processes do not harm the environment and the health of employees. - Guarantees the local availability of organic salt, even with growing demand.
<p>The adaption of the production process to take account of the regional differences in the ecological, climatic, and local conditions (Art 5(h))</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production in regions where underground rock salt deposits or natural brine are available. - In Europe, a lot of rock salt deposits are available. - Process well suited for salt production in regions which are not at the coast, where no sea water is available. - Process can be used under climatic conditions where sun energy is low, and the precipitation is high. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production in regions with underground or on-surface rock salt deposits are available. - In Europe, a lot of rock salt deposit are available. - Process well suited for salt production in regions which are not at the coast, where no sea water is available, or in regions where no huge suitable areas for construction of concentration and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conditions for this production process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of seawater. • Huge suitable areas for construction of concentration and crystallizer ponds. • Need specific climatic conditions (sun, wind, low rainfall) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Due to the climatic conditions produced only at the coastline of the Mediterranean Sea (and Africa). -

		<p>crystallizer ponds are available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Process can be used under climatic conditions where sun energy is low, and the precipitation is high. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Therefore, produced in Europe only at the coastline of the Mediterranean Sea and the Southern Atlantic. 	
Is the use of additives minimized?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes (less anti-caking additives used than authorized in salt for food and feed). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes (less anti-caking additives used than authorized in salt for food and feed). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes (less anti-caking additives used than authorized in salt for food and feed). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes (less anti-caking additives used than authorized in salt for food and feed).
Are the additives essential?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Necessary to avoid caking of fine-grained salts. - Caked salt is not usable. - Efficient anti-caking agents necessary. - Water soluble anti-caking agents necessary for food processing. - Only authorised anti-caking agents used in salt for organic food production and in salt for organic farming. - Fortification of salt with iodine is mandatory in several Member States. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Necessary to avoid caking of fine-grained salts. - Caked salt is not usable. - Efficient anti-caking agents necessary. - Water soluble anti-caking agents necessary for food processing. - Only authorised anti-caking agents used in salt for organic food production and in salt for organic farming. - Fortification of salt with iodine is mandatory in several Member States. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Necessary to avoid caking of fine-grained salts. - Caked salt is not usable. - Efficient anti-caking agents necessary. - Water soluble anti-caking agents necessary for food processing. - Only authorised anti-caking agents used in salt for organic food production and in salt for organic farming. - Fortification of salt with iodine is mandatory in several Member States. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Necessary to avoid caking of fine-grained salts. - Caked salt is not usable. - Efficient anti-caking agents necessary. - Water soluble anti-caking agents necessary for food processing. - Only authorised anti-caking agents used in salt for organic food production and in salt for organic farming. - Fortification of salt with iodine is mandatory in several Member States.