

**International Accredited Certification Bodies  
Equivalent European Union Organic Production &  
Processing Standard for Third Countries**

**version 16 (revised January 2017)**

## INTRODUCTION

This Equivalent European Union Organic Production & Processing Standard for Third Countries was commissioned by, and compiled for, the Accredited Certification Bodies, Brooklyn Park, MN, USA. It has been adapted from the European Regulations (EC) 834/2007 and the more detailed implementing rules in (EC) 889/2008 to provide a base standard for the Accredited Certification Bodies and their certified organic operators (producers, processors and traders) working outside the European Union.

This standard combines, rationalises and simplifies (EC) 834/2007 and the more detailed implementing rules in (EC) 889/2008 and adapts them for use outside the legal framework of the European Union, thus providing production rules to be used by operators for gaining certification equivalent to that described in (EC) 834/2007.

The two original Regulations include many requirements of the control system relevant to the control bodies and many administrative requirements relevant to government authorities and the European Commission itself. These have been removed (834.22, 834.27, 834.29-42, 889.48-56, 889.64-65, 889.67, 889.71, 889.80-88, 889.90-97) to leave only the requirements that need to be applied by operators. The Accredited Certification Bodies using this standard will be required to demonstrate that they apply equivalent control measures to those required within the EU.

Rules for organic aquaculture animal and seaweed production have been added, as of September 2010. These rules are based on the EU Commission Regulation (EC) No 710/2009 and 834/2007. The standards for aquaculture animal (834.15) and seaweed (834.13) have also been re-inserted to update this document.

The standards for yeast production and wine production have been added, as of November 2012. These rules are based on the EU Commission Regulation (EC) No 1254/2008 and No 203/2012, respectively. The standards for importers (889.34) are excluded as they do not apply in the context of countries outside of the EU.

Where specific clauses of the original Regulations make reference to institutions, services or technical requirements, either not available, not relevant, or inappropriate to countries outside of the EU, an alternative measure is applied which is intended to be equivalent.

As the Standard is developed directly from the language of the two European Regulations, the Standard is mostly compliant with those Regulations. Where previously noted alternative measures are applied, the requirement may be considered equivalent.

The Standard is accompanied by the following Annexes:

- ANNEX I Fertilisers, soil conditioners and nutrients referred to in 6.4.4;
- ANNEX II Plant protection products referred to in 6.5.1
- ANNEX III Minimum surface areas indoors and outdoors and other characteristics of housing in the different species and types of production referred to in 6.7.12;
- ANNEX IV Maximum number of animals per hectare referred to in 6.7.6;
- ANNEX V Feed materials referred to in 6.7.20;
- ANNEX VI Feed additives and certain substances used as in animal nutrition;
- ANNEX VII Products for cleaning and disinfection;
- ANNEX VIII Certain products and substances for use in production of processed organic food, including yeast and yeast products food additives and processing aids;
- Annex VIIIa Products and substances for use or addition in organic products of the wine sector;
- ANNEX IX Definitions, updated with animal aquaculture and seaweed definitions;
- ANNEX X Specific Organic Aquaculture production rules;

Compiled for the Accredited Certification Bodies, Brooklyn Park, MN, USA

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Organic Independents, LLP

Winona, MN, USA

Ref

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
<b>1</b>	<b>Aim</b>		
	<p>This Standard provides the basis for the sustainable development of organic production while ensuring the effective functioning of the market, guaranteeing fair competition, ensuring consumer confidence and protecting consumer interests.</p> <p>It establishes common objectives and principles to support the rules set out under this Standard concerning:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. all stages of production, preparation and distribution of organic products and their control; and</li> <li>2. the use of indications referring to organic production in labelling and advertising.</li> </ol>	834-Article 1	C
<b>2</b>	<b>Scope</b>		
2.1	<p>This Standard shall apply to the following products originating from agriculture where such products are placed on the EU market or are intended to be placed on the EU market:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. live or unprocessed agricultural products;</li> <li>2. processed agricultural products for use as food;</li> <li>3. feed;</li> <li>4. aquaculture animal and seaweed products; and</li> <li>5. vegetative propagating material and seeds for cultivation.</li> </ol> <p>The products of hunting and fishing of wild animals shall not be considered as organic production.</p>	834-Article 1	E
2.2	<p>This Standard shall apply to any operator involved in activities, at any stage of production, preparation and distribution, relating to the products set out in paragraph 2.1.</p> <p>However, mass catering operations shall not be subject to this Standard.</p>	834-Article 1	C
2.3	<p>This Standard shall be applied within the framework of relevant national or international law concerning such products, such as provisions governing the production, preparation, marketing, labelling and control, including legislation on foodstuffs and animal nutrition.</p>	834-Article 1	E
<b>3</b>	<b>Objectives for organic production</b>		
	<p>The following objectives and principles in paragraphs 3 and 4 are not standards in themselves but set the framework for the application of all subsequent requirements and shall be used as points of reference when questions of interpretation arise.</p> <p>Organic production shall pursue the following general objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. establish a sustainable management system for agriculture that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) respects nature's systems and cycles and sustains and</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	834-Article 3	E

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	<p>enhances the health of soil, water, plants and animals and the balance between them;</p> <p>(b) contributes to a high level of biological diversity;</p> <p>(c) makes responsible use of energy and the natural resources, such as water, soil, organic matter and air;</p> <p>(d) respects high animal welfare standards and in particular meets animals' species-specific behavioural needs;</p> <p>2. aim at producing products of high quality;</p> <p>3. aim at producing a wide variety of foods and other agricultural products that respond to consumers' demand for goods produced by the use of processes that do not harm the environment, human health, plant health or animal health and welfare.</p>		
<b>4</b>	<b>Principles of organic production</b>		
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Overall principles</b>		
	<p>Organic production shall be based on the following principles:</p> <p>1. the appropriate design and management of biological processes based on ecological systems using natural resources which are internal to the system by methods that:</p> <p>(a) use living organisms and mechanical production methods;</p> <p>(b) practice land-related crop cultivation and livestock production or practice aquaculture which complies with the principle of sustainable exploitation of fisheries;</p> <p>(c) exclude the use of GMOs and products produced from or by GMOs with the exception of veterinary medicinal products;</p> <p>(d) are based on risk assessment, and the use of precautionary and preventive measures, when appropriate;</p> <p>2. the restriction of the use of external inputs. Where external inputs are required or the appropriate management practices and methods referred to in paragraph (a) do not exist, these shall be limited to:</p> <p>(a) inputs from organic production;</p> <p>(b) natural or naturally-derived substances;</p> <p>(c) low solubility mineral fertilisers;</p> <p>3. the strict limitation of the use of chemically synthesised inputs to exceptional cases these being:</p> <p>(a) where the appropriate management practices do not exist; and</p> <p>(b) the external inputs referred to in paragraph (b) are not available on the market; or</p> <p>(c) where the use of external inputs referred to in paragraph (b) contributes to unacceptable environmental impacts;</p> <p>4. the adaptation, where necessary, and within the framework</p>	834-Article 4	E

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	of this Standard, of the rules of organic production taking account of sanitary status, regional differences in climate and local conditions, stages of development, and specific husbandry practices.		
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Specific principles applicable to farming</b>		
	<p>In addition to the overall principles set out in paragraph 4.1, organic farming shall be based on the following specific principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the maintenance and enhancement of soil life and natural soil fertility, soil stability and soil biodiversity preventing and combating soil compaction and soil erosion, and the nourishing of plants primarily through the soil ecosystem;</li> <li>(b) the minimisation of the use of non-renewable resources and off-farm inputs;</li> <li>(c) the recycling of wastes and by-products of plant and animal origin as inputs in plant and livestock production;</li> <li>(d) taking account of the local or regional ecological balance when taking production decisions;</li> <li>(e) the maintenance of animal health by encouraging the natural immunological defence of the animal, as well as the selection of appropriate breeds and husbandry practices;</li> <li>(f) the maintenance of plant health by preventative measures, such as the choice of appropriate species and varieties resistant to pests and diseases, appropriate crop rotations, mechanical and physical methods and the protection of natural enemies of pests;</li> <li>(g) the practice of site-adapted and land-related livestock production;</li> <li>(h) the observance of a high level of animal welfare respecting species-specific needs;</li> <li>(i) the production of products of organic livestock from animals that have been raised on organic holdings since birth or hatching and throughout their life;</li> <li>(j) the choice of breeds having regard to the capacity of animals to adapt to local conditions, their vitality and their resistance to disease or health problems;</li> <li>(k) the feeding of livestock with organic feed composed of agricultural ingredients from organic farming and of natural non-agricultural substances;</li> <li>(l) the application of animal husbandry practices, which enhance the immune system and strengthen the natural defence against diseases, in particular including regular exercise and access to open air areas and pastureland where appropriate;</li> <li>(m) the exclusion of rearing artificially induced polyploid</li> </ul>	834-Article 5	E

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	animals; and (n) the maintenance of the biodiversity of natural aquatic ecosystems, the continuing health of the aquatic environment and the quality of surrounding aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems.		
<b>4.3</b>	<b>Specific principles applicable to processing of organic food</b>		
	In addition to the overall principles set out in paragraph 4.1, the production of processed organic food shall be based on the following specific principles: 1. the production of organic food from organic agricultural ingredients, except where an ingredient is not available on the market in organic form; 2. the restriction of the use of food additives, of non organic ingredients with mainly technological and sensory functions and of micronutrients and processing aids, so that they are used to a minimum extent and only in case of essential technological need or for particular nutritional purposes; 3. the exclusion of substances and processing methods that might be misleading regarding the true nature of the product; 4. the processing of food with care, preferably with the use of biological, mechanical and physical methods.	834-Article 6	E
<b>4.4</b>	<b>Specific principles applicable to processing of organic feed</b>		
	In addition to the overall principles set out in paragraph 4.1, the production of processed organic feed shall be based on the following specific principles: 1. the production of organic feed from organic feed materials, except where a feed material is not available on the market in organic form; 2. the restriction of the use of feed additives and processing aids to a minimum extent and only in case of essential technological or zootechnical needs or for particular nutritional purposes; 3. the exclusion of substances and processing methods that might be misleading as to the true nature of the product; 4. the processing of feed with care, preferably with the use of biological, mechanical and physical methods.	834-Article 7	E
<b>4.5</b>	<b>Specific principles applicable to organic aquaculture animal and seaweed production</b>		
	1. The aquatic growing area for organic seaweed and aquaculture animals is of utmost importance for growing both safe and high quality products with minimal impact on the aquatic environment. 2. An environmental assessment covering best adaptation to the surrounding environment and mitigation of possible negative effects is required as established in sections 11.2 and 11.8.	710-Principles (4)-(24)	C

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	<p>3. The specific soluble medium of water requires organic and non-organic aquaculture production units to be adequately separated.</p> <p>4. The cultivation of seaweed can have a beneficial effect in some respects such as nutrient removal and can facilitate polyculture systems. Care needs to be taken not to over-harvest wild seaweed beds to permit their regeneration and to ensure that production does not cause a significant impact on the state of the aquatic environment.</p> <p>5. Organic aquaculture animal production should ensure that species-specific needs of animals are met. In this regard husbandry practices, management systems and containment systems should satisfy the welfare needs of the animals. Production systems and stocking densities shall meet requirements in section 11.12, 11.13 and in Annex X.</p> <p>6 The overall principles for organic production shall be based on an appropriate design and management of biological processes and ecological systems using natural resources which are internal to the system by methods that, in particular for aquaculture, comply with the principle of sustainable exploitation of fisheries. The biodiversity of natural aquatic ecosystems has to be maintained in organic aquaculture production. These principles are otherwise based on risk assessment, and the use of precautionary and preventive measures, when appropriate. To this end, it should be clarified that artificial induction of the reproduction of aquaculture animals through hormones and hormones derivatives is incompatible with the concept of organic production and consumer perception of organic aquaculture products and that such substances should therefore not be used in organic aquaculture.</p> <p>7. Feed for aquaculture animals should meet the nutritional needs and is also required to meet the health requirement that feed coming from a species is not fed to the same species.</p> <p>8. The raw materials for feeding organic carnivorous fish and crustaceans should be from either organic sources or be derived from sustainable exploitation of fisheries.</p> <p>9. For the purpose of organic aquaculture animal and seaweed production, the use of certain non-organic feed materials, feed additives and processing aids is allowed under well-defined conditions only if they have been authorised for use in organic production and listed in Annex V and Annex VI;</p> <p>10. The cultivation of filter feeding bivalve molluscs can have a beneficial effect on coastal water quality via the removal of nutrients and their use can also facilitate polyculture systems.</p>		

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	<p>Specific rules for molluscs are outlined in section 11.20.</p> <p>11. Animal health management should be primarily based on the prevention of disease.</p> <p>12. Certain substances for cleaning, antifouling treatment, and disinfection of production equipment and facilities should be allowed only if they have been authorised for use in organic production under Annex VII, section 2. In the presence of live animals the use of disinfection substances requires particular care and measures to ensure that the application is not harmful.</p> <p>14. Precaution should be taken during the handling and transport of live fish so as to meet their physiological needs.</p> <p>15. The conversion to the organic production method requires the adaptation of all means to the organic method for a given period. Depending on the previous production systems, specific conversion periods are established in accordance with section 6.2.3 and 6.2.6.</p>		
<b>5</b>	<b>Production Rules</b>		
<b>5.1</b>	<b>Compliance with standards</b>		
	Operators shall comply with the production rules set out in the relevant sections 5-10. In order to demonstrate compliance they are obliged to maintain the relevant records described in section 10.	834-Article 8	E
<b>5.2</b>	<b>Adherence to the control system</b>		
	<p>1. Any operator who produces, prepares, stores, or exports from a third country organic products or who places such products on the market shall, prior to placing on the market of any products as organic or in conversion to organic:</p> <p>(a) submit her/his undertaking to a recognised control body.</p> <p>2. Where an operator contracts out any of the activities to a third party, that operator shall nonetheless be subject to the requirements referred to in point (a), and the subcontracted activities shall be subject to the control system.</p>	834-Article 28	E
	3. Where an operator runs several crop production units in the same area the units producing non-organic crops, together with storage premises for farm input products shall also be subject to the general and the specific requirements in paragraphs 5.3,5.4, 5.9.2, 10.2 and the control measures defined in Title IV, Chapter 1 of Regulation (EC) 889/2008..	889-Article 73	E
	4. Where an operator manages several livestock production units, the units which produce non-organic livestock or livestock products shall also be subject to these Standards and the control system.	889-Article 79	CE
	5. When an operator manages several aquaculture animal	889-Article 79d	CE

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	production units, the units which produce non-organic aquaculture animals shall also be subject to these Standards and the control system.		
<b>5.3</b>	<b>Minimum control requirements</b>		
	<p>1. When the control arrangements are first implemented, the operator shall draw up and subsequently maintain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) a full description of the unit and/or premises and/or activity;</li> <li>(b) all the practical measures to be taken at the level of the unit and/or premises and/or activity to ensure compliance with the organic production rules;</li> <li>(c) the precautionary measures to be taken in order to reduce the risk of contamination by unauthorised products or substances and the cleaning measures to be taken in storage places and throughout the operator's production chain.</li> <li>(d) the specific characteristics of the production method used, where the operator intends to request documentary evidence.</li> </ul> <p>Where appropriate, the description and measures provided for in the first subparagraph may be part of a quality system as set up by the operator.</p> <p>2. The description and the measures referred to in paragraph 1 shall be contained in a declaration, signed by the responsible operator. In addition, this declaration shall include an undertaking by the operator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) to perform the operations in accordance with the organic production rules;</li> <li>(b) to accept, in the event of infringement or irregularities, the enforcement of the measures of the organic production rules;</li> <li>(c) to undertake to inform in writing the buyers of the product in order to ensure that the indications referring to the organic production method are removed from this production. The operator shall countersign the control body's inspection report that identifies possible deficiencies and non-compliances with these Standards and take the necessary corrective measures.</li> <li>(d) to accept, in cases where the operator and/or the subcontractors of that operator are checked by different control authorities or control bodies in accordance with this Standard or other system equivalent or compliant to Regulation (EC) 834/2007 and Regulation (EC) 889/2008, the exchange of information between those authorities or bodies.</li> <li>(e) to accept, in cases where the operator and/or the subcontractors of that operator change their control authority or</li> </ul>	889-Article 63	E

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	<p>control body, the transmission of their control files to the subsequent control authority or control body.</p> <p>(f) to accept, in cases where the operator withdraws from the control system, to inform without delay the relevant competent authority and control authority or control body.</p> <p>(g) to accept, in cases where the operator withdraws from the control system, that the control file is kept for a period of at least five years.</p> <p>(h) to accept to inform the relevant control authority or authorities or control body or bodies without delay of any irregularity or infringement affecting the organic status of their product or organic products received from other operators or subcontractors.</p> <p>3. With regard to access to facilities the operator shall:</p> <p>a) give the control authority or control body, for control purposes, access to all parts of the unit and all premises, as well as to the accounts and relevant supporting documents;</p> <p>b) provide the control authority or control body with any information reasonably necessary for the purposes of the control;</p> <p>c) submit, when requested by the control authority or control body, the results of its own quality assurance programmes.</p> <p>In addition to the requirements set out in paragraph 1, importers and first consignees shall submit the information on imported consignments.</p>	889-Article 67	C
5.4	<p><b>Specific control requirements for plants and plant products from farm production or collection-control arrangements</b></p>		
	<p>1. The full description of the unit referred to in 5.3.1.a shall:</p> <p>(a) be drawn up even where the operator limits his activity to the collection of wild plants;</p> <p>(b) indicate the storage and production premises and land parcels and/or collection areas and, where applicable, premises where certain processing and/or packaging operations take place;</p> <p>(c) specify the date of the last application on the parcels and/or collection areas concerned of products, the use of which is not compatible with the organic production rules.</p> <p>2. In case of collection of wild plants, the practical measures referred to in 5.3.1.b shall include any guarantees given by third parties which the operator can provide to ensure that those areas have not, for a period of at least three years before the collection, received treatment with products other than those authorised for use in organic production listed in Annexes I and II.</p>	889-Article 70	E

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	3. Each year, before the date indicated by the control authority or control body, the operator shall notify the control authority or control body of its schedule of production of crop products, giving a breakdown by parcel.	889 Article 71	C
<b>5.5</b>	<b>Control arrangements for seaweed</b>		
	When the control system applying specifically to seaweed is first implemented, the full description of the site referred to in 5.3.1.a shall include: 1. a full description of the installations on land and at sea; 2. the environmental assessment as outlined in 11.2.3 where applicable; 3. the sustainable management plan as outlined in 11.2.4 where applicable; 4. for wild seaweed a full description and a map of shore and sea collection areas and land areas where post collection activities take place shall be drawn up.	889-Article 73a	C
<b>5.6</b>	<b>Control arrangements for livestock and livestock products</b>		
	1. When the control system applying specifically to livestock production is first implemented, the full description of the unit referred to in 5.3.1.a shall include: (a) a full description of the livestock buildings, pasturage, open air areas, etc., and, where applicable, the premises for the storage, packaging and processing of livestock, livestock products, raw materials and inputs; (b) a full description of the installations for the storage of livestock manure. 2. The practical measures referred to in 5.3.1.b shall include: (a) a plan for spreading manure agreed with the control body or authority, together with a full description of the areas given over to crop production; (b) where appropriate, as regards the spreading of manure, the written arrangements with other holdings as referred to in 6.4.4.3 complying with the provisions of the organic production rules; a management plan for the organic-production livestock unit.	889-Article 74	C C
<b>5.7</b>	<b>Control arrangements for aquaculture animal production</b>		
	When the control system applying specifically to aquaculture animal production is first implemented, the full description of the unit referred to in 5.3.1.a shall include: 1. a full description of the installations on land and at sea; 2. the environmental assessment as outlined in 11.2.3 where applicable; 3. the sustainable management plan as outlined in 11.2.4 where applicable.	889-Article 79a	C

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	4. in the case of molluscs a summary of the special chapter of the sustainable management plan as required by cultivation rules in 11.20.4(2)		
5.8	For bivalve mollusc production, inspection visits shall take place before and during maximum biomass production.	889Article 79c	C
<b>5.9</b>	<b>Prohibition on the use of GMOs</b>		
	1. Genetically modified organisms (GMOs), and products produced from or by GMOs shall not be used as food, feed, processing aids, plant protection products, fertilisers, soil conditioners, seeds, vegetative propagating material, micro-organisms, and animals in organic production. 2. For the purpose of the prohibition referred to in paragraph 5.9.1, with regard to products not being food or feed, or products produced by GMOs, operators using such non-organic products purchased from third parties shall require the vendor to confirm that the products supplied have not been produced from or by GMOs.	834-Article 9  889-Article 69	C
<b>5.10</b>	<b>Prohibition on the use of ionising radiation</b>		
	The use of ionising radiation for the treatment of organic food or feed, or of raw materials used in organic food or feed is prohibited.	834-Article 10	C
<b>6</b>	<b>Farm Production</b>		
<b>6.1</b>	<b>General farm production rules</b>		
	1. The entire agricultural holding shall be managed in compliance with the requirements applicable to organic production. 2. A holding may be split up into clearly separated units or aquaculture production sites which are not all managed under organic production. As regards animals, different species shall be involved. As regards aquaculture the same species may be involved, provided that there is adequate separation between the production sites. As regards plants, different varieties that can be easily differentiated shall be involved. 3. Where not all units of a holding are used for organic production, the operator shall keep the land, animals, and products used for, or produced by, the organic units separate from those used for, or produced by, the non-organic units and keep adequate records to show the separation.	834-Article 11	C

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
<b>6.2</b>	<b>Conversion</b>		
<b>6.2.1</b>	<b>General requirements</b>		
	<p>1. The following rules shall apply to a farm on which organic production is started:</p> <p>(a) the conversion period shall start at the earliest when the operator has notified his/her activity to the control body;</p> <p>(b) during the conversion period all rules established by this Standard shall apply;</p> <p>(c) conversion periods specific to the type of crop or animal production shall be defined (see paragraphs 6.2.2-6.2.6);</p> <p>(d) on a holding or unit partly under organic production and partly in conversion to organic production, the operator shall keep the organically produced and in-conversion products separate and the animals separate or readily separable and keep adequate records to show the separation;</p> <p>(e) in order to determine the conversion period referred to above, a period immediately preceding the date of the start of the conversion period may be taken into account, in so far as certain conditions concur;</p> <p>(f) animals and animal products produced during the conversion period referred to in subparagraph (c) shall not be marketed with the indications referred to in 9.1 used in the labelling and advertising of products.</p>	834-Article 17	C
<b>6.2.2</b>	<b>Conversion - plants and plant products</b>		
	<p>1. For plants and plant products to be considered organic, the production rules as referred to in sections 5.9, 5.10, 6.1 and 6.4 of this Standard must have been applied on the parcels during a conversion period of at least two years before sowing, or, in the case of grassland or perennial forage, at least two years before its use as feed from organic farming, or, in the case of perennial crops other than forage, at least three years before the first harvest of organic products.</p> <p>2. The control body may decide to recognise retroactively as being part of the conversion period any previous period in which:</p> <p>(a) the land parcels were registered in an official environmental protection or similar programme, provided that the measures concerned ensure that products not authorised for organic production have not been used on those parcels, or</p> <p>(b) the parcels were natural or agricultural areas which were not treated with products not authorised for organic production.</p> <p>The period referred to in point 6.2.2.2(b) can be taken into</p>	889-Article 36	C

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	consideration retroactively only where satisfactory proof has been furnished to the control body allowing it to satisfy itself that the conditions were met for a period of at least three years. 3. The control body may decide, in certain cases, where the land had been contaminated with products not authorised for organic production, to extend the conversion period beyond the period referred to in paragraph 1.		
<b>6.2.3</b>	<b>Conversion - seaweed</b>		
	1. The conversion period for a seaweed harvesting site shall be six months. 2. The conversion period for a seaweed cultivation unit shall be the longer of six months or one full production cycle.	889-Article 36a	C
<b>6.2.4</b>	<b>Conversion - land associated with organic livestock production</b>		
	1. The conversion rules referred to in paragraph 6.2.2 of this Standard shall apply to the whole area of the production unit on which animal feed is produced. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions in paragraph 6.2.4.1, the conversion period may be reduced to one year for pasturages and open air areas used by non-herbivore species. This period may be reduced to six months where the land concerned has not during the last year, received treatments with products not authorised for organic production.	889- Article 37	C
<b>6.2.5</b>	<b>Conversion – livestock and livestock products</b>		
	1. Where non-organic livestock has been brought onto a holding in accordance with paragraph 6.7.2 of this Standard and if livestock products are to be sold as organic products, the production rules as referred to in this Standard must have been applied for at least: (a) 12 months in the case of equidae and bovines, including bubalus and bison species, for meat production, and in any case at least three quarters of their lifetime; (b) six months in the case of small ruminants and pigs and animals for milk production; (c) 10 weeks for poultry for meat production, brought in before they are three days old; (d) six weeks in the case of poultry for egg production. 2. Where non-organic animals exist on a holding at the beginning of the conversion period their products may be deemed organic if there is simultaneous conversion of the complete production unit, including livestock, pasturage and/or any land used for animal feed. The total combined conversion period for both existing animals and their offspring, pasturage and/or any land used for animal feed, may be reduced to 24	889- Article 38	C

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	months, if the animals are mainly fed with products from the production unit.		
<b>6.2.6</b>	<b>Conversion - aquaculture animal production</b>		
	<p>1. The following conversion periods for aquaculture production units shall apply for the following types of aquaculture facilities including the existing aquaculture animals:</p> <p>(a) for facilities that cannot be drained, cleaned and disinfected, a conversion period of 24 months;</p> <p>(b) for facilities that have been drained, or fallowed, a conversion period of 12 months;</p> <p>(c) for facilities that have been drained, cleaned and disinfected a conversion period of six months;</p> <p>(d) for open water facilities including those farming bivalve molluscs, a three month conversion period.</p> <p>2. The control body may decide to recognise retroactively as being part of the conversion period any previously documented period in which the facilities were not treated or exposed to products not authorised for organic production.</p>	889-Article 38a	E
<b>6.3</b>	<b>Parallel production</b>		
<b>6.3.1</b>	<b>Parallel production - plant production</b>		
	<p>1. Where an operator's holding faces climatic, geographical or structural constraints, a producer may apply to the control body to run organic and non-organic production units in the same area:</p> <p>(a) in the case of the production of perennial crops, which require a cultivation period of at least three years, where varieties cannot be easily differentiated, provided the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(i) the production in question forms part of a conversion plan in respect of which the producer gives a firm undertaking and which provides for the beginning of the conversion of the last part of the area concerned to organic production in the shortest possible period which may not in any event exceed a maximum of five years;</p> <p>(ii) appropriate measures have been taken to ensure the permanent separation of the products obtained from each unit concerned;</p> <p>(iii) the control body is notified of the harvest of each of the products concerned at least 48 hours in advance;</p> <p>(iv) upon completion of the harvest, the producer informs the control body of the exact quantities harvested on the units concerned and of the measures applied to separate the products;</p> <p>(v) the conversion plan has been approved by the control body;</p>	889-Article 40.	E



Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	<p>6. The control body may authorise holdings carrying out agricultural research or formal education to rear organic and non-organic livestock of the same species, where the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) appropriate measures, notified in advance to the control body, have been taken in order to guarantee the permanent separation between livestock, livestock products, manure and feedingstuffs of each of the units;</p> <p>(b) the producer informs the control body in advance of any delivery or selling of the livestock or livestock products;</p> <p>(c) the operator informs the control body of the exact quantities produced in the units together with all characteristics permitting the identification of the products and confirms that the measures taken to separate the products have been applied</p>	889 – Article 40.2	
<b>6.3.3</b>	<b>Parallel production – beekeeping</b>		
	<p>Where an operator holding faces climatic, geographical or structural constraints, and, for the purpose of pollination actions an operator may run organic and non-organic beekeeping units on the same holding, provided that all the requirements of the organic production rules are fulfilled, with the exception of the provisions for the siting of the apiaries. In that case the product cannot be sold as organic.</p> <p>The operator shall keep documentary evidence of the use of this provision.</p>	889-Article 41	C
<b>6.4</b>	<b>Plant production rules</b>		
	In addition to the general farm production rules laid down in paragraph 6.1 , the following rules shall apply to organic plant production:		C
<b>6.4.1</b>	<b>Seeds</b>		
	1. For the production of products other than seed and vegetative propagating material only organically produced seed and propagating material shall be used. To this end, the mother plant in the case of seeds and the parent plant in the case of vegetative propagating material shall have been produced in accordance with the rules laid down in this Standard for at least one generation, or, in the case of perennial crops, two growing seasons;	834-Article 12.1	C
<b>6.4.2</b>	<b>Use of seed or vegetative propagating material not obtained by the organic production method</b>		
	<p>1. Where organic seed or vegetative propagating material is not available on the market,</p> <p>(a) seed and vegetative propagating material from a production unit in conversion to organic farming may be used,</p> <p>(b) where point (a) is not applicable, control bodies may</p>	889-Article 45	E

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	<p>authorise the use of non-organic seed or vegetative propagating material if not available from organic production. However, for the use of non-organic seed and seed potatoes the following paragraphs 2 to 9 apply.</p> <p>2. Non-organic seed and seed potatoes may be used, provided that the seed or seed potatoes are not treated with plant protection products, other than those authorised for treatment of seed in accordance with paragraph 6.5.1.1 unless chemical treatment is prescribed in accordance with national requirements for phytosanitary purposes for all varieties of a given species in the area where the seed or seed potatoes are to be used.</p> <p>3. Species for which it is established that organically produced seed or seed potatoes are available in sufficient quantities and for a significant number of varieties may not be subject of authorisations pursuant to paragraph 1(b) above, unless these are justified by one of the purposes referred to in paragraph 5(c) below.</p> <p>4. The responsibility for granting the authorisation referred to in paragraph 1(b) may rest with the control body.</p> <p>5. Authorisation to use seed or seed potatoes not obtained by the organic production method may only be granted in the following cases:</p> <p>(a) where no supplier, meaning an operator who markets seed or seed potatoes to other operators, is able to deliver the seed or seed potatoes before sowing or planting in situations where the user has ordered the seed or seed potatoes in reasonable time;</p> <p>(b) where the user is able to demonstrate that the desired variety and none of the registered alternatives of the same species are appropriate and that the authorisation therefore is significant for her/his production;</p> <p>(c) where it is justified for use in research, test in small-scale field trials, or for variety of conservation purposes agreed by the control body.</p> <p>6. The authorisation shall be granted before the sowing of the crop.</p> <p>7. The authorisation shall be granted only to individual users for one season at a time and the control body responsible for the authorisations shall register the quantities of seed or seed potatoes authorised.</p> <p>8. By way of derogation from paragraph 7, the control body may grant to all users a general authorisation:</p> <p>(a) for a given species when and in so far as the condition laid down in paragraph 5(a) is fulfilled;</p> <p>(b) for a given variety when and in so far as the conditions laid</p>		

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	<p>down in paragraph 5(b) are fulfilled. The authorisations referred to in the first subparagraph shall be clearly indicated in records maintained by the control body.</p>		
<b>6.4.3</b>	<b>Soil management and amendments</b>		
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Organic plant production shall use tillage and cultivation practices that maintain or increase soil organic matter, enhance soil stability and soil biodiversity, and prevent soil compaction and soil erosion;</li> <li>2. The fertility and biological activity of the soil shall be maintained and increased by multi-annual crop rotation including legumes and other green manure crops, and by the application of livestock manure or organic material, both preferably composted, from organic production;</li> <li>3. The use of biodynamic preparations is allowed;</li> <li>4. In addition, fertilisers and soil conditioners may only be used if they have been authorised for use in organic production by certification body</li> <li>5. Mineral nitrogen fertilisers shall not be used.</li> </ol>	834-Article 12.1	C
<b>6.4.4</b>	<b>Resort to fertilisers and soil conditioners</b>		
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Where the nutritional needs of plants cannot be met by cultivation practices, crop rotation and the application of organic material (paragraph 6.4.3.1, 6.4.3.2 and 6.4.3.3) only fertilisers and soil conditioners referred to in Annex I of this Standard may be used in organic production and only to the extent necessary. Operators shall keep documentary evidence of the need to use the product.</li> <li>2. The total amount of livestock manure applied on the holding may not exceed 170 kg of nitrogen per year/hectare of agricultural area used. This limit shall only apply to the use of farmyard manure, dried farmyard manure and dehydrated poultry manure, composted animal excrements, including poultry manure, composted farmyard manure and liquid animal excrements.</li> <li>3. Organic-production holdings may establish written cooperation agreements exclusively with other holdings and enterprises which comply with the organic production rules, with the intention of spreading surplus manure from organic production. The maximum limit as referred to in paragraph 2, shall be calculated on the basis of all of the organic-production units involved in such cooperation.</li> <li>4. Appropriate preparations of micro-organisms may be used to improve the overall condition of the soil or the availability of nutrients in the soil or in the crops.</li> <li>5. For compost activation appropriate plant-based preparations</li> </ol>	889-Article 3	C

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	or preparations of micro-organisms may be used.		
<b>6.4.5</b>	Hydroponic production is prohibited.	889-Article 4	C
<b>6.5</b>	<b>Pest prevention and treatment</b>		
	1. The prevention of damage caused by pests, diseases and weeds shall rely primarily on the protection by natural enemies, the choice of species and varieties, crop rotation, cultivation techniques and thermal processes; 2. In the case of an established threat to a crop, plant protection products may only be used if they have been authorised for use in organic production under Annex II.;	834-Article 12.1	E
<b>6.5.1</b>	<b>Resort to pest treatments</b>		
	1. Where plants cannot be adequately protected from pests and diseases by the measures mentioned above, only products referred to in Annex II of this Standard may be used in organic production. Operators shall keep documentary evidence of the need to use the product. 2. For products used in traps and dispensers, except pheromone dispensers, the traps and/or dispensers, shall prevent the substances from being released into the environment and prevent contact between the substances and the crops being cultivated. The traps shall be collected after use and disposed of safely.	889-Article 5	C
<b>6.5.2</b>	<b>Cleaning and disinfection</b>		
	Products for cleaning and disinfection in plant production shall be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production in Annex VII.	834-Article 12.1	E
<b>6.5.3</b>	<b>Contamination</b>		
	All plant production techniques used shall prevent or minimise any contribution to the contamination of the environment.	834-Article 12.1	C
<b>6.5.4</b>	<b>Storage of input products</b>		
	In case of organic plant, seaweed, livestock and aquaculture animal production units, storage of input products other than those authorised under this Standard is prohibited in the production unit.	889-Article 35	E
<b>6.6.1</b>	<b>Mushroom production</b>		
	For production of mushrooms, substrates may be used, if they are composed only of the following components: 1. farmyard manure and animal excrements: (a) either from holdings producing according to the organic production method; (b) or referred to in Annex I, only when the product referred to in point (a) is not available; and when they do not exceed 25 %	889-Article 6	C

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	of the weight of total components of the substrate, excluding the covering material and any added water, before composting; 2. products of agricultural origin, other than those referred to in point (1), from holdings producing according to organic production method; 3. peat not chemically treated; 4. wood, not treated with chemical products after felling; 5. mineral products referred to in Annex I, water and soil.		
<b>6.6.2</b>	<b>Wild plant collection</b>		
	The collection of wild plants and parts thereof, growing naturally in natural areas, forests and agricultural areas is considered an organic production method provided that: 1. those areas have not, for a period of at least three years before the collection, received treatment with products other than those authorised for use in organic production under Annex I; 2. the collection does not affect the stability of the natural habitat or the maintenance of the species in the collection area.	834-Article 12.2	C
<b>6.7</b>	<b>Livestock production rules</b>		
	1. In addition to the general farm production rules laid down in paragraph 6.1, the following rules shall apply to livestock production:	834-Article 14	
	<b>Identification of livestock</b> The livestock shall be identified permanently using techniques adapted to each species, individually in the case of large mammals and individually or by batch in the case of poultry and small mammals.	889-Article 75	C
<b>6.7.1</b>	<b>Origin of animals</b>		
	With regard to the origin of the animals organic livestock shall be born and raised on organic holdings.	834-Article 14	C
<b>6.7.2</b>	<b>Use of non-organic animals</b>		
	1. For breeding purposes, non-organically raised animals may be brought onto a holding under specific conditions. Such animals and their products may be deemed organic after compliance with the conversion period referred to in 6.2 2. Non-organic animals may be brought onto a holding for breeding purposes, only when organic animals are not available in sufficient number and subject to the conditions provided for in paragraphs 3 to 5. 3. Non-organic young mammals, when a herd or flock is constituted for the first time, shall be reared in accordance with the organic production rules immediately after they are weaned. Moreover, the following restrictions shall apply at the date on which the animals enter the herd: (a) buffalo, calves and foals shall be less than six months old;	834-Article 14  889-Article 9	C  C







Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	small holdings to be tethered if it is not possible to keep the cattle in groups appropriate to their behaviour requirements, provided they have access to pastures during the grazing period and at least twice a week access to open air areas when grazing is not possible	834-Article 14 889-Article 18.4	
<b>6.7.11</b>	<b>Management of animals</b>		
	<p>Any suffering, including mutilation, shall be kept to a minimum during the entire life of the animal, including at the time of slaughter.</p> <p>1. Operations such as attaching elastic bands to the tails of sheep, tail-docking, cutting of teeth, trimming of beaks, and dehorning shall not be carried out routinely in organic farming. However, some of these operations may be authorised by the control body for reasons of safety or if they are intended to improve the health, welfare or hygiene of the livestock on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Any suffering to the animals shall be reduced to a minimum by applying adequate anaesthesia and/or analgesia and by carrying out the operation only at the most appropriate age by qualified personnel.</p> <p>2. Physical castration is allowed in order to maintain the quality of products and traditional production practices but only under the conditions set out in the second subparagraph of 6.7.11.1.</p>	889-Article 18	E
<b>6.7.12</b>	<b>Rules pertaining to housing conditions</b>		
	<p>1. Insulation, heating and ventilation of the building shall ensure that air circulation, dust level, temperature, relative air humidity, and gas concentration are kept within limits which are not harmful to the animals. The building shall permit plentiful natural ventilation and light to enter.</p> <p>2. Housing for livestock shall not be mandatory in areas with appropriate climatic conditions to enable animals to live outdoors.</p> <p>3. The stocking density in buildings shall provide for the comfort, the well being and the species-specific needs of the animals which, in particular, shall depend on the species, the breed and the age of the animals. It shall also take account of the behavioural needs of the animals, which depend in particular on the size of the group and the animals' sex. The density shall ensure the animals' welfare by providing them with sufficient space to stand naturally, lie down easily, turn round, groom themselves, assume all natural postures and make all natural movements such as stretching and wing flapping.</p> <p>4. The minimum surface for indoor and outdoor areas and other characteristics of housing for different species and categories of</p>	889-Article 10	C

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	animals are laid down in Annex III.		
<b>6.7.13</b>	<b>Specific housing conditions and husbandry practices for mammals</b>		
	<p>1. Livestock housing shall have smooth, but not slippery floors. At least half of the indoor surface area as specified in Annex III shall be solid, that is, not of slatted or of grid construction.</p> <p>2. The housing shall be provided with a comfortable, clean and dry laying/rest area of sufficient size, consisting of a solid construction which is not slatted. Ample dry bedding strewn with litter material shall be provided in the rest area. The litter shall comprise straw or other suitable natural material. The litter may be improved and enriched with any mineral product listed in Annex I.</p> <p>3. The housing of calves in individual boxes shall be forbidden after the age of one week.</p> <p>4. Sows shall be kept in groups, except in the last stages of pregnancy and during the suckling period.</p> <p>5. Piglets shall not be kept on flat decks or in piglet cages.</p> <p>6. Exercise areas shall permit dunging and rooting by porcine animals. For the purposes of rooting, different substrates can be used.</p>	889-Article 11	C
<b>6.7.14</b>	<b>Specific housing conditions and husbandry practices for poultry</b>		
	<p>1. Poultry shall not be kept in cages.</p> <p>2. Water fowl shall have access to a stream, pond, lake or a pool whenever the weather and hygienic conditions permit in order to respect their species-specific needs and animal welfare requirements.</p> <p>3. Buildings for all poultry shall meet the following conditions:</p> <p>(a) at least one third of the floor area shall be solid, that is, not of slatted or of grid construction, and covered with a litter material such as straw, wood shavings, sand or turf;</p> <p>(b) in poultry houses for laying hens, a sufficiently large part of the floor area available to the hens shall be available for the collection of bird droppings;</p> <p>(c) they shall have perches of a size and number commensurate with the size of the group and of the birds as laid down in Annex III.</p> <p>(d) they shall have exit/entry pop-holes of a size adequate for the birds, and these pop-holes shall have a combined length of at least 4 m per 100 m<sup>2</sup> area of the house available to the birds;</p> <p>(e) each poultry house shall not contain more than:</p> <p>(i) 4800 chickens,</p> <p>(ii) 3000 laying hens,</p>	889-Article 12	C

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	<p>(iii) 5200 guinea fowl,            (iv) 4000 female Muscovy or Peking ducks or 3200 male Muscovy or Peking ducks or other ducks,            (v) 2500 capons, geese or turkeys;            (f) the total usable area of poultry houses for meat production on any single unit, shall not exceed 1600 m<sup>2</sup>;            (g) poultry houses shall be constructed in a manner allowing all birds easy access to open air area.</p> <p>4. Natural light may be supplemented by artificial means to provide a maximum of 16 hours light per day with a continuous nocturnal rest period without artificial light of at least eight hours.</p> <p>5. To prevent the use of intensive rearing methods, poultry shall either be reared until they reach a minimum age or else shall come from slow-growing poultry strains. Where slow-growing poultry strains are not used by the operator the following minimum age at slaughter shall be:</p> <p>(a) 81 days for chickens,            (b) 150 days for capons,            (c) 49 days for Peking ducks,            (d) 70 days for female Muscovy ducks,            (e) 84 days for male Muscovy ducks,            (f) 92 days for Mallard ducks,            (g) 94 days for guinea fowl,            (h) 140 days for male turkeys and roasting geese, and            (i) 100 days for female turkeys.</p> <p>The control body shall define the criteria of slow-growing strains or draw up a list thereof and provide this information to operators.</p>		
<b>6.7.15</b>	<b>Livestock breeding</b>		
	<p>1. Reproduction shall use natural methods. Artificial insemination is however allowed;</p> <p>2. Reproduction shall not be induced by treatment with hormones or similar substances, unless as a form of veterinary therapeutic treatment in case of an individual animal;</p> <p>3. Other forms of artificial reproduction, such as cloning and embryo transfer, shall not be used;</p> <p>4. Appropriate breeds shall be chosen. The choice of breeds shall also contribute to the prevention of any suffering and to avoiding the need for the mutilation of animals;</p> <p>5. In the choice of breeds or strains, account shall be taken of the capacity of animals to adapt to local conditions, their vitality and their resistance to disease. In addition, breeds or strains of animals shall be selected to avoid specific diseases or health</p>	<p>834-Article 14</p> <p>889-Article 8</p>	<p>C</p>



Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	<p>in dairy production for a maximum period of three months in early lactation is allowed.</p> <p>3. Roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage shall be added to the daily ration for pigs and poultry.</p> <p>4. The keeping of livestock in conditions, or on a diet, which may encourage anaemia, is prohibited.</p> <p>5. Fattening practices shall be reversible at any stage of the rearing process. Force-feeding is forbidden.</p>		
<b>6.7.19</b>	<b>In-conversion feed</b>		
	<p>1. Up to 30 % of the feed formula of rations on average may comprise in-conversion feedingstuffs. When the in-conversion feedingstuffs come from a unit of the holding itself, this percentage may be increased to 100%.</p> <p>2. Up to 20 % of the total average amount of feedingstuffs fed to the livestock may originate from the grazing or harvesting of permanent pastures or perennial forage parcels or protein crops, sown under organic management on lands in their first year of conversion, provided that they are part of the holding itself and have not been part of an organic production unit of that holding in the last five years. When both in-conversion feedingstuffs and feedingstuffs from parcels in their first year of conversion are being used, the total combined percentage of such feedingstuffs shall not exceed the maximum percentages fixed in paragraph 1.</p> <p>3. The figures in paragraph 1 and 2 shall be calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feedingstuffs of plant origin.</p>	889-Article 21	E
<b>6.7.20</b>	<b>Use of certain products and substances in feed</b>		
	<p>For the purpose of 6.7.16 only the following substances may be used in the processing of organic feed and feeding organic animals:</p> <p>1. Non-organic feed materials of plant and animal origin or other feed materials that are listed in section 2 of Annex V may be used subject to the restrictions laid down in 6.7.21 and 6.7.22 below and only if they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents</p> <p>2. Feed materials of mineral origin may be used in organic production if they are listed in Annex V and the restrictions laid down therein are complied with.</p> <p>3. Products from sustainable fisheries may be used to feed organic animals provided that they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents, their use is restricted to non herbivores and the use of fish protein hydrolysate is restricted solely to young animals.</p> <p>4. Feed additives listed in Annex VI and the restrictions laid down therein are complied with may be used.</p>	889-Article 22 a- g	C

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	<p>5. Non organic spices, herbs and molasses may be used in organic production provided that their organic form is not available, they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents, their use is limited to 1% of the feed ration of a given species, calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feed from agricultural origin.</p> <p>6. Salt as sea salt or coarse rock salt is permitted.</p> <p>7. Organic feed materials of animal origin.</p>		
<b>6.7.21</b>	<b>Use of non-organic protein feed of plant and animal origin for livestock</b>		
	The use of a limited proportion of nonorganic feed of plant and animal origin is allowed for porcine and poultry species where farmers are unable to obtain feed exclusively from organic production. The maximum percentage of non-organic feed authorised per period of 12 months shall be 5 % for calendar years 2015, 2016 and 2017. The figures shall be calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feed from agricultural origin. The operator shall keep documentary evidence of the need for the use of this provision.	889-Article 43	C
<b>6.7.22</b>	<b>Catastrophic circumstances</b>		
	<p>The control body may authorise on a temporary basis: the use of non-organic feedingstuffs for a limited period and in relation to a specific area by individual operators, when forage production is lost or when restrictions are imposed, in particular as a result of exceptional meteorological conditions, the outbreak of infectious diseases, the contamination with toxic substances, or as a consequence of fires;</p> <p>Upon approval by the control body, the individual operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of the above exception. Control bodies shall keep records of the exceptions they have granted under this allowance.</p>	889-Article 47 c	E
<b>6.7.23</b>	<b>Disease prevention and veterinary treatment</b>		
	Disease prevention shall be based on breed and strain selection, husbandry management practices, high quality feed and exercise, appropriate stocking density, and adequate and appropriate housing maintained in hygienic conditions.	834-Article 14	C
<b>6.7.24</b>	<b>Disease prevention</b>		
	<p>1. The use of chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics for preventive treatment is prohibited, without prejudice to 6.7.25</p> <p>2. The use of substances to promote growth or production (including antibiotics, coccidiostatics and other artificial aids for growth promotion purposes) and the use of hormones or similar substances to control reproduction or for other purposes (e.g.</p>	889-Article 23	C



Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	<p>therapeutic effect is effective for the species of animal, and the condition for which the treatment is intended.</p> <p>6. If the use of measures referred to in paragraph 4 and 5 is not effective in combating illness or injury, and if treatment is essential to avoid suffering or distress of the animal, chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics may be used under the responsibility of a veterinarian.</p> <p>7. With the exception of vaccinations, treatments for parasites and compulsory eradication schemes where an animal or group of animals receive more than three courses of treatments with chemically-synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics within 12 months, or more than one course of treatment if their productive life cycle is less than one year, the livestock concerned, or produce derived from them, may not be sold as organic products, and the livestock shall undergo the conversion periods set out in 6.2.5. Records of documented evidence of the occurrence of such circumstances shall be kept by the operator for review by the control body.</p> <p>8. The withdrawal period between the last administration of an allopathic veterinary medicinal product to an animal under normal conditions of use, and the production of organically produced foodstuffs from such animals, is to be twice the legal withdrawal period or, in a case in which this period is not specified, 48 hours.</p>		
<b>6.7.26</b>	<b>Storage of allopathic veterinary products</b>		
	The storage of allopathic veterinary medicinal products and antibiotics is permitted on holdings provided that they have been prescribed by a veterinarian in connection with treatment as referred to in 6.7.25.6, that they are stored in a supervised location, and that they are entered in the livestock record as referred to in Section 10 of this Standard, or as appropriate, in the aquaculture production records as referred to in 10.6.	834-Article 35	C
<b>6.7.27</b>	<b>Cleaning and disinfection</b>		
	With regard to cleaning and disinfection, products for cleaning and disinfection in livestock buildings and installations, shall be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production under Annex VII.	834-Article 14	C
<b>6.8</b>	<b>Beekeeping</b>		
<b>6.8.1</b>	<b>Beekeeping - Ecotypes</b>		
	Preference shall be given to the use of local ecotypes.	889-Article 8	E
<b>6.8.2</b>	<b>Beekeeping - Conversion</b>		

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	<p>1. Beekeeping products can be sold with references to the organic production method only when the organic production rules have been complied with for at least one year.</p> <p>2. The conversion period for apiaries does not apply in the case of application of 6.8.2.1.2 of this Standard.</p> <p>3. During the conversion period the wax shall be replaced with wax coming from organic beekeeping.</p>	889- Article 38	C
<b>6.8.2.1</b>	<b>Non-organic swarms</b>		
	<p>1. Non-organic animals may be brought onto a holding for breeding purposes, only when organic animals are not available in sufficient number.</p> <p>2. For the renovation of apiaries, 10 % per year of the queen bees and swarms may be replaced by non-organic queen bees and swarms in the organic production unit, provided that the queen bees and swarms are placed in hives with combs or comb foundations coming from organic production units.</p>	889-Article 9	C
<b>6.8.2.2</b>	<b>Use of non-organic beeswax</b>		
	<p>In the case of new installations or during the conversion period, non-organic beeswax may be used only:</p> <p>1. where beeswax from organic beekeeping is not available on the market;</p> <p>2. where it is proven free of contamination by substances not authorised for organic production; and</p> <p>3. provided that it comes from the cap</p>	889-Article 44	C
<b>6.8.2.3</b>	<b>Catastrophic circumstances</b>		
	<p>The control body may authorise on a temporary basis in case of high mortality of bees caused by health or catastrophic circumstances, the reconstitution of the apiaries with non-organic bees, when organic apiaries are not available;</p> <p>Upon approval by the control body, the individual operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of the above exception.</p>	889-Article 47	E
<b>6.8.3</b>	<b>Beekeeping - Hive location</b>		
	<p>1. Apiaries shall be placed in areas which ensure nectar and pollen sources consisting essentially of organically produced crops or, as appropriate, of spontaneous vegetation or non-organically managed forests or crops that are only treated with low environmental impact methods. Apiaries shall be kept at sufficient distance from sources that may lead to the contamination of beekeeping products or to the poor health of the bees;</p> <p>2. The siting of the apiaries shall be such that, within a radius of 3 km from the apiary site, nectar and pollen sources consist essentially of organically produced crops and/or spontaneous vegetation and/or crops treated with low environmental impact</p>	834-Article 14  889-Article 13	C

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	methods <sup>1</sup> which cannot affect the qualification of beekeeping production as being organic. The above mentioned requirements do not apply where flowering is not taking place, or the hives are dormant. 3. The control body may designate regions or areas where beekeeping complying with organic production rules is not practicable.		
<b>6.8.4</b>	<b>Beekeeping - Hive materials</b>		
	1. The hives shall be made basically of natural materials presenting no risk of contamination to the environment or the apiculture products.	889-Article 13	C
<b>6.8.5</b>	<b>Beekeeping - Husbandry</b>		
	1. The destruction of bees in the combs as a method associated with the harvesting of beekeeping products is prohibited; 2. The bees wax for new foundations shall come from organic production units. 3. Without prejudice to 6.8.7, only natural products such as propolis, wax and plant oils can be used in the hives. 4. The use of chemical synthetic repellents is prohibited during honey extractions operations. 5. The use of brood combs is prohibited for honey extraction. 6. Mutilation such as clipping the wings of queen bees is prohibited.	834-Article 14  889-Article 13  889-Article 18.3	C
<b>6.8.6</b>	<b>Beekeeping - Feeding</b>		
	1. At the end of the production season hives shall be left with sufficient reserves of honey and pollen to survive the winter. 2. The feeding of bee colonies shall only be permitted where the survival of the hives is endangered due to climatic conditions and only between the last honey harvest and 15 days before the start of the next nectar or honeydew flow period. Feeding shall be with organic honey, organic sugar syrup, or organic sugar.	889-Article 19	C
<b>6.8.6.1</b>	<b>Catastrophic circumstances</b>		
	The control body may authorise on a temporary basis the feeding of bees with organic honey, organic sugar or organic sugar syrup in case of long lasting exceptional weather conditions or catastrophic circumstances, which hamper the nectar or honeydew production.	889-Article 47	E

<sup>1</sup> Equivalent to those as described in Article 22 of Council Regulation 1257/1999 (13)



Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	<p>that preserved or processed products comply with the organic production rules.</p> <p>2. Operators shall comply with and implement the procedures referred to in paragraph 1. In particular, operators shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) take precautionary measures to avoid the risk of contamination by unauthorised substances or products;</li> <li>(b) implement suitable cleaning measures, monitor their effectiveness and record those measures;</li> <li>(c) guarantee that non-organic products are not placed on the market with an indication referring to the organic production method.</li> </ul>		
<b>7.3</b>	<b>Split operations</b>		
	<p>1. Further to the provisions laid down in 7.2, when non-organic products are also prepared or stored in the preparation unit concerned, the operator shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) carry out the operations continuously until the complete run has been dealt with, separated by place or time from similar operations performed on non-organic products;</li> <li>(b) store organic products, before and after the operations, separate by place or time from non-organic products;</li> <li>(c) inform the control body or control authority thereof and keep available an updated register of all operations and quantities processed;</li> <li>(d) take the necessary measures to ensure identification of lots and to avoid mixtures or exchanges with non-organic products;</li> <li>(e) carry out operations on organic products only after suitable cleaning of the production equipment.</li> </ul> <p>2. Additives, processing aids and other substances and ingredients used for processing feed or food and any processing practice applied, such as smoking, shall respect the principles of good manufacturing practice.</p>	889-Article 26.3,4	C
<b>7.4</b>	<b>Ingredients</b>		
	<p>The following conditions shall apply to the composition of organic processed food with the exception of products of the wine sector for which section 7.4.4 shall apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the product shall be produced mainly from ingredients of agricultural origin; in order to determine whether a product is produced mainly from ingredients of agricultural origin, added water and cooking salt shall not be taken into account;</li> <li>2. only additives, processing aids, flavourings, water, salt, preparations of micro-organisms and enzymes, minerals, trace elements, vitamins, as well as amino acids and other micronutrients in foodstuffs for particular nutritional uses may</li> </ul>	834-Article 19	C

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	<p>be used, and only in so far as they have been authorised for use in organic production in accordance with Annex VIII;</p> <p>3. non-organic agricultural ingredients may be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production by the control body. Such authorisation shall only be granted if the ingredient in question is not available as organic and the authorisation shall be reviewed annually (see 7.4.2).</p> <p>4. an organic ingredient shall not be present together with the same ingredient in non-organic form or an ingredient in conversion;</p> <p>5. food produced from in-conversion crops shall contain only one crop ingredient of agricultural origin.</p>		<p>E</p> <p>C</p>
<b>7.4.1</b>	<b>Use of certain products and substances in processing of food</b>		
	<p>1. Only the following substances can be used in the processing of organic food with the exception of products from the wine sector:</p> <p>(a) substances listed in Annex VIII to this Standard;</p> <p>(b) preparations of micro-organisms and enzymes normally used in food processing; however, enzymes to be used as food additives have to be listed in Annex VIII, Section A;</p> <p>(c) substances, and products<sup>2</sup> labelled as natural flavouring substances or natural flavouring preparations;</p> <p>(d) colours for stamping meat and eggshells<sup>3</sup>;</p> <p>(e) drinking water and salt (with sodium chloride or potassium chloride as basic components) generally used in food processing;</p> <p>(f) minerals (trace elements included), vitamins, amino acids, and micronutrients, only authorised as far their use is legally required in the foodstuffs in which they are incorporated.</p> <p>2. For the purpose of the calculation referred to at 9.1.3.(a)(ii),</p> <p>(a) food additives listed in Annex VIII and marked in the column of the additive code number, shall be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin;</p> <p>(b) preparations and substances referred to in paragraph 1.(b),(c),(d),(e), and (f) of this paragraph and substances not marked with an asterisk in the column of the additive code number shall not be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin.</p>	889-Articles <sup>5</sup> 27 and 27a	C

<sup>2</sup> As defined in Articles 12.2.(b)(i) and 12.2.(c) of Council Directive 88/388/EEC (14) according to Articles 91.(d) and 2.2. of that Directive.

<sup>3</sup> In accordance with, respectively, Article 2(8) and Article 2(9) of European Parliament and Council Directive 94/36/EC (15);

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	(c) yeast and yeast products shall be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin; (d) With regard to the production of organic yeast <sup>4</sup> , the following substances may be used in the production, confection and formulation of yeast: (1) substances listed in Annex VIII, Section C; (2) products and substances referred to in 7.4.1.1(b) and (e) above;		
<b>7.4.2</b>	<b>Authorisation of non-organic food ingredients of agricultural origin</b>		
	An ingredient of agricultural origin may only be used in non-organic form under the following conditions: 1. The operator has notified the control body of all the requisite evidence showing that the ingredient concerned is not produced in sufficient quantity in the country or production in accordance with the organic production rules or cannot be imported from other countries; 2. The control body has issued formal authorisation which will be reviewed annually. Control bodies shall keep detailed information about the granted authorisations and inform the Commission through EU annual report; 3. The authorisation may be withdrawn when evidence suggests that the supply situation has improved.	889-Article 29	E
<b>7.4.2.1</b>	<b>Addition of non-organic yeast extract</b>		
	The addition of up to 5% non-organic yeast extract or autolysate to the substrate (calculated in dry matter) is allowed for the production of organic yeast, where operators are unable to obtain yeast extract or autolysate from organic production. <sup>6</sup>	889-Article 46a	C
<b>7.4.3</b>	<b>Specific provisions for seaweed</b>		

<sup>4</sup> See Article 20(1) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007;

<sup>6</sup> Where conditions stated in Article 22(2)(e) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, i.e., “where they are necessary with regard to the use of specific products and substances in the processing referred to in Article 19(2)(b) in order to ensure production of well established food products in organic form.” The availability of organic yeast extract or autolysate shall be re-examined by 31 December 2013 with a view to withdrawing this provision.

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	<p>1. If the final product is fresh seaweed, flushing of freshly harvested seaweed shall use seawater. If the final product is dehydrated seaweed, potable water may also be used for flushing. Salt may be used for removal of moisture.</p> <p>2. The use of direct flames which come in direct contact with the seaweed shall be prohibited for drying. If ropes or other equipment are used in the drying process they shall be free of anti-fouling treatments and cleaning or disinfection substances except where a product is listed in Annex VII for this use.</p>	889-Article 29a	C
<b>7.4.4</b>	<b>Specific provisions for wine</b>		
	<p>1. Products of the wine sector shall be produced from organic raw material.</p> <p>2. Only products and substances listed in Annex VIIIa can be used for the making of wine sector products, including during the processes and oenological practices, subject to restrictions and conditions laid down in this Standard<sup>7</sup>.</p> <p>3. Products and substances listed in Annex VIIIa of this Standard, shall be derived from organic raw material, if available. Specific products and substances are marked in Annex VIIIa.</p> <p>4. Only oenological practices, processes and treatments, including the restrictions provided for in Article 120c and 120d of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 and in Articles 3, 5 to 9 and 11 to 14 of Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 and in their Annexes, used before 1 August 2010 are permitted.</p> <p>5. The use of the following oenological practices, processes and treatments is prohibited<sup>8</sup>:</p> <p>(a) partial concentration through cooling<sup>9</sup>;</p> <p>(b) elimination of sulphur dioxide by physical processes;</p> <p>(c) electro dialysis treatment to ensure the tartaric stabilisation of the wine;</p> <p>(d) partial dealcoholisation of wine;</p> <p>(e) treatment with cation exchangers to ensure the tartaric</p>	889-Article 29c and d	E

<sup>7</sup> Products and substances used in organic wine production are also subject to conditions and restrictions laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 (establishes a common organisation of agricultural markets and details specific provisions for certain agricultural products) and 606/2009 (details production rules for grapevine products, oenological practices and applicable restrictions) including Annex I A which lists permitted oenological practices and processes.

<sup>8</sup> According to points 8, 36, 40, and 43 in Annex 1A of Regulation (EC) No 606/2009.

<sup>9</sup> According to point (c) of Section B.1 of Annex XVa to Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007.

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	<p>stabilisation of the wine;</p> <p>6. The use of the following oenological practices, processes and treatments is permitted<sup>10</sup> under the following conditions:</p> <p>(a) for heat treatments, the temperature shall not exceed 70°C;</p> <p>(b) for centrifuging and filtration with or without an inert filtering agent, the size of the pores shall be not smaller than 0.2 micrometer;</p> <p>7. The use of the following oenological practices, processes and treatment is permitted until further review<sup>11</sup>:</p> <p>(a) heat treatments</p> <p>(b) use of ion exchange resins</p> <p>(c) reverse osmosis</p>		
<b>7.4.5</b>	<b>Catastrophic circumstances</b>		
	<p>1. The control body may authorise on a temporary basis the use of sulphur dioxide up to the maximum content to be fixed in accordance with Annex I B to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009<sup>12</sup>, if the exceptional climatic conditions of a given harvest year deteriorate the sanitary status of organic grapes in a specific geographical area because of severe bacterial attacks or fungal attacks, which oblige the winemaker to use more sulphur dioxide than in previous years to obtain a comparable final product.</p> <p>2. Upon approval by the control body, the individual operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of the above exceptions.</p>	889-Article 47(e)	E
<b>7.4.6</b>	<b>Wine Transitional Period and Sale of Existing Stock</b>		
	1. Stocks of wine produced until 31 July 2012 in accordance with either Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 or Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 may continue to be brought on the market until stocks are exhausted, and subject to the following labelling	889-Article 95.10a	E

<sup>10</sup> According to points 2 and 3 in Annex 1A of Regulation (EC) No 606/2009.

<sup>11</sup> Review by EU Commission before 1 August 2015, with a view to phase out or further restrict these practices. See also points 2 and 20 in Annex 1 A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 and point (b) Section B.1 of Annex XVa to Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007.

<sup>12</sup> The level of sulphur dioxide varies according to the type of wine, i.e., red, white, rose, etc.

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	<p>requirements:</p> <p>a) The “Organic logo of the EU” may be used provided that the wine-making process complies with this IACB standard.<sup>13</sup></p> <p>b) Operators using “Organic logo of the EU” shall keep recorded evidence for at least 5 years after they have placed the wine produced from organic grapes on the market, including quantities of wine in litres, per wine category and per year.</p> <p>b) Where documentary evidence is not available, such wine may be labelled as “wine made from organic grapes”, provided that it complies with this Standard.</p> <p>c) Wine labelled as “wine made from organic grapes” cannot bear the “Organic logo of the EU.”</p>		
<b>7.4.7</b>	<b>Specific provisions for yeast production</b>		
	<p>For the production of organic yeast only organically produced substrates shall be used.</p> <p>Organic yeast shall not be present in organic food or feed together with non-organic yeast.</p> <p>With regard to the production of organic yeast<sup>14</sup>, the following substances may be used in the production, confection and formulation of yeast:</p> <p>(1) substances listed in Annex VIII, Section C;</p> <p>(2) products and substances referred to in 7.4.1.1(b) and (e) above;</p>	834-Article 20	C
<b>7.5</b>	<b>Collection, packaging, transport and storage of products</b>		
<b>7.5.1</b>	<b>Collection of products and transport to preparation units</b>		
	<p>Operators may carry out simultaneous collection of organic and non-organic products, only where appropriate measures are taken to prevent any possible mixture or exchange with nonorganic products and to ensure the identification of the organic products. The operator shall keep the information relating to collection days, hours, circuit and date and time of reception of the products available to the control body.</p>	889-Article 30	C
<b>7.5.2</b>	<b>Packaging and transport of products to other operators or units</b>		

<sup>13</sup> The ACB standard is in compliance with Chapter 3a of Title II of Regulations (EC) No 834/2007 and 889/2008.

<sup>14</sup> See Article 20(1) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007;

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	<p>1. Operators shall ensure that organic products are transported to other units, including wholesalers and retailers, only in appropriate packaging, containers or vehicles closed in such a manner that substitution of the content cannot be achieved without manipulation or damage of the seal and provided with a label stating, without prejudice to any other indications required by law:</p> <p>(a) the name and address of the operator and, where different, of the owner or seller of the product;</p> <p>(b) the name of the product or a description of the compound feedingstuff accompanied by a reference to the organic production method;</p> <p>(c) the name and/or the code number of the control body to which the operator is subject; and</p> <p>(d) where relevant, the lot identification mark according to a marking system either approved at national level or agreed with the control body and which permits to link the lot with the accounts referred to in Section 10.</p> <p>The information referred to in points (a) to (d) of the first subparagraph may also be presented on an accompanying document, if such a document can be undeniably linked with the packaging, container or vehicular transport of the product. This accompanying document shall include information on the supplier and/or the transporter.</p> <p>2. The closing of packaging, containers or vehicles shall not be required where:</p> <p>(a) transportation is direct between an operator and another operator who are both subject to the organic control system, and</p> <p>(b) the products are accompanied by a document giving the information required under paragraph 1, and</p> <p>(c) both the expediting and the receiving operators shall keep documentary records of such transport operations available for the control body of such transport operations.</p>	889-Article 31	C
<b>7.5.3</b>	<b>Reception of products from other units and other operators</b>		
	<p>On receipt of an organic product, the operator shall check the closing of the packaging or container where it is required and the presence of the indications provided to in 7.5.2.1.</p> <p>The operator shall crosscheck the information on the label referred to in 7.5.2.1 with the information on the accompanying documents. The result of these verifications shall be explicitly mentioned in the documentary accounts referred to in Section 10 of this Standard.</p> <p>2. The operator shall verify the documentary evidence of his/her suppliers.</p>	889-Article 33  889-Article 29	C

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
<b>7.5.4</b>	<b>Storage of products</b>		
	<p>1. For the storage of products, areas shall be managed in such a way as to ensure identification of lots and to avoid any mixing with or contamination by products and/or substances not in compliance with the organic production rules. Organic products shall be clearly identifiable at all times.</p> <p>2. Where operators handle both non-organic products and organic products, including organic plant, seaweed, livestock and aquaculture animals, and the latter are stored in storage facilities in which also other agricultural products or foodstuffs are stored:</p> <p>(a) the organic products shall be kept separate from the other agricultural products and/or foodstuffs;</p> <p>(b) every measure shall be taken to ensure identification of consignments and to avoid mixtures or exchanges with non-organic products;</p> <p>(c) suitable cleaning measures, the effectiveness of which has been checked, have been carried out before the storage of organic products; operators shall record these operations.</p> <p>(d) The storage of allopathic veterinary medicinal products and antibiotics is permitted on holdings provided that they have been prescribed by a veterinarian in connection with treatment as referred to in 6.7.25.6 or 11.7.1.f.ii, provided that they are stored in a supervised location and that they are entered in the livestock record as referred to in Section 10 of this Standard, or as appropriate, in the aquaculture production records as referred to in 10.6.</p>	889-Article 35	C
<b>8</b>	<b>Production of Processed Feed</b>		
<b>8.1</b>	<b>General rules</b>		
	<p>1. Production of processed organic feed shall be kept separate in time or space from production of processed non-organic feed.</p> <p>2. Organic feed materials, or feed materials from production in conversion, shall not enter simultaneously with the same feed materials produced by non-organic means into the composition of the organic feed product.</p> <p>3. Any feed materials used or processed in organic production shall not have been processed with the aid of chemically synthesised solvents.</p> <p>4. Substances and techniques that reconstitute properties that are lost in the processing and storage of organic feed, that correct the results of negligence in the processing or that otherwise may be misleading as to the true nature of these products shall not be</p>	<p>834-Article 18</p> <p>889-Article 22</p>	C

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	used.		
<b>8.2</b>	<b>Transporting animal feed to other production/preparation units or storage premises</b>		
	<p>In addition to the provisions of 7.5.2, when transporting feed to other production or preparation units or storage premises, operators shall ensure that the following conditions are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. during transport, organically-produced feed, in-conversion feed, and non-organic feed shall be effectively physically separated;</li> <li>2. the vehicles and/or containers which have transported non-organic products are used to transport organic products provided that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) suitable cleaning measures, the effectiveness of which has been checked, have been carried out before commencing the transport of organic products; operators shall record these operations,</li> <li>(b) all appropriate measures are implemented, depending on the risks to organic integrity and, where necessary, operators shall guarantee that non-organic products cannot be placed on the market with an indication referring to organic production, and</li> <li>(c) the operator shall keep documentary records of such transport operations available for the control body;</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. the transport of finished organic feed shall be separated physically or in time from the transport of other finished products;</li> <li>4. during transport, the quantity of products at the start and each individual quantity delivered in the course of a delivery round shall be recorded.</li> </ol>	889-Article 32	C
<b>9</b>	<b>Labelling</b>		
<b>9.1</b>	<b>Use of terms referring to organic production</b>		
	<p>1. For the purposes of this Standard a product shall be regarded as bearing terms referring to the organic production method where, in the labelling, advertising material or commercial documents, such a product, its ingredients or feed materials are described in terms suggesting to the purchaser that the product, its ingredients or feed materials have been obtained in accordance with the rules laid down in this Standard.</p> <p>In the labelling and advertising of live or unprocessed agricultural products, terms referring to the organic production method may be used only where, in addition, all the ingredients of that product have also been produced in accordance with the</p>	834-Article 23	E

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	<p>requirements laid down in this Standard.</p> <p>2. Labelling as referred to in paragraph 1 shall not be used for a product for which it has to be indicated in the labelling or advertising that it contains GMOs, consists of GMOs, or is produced from GMOs.</p> <p>3. As regards processed food, the labelling referred to in paragraph 1 may be used:</p> <p>(a) in the sales description, provided that:</p> <p>(i) the processed food complies with 7.1.1, 7.4.1a,b &amp;d;</p> <p>(ii) at least 95 % by weight, of its ingredients of agricultural origin are organic;</p> <p>(b) only in the list of ingredients, provided that the food complies with 7.4;</p> <p>(c) in the list of ingredients and in the same visual field as the sales description, provided that:</p> <p>(i) the main ingredient is a product of hunting and fishing</p> <p>(ii) it contains other ingredients of agricultural origin that are all organic;</p> <p>(iii) the food complies with 7.1.1, 7.4.1a,b &amp;d.</p> <p>The list of ingredients shall indicate which ingredients are organic.</p> <p>In the case where points (b) and (c) of this paragraph apply, the references to the organic production method may only appear in relation to the organic ingredients and the list of ingredients shall include an indication of the total percentage of organic ingredients in proportion to the total quantity of ingredients of agricultural origin.</p> <p>The terms and the indication of percentage referred to in the previous subparagraph shall appear in the same colour, identical size and style of lettering as the other indications in the list of ingredients.</p>		
<b>9.2</b>	<b>Compulsory indications</b>		
	<p>1. Where terms in line with 9.1 are used:</p> <p>(a) the code number of the control body to which the operator who has carried out the most recent production or preparation operation is subject, shall also appear in the labelling and shall be placed in the same visual field as the Organic logo of the EU, where the Organic logo of the EU is used in the labelling.</p> <p>Note: For the model, refer to the following link  <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/organic/downloads/logo_en">https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/organic/downloads/logo_en</a>  Contact your control body for the appropriate code number;</p> <p>(b) from July 2010 as regards pre-packaged food the organic logo of the EU may also appear on the packaging;</p> <p>(c) from July 2010 where the organic logo of the EU is used, an</p>	834-Article 24	E

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	<p>indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials of which the product is composed have been farmed, shall also appear in the same visual field as the logo and shall take one of the following forms, as appropriate:</p> <p>"non-EU Agriculture", where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in third countries;</p> <p>"EU/non-EU Agriculture", where part of the agricultural raw materials has been farmed in the European Union and a part of it has been farmed in a third country.</p> <p>The above mentioned may be replaced or supplemented by a country in the case where all agricultural raw materials of which the product is composed have been farmed in that country.</p> <p>For the above mentioned indication, small quantities by weight of ingredients may be disregarded provided that the total quantity of the disregarded ingredients does not exceed 2 % of the total quantity by weight of raw materials of agricultural origin.</p> <p>The above mentioned indication shall not appear in a colour, size and style of lettering more prominent than the sales description of the product.</p> <p>2. The indications referred to in paragraph 1 shall be marked in a conspicuous place in such a way as to be easily visible, clearly legible and indelible.</p>		
<b>9.3</b>	<b>Organic production logos</b>		
	<p>1. From July 2010 the EU organic production logo may be used in the labelling, presentation and advertising of products which satisfy the requirements set out under this Standard.</p> <p>The EU logo shall not be used in the case of in-conversion products and food as referred to in 9.1.3 (b) and (c).</p> <p>2. National and private logos may be used in the labelling, presentation and advertising of products which satisfy the requirements set out under this Standard.</p>	834-Article 25	C
<b>9.4</b>	<b>Specific labelling requirements for feed</b>		
<b>9.4.1</b>	<b>Scope, use of trade marks and sales descriptions</b>		
	<p>1. This section shall not apply to pet food and feed for fur animals.</p> <p>2. The trade marks and sales descriptions bearing an indication referred to in 9.1 may be used only if all ingredients of plant or animal origin are from the organic production method and at least 95% of the product's dry matter is comprised of such ingredients.</p>	889-Article 59	C
<b>9.4.2</b>	<b>Indications on processed feed</b>		
	1. Without prejudice to 9.4.3 and 9.5.1.2, the terms referred to in 9.1 may be used on processed feed provided that:	889-Article 60	E

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	<p>(a) the processed feed complies all provisions of this Standard and in particular with 6.16.4, and 6.16.5, for livestock, with 11.7.1.d and 8.1 for aquaculture animals, and 8.1 for both.</p> <p>(b) the processed feed complies with the provisions of this Standard and in particular with 6.7.20 and 7.2;</p> <p>(c) all ingredients of plant or animal origin contained in the processed feed are from organic production</p> <p>(d) at least 95 % of the product's dry matter is comprised of organic agricultural products.</p> <p>2. Subject to the requirements laid down in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1, the following statement is permitted in the case of products comprising variable quantities of feed materials from the organic production method and/or feed materials from products in conversion to organic farming and/or non-organic materials: 'may be used in organic production in accordance with Regulations (EC) 834/2007 and (EC) 889/2008'.</p>		
<b>9.4.3</b>	<b>Conditions for the use of indications on processed feed</b>		
	<p>1. The indication provided for at 9.4.2 shall be:</p> <p>(a) separate from the wording describing the product and the manufacturer<sup>15</sup>;</p> <p>(b) presented in a colour, format or character font that does not draw more attention to it than to the description or name of the animal feedingstuff referred to in (a) above;</p> <p>(c) accompanied, in the same field of vision, by an indication by weight of dry matter referring:</p> <p>(i) to the percentage of feed material(s) from the organic production method;</p> <p>(ii) to the percentage of feed material(s) from products in conversion to organic farming;</p> <p>(iii) to the percentage of feed material(s) not covered by points (i) and (ii);</p> <p>(iv) to the total percentage of animal feed of agricultural origin;</p> <p>(d) accompanied by a list of names of feed materials from the organic production method;</p> <p>(e) accompanied by a list of names of feed materials from products in conversion to organic production.</p> <p>2. The indication provided for in 9.4.2 may be also accompanied by a reference to the requirement to use the feedingstuffs in accordance with the requirements for in-conversion feed (6.7.19) and for the use of certain products and substances in feed</p>	889-Article 61	C

<sup>15</sup> As referred to in Article 5 of Council Directive 79/373/EEC (19) or in Article 51. of Council Directive 96/25/EC (20);

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	(6.7.20).		
<b>9.5</b>	<b>Other specific labelling requirements</b>		
<b>9.5.1</b>	<b>In-conversion products of plant origin</b>		
	In-conversion products of plant origin may bear the indication 'product under conversion to organic farming' provided that: 1. a conversion period of at least 12 months before the harvest has been complied with; 2. the indication shall appear in a colour, size and style of lettering which is not more prominent than the sales description of the product, the entire indication shall have the same size of letters; 3. the product contains only one crop ingredient of agricultural origin; 4. the indication is linked to the code number of the control body referred to at 9.2.	889-Article62	C
<b>10</b>	<b>Record keeping responsibilities of operators</b>		
<b>10.1</b>	<b>General</b>		
	1. Stock and financial records shall be kept in the unit or premises and shall enable the operator to identify and the control body to verify: (a) the supplier and, where different, the seller, or the exporter of the products; (b) the nature and the quantities of organic products delivered to the unit and, where relevant, of all materials bought and the use of such materials, and, where relevant, the composition of the compound feedingstuffs; (c) the nature and the quantities of organic products held in storage at the premises; (d) the nature, the quantities and the consignees and, where different, the buyers, other than the final consumers, of any products which have left the unit or the first consignee's premises or storage facilities; (e) in case of operators who do not store or physically handle such organic products, the nature and the quantities of organic products bought and sold, and the suppliers, and where different, the sellers or the exporters and the buyers, and where different, the consignees. 2. The documentary accounts shall also comprise the results of the verification at reception of organic products and any other information required by the control body for the purpose of proper control. The data in the accounts shall be documented with appropriate justification documents. The accounts shall demonstrate the balance between the input and the output. 3. Where an operator runs several production units in the same	889-Article 66	C

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	area, the units for non-organic products, together with storage premises for input products must also be subject to the minimum control requirements.		
<b>10.2</b>	<b>Plant production records</b>		
	<p>Plant production records shall be compiled in the form of a register and kept available to the control bodies at all times at the premises of the holding. In addition to 10.1, such records shall provide at least the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. as regards the use of fertiliser: date of application, type and amount of fertiliser, parcels concerned;</li> <li>2. as regards the use of plant protection products: reason and date of treatment, type of product, method of treatment;</li> <li>3. as regards purchase of farm inputs: date, type and amount of purchased product;</li> <li>4. as regards harvest: date, type and amount of organic or in conversion crop production.</li> </ol>	889-Article 72	C
<b>10.3</b>	<b>Seaweed production records</b>		
	<p>1. Seaweed production records shall be compiled in the form of a register by the operator and kept available for the control authorities or control bodies at all times at the premises of the holding. It shall provide at least the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) list of species, date and quantity harvested;</li> <li>(b) date of application, type and amount of fertiliser used.</li> </ol> <p>2. For collection of wild seaweed the register shall also contain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) history of harvesting activity for each species in named beds;</li> <li>(b) harvest estimate (volumes) per season;</li> <li>(c) sources of possible pollution for harvest beds;</li> <li>(d) sustainable annual yield for each bed.</li> </ol>	889-Article 73b	C
<b>10.4</b>	<b>Livestock records</b>		
	<p>Livestock records shall be compiled in the form of a register and kept available to the control bodies at all times at the premises of the holding. Such records shall provide a full description of the herd or flock management system comprising at least the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. as regards animals arriving at the holding: origin and date of arrival, conversion period, identification mark and veterinary record;</li> <li>2. as regards livestock leaving the holding: age, number of heads, weight in case of slaughter, identification mark and destination;</li> <li>3. details of any animals lost and reasons thereof;</li> <li>4. as regards feed: type, including feed supplements, proportions of various ingredients of rations and periods of access to free-range areas, periods of transhumance where restrictions apply;</li> <li>5. as regards disease prevention and treatment and veterinary</li> </ol>	889-Article 76	C

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	care: date of treatment, details of the diagnosis, the posology; type of treatment product, the indication of the active pharmacological substances involved method of treatment and veterinary prescription for veterinary care with reasons and withdrawal periods applying before livestock products can be marketed labelled as organic.		
<b>10.5</b>	<b>Records of veterinary medicinal products for livestock</b>		
	Whenever veterinary medicinal products are used, the information according to 10.4.5 is to be declared to the control body before the livestock or livestock products are marketed as organically produced. Livestock treated shall be clearly identified, individually in the case of large animals; individually, or by batch, or by hive, in the case of poultry, small animals and bees.	889-Article 77	C
<b>10.6</b>	<b><i>Aquaculture animal production records</i></b>		
	The following information shall be provided by the operator in the form of a register which shall be kept up to date and made available for the control authorities or control bodies at all times at the premises of the holding (a) the origin, date of arrival and conversion period of animals arriving at the holding; (b) the number of lots, the age, weight and destination of animals leaving the holding; (c) records of escapes of fish; (d) for fish the type and quantity of feed and in the case of carp and related species a documentary record of the use additional feed; (e) veterinary treatments giving details of the purpose, date of application, method of application, type of product and withdrawal period; (f) disease prevention measures giving details of fallowing, cleaning and water treatment.	889-79b	C
<b>10.7</b>	<b>Specific record requirements on beekeeping</b>		
	1. A map on an appropriate scale listing the location of hives shall be provided to the control body by the beekeeper. Where no areas are identified in accordance with this standard section 11.1, the beekeeper shall provide the control body with appropriate documentation and evidence, including suitable analyses if necessary, that the areas accessible to his colonies meet the conditions required in this standard.  2. The following information shall be entered in the register of	889-Article 78	C

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	<p>the apiary with regard to the use of feeding: type of product, dates, quantities and hives where it is used.</p> <p>3. Whenever veterinary medicinal products are to be used, the type of product, including the indication of the active pharmacological substance, together with details of the diagnosis, the posology, the method of administration, the duration of the treatment and the legal withdrawal period shall be recorded clearly and declared to the control body before the products are marketed as organically produced.</p> <p>4. The zone where the apiary is situated shall be registered together with the identification of the hives. The control body shall be informed of the moving of apiaries by a deadline agreed on with the control body.</p> <p>5. Particular care shall be taken to ensure adequate extraction, processing and storage of beekeeping products. All the measures to comply with this requirement shall be recorded.</p> <p>6. The removals of the supers and the honey extraction operations shall be entered in the register of the apiary.</p>		
<b>10.8</b>	<b>Units processing animal feed</b>		
	For the purposes of proper control of the operations, the documentary accounts referred to in 10.1 shall include information on the origin, nature and quantities of feed materials, additives, sales and finished products.	889-Article 89	C
<b>11</b>	<b>Organic seaweed and aquaculture animal production</b>		
<b>11.1</b>	<b>Production rules for seaweed</b>		
	<p>1. The collection of wild seaweeds, naturally growing in the sea, is considered as an organic production method if:</p> <p>(a) the growing areas are of high ecological quality,<sup>16</sup> and are not unsuitable from a health point of view.</p> <p>(b) the collection does not affect the long term stability of the natural habitat or the maintenance of the species in the collection area.</p> <p>2. The farming of seaweeds shall take place in coastal areas with environmental and health characteristics at least equivalent to those outlined in paragraph 1 in order to be considered organic. In addition:</p> <p>(a) sustainable practices shall be used in all stages of production, from collection of juvenile seaweed to harvesting;</p>	834-Article 13	E

<sup>16</sup> As defined by Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000, establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy, and a quality equivalent to designated waters under Directive 2006/113/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on the quality required of shellfish waters,

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	<p>(b) to ensure that a wide gene-pool is maintained, the collection of juvenile seaweed in the wild should take place on a regular basis to supplement indoor culture stock;</p> <p>(c) fertilisers shall not be used except in indoor facilities and only if they have been authorised for use in organic production for this purpose under Annex I;</p>		
<b>11.2</b>	<b>Suitability of aquatic medium and sustainable management plan</b>		
	<p>1. Operations shall be situated in locations that are not subject to contamination by products or substances not authorised for organic production, or pollutants that would compromise the organic nature of the products</p> <p>2. Organic and non-organic production units shall be separated adequately. Such separation measures shall be based on the natural situation, separate water distribution systems, distances, the tidal flow, the upstream and the downstream location of the organic production unit.</p> <p>3. An environmental assessment proportionate to the production unit shall be required for all new operations applying for organic production and producing more than 20 tonnes of aquaculture products per year to ascertain the conditions of the production unit and its immediate environment and likely effects of its operation. The operator shall provide the environmental assessment<sup>17</sup> to the control body. If the unit has already been subject to an equivalent assessment, then its use shall be permitted for this purpose.</p> <p>4. The operator shall provide a sustainable management plan proportionate to the production unit for aquaculture and seaweed harvesting. The plan shall be updated annually and shall detail the environmental effects of the operation, the environmental monitoring to be undertaken, and list measures to be taken to minimise negative impacts on the surrounding aquatic and terrestrial environments, including, where applicable, nutrient discharge into the environment per production cycle or per annum. The plan shall record the surveillance and repair of technical equipment.</p> <p>5. Aquaculture and seaweed business operators shall by preference use renewable energy sources and re-cycle materials and shall draw up as part of the sustainable management plan a waste reduction schedule to be put in place at the</p>	889-Article 6b	C

<sup>17</sup> The content of the environmental assessment shall be based on Annex IV to Council Directive 85/337/EEC (\*).

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	commencement of operations. Where possible, the use of residual heat shall be limited to energy from renewable sources. 6. For seaweed harvesting a once-off biomass estimate shall be undertaken at the outset.		
<b>11.3</b>	<b>Sustainable harvesting of wild seaweed</b>		
	1. Documentary accounts shall be maintained in the unit or premises and shall enable the operator to identify and the control authority or control body to verify that the harvesters have supplied only wild seaweed produced in accordance with this organic standard. 2. Harvesting shall be carried out in such a way that the amounts harvested do not cause a significant impact on the state of the aquatic environment. Measures shall be taken to ensure that seaweed can regenerate, such as harvest technique, minimum sizes, ages, reproductive cycles or size of remaining seaweed. 3. If seaweed is harvested from a shared or common harvest area, documentary evidence shall be available that the total harvest complies with this organic standard. 4. With respect to 10.3.1.b and 10.3.1.c, these records must provide evidence of sustainable management and of no long-term impact on the harvesting areas.	889-Article 6c	E  C  E  C
<b>11.4</b>	<b>Seaweed cultivation</b>		
	1. Seaweed culture at sea shall only utilise nutrients naturally occurring in the environment, or from organic aquaculture animal production, preferably located nearby as part of a polyculture system. 2. In facilities on land where external nutrient sources are used the nutrient levels in the effluent water shall be verifiably the same, or lower, than the inflowing water. Only nutrients of plant or mineral origin and as listed in Annex I may be used. 3. Culture density or operational intensity shall be recorded and shall maintain the integrity of the aquatic environment by ensuring that the maximum quantity of seaweed which can be supported without negative effects on the environment is not exceeded. 4. Ropes and other equipment used for growing seaweed shall be re-used or recycled where possible.	889-Article 6d	C
<b>11.5</b>	<b>Antifouling measures and cleaning of production equipment and facilities</b>		
	1. Bio-fouling organisms shall be removed only by physical means or by hand and where appropriate returned to the sea at a distance from the farm. 2. Cleaning of equipment and facilities shall be carried out by physical or mechanical measures. Where this is not satisfactory	889-Article 6e	C

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	only substances as listed in Annex VII, Section 2 may be used.		
<b>11.6</b>	<b>Seaweed processing</b>		
	<p>1. If the final product is fresh seaweed, flushing of freshly harvested seaweed shall use seawater. If the final product is dehydrated seaweed, potable water may also be used for flushing. Salt may be used for removal of moisture.</p> <p>2. The use of direct flames which come in direct contact with the seaweed shall be prohibited for drying. If ropes or other equipment are used in the drying process they shall be free of anti-fouling treatments and cleaning or disinfection substances except where a product is listed in Annex VII for this use.</p>	889-Article 29a	C
<b>11.7</b>	<b>Aquaculture animal production</b> <sup>18</sup>		
	<p>1. In addition to the general farm production rules laid down in Section 6.1 of this Standard, the following rules shall apply to aquaculture animal production:</p> <p>(a) with regard to the origin of the aquaculture animals:</p> <p>(i) organic aquaculture shall be based on the rearing of young stock originating from organic broodstock and organic holdings;</p> <p>(ii) when young stock from organic broodstock or holdings are not available, non-organically produced animals may be brought onto a holding under specific conditions;</p> <p>(b) with regard to husbandry practices:</p> <p>(i) personnel keeping animals shall possess the necessary basic knowledge and skills as regards the health and the welfare needs of the animals;</p> <p>(ii) husbandry practices, including feeding, design of installations, stocking densities and water quality shall ensure that the developmental, physiological and behavioural needs of animals are met;</p> <p>(iii) husbandry practices shall minimise negative environmental impact from the holding, including the escape of farmed stock;</p> <p>(iv) organic animals shall be kept separate from other aquaculture animals;</p> <p>(v) transport shall ensure that the welfare of animals is maintained;</p> <p>(vi) any suffering of the animals including the time of slaughtering shall be kept to a minimum;</p> <p>(c) with regard to breeding:</p> <p>(i) artificial induction of polyploidy, artificial hybridisation, cloning and production of monosex strains, except by hand</p>	834-Article 15	C

<sup>18</sup> This section applies *mutatis mutandis* to zooplankton, micro-crustaceans, rotifers, worms and other aquatic feed animals.

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	<p>sorting, shall not be used;</p> <p>(ii) the appropriate strains shall be chosen;</p> <p>(iii) species-specific conditions for broodstock management, breeding and juvenile production shall be established;</p> <p>(d) with regard to feed for fish and crustaceans:</p> <p>(i) animals shall be fed with feed that meets the animal's nutritional requirements at the various stages of its development;</p> <p>(ii) the plant fraction of feed shall originate from organic production and the feed fraction derived from aquatic animals shall originate from sustainable exploitation of fisheries;</p> <p>(iii) in the case of non-organic feed materials from plant origin, feed materials from animal and mineral origin, feed additives, certain products used in animal nutrition and processing aids shall be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production and listed in Annex V and Annex VI;</p> <p>(iv) growth promoters and synthetic amino-acids shall not be used;</p> <p>(e) with regard to bivalve molluscs and other species which are not fed by man but feed on natural plankton:</p> <p>(i) such filter-feeding animals shall receive all their nutritional requirements from nature except in the case of juveniles reared in hatcheries and nurseries;</p> <p>(ii) they shall be grown in waters which meet the criteria for Class A or Class B areas as defined in Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 and found Annex II of this regulation.</p> <p>(iii) the growing areas shall be of high ecological quality as defined by Directive 2000/60/EC and Annex V and, pending its implementation of a quality equivalent to designated waters under Directive 2006/113/EC (for shellfish waters only);</p> <p>(f) with regard to disease prevention and veterinary treatment:</p> <p>(i) disease prevention shall be based on keeping the animals in optimal conditions by appropriate siting, optimal design of the holdings, the application of good husbandry and management practices, including regular cleaning and disinfection of premises, high quality feed, appropriate stocking density, and breed and strain selection;</p> <p>(ii) disease shall be treated immediately to avoid suffering to the animal; chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products including antibiotics may be used where necessary and under strict conditions, when the use of phytotherapeutic, homeopathic and other products is inappropriate. In particular, restrictions with respect to courses of treatment and withdrawal periods shall be defined;</p> <p>(iii) the use of immunological veterinary medicines is allowed;</p> <p>(iv) treatments related to the protection of human and animal</p>		

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	health imposed on the basis of national legislation shall be allowed. (g) With regard to cleaning and disinfection, products for cleaning and disinfection in ponds, cages, buildings and installations, shall be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production under Annex VII.		E
<b>11.8</b>	<b>Suitability of aquatic medium and sustainable management plan</b>		
	1. The provisions of 11.2.1 through 11.2.5 apply to aquaculture animal production. 2. Defensive and preventive measures taken against predators <sup>19</sup> shall be recorded in the sustainable management plan. 3. Verifiable coordination shall take place with the neighbouring operators in drawing up their management plans where applicable. 4. For aquaculture animal production in fishponds, tanks or raceways, farms shall be equipped with either natural filter beds, settlement ponds, biological filters or mechanical filters to collect waste nutrients or use seaweeds and/or animals (bivalves and algae) which contribute to improving the quality of the effluent. Effluent monitoring shall be carried out at regular intervals where appropriate.	889-Article 25b	C
<b>11.9</b>	<b>Simultaneous production of organic and non-organic aquaculture animals</b>		
	1. The control body may permit hatcheries and nurseries to rear both organic and non-organic juveniles in the same holding provided there is clear physical separation between the units and a separate water distribution system exists. 2. In case of grow-out production, the control body may permit organic and non-organic aquaculture animal production units on the same holding provided 11.2.2 of this Standard is complied with and where different production phases and different handling periods of the aquaculture animals are involved. 3. Operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of provisions referred to in this paragraph.	889-Article 25c	C
<b>11.10</b>	<b>Origin of aquaculture animals</b>		
	1. Locally grown species shall be used and breeding shall aim to give strains which are more adapted to farming conditions, good health and good utilisation of feed resources. Documentary evidence of their origin and treatment shall be provided for the	889-Article 25d.1	C

<sup>19</sup> As per Council Directive 92/43/EEC (\*) and national rules.

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	control body. 2. Species shall be chosen which can be farmed without causing significant damage to wild stocks.		
<b>11.11</b>	<b>Origin and management of non-organic aquaculture animals</b>		
	<p>1. For breeding purposes or for improving genetic stock and when organic aquaculture animals are not available, wild caught or non-organic aquaculture animals may be brought into a holding. Such animals shall be kept under organic management for at least three months before they may be used for breeding.</p> <p>2. When organic aquaculture juvenile animals are not available non-organic aquaculture juveniles may be brought into a holding. At least the latter two thirds of the duration of the production cycle shall be managed under organic management.</p> <p>3. The maximum percentage of non-organic aquaculture juveniles introduced to the farm shall be: 50 % by 31 December 2014 and 0 % by 31 December 2016.</p> <p>4. The collection of wild aquaculture juveniles is specifically restricted to the following cases:</p> <p>(a) natural influx of fish or crustacean larvae and juveniles when filling ponds, containment systems and enclosures;</p> <p>(b) European glass eel, provided that an approved eel management plan is in place for the location and artificial reproduction of eel remains unsolved.</p> <p>(c) the collection of wild fry of species other than European eel for on-growing in traditional extensive aquaculture farming inside wetlands, such as brackish water ponds, tidal areas and costal lagoons, closed by levees and banks, provided that:</p> <p>(i) the restocking is in line with management measures approved by the relevant authorities in charge of the management of the fish stocks in question to ensure the sustainable exploitation of the species concerned, and</p> <p>(ii) the fish are fed exclusively with feed naturally available in the environment</p>	889-Article 25e	C
<b>11.12</b>	<b>Aquaculture husbandry rules</b>		
	<p>1. The husbandry environment of the aquaculture animals shall be designed in such a way that, in accordance with their species specific needs, the aquaculture animals shall:</p> <p>(a) have sufficient space for their wellbeing;</p> <p>(b) be kept in water of good quality with sufficient oxygen levels;</p> <p>(c) be kept in temperature and light conditions in accordance with the requirements of the species and having regard to the geographic location;</p> <p>(d) in the case of freshwater fish, the bottom type shall be as close as possible to natural conditions; and</p>	889-Article 25f	C

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	<p>(e) in the case of carp, the bottom shall be natural earth.</p> <p>2. Stocking density and husbandry practices are set out in Annex X by species or group of species. In considering the effects of stocking density and husbandry practices on the welfare of farmed fish, the condition of the fish (such as fin damage, other injuries, growth rate, behaviour expressed and overall health) and the water quality shall be monitored.</p> <p>3. The design and construction of aquatic containment systems shall provide flow rates and physiochemical parameters that safeguard the animals' health and welfare and provide for their behavioural needs.</p> <p>4. Containment systems shall be designed, located and operated to minimise the risk of escape incidents.</p> <p>5. If fish or crustaceans escape, appropriate action must be taken to reduce the impact on the local ecosystem, including recapture, where appropriate. Documentary evidence shall be maintained.</p>		
<b>11.13</b>	<b>Specific rules for aquatic containment systems</b>		
	<p>1. Closed recirculation aquaculture animal production facilities are prohibited, with the exception of hatcheries and nurseries or for the production of species used for organic feed organisms.</p> <p>2. Rearing units on land shall meet the following conditions:  (a) for flow-through systems it must be possible to monitor and control the flow rate and water quality of both in-flowing and out-flowing water;  (b) at least 5% of the perimeter ("land-water interface") area shall have natural vegetation.</p> <p>3. Containment systems at sea shall:  (a) be located where water flow, depth and water-body exchange rates are adequate to minimise the impact on the seabed and the surrounding water body; and  (b) have suitable cage design, construction and maintenance with regard to their exposure to the operating environment.</p> <p>4. Artificial heating or cooling of water shall only be permitted in hatcheries and nurseries. Natural borehole water may be used to heat or cool water at all stages of production.</p>	889-Article 25g	C
<b>11.14</b>	<b>Management of aquaculture animals</b>		
	<p>1. Handling of aquaculture animals shall be minimised, undertaken with the greatest care and proper equipment and protocols used to avoid stress and physical damage associated with handling procedures. Broodstock shall be handled in a manner to minimise physical damage and stress and under anaesthesia where appropriate. Grading operations shall be kept to a minimum and as required to ensure fish welfare.</p> <p>2. The following restrictions shall apply to the use of artificial</p>	889-Article 25h	C

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	<p>light:</p> <p>(a) for prolonging natural day-length it shall not exceed a maximum that respects the ethological needs, geographical conditions and general health of farmed animals, this maximum shall not exceed 16 hours per day, except for reproductive purposes;</p> <p>(b) Abrupt changes in light intensity shall be avoided at the changeover time by the use of dimmable lights or background lighting.</p> <p>3. Aeration is permitted to ensure animal welfare and health, under the condition that mechanical aerators are preferably powered by renewable energy sources. All such use is to be recorded in the aquaculture production record.</p> <p>4. The use of oxygen is only permitted for uses linked to animal health requirements and critical periods of production or transport, in the following cases:</p> <p>(a) exceptional cases of temperature rise or drop in atmospheric pressure or accidental pollution,</p> <p>(b) occasional stock management procedures such as sampling and sorting,</p> <p>(c) in order to assure the survival of the farm stock.</p> <p>Documentary evidence shall be maintained.</p> <p>5. Slaughter techniques shall render fish immediately unconscious and insensible to pain. Differences in harvesting sizes, species, and production sites must be taken into account when considering optimal slaughtering methods.</p>		
<b>11.15</b>	<b>Breeding – prohibition of hormones</b>		
	The use of hormones and hormone derivatives is prohibited.	889-Article 25i	C
<b>11.16</b>	<b>Feed for fish, crustaceans and echinoderms-general</b>		
	<p>Feeding regimes shall be designed with the following priorities:</p> <p>1. animal health;</p> <p>2. high product quality, including the nutritional composition which shall ensure high quality of the final edible product;</p> <p>3. low environmental impact;</p>	889-Article 25j	C
<b>11.17</b>	<b><i>Specific rules on feeds for carnivorous aquaculture animals</i></b>		
	<p>1. Feed for carnivorous aquaculture animals shall be sourced with the following priorities:</p> <p>(a) organic feed products of aquaculture origin;</p> <p>(b) fish meal and fish oil from organic aquaculture trimmings;</p> <p>(c) fish meal and fish oil and ingredients of fish origin derived from trimmings of fish already caught for human consumption in sustainable fisheries;</p> <p>(d) organic feed materials of plant origin and of animal origin as listed in Annex V and the restriction laid down therein are</p>	889-Article 25k	E

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	<p>complied with.</p> <p>(e) feed products derived from whole fish caught in fisheries certified as sustainable or conservational under a national or regional scheme recognised by the respective country.</p> <p>3. The feed ration may comprise a maximum of 60 % organic plant products.</p> <p>4. Astaxanthin derived primarily from organic sources, such as organic crustacean shells may be used in the feed ration for salmon and trout within the limit of their physiological needs. If organic sources are not available natural sources of astaxanthin (such as Phaffia yeast) may be used.</p> <p>5. Histidine produced through fermentation may be used in the feed ration for salmonid fish when the feed sources listed in paragraph 1 do not provide a sufficient amount of histidine to meet the dietary needs of the fish and prevent the formation of cataracts.</p>		
<b>11.18</b>	<b>Specific rules on feeds for certain aquaculture animals</b>		
	<p>1. Aquaculture animals as referred to in Annex X, Section 6, Section 7 and Section 9 shall be fed with feed naturally available in ponds and lakes.</p> <p>2. Where natural feed resources are not available in sufficient quantities as referred to in paragraph 1, organic feed of plant origin, preferably grown on the farm itself or seaweed may be used. Operators shall keep documentary evidence of the need to use additional feed.</p> <p>3. Where natural feed is supplemented according to paragraph 2:</p> <p>(a) the feed ration of siamese catfish (<i>Pangasius</i> spp.) as referred to in section 9 of Annex X may comprise a maximum of 10 % fishmeal or fish oil derived from sustainable fisheries.</p> <p>(b) the feed ration of shrimps as referred to in Section 7 of Annex X may comprise a maximum of 25% fishmeal and 10% fish oil derived from sustainable fisheries. In order to secure the quantitative dietary needs of shrimps, organic cholesterol may be used to supplement their diets; where organic cholesterol is not available, non-organic cholesterol derived from wool, shellfish or other sources may be used.</p>	889-Article 25l	C
11.18a	Specific rules on feeds for organic juveniles		
	In the larval rearing of organic juveniles, conventional phytoplankton and zooplankton may be used as feed	1358-2014- Article 25la	C
<b>11.19</b>	<b>Products and substances as referred to in Article 15(1)(d)(iii) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007</b>		

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	<p>1. Feed materials of animal and mineral origin may be used in organic aquaculture, only if listed in Annex V.</p> <p>2. Feed additives, certain products used in animal nutrition and processing aids may be used if listed in Annex VI and the restrictions laid down therein are complied with.</p>	889-Article 25m	C
<b>11.20</b>	<b>Specific rules for molluscs</b>		
<b>11.20.1</b>	<b>Growing area</b>		
	<p>1. Bivalve mollusc farming may be carried out in the same area of water as organic finfish and seaweed farming in a polyculture system to be documented in the sustainable management plan. Bivalve molluscs may also be grown together with gastropod molluscs, such as periwinkles, in polyculture.</p> <p>2. Organic bivalve mollusc production shall take place within areas delimited by posts, floats or other clear markers and shall, as appropriate, be restrained by net bags, cages or other man made means.</p> <p>3. Organic shellfish farms shall minimise risks to species of conservation interest. If predator nets are used their design shall not permit diving birds to be harmed</p>	889-Article 25n	C
<b>11.20.2</b>	<b>Sourcing of seed</b>		
	<p>1. Provided that there is no significant damage to the environment and if permitted by local legislation, wild seed from outside the boundaries of the production unit can be used in the case of bivalve shellfish provided it comes from:</p> <p>(a) settlement beds which are unlikely to survive winter weather or are surplus to requirements, or</p> <p>(b) natural settlement of shellfish seed on collectors.</p> <p>Records shall be kept of how, where and when wild seed was collected to allow traceability back to the collection area. However, the maximum percentage of seed from non-organic bivalve shellfish hatcheries may be introduced to the organic production units with the following maximum percentages: 50 % by 31 December 2014 and 0 % by 31 December 2016.</p> <p>2. For the cupped oyster, <i>Crassostrea gigas</i>, preference shall be given to stock which is selectively bred to reduce spawning in the wild.</p>	889-Article 25o	C
<b>11.20.3</b>	<b>Management</b>		
	<p>1. Production shall use a stocking density not in excess of that used for non-organic shellfish in the locality. Sorting, thinning and stocking density adjustments shall be made according to the biomass and to ensure animal welfare and high product quality.</p> <p>2. Biofouling organisms shall be removed by physical means or by hand and where appropriate returned to the sea away from shellfish farms. Shellfish may be treated once during the</p>	889-Article 25p	C

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	production cycle with a lime solution to control competing fouling organisms.		
<b>11.20.4</b>	<b>Cultivation rules</b>		
	<p>1. Cultivation on mussel ropes and other methods listed in Annex X, Section 8 may be eligible for organic production.</p> <p>2. Bottom cultivation of molluscs is only permitted where no significant environmental impact is caused at the collection and growing sites. The evidence of minimal environmental impact shall be supported by a survey and report on the exploited area to be provided by the operator to the control body or control authority. The report shall be added as a separate chapter to the sustainable management plan.</p>	889-Article 25q	C
<b>11.20.5</b>	<b>Specific cultivation rules for oysters</b>		
	Cultivation in bags on trestles is permitted. These or other structures in which the oysters are contained shall be set out so as to avoid the formation of a total barrier along the shoreline. Stock shall be positioned carefully on the beds in relation to tidal flow to optimise production. Production shall meet the criteria listed in the Annex X, Section 8.	889-Article 25r	C
<b>11.21</b>	<b>Disease prevention and veterinary treatment</b>		
<b>11.21.1</b>	<b>General rules on disease prevention</b>		
	<p>1. The animal health management plan in conformity with Article 9 of Directive 2006/88/EC shall detail biosecurity and disease prevention practices including a written agreement for health counselling, proportionate to the production unit, with qualified aquaculture animal health services who shall visit the farm at a frequency of not less than once per year and not less than once every two years in the case of bivalve shellfish.</p> <p>2. Holding systems, equipment and utensils shall be properly cleaned and disinfected. Only products listed in Annex VII, Sections 2.1 to 2.2 may be used.</p> <p>3. With regard to fallowing:</p> <p>(a) The control body shall determine whether fallowing is necessary and the appropriate duration which shall be applied and documented after each production cycle in open water containment systems at sea. Fallowing is also recommended for other production methods using tanks, fishponds, and cages;</p> <p>(b) it shall not be mandatory for bivalve mollusc cultivation;</p> <p>(c) during fallowing the cage or other structure used for aquaculture animal production is emptied, disinfected and left empty before being used again.</p> <p>4. Where appropriate, uneaten fish-feed, faeces and dead animals shall be removed promptly to avoid any risk of significant environmental damage as regards water status quality, minimise</p>	889-Article 25s	E

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	<p>disease risks, and to avoid attracting insects or rodents.</p> <p>5. Ultraviolet light and ozone may be used only in hatcheries and nurseries.</p> <p>6. For biological control of ectoparasites, preference shall be given to the use of cleaner fish and to the use of freshwater, marine water and sodium chloride solutions.</p>		
<b>11.21.2</b>	<b>Veterinary treatments</b>		
	<p>1. When despite preventive measures to ensure animal health, a health problem arises, veterinary treatments may be used in the following order of preference:</p> <p>(a) substances from plants, animals or minerals in a homoeopathic dilution;</p> <p>(b) plants and their extracts not having anaesthetic effects, and</p> <p>(c) substances such as: trace elements, metals, natural immunostimulants or authorised probiotics.</p> <p>2. The use of allopathic treatments is limited to two courses of treatment per year, with the exception of vaccinations and compulsory eradication schemes. However, in the cases of a production cycle of less than a year a limit of one allopathic treatment applies. If the mentioned limits for allopathic treatments are exceeded the concerned aquaculture animals can not be sold as organic products.</p> <p>3. The use of parasite treatments, not including compulsory control schemes operated by respective national or regional authorities shall be limited to twice per year or once per year where the production cycle is less than 18 months.</p> <p>4. The withdrawal period for allopathic veterinary treatments and parasite treatments according to paragraph 3 including treatments under compulsory control and eradication schemes shall be twice the legal withdrawal period as referred to in Article 11 of Directive 2001/82/EC (this Article defines that “Unless the medicinal product used indicates a withdrawal period for the species concerned, the specified withdrawal period shall not be less than: 7 days for eggs; 7 days for milk; 28 days for meat from poultry and mammals including fat and offal; 500 degree-days for fish meat”) or in a case in which this period is not specified 48 hours.</p> <p>5. Whenever veterinary medicinal products are used, such use is to be declared to the control body or the control authority before the animals are marketed as organic. Treated stock shall be clearly identifiable.</p>	889-Article 25t	C
<b>11.22</b>	<b>Transport of live fish</b>		

Ref		EU ref	Compliance/ Equivalence
	<p>1. Live fish shall be transported in suitable tanks with clean water which meets their physiological needs in terms of temperature and dissolved oxygen.</p> <p>2. Before transport of organic fish and fish products, tanks shall be thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and rinsed.</p> <p>3. Precautions shall be taken to reduce stress. During transport, the density shall not reach a level which is detrimental to the species.</p> <p>4. Documentary evidence shall be maintained for paragraphs 1 to 3.</p>	889-Article 32a.	C

## **12. Annexes**

## Annex I

### *Fertilisers, soil conditioners and nutrients referred to in 6.4.4*

Note:

A: authorised under Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 and carried over by Article 16(3)(c) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007

B: authorised under Regulation (EC) No 834/2007

<i>Authorisation</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use</i>
	Compound products or products containing only materials listed hereunder:	
A	Farmyard manure	Product comprising a mixture of animal excrements and vegetable matter (animal bedding). Factory farming origin forbidden
A	Dried farmyard manure and dehydrated poultry manure	Factory farming origin forbidden
A	Composted animal excrements, including poultry manure and composted farmyard manure included	Factory farming origin forbidden
A	Liquid animal excrements	Use after controlled fermentation and/or appropriate dilution Factory farming origin forbidden
B	Composted or fermented mixture of household waste	Product obtained from source separated household waste, which has been submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production Only vegetable and animal household waste Only when produced in a closed and monitored collection system, Maximum concentrations in mg/kg of dry matter: cadmium: 0,7; copper: 70; nickel: 25; lead: 45; zinc: 200; mercury: 0,4; chromium (total): 70; chromium (VI): not detectable
A	Peat	Use limited to horticulture (market gardening, floriculture, arboriculture, nursery)
A	Mushroom culture wastes	The initial composition of the substrate shall be limited to products of this Annex
A	Dejecta of worms (vermicompost) and insects	
A	Guano	
A	Composted or fermented mixture of vegetable matter	Product obtained from mixtures of vegetable matter, which have been submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production
B	Biogas digestate containing animal by-products co-digested	Animal by-products (including by-products of wild

<i>Authorisation</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use</i>
	Compound products or products containing only materials listed hereunder:	
	with material of plant or animal origin as listed in this Annex	animals) of category 3 and digestive tract content of category 2 (defined in Art.7 of this Regulation) (*) must not be from factory farming origin. The Processes have to be in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 (**) Not to be applied to edible parts of the crop
<p>(*) as defined in Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation) (OJ L 300, 14.11.2009, p. 1).</p> <p>(**) Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 of 25 February 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive (OJ L 54, 26.2.2011, p. 1).';</p>		
B	Products or by-products of animal origin as below: blood meal hoof meal horn meal bone meal or degelatinised bone meal fish meal meat meal feather, hair and 'chiquette' meal wool fur (1) hair dairy products hydrolised proteins (2)	(1) Maximum concentration in mg/kg of dry matter of chromium (VI): not detectable (2) Not to be applied to edible parts of the crop'
A	Products and by-products of plant origin for fertilisers	Examples: oilseed cake meal, cocoa husks, malt culms
A	Seaweeds and seaweed products	As far as directly obtained by: (i) physical processes including dehydration, freezing and grinding (ii) extraction with water or aqueous acid and/or alkaline solution (iii) fermentation
A	Sawdust and wood chips	Wood not chemically treated after felling
A	Composted bark	Wood not chemically treated after felling
A	Wood ash	From wood not chemically treated after felling
A	Soft ground rock phosphate	Product as specified in point 7 of Annex

<i>Authorisation</i>	<i>Name</i> Compound products or products containing only materials listed hereunder:	<i>Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use</i>
		IA.2. to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (1) relating to fertilisers 7 Cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P205
A	Aluminium-calcium phosphate	Product as specified in point 6 of Annex IA.2. of Regulation 2003/2003, Cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P205 Use limited to basic soils (pH > 7,5)
A	Basic slag	Products as specified in point 1 of Annex IA.2. of Regulation 2003/2003
A	Crude potassium salt or kainit	Products as specified in point 1 of Annex IA.3. of Regulation 2003/2003
A	Potassium sulphate, possibly containing magnesium salt	Product obtained from crude potassium salt by a physical extraction process, containing possibly also magnesium salts
A	Stillage and stillage extract	Ammonium stillage excluded
A	Calcium carbonate (chalk, marl, ground limestone, Breton ameliorant, (maerl), phosphate chalk)	Only of natural origin
A	Magnesium and calcium carbonate	Only of natural origin e.g. magnesian chalk, ground magnesium, limestone
A	Magnesium sulphate (kieserite)	Only of natural origin
A	Calcium chloride solution	Foliar treatment of apple trees, after identification of deficit of calcium
A	Calcium sulphate (gypsum)	Products as specified in point 1 of Annex ID. of Regulation 2003/2003 Only of natural origin
A	Industrial lime from sugar production	By-product of sugar production from sugar beet
A	Industrial lime from vacuum salt production	By-product of the vacuum salt production from brine found in mountains
A	Elemental sulphur	Products as specified in Annex ID.3 of Regulation 2003/2003
A	Trace elements	Inorganic micronutrients listed in part E of Annex I to Regulation 2003/2003
A	Sodium chloride	Only mined salt
A	Stone meal and clays	
B	Leonardite (Raw organic sediment rich in humic acids)	Only if obtained as a by-product of mining activities
B	Chitin (Polysaccharide obtained from the shell of crustaceans)	Only if obtained from sustainable fisheries, in which the exploitation of stock is done

<i>Authorisation</i>	<i>Name</i> Compound products or products containing only materials listed hereunder:	<i>Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use</i>
		in such way, so that it does not have a negative impact on the marine ecosystems and does not prejudice the future exploitation of the stock (*) or organic aquaculture
B	Organic rich sediment from fresh water bodies formed under exclusion of oxygen (e.g. sapropel)	Only organic sediments that are by-products of fresh water body management or extracted from former freshwater Areas. When applicable, extraction should be done in a way to cause minimal impact on the aquatic system. Only sediments derived from sources free from contaminations of pesticides, persistent organic pollutants and petrol like substances. Maximum concentrations in mg/kg of dry matter: cadmium: 0,7; copper: 70; nickel: 25; lead: 45; zinc: 200; mercury: 0,4; chromium (total): 70; chromium (VI): not Detectable.
(*) as defined in Article 3(e) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002 of 20 December 2002 on the conservation and sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources under the Common Fisheries Policy (OJ L 358, 31.12.2012, p. 59).';		

## Annex II

### Plant protection products referred to in 6.5.1

Note:

A: authorised under Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 and carried over by Article 16(3)(c) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007

B: authorised under Regulation (EC) No 834/2007

#### 1. Substances of crop or animal origin

Authorisation	Name	Description, compositional requirement, conditions for use
A	Azadirachtin extracted from <i>Azadirachta indica</i> (Neem tree)	Insecticide
B	Basic substances	Only those basic substances within the meaning of Article 23(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(1)</sup> that are covered by the definition of “foodstuff” in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(2)</sup> and have plant or animal origin. Substances not to be used as herbicides, but only for the control of pests and diseases
A	Beeswax	Pruning agent/wound protectant
B	Hydrolysed proteins excluding gelatine	
B	Laminarin	Kelp shall be either grown organically in accordance with 11.3 and 11.4
A	Pheromones	Only in traps and dispensers
B	Plant oils	All uses authorized, except herbicide
A	Pyrethrins extracted from <i>Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium</i>	
A	Pyrethroids (only deltamethrin or lambda-cyhalothrin)	Only in traps with specific attractants; only against <i>Bactrocera oleae</i> and <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> Wied.
A	Quassia extracted from <i>Quassia amara</i>	Insecticide, repellent
B	Repellents by smell of animal or plant origin/ sheep fat	Only on non-edible parts of the crop and where crop material is not ingested by sheep or goats.

#### 2. Micro-organisms or substances produced by micro-organisms

Authorisation	Name	Description, compositional requirement, conditions for use
A	Micro-organisms	Not from GMO origin
	Spinosad	

### 3. Substances other than those mentioned in Sections 1 and 2F

Authorisation	Name	Description, compositional requirement, conditions for use
B	Aluminium silicate (Kaolin)	
B	Calcium hydroxide	When used as fungicide, only in fruit trees, including nurseries, to control <i>Nectria galligena</i> .
A	Carbon dioxide	
B	Copper compounds in the form of copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride, copper oxide, Bordeaux mixture, and tribasic copper sulphate	Only uses as fungicide up to 6 kg copper per ha per year. For perennial crops, by way of derogation from the first paragraph, the control bodies may provide that the 6 kg copper limit can be exceeded in a given year provided that the average quantity actually used over a 5-year period consisting of that year and of the 4 preceding years does not exceed 6 kg.
A	Ethylene	
A	Fatty acids	All uses authorised, except herbicide
A	Ferric phosphate (iron (III) orthophosphate)	Preparations to be surface- spread between cultivated plants
A	Kieselgur (diatomaceous earth)	
A	Lime sulphur (calcium polysulphide)	
B	Paraffin oil	
B	Potassium hydrogen carbonate (aka potassium bicarbonate)	
A	Quartz sand	
A	Sulphur	

Article 23 Approval criteria for basic substances of EC 1107/2009, “(1) Basic substances shall be approved in accordance with paragraphs 2 to 6. By way of derogation from Article 5 (*defining that approval of the substance is for 10 years*), the approval shall be for an unlimited period. For the purpose of paragraphs 2 to 6, basic substance is an active substance which: a) is not a substance of concern; b) does not have an inherent capacity to cause endocrine disrupting, neurotoxic or immunotoxic effects; and c) is not predominantly used for plant protection purposes but nevertheless is useful in plant protection either directly or in a product consisting of the substance and a simple diluent; d) is not placed on the market as a plant protection product.

For the purpose of this Regulation an active substance which fulfils the criteria of a foodstuff as defined in Article 2 of Regulation EC 178/2002 shall be considered as a basic substance.”

Regulation EC 178/2002, Article 2 Definition of food:

For the purposes of this Regulation, ‘food’ (or ‘foodstuff’) means any substance or product, whether processed, partially processed or unprocessed, intended to be, or reasonably expected to be ingested by humans.

'Food' includes drink, chewing gum and any substance, including water, intentionally incorporated into the food during its manufacture, preparation or treatment. It includes water after the point of compliance as defined in Article 6 of Directive 98/83/EC and without prejudice to the requirements of Directives 80/778/EEC and 98/83/EC. 'Food' shall not include: (a) feed; (b) live animals unless they are prepared for placing on the market for human consumption; (c) plants prior to harvesting; (d) medicinal products within the meaning of Council Directives 65/65/EEC (1) and 92/73/EEC (2); (e) cosmetics within the meaning of Council Directive 76/768/EEC (3); (f) tobacco and tobacco products within the meaning of Council Directive 89/622/EEC (4); (g) narcotic or psychotropic substances within the meaning of the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and the United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971; (h) residues and contaminants.

### Annex III

## Minimum surface areas indoors and outdoors and other characteristics of housing in the different species and types of production referred to in 6.7.12

#### 1. Bovines, equidae, ovine, caprine and porcine

	Indoors area (net area available to animals)		Outdoors area (exercise area, excluding pasturage)
	Live weight minimum (kg)	M2/head	M2/head
Breeding and fattening bovine and equidae	up to 100	1.5	1.1
	up to 200	2.5	1.9
	up to 350	4	3
	over 350	5 with a minimum of 1 m <sup>2</sup> /100 kg	3,7 with a minimum of 0,75 m <sup>2</sup> /100 kg
Dairy cows		6	4.5
Bulls for breeding		10	30
Sheep and goats		1.5 sheep/goat	2.5
		0.35 lamb/kid	0.5
Farrowing sows with piglets up to 40 days		7.5 sow	2.5
Fattening pigs	up to 50	0.8	0.6
	up to 85	1.1	0.8
	up to 110	1.3	1
	over 110	1.5	1.2
Piglets	over 40 days and up to 30 kg	0.6	0.4
Brood pigs		2,5 female	1.9
		6 male If pens are used for natural service: 10 m <sup>2</sup> /boar	8.0

#### 2. Poultry

	Indoors area (net area available to animals)			Outdoors area (m <sup>2</sup> of area available in rotation/head)
	No animals/m <sup>2</sup>	cm perch/animal	nest	
Laying hens	6	18	7 laying hens per nest or in case of	4, provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded

			common nest 120 cm <sup>2</sup> /bird	
Fattening poultry (in fixed housing)	10 with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m <sup>2</sup>	20 (for guinea fowl only)		4 broilers and guinea fowl 4,5 ducks 10 turkey 15 geese In all the species mentioned above the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded
Fattening poultry in mobile housing	16 (1) in mobile poultry houses with a maximum of 30 kg liveweight/m <sup>2</sup>			2.5, provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded
(1) Only in the case of mobile houses not exceeding 150 m <sup>2</sup> floor space.				

## Annex IV

### Maximum number of animals per hectare referred to in 6.7.6

Class or species	Maximum number of animals per ha equivalent to 170 kg N/ha/year
Equines over six months old	2
Calves for fattening	5
Other bovine animals less than one year old	5
Male bovine animals from one to less than two years old	3.3
Female bovine animals from one to less than two years old	3.3
Male bovine animals two years old or over	2
Breeding heifers	2.5
Heifers for fattening	2.5
Dairy cows	2
Cull dairy cows	2
Other cows	2.5
Female breeding rabbits	100
Ewes	13.3
Goats	13.3
Piglets	74
Breeding sows	6.5
Pigs for fattening	14
Other pigs	14
Table chickens	580
Laying hens	230

## Annex V

### Feed materials referred to in 6.7.20

#### 1. FEED MATERIALS OF MINERAL ORIGIN

##### 3.1. Sodium:

- sodium sulphate
- sodium carbonate
- sodium bicarbonate
- sodium chloride

##### 3.2. Potassium:

- potassium chloride

##### 3.3. Calcium:

- lithotamnion and maerl
- Calcareous marine shells
- calcium carbonate
- calcium gluconate

##### 3.4. Phosphorus:

- defluorinated dicalcium phosphate
- defluorinated monocalcium phosphate
- monosodium phosphate
- calcium magnesium phosphate
- calcium-sodium phosphate

##### 3.5. Magnesium:

- magnesium oxide (anhydrous magnesia)
- magnesium sulphate
- magnesium chloride
- magnesium carbonate
- magnesium phosphate

#### 2 OTHER FEED MATERIALS

Saccharomyces cerevisiae

Saccharomyces carlsbergiensis

## Annex VI

### Feed additives and certain substances used in animal nutrition referred to in 6.7.20

#### 1. FEED ADDITIVES

Additives listed must have been authorised under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(1)</sup> on additives for use in animal nutrition.

##### 1.1. Nutritional additives

###### 3a Vitamins and pro vitamins

- Vitamins derived from agricultural products
- Synthetic vitamins identical to vitamins derived from agricultural products may be used for monogastric and aquaculture animals;
- Synthetic vitamins A, D, and E identical to vitamins derived from agricultural products may be used for ruminants with prior authorization by the control body based on the assessment of the possibility for organic ruminants to obtain the necessary quantities of the said vitamins through their feed rations.

###### (b) Trace elements

###### E1 Iron:

- ferrous carbonate
- ferrous sulphate monohydrate and/or heptahydrate
- ferric oxide;

- 3b201 Potassium iodide
- 3b202 Calcium iodate, anhydrous
- 3b203 Coated granulated calcium iodate anhydrous
- 3b301 Cobalt (II) acetate tetrahydrate
- 3b302 Cobalt (II) carbonate
- 3b303 Cobalt (II) carbonate hydroxide (2:3)monohydrate
- 3b304 Coated granulated cobalt (II) carbonate
- 3b305 Cobalt (II) sulphate heptahydrate

###### E4 Copper

- Basic cupric carbonate, monohydrate
  - Cupric oxide
  - Cupric sulphate pentahydrate
- 3b409 Dicopper chloride trihydroxide (TBCC)

###### E5 Manganese

- Manganous oxide
- Manganous sulfate, monohydrate
- Manganous carbonate

###### E6 Zinc

- Zinc oxide
  - Zinc sulphate monohydrate
  - Zinc sulphate heptahydrate
- 3b609 Zinc chloride hydroxide monohydrate (TBZC)

E7 Molybdenum:  
—sodium molybdate;

E8 Selenium:

- sodium selenate
  - sodium selenite
- 3b8.10, 3b8.11, 3b8.12, 3b813 and 3b817
- Selenised yeast inactivated

### 1.2. Zoo-technical additives

4a, 4b, 4c and 4d

Enzymes and micro-organisms in the category of “Zootechnical additives”

### 1.3. Technological additives

(a) Preservatives

- E 200 Sorbic acid
- E 236 Formic acid
- E 237 Sodium formate
- E 260 Acetic acid
- E 270 Lactic acid
- E 280 Propionic acid
- E 330 Citric acid.

(b) Antioxidant substances

- 1b 306 (i) — Tocopherol extracts from vegetable oils
- 1b 306(ii) – Tocopherol-rich extracts from vegetable oils (delta rich)

c) *Emulsifying and stabilising agents, thickeners and gelling agents*

E322 – *Lecithin* if derived from organic raw material. Use restricted to aquaculture animal feed.

(d) Binders and anti-caking agents

- E 535 Sodium ferrocyanide, maximum dose rate of 20mg/kg NaCl calculated as ferrocyanide anion
- E 551b Colloidal silica
- E 551c Kieselgur (diatomaceous earth, purified)
- 1m 558i Bentonite-montmorillonite
- E 559 Kaolinitic clays, free of asbestos
- E 560 Natural mixtures of stearites and chlorite
- E 561 Vermiculite
- E 562 Sepiolite
- E566 Natrolite- phonolite
- 1g568 Clinoptilolite of sedimentary origin
- E 599 Perlite

(e) Silage additives

1k Enzyme and micro-organisms - Use restricted to production of silage when weather conditions do not allow for adequate fermentation

### 1.4 Sensory Additives

2b Flavouring compounds - Only when extracted from agricultural products.

## Annex VII

### Products for cleaning and disinfection

#### 1. PRODUCTS FOR CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF BUILDINGS AND INSTALLATIONS FOR ANIMAL PRODUCTION REFERRED TO IN 6.7.4

Potassium and sodium soap  
Water and steam  
Milk of lime  
Lime  
Quicklime  
Sodium hypochlorite (e.g. as liquid bleach)  
Caustic soda  
Caustic potash  
Hydrogen peroxide  
Natural essences of plants  
Citric, peracetic acid, formic, lactic, oxalic and acetic acid  
Alcohol  
Nitric acid (dairy equipment)  
Phosphoric acid (dairy equipment)  
Formaldehyde  
Cleaning and disinfection products for teats and milking facilities  
Sodium carbonate

#### 2. PRODUCTS FOR CLEANING AND DISINFECTION FOR AQUACULTURE ANIMALS AND SEAWEED PRODUCTION REFERRED TO IN 7.4.3; 11.5; 11.6; 11.7; 11.21.1

##### 2.1 Substances for cleaning and disinfection of equipment and facilities in the absence of aquaculture animals may contain the following active substances:

Ozone  
sodium chloride  
sodium hypochlorite  
calcium hypochlorite  
calcium hydroxide  
calcium oxide  
caustic soda  
alcohol  
hydrogen peroxide  
organic acids (acetic acid, lactic acid, citric acid)  
humic acid  
peroxyacetic acids  
peracetic and peroctanoic acids  
iodophores (only in the presence of eggs)  
copper sulphate: only until 31st December 2015  
potassium permanganate  
tea seed cake made of natural camellia seed (use restricted to shrimp production)  
mixtures of potassium peroxomonosulphate and sodium chloride producing hypochlorous acid

##### 2.2 Limited list of substances for use in the presence aquaculture animals may contain the following active substances:

limestone (calcium carbonate) for pH control

dolomite for pH correction (use restricted to shrimp production)

## Annex VIII

### Certain products and substances for use in production of processed organic food, yeast and yeast products referred to in 7.4.1

#### SECTION A – FOOD ADDITIVES, INCLUDING CARRIERS

For the purpose of the calculation referred to in 7.4.1 food additives marked with an asterisk in the column of the code number, shall be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin.

Code	Name	Preparation of foodstuffs of		Specific conditions
		plant origin	animal origin	
E153	vegetable carbon		x	Ashy goat cheese Morbier chees
E160b*	annatto, bixin, norbixin		x	Red Leicester cheese Double Gloucester cheese Cheddar Mimolette cheese
E170	calcium carbonate	x	x	Shall not be used for colouring or calcium enrichment of products
E220 or E224	sulphur dioxide  Potassium metabisulphite	x  x	X (only for mead)  X (only for mead)	In fruit wines (*) and mead with and without added sugar: 100 mg(**) * in this context "fruit wine" is defined as wine made from fruits other than grapes ** maximum levels available from all sources, expressed as SO <sup>2</sup> in mg/l.
E223	<i>Sodium metabisulphite</i>		x	<i>crustaceans</i>
E250 or E252	sodium nitrite  potassium nitrate		x  x	For meat products <sup>1</sup>  For E 250: indicative ingoing amount expressed as NaNO <sub>2</sub> : 80 mg/kg For E 252: indicative ingoing amount expressed as NaNO <sub>3</sub> : 80 mg/kg For E 250: maximum residual amount expressed as NaNO <sub>2</sub> : 50 mg/kg For E 252: maximum residual amount expressed as NaNO <sub>3</sub> : 50 mg/kg
E270	lactic acid	x	x	
E290	carbon dioxide	x	x	
E296	malic acid	x		
E300	ascorbic acid	x	x	meat products <sup>2</sup>

Code	Name	Preparation of foodstuffs of		Specific conditions
		plant origin	animal origin	
E301	sodium ascorbate		x	meat products <sup>2</sup> in connection with nitrates and nitrites
E306*	tocopherol-rich extract	x	x	antioxidant
E322*	lecithin	x	x	milk products <sup>2</sup> Only when derived from organic raw material as from 1 January 2019
E325	sodium lactate		x	milk based and meat products
E330	citric acid	x	x	
E330	citric acid		x	
E331	sodium citrate	x	x	
E333	calcium citrate	x		
E334	tartaric acid (L(+)-)	x	X (Only for mead)	
E335	sodium tartrates	x		
E336	potassium tartrates	x		
E392*	extracts of rosemary	x	x	only when derived from organic production
E341(i)	monocalcium phosphate	x		raising agent for self raising flour
E392*	Extracts of rosemary	X	X	Only when derived from organic production
E400	alginic acid	x	x	milk based products <sup>2</sup>
E401	sodium alginate	x	x	milk based products <sup>2</sup>
E402	potassium alginate	x	x	milk based products <sup>2</sup>
E406	agar	x	x	milk based and meat products <sup>2</sup>
E407	carrageenan	x	x	milk based products <sup>2</sup>
E410*	locust bean gum	x	x	
E412*	guar gum	x	x	
E414*	arabic gum	x	x	
E415	xanthan gum	x	x	
E418	Gellan gum	x	x	<b>High-acyl form only</b>
E422	glycerol	x		From plant origin. For plant extracts and flavourings
E440(i) <sup>1*</sup>	pectin	x	x	milk based products <sup>2</sup>
E464	hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose	x	x	encapsulation material for capsules
E500	sodium carbonate	x	x	
E501	potassium carbonates	x		
E503	ammonium	x		

Code	Name	Preparation of foodstuffs of		Specific conditions
		plant origin	animal origin	
	carbonates			
E504	magnesium carbonates	x		
E509	calcium chloride		x	milk coagulation
E516	calcium sulphate	x		carrier
E524	sodium hydroxide	x		surface treatment of Laugengebäck bakery and regulation of acidity in organic flavourings
E551	silicon dioxide	x	x	For herbs and spices in dried powdered form Flavourings and propolis
E553b	talc	x	x	coating agent for meat products
E901	Beeswax	x		As a glazing agent for confectionary only. Beeswax from organic beekeeping
E903	Carnauba wax	x		As a glazing agent for confectionary only. Only when derived from organic raw material.
E938	argon	x	x	
E939	helium	x	x	
E941	nitrogen	x	x	
E948	oxygen	x	x	
E968	Erythritol	x	x	Only when derived from organic production without using ion exchange technology

<sup>1</sup> This additive can only be used if it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the CB that no technological alternative, giving the same guarantees and/or allowing to maintain the specific features of the product is available.

<sup>2</sup> The restriction concerns only animal products

<sup>3</sup> "Dulce de leche" or "confiture de lait" refers to a soft luscious brown cream made of sweetened thickened milk.

**SECTION B – PROCESSING AIDS AND OTHER PRODUCTS, WHICH MAY BE USED FOR PROCESSING OF INGREDIENTS OF AGRICULTURAL ORIGIN FROM ORGANIC PRODUCTION**

Name	Preparation of foodstuffs of		Specific conditions
	plant origin	animal origin	
water	x	x	drinking water within the meaning of Council Directive 98/83
calcium chloride	x		coagulation agent
calcium carbonate	x		
calcium hydroxide	x		
calcium sulphate	x		coagulation agent
magnesium chloride (nigari)	x		coagulation agent
potassium carbonate	x		drying of grapes
sodium carbonate	x	x	
lactic acid		x	for the regulation of the pH of the brine bath in cheese production <sup>1</sup>
citric acid	x	x	
sodium hydroxide	x		For sugar(s) production. For oil production excluding olive oil production
sulphuric acid	x	x	gelatine production <sup>1</sup> ; sugar production <sup>2</sup>
hydrochloric acid		x	gelatine production; for the regulation of the pH of the brine bath in processing of Gouda, Edam and Maasdammer cheeses; Boerenkaas, Friese and Leidse Nagelkaas
ammonium hydroxide		x	gelatine production
hydrogen peroxide		x	gelatine production
carbon dioxide	x	x	
nitrogen	x	x	
ethanol	x	x	solvent
tannic acid	x		filtration aid
egg white albumen	x		
casein	x		
gelatin	x		
isinglass	x		
vegetable oils	x	x	greasing, releasing or anti-foaming agent. Only when derived from organic production
silicon dioxide gel or colloidal solution	x		

Name	Preparation of foodstuffs of		Specific conditions
	plant origin	animal origin	
activated carbon	x		
talc	x		in compliance with the specific purity criteria for food additive E553b
bentonite	x	x	sticking agent for mead <sup>1</sup>
cellulose	x	x	gelatine production <sup>1</sup>
diatomaceous earth	x	x	gelatine production <sup>1</sup>
perlite	x	x	gelatine production <sup>1</sup>
hazelnut shells	x		
rice meal	x		
beeswax	x		releasing agent Beeswax from organic beekeeping
carnauba wax	x		releasing agent Only when derived from organic raw material
Acetic acid/vinegar		x	Only when derived from organic production For fish processing, only from biotechnological source, except if produced by or from GMO
Thiamin hydrochloride	x	x	Only for use in processing of fruit wines, including cider and perry and mead
Diammonium phosphate	x	x	Only for use in processing of fruit wines, including cider and perry and mead
Wood fibre	x	x	The source of timber should be restricted to certified, sustainably harvested wood. Wood used must not contain toxic components (post-harvest treatment, naturally occurring toxins or toxins from microorganisms)

<sup>1</sup> The restriction concerns only animal products

<sup>2</sup> The restriction concerns only plant products

## SECTION C – PROCESSING AIDS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF YEAST AND YEAST PRODUCTS

Note: Section C authorised under Regulation (EC) No 1254/2008

Name	Primary Yeast	Yeast confections/ formulations	Specific conditions
Calcium chloride	X		
Carbon dioxide	X	X	
Citric acid	X		For the regulation of the pH in yeast production
Lactic acid	X		For the regulation of the pH in yeast production
Nitrogen	X	X	
Oxygen	X	X	
Potato starch	X	X	For filtering Only when derived from organic production
Sodium carbonate	X	X	For the regulation of the pH
Vegetable oils	X	X	Greasing, releasing or anti-foaming agent Only when derived from organic production

## Annex VIIIa

### Products and substances permitted for use or addition in organic products of the wine sector referred to in 7.4.4

Note: Type of treatment *in accordance with Annex III, point A(2)(b) to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009*

Type of treatment	Name of products or substances	Specific conditions or restrictions
Use for aeration or oxygenation	Air Gaseous oxygen	
Centrifuging and filtration	Perlite Cellulose Diatomaceous earth	Use only as an inert filtering agent
Use in order to create an inert atmosphere and to handle the product shielded from the air	Nitrogen Carbon dioxide Argon	
Use	Yeasts <sup>20</sup>	
Use	Di-ammonium phosphate Thiamine hydrochloride	
Use	Sulphur dioxide Potassium bisulphite or potassium metabisulphite	(a) The maximum sulphur dioxide content shall not exceed 100 milligrams per litre for red wines and with a residual sugar level lower than 2 grams per litre; (b) The maximum sulphur dioxide content shall not exceed 150 milligrams per litre for white and rose' wines and with a residual sugar level lower than 2 grams per litre; (c) For all other wines, the maximum sulphur dioxide content applied in accordance with Annex I B to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 shall be reduced by 30 milligrams per litre.
Use	Charcoal for oenological use	
Clarification	Edible gelatine <sup>21</sup> Plant proteins from wheat or peas <sup>15</sup> Isinglass <sup>15</sup> Egg white albumin <sup>15</sup>	

<sup>20</sup> For the individual yeast strains: if available, derived from organic raw material.

<sup>21</sup> Derived from organic raw material if available.

Type of treatment	Name of products or substances	Specific conditions or restrictions
	Tannins <sup>15</sup>	
	Casein Potassium caseinate Silicon dioxide Bentonite Pectolytic enzymes	
Use for acidification purposes	Lactic acid L(+)-Tartaric acid	
Use for deacidification purposes	L(+)-Tartaric acid Calcium carbonate Neutral potassium tartrate Potassium bicarbonate	
Addition	Aleppo pine resin	
Use	Lactic bacteria	
Addition	L-Ascorbic acid	
Use for bubbling	Nitrogen	
Addition	Carbon dioxide	
Addition for wine stabilization purposes	Citric acid	
Addition	Tannins	
Addition	Meta-tartaric acid	
Use	Acacia gum <sup>15</sup> (= gum arabic)	
Use	Potassium bitartrate	
Use	Cupric citrate	
Use	Copper sulphate	Authorised until 31 July 2015
Use	Oak chips	
Use	Potassium alginate	
Type of treatment	Calcium sulphate	Only for "vino generoso" or "vino generoso de licor"

## Annex IX

### For the purpose of this standard, the following definitions shall apply

1. 'organic production' means the use of the production method compliant with the rules established in this Regulation, at all stages of production, preparation and distribution;
2. 'stages of production, preparation and distribution' means any stage from and including the primary production of an organic product up to and including its storage, processing, transport, sale or supply to the final consumer, and where relevant labelling, advertising, import, export and subcontracting activities;
3. 'organic' means coming from or related to organic production;
- (4) 'operator' means the natural or legal persons responsible for ensuring that the requirements of this Regulation are met within the organic business under their control;
- (5) 'plant production' means production of agricultural crop products including harvesting of wild plant products for commercial purposes;
- (6) 'production unit' means all assets to be used for a production sector such as production premises, land parcels, pasturages, open air areas, livestock buildings, *fish ponds, containment systems for seaweed or aquaculture animals, shore or seabed concessions*, the premises for the storage of crops, crop products, seaweed products, animal products, raw materials and any other input relevant for this specific production sector;
- (7) *the definition of 'aquaculture' is that given in Council Regulation (EC) No 1198/2006 of 27 July 2006 on the European Fisheries Fund<sup>22</sup>;*
- (8) 'conversion' means the transition from non organic to organic farming within a given period of time, during which the provisions concerning the organic production have been applied;
- (9) 'preparation' means the operations of preserving and/or processing of organic products, including slaughter and cutting for livestock products, and also packaging, labelling and/or alterations made to the labelling concerning the organic production method;
- (10) *'closed recirculation aquaculture facility' means a facility where aquaculture takes place within an enclosed environment on land or on a vessel involving the recirculation of water, and depending on permanent external energy input to stabilise the environment for the aquaculture animals;*
- (11) 'energy from renewable sources' means renewable non-fossil energy sources: wind, solar, geothermal, wave, tidal, hydropower, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases;

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<sup>22</sup> OJ L 223, 15.8.2006, p. 1.

(12) 'hatchery' means a place of breeding, hatching and rearing through the early life stages of aquaculture animals, finfish and shellfish in particular;

(13) 'nursery' means a place where an intermediate farming system, between the hatchery and grow-out stages is applied. The nursery stage is completed within the first third of the production cycle with the exception of species undergoing a smoltification process;

(14) 'pollution' in the framework of aquaculture and seaweed production means the direct or indirect introduction into the aquatic environment of substances or energy as defined in Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>23</sup> and in Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>24</sup>, in the waters where they respectively apply;

(15) "polyculture" in the framework of aquaculture and seaweed production, means the rearing of two or more species usually from different trophic levels in the same culture unit;

(16) "production cycle" in the framework of aquaculture and seaweed production, means the lifespan of an aquaculture animal or seaweed from the earliest life stage to harvesting;

(17) "locally grown species" in the framework of aquaculture and seaweed production, means those which are neither alien nor locally absent species under Council Regulation (EC) No 708/2007<sup>25</sup>. Those species listed in Annex IV of Regulation (EC) No 708/2007 may be considered as locally grown species.

(18) "stocking density" in the framework of aquaculture, means the live weight of animals per cubic metre of water at any time during the grow-out phase and in the case of flatfish and shrimp the weight per square metre of surface.

(19) the definitions of 'food', 'feed' and 'placing on the market' are those given in Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety<sup>26</sup>;

(20) 'labelling' means any terms, words, particulars, trade marks, brand name, pictorial matter or symbol relating to and placed on any packaging, document, notice, label, board, ring or collar accompanying or referring to a product;

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<sup>23</sup> OJ L 164, 25.6.2008, p. 19.

<sup>24</sup> OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1.

<sup>25</sup> OJ L 168, 28.6.2007, p. 1.

<sup>26</sup> OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 575/2006 (OJ L 100, 8.4.2006, p. 3).

(21) the definition of ‘pre-packaged foodstuff’ is that given in Article 13.(b) of Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 March 2000 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs<sup>27</sup>;

(22) ‘advertising’ means any representation to the public, by any means other than a label, that is intended or is likely to influence and shape attitude, beliefs and behaviours in order to promote directly or indirectly the sale of organic products;

(23) ‘competent authority’ means the central authority competent for the organisation of official controls in the field of organic production in accordance with the provisions set out under this Regulation, or any other authority on which that competence has been conferred to; it shall also include, where appropriate, the corresponding authority of a third country;

(24) ‘control authority’ means a public administrative organisation to which the competent authority has conferred, in whole or in part, its competence for the inspection and certification in the field of organic production in accordance with the provisions set out under this Regulation; it shall also include, where appropriate, the corresponding authority of a third country or the corresponding authority operating in a third country;

(25) ‘control body’ means an independent private third party carrying out inspection and certification in the field of organic production in accordance with the provisions set out under this Regulation; it shall also include, where appropriate, the corresponding body of a third country or the corresponding body operating in a third country;

(26) ‘mark of conformity’ means the assertion of conformity to a particular set of standards or other normative documents in the form of a mark;

(27) the definition of ‘ingredients’ is that given in Article 6(4) of Directive 2000/13/EC;

(28) the definition of ‘plant protection products’ is that given in Council Directive 91/414/EEC of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market<sup>28</sup>;

(29) the definition of ‘Genetically modified organism (GMO)’ is that given in Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 March 2001 on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms and repealing Council Directive 90/220/EEC<sup>29</sup> and which is not obtained through the techniques of genetic modifications listed in Annex I.B of that Directive;

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<sup>27</sup> OJ L 109, 6.5.2000, p. 29. Directive as last amended by Commission Directive 2006/142/EC (OJ L 368, 23.12.2006, p. 110).

<sup>28</sup> OJ L 230, 19.8.1991, p. 1. Directive as last amended by Commission Directive 2007/31/EC (OJ L 140, 1.6.2007, p. 44).

<sup>29</sup> OJ L 106, 17.4.2001, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1830/2003 (OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, p. 24).

(30) 'produced from GMOs' means derived in whole or in part from GMOs but not containing or consisting of GMOs;

(31) 'produced by GMOs' means derived by using a GMO as the last living organism in the production process, but not containing or consisting of GMOs nor produced from GMOs;

(32) the definition of 'feed additives' is that given in Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition<sup>30</sup>;

(33) 'equivalent', in describing different systems or measures, means that they are capable of meeting the same objectives and principles by applying rules which ensure the same level of assurance of conformity;

(34) 'processing aid' means any substance not consumed as a food ingredient by itself, intentionally used in the processing of raw materials, foods or their ingredients, to fulfil a certain technological purpose during treatment or processing and which may result in the unintentional but technically unavoidable presence of residues of the substance or its derivatives in the final product, provided that these residues do not present any health risk and do not have any technological effect on the finished product;

(35) the definition of 'ionising radiation' is that given in Council Directive 96/29/Euratom of 13 May 1996 laying down basic safety standards for the protection of the health of workers and the general public against the dangers arising from ionising radiation<sup>31</sup> and as restricted by Article 12. of Directive 1999/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 February 1999 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning foods and food ingredients treated with ionising radiation<sup>32</sup>.

(36) 'mass catering operations' means the preparation of organic products in restaurants, hospitals, canteens and other similar food business at the point of sale or delivery to the final consumer.

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<sup>30</sup> OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, p. 29. Regulation as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 378/2005 (OJ L 59, 5.3.2005, p. 8)

<sup>31</sup> OJ L 159, 29.6.1996, p. 1.

<sup>32</sup> OJ L 66, 13.3.1999, p. 16. Directive as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1882/2003 (OJ L 284, 31.10.2003, p. 1).

## Annex X

### Specific Organic Aquaculture production rules

(Stocking density for aquaculture animals by species or group of species referred to in 11.12; 11.18; 11.20)

#### SECTION 1

Organic production of salmonids in fresh water: Brown trout (*Salmo trutta*) – Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) – American brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) – Salmon (*Salmo salar*) – Charr (*Salvelinus alpinus*) – Grayling (*Thymallus thymallus*) – American lake trout (or grey trout) (*Salvelinus namaycush*) – Huchen (*Hucho hucho*)

Production system	On growing farm systems must be fed from open systems. The flow rate must ensure a minimum of 60 % oxygen saturation for stock and must ensure their comfort and the elimination of farming effluent.
Maximum stocking density	Salmonid species not listed below 15 kg/m <sup>3</sup> Salmon 20 kg/m <sup>3</sup> Brown trout and Rainbow trout 25 kg/m <sup>3</sup> Arctic charr 25 kg/m <sup>3</sup>

#### SECTION 2

Organic production of salmonids in sea water:

Salmon (*Salmo salar*), Brown trout (*Salmo trutta*) – Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)

Maximum stocking density	10 kg/m <sup>3</sup> in net pens
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#### SECTION 3

Organic production of cod (*Gadus morhua*) and other Gadidae, sea bass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*), sea bream (*Sparus aurata*), meagre (*Argyrosomus regius*), turbot (*Psetta maxima* [= *Scophthalmus maximus*]), red porgy (*Pagrus pagrus* [= *Sparus pagrus*]), red drum (*Sciaenops ocellatus*) and other Sparidae, and spinefeet (*Siganus* spp.)

Production system	In open water containment systems (net pens/cages) with minimum sea current speed to provide optimum fish welfare or in open systems on land.
Maximum stocking density	For fish other than turbot: 15 kg/m <sup>3</sup> For turbot: 25 kg/m <sup>2</sup>

#### SECTION 4

Organic production of sea bass, sea bream, meagre, mullets (*Liza*, *Mugil*) and eel (*Anguilla* spp.) in earth ponds of tidal areas and coastal lagoons

Containment system	Traditional salt pans transformed into aquaculture production units and similar earth ponds in tidal areas
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Production system	There shall be adequate renewal of water to ensure the welfare of the species, At least 50 % of the dikes must have plant cover  Wetland based depuration ponds required
Maximum stocking density	4 kg/m <sup>3</sup>

#### SECTION 5

Organic production of Sturgeon in fresh water:

Species concerned: Acipenser family

Production system	Water flow in each rearing unit shall be sufficient to ensure animal welfare Effluent water to be of equivalent quality to incoming water
Maximum stocking density	30 kg/m <sup>3</sup>

#### SECTION 6

Organic production of fish in inland waters:

Species concerned: Carp family (Cyprinidae) and other associated species in the context of polyculture, including perch, pike, catfish, coregonids, sturgeon.

Production system	<p>In fishponds which shall periodically be fully drained and in lakes. Lakes must be devoted exclusively to organic production, including the growing of crops on dry areas.</p> <p>The fishery capture area must be equipped with a clean water inlet and of a size to provide optimal comfort for the fish. The fish must be stored in clean water after harvest.</p> <p>Organic and mineral fertilisation of the ponds and lakes shall be carried out in compliance with Annex I with a maximum application of 20 kg Nitrogen/ha.</p> <p>Treatments involving synthetic chemicals for the control of hydrophytes and plant coverage present in production waters are prohibited.</p> <p>Areas of natural vegetation shall be maintained around inland water units as a buffer zone for external land areas not involved in the farming operation in accordance with the rules of organic aquaculture.</p> <p>For grow-out “polyculture” shall be used on condition that the criteria laid down in the present specifications for the other species of lakes fish are duly adhered to.</p>
Farming yield	The total production of species is limited to 1 500 kg of fish per hectare per year.

#### SECTION 7

Organic production of penaeid shrimps and freshwater prawns (Macrobrachium spp.):

Establishment of production	Location to be in sterile clay areas to minimise environmental impact of pond
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unit/s	construction. Ponds to be built with the natural pre-existing clay. Mangrove destruction is not permitted.
Conversion time	Six months per pond, corresponding to the normal lifespan of a farmed shrimp.
Broodstock origin	A minimum of half the broodstock shall be domesticated after three years operating. The remainder is to be pathogen free wild broodstock originating from sustainable fisheries. A compulsory screening to be implemented on the first and second generation prior to introducing to the farm.
Eyestalk ablation	Is prohibited.
Maximum on farm stocking densities and production limits	Seeding: maximum 22 post larvae/m <sup>2</sup> Maximum instantaneous biomass: 240 g/m <sup>2</sup>

### SECTION 7a

Organic production of crayfish;

Species concerned: *Astacus astacus*, *Pacifastacus leniusculus*

Maximum stocking density	For small-sized crayfish (<20mm): 100 individuals per m <sup>2</sup> . For crayfish of intermediate size (20-50mm): 30 individuals per m <sup>2</sup> . For adult crayfish (>50 mm): 10 individuals per m <sup>2</sup> , provided that adequate hiding places are available.
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### SECTION 8

Molluscs and echinoderms:

Production systems	Long-lines, rafts, bottom culture, net bags, cages, trays, lantern nets, bouchot poles and other containment systems. For mussel cultivation on rafts the number of drop-ropes shall not exceed one per square meter of surface area. The maximum drop-rope length shall not exceed 20 metres. Thinning-out of drop-ropes shall not take place during the production cycle, however subdivision of drop ropes shall be permitted without increasing stocking density at the outset.
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### SECTION 9

Tropical fresh water fish: milkfish (*Chanos chanos*), tilapia (*Oreochromis spp.*), siamese catfish (*Pangasius spp.*):

Production systems	Ponds and net cages
Maximum stocking density	Pangasius: 10 kg/m <sup>3</sup> Oreochromis: 20 kg/m <sup>3</sup>

### SECTION 10

Other aquaculture animal species: none

*ends*