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IMO ORGANIC STANDARD

- IMO Organic Equivalence Standard for Operators in Non-EU Countries -

Version 1.2

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Based on:

- ▶ **Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 of 28 June 2007**
- ▶ **Commission Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 of 5 September 2008**

Amended by

- ▶ **Commission Regulation (EC) No 967/2008 of 29 September 2008**
- ▶ **Commission Regulation (EC) No 1254/2008 of 15 December 2008**
- ▶ **Commission Regulation (EC) No 710/2009 of 5 August 2009**
- ▶ **Commission Regulation (EC) No 271/2010 of 24 March 2010**

INTRODUCTION

This IMO Organic Equivalence Standard for Operators in Non-EU Countries (IMO Organic Standard) has been adapted from Regulation (EC) N° 834/2007 and Regulation (EC) N° 889/2008. It is a standard for organic operators who work outside the European Union and who wish to be certified as meeting requirements that are equivalent to the requirements of the Regulations of the European Union.

The IMO Organic Standard combines the propositions and provisions of the said EU Regulations for certification of organic products and it adapts them for application in non-EU countries. The Standard establishes rules for organic production and its certification which are equivalent to the rules set by the Regulations of the European Union for operators within the European Union.

The Regulations of the European Union include requirements with respect to the control system, which are based on the presence of certain administrative structures in the Member States and on the level of the institutions of the European Union which are not present in non-EU countries. Where specific clauses of the Regulations of the European Union make reference to authorities in the Member States, this competence is entrusted to the certification body acting in Third Countries and hereby considered as compliant; where reference is made to institutions, services or technical requirements which are not available, not relevant or inappropriate in non-EU countries these are replaced by equivalent measures.

The language of the IMO Organic Standard follows closely the language of the Regulations of the European Union. It deviates only where organic production in non-EU countries is based on equivalent conditions to meet the requirements of the European Union.

In order to facilitate international cooperation and trade, IMO has promoted to harmonise its Organic Standard with standards of other certification bodies and for this reason the structure and wording of the standard created by IOAS (the IFOAM International Organic Accreditation Service) has also been taken into account wherever adequate.

Dr. Rainer Bächli, October, 2009

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Section A: IMO Organic Equivalence Standard for Operators in Non-EU Countries (Production Standard)

Ref.		EU ref. ¹	C / E ²
1.	Objectives		
	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) all stages of production, preparation and distribution of organic products and their control; and b) the use of indications referring to organic production in labeling and advertising. 	834-Art. 1	C
2.	Scope		
2.1	Agricultural products for the EU market		
	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) live or unprocessed agricultural products; b) processed agricultural products for use as food; c) feed; d) products from aquaculture and seaweeds; e) vegetative propagating material and seeds for cultivation; f) yeasts used as food or feed. <p>The products of hunting and fishing of wild animals shall not be considered as organic production.</p>	834-Art. 1	C
2.2	Operators		
	<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 2.1.</p> <p>However, mass catering operations shall not be subject to this Standard.</p>	834-Art. 1	C
2.3	Framework of relevant law		
	<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, labeling and control, including legislation on foodstuffs and animal nutrition.</p>	834-Art. 1	C
3.	Objectives for organic production		
	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) establish a sustainable management system for agriculture that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) respects nature's systems and cycles and sustains and enhances the health of soil, water, plants and animals and the balance between them; 	834-Art. 3	C

¹ 834 = EU Regulation (EC) No 834/2007; 889 = EU Regulation (EC) No 889/2008

² C = compliant; E = equivalent to EU Regulations

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii) contributes to a high level of biological diversity; iii) makes responsible use of energy and the natural resources, such as water, soil, organic matter and air; 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv) respects high animal welfare standards and in particular meets animals' species-specific behavioural needs; b) aim at producing products of high quality; c) 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. 	834-Art. 3	C
4. Principles of organic production			
4.1 Overall principles			
	<p>Organic production shall be based on the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the appropriate design and management of biological processes based on ecological systems using natural resources which are internal to the system by methods that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) use living organisms and mechanical production methods; (ii) practice land-related crop cultivation and livestock production or practice aquaculture which complies with the principle of sustainable exploitation of fisheries; (iii) exclude the use of GMOs and products produced from or by GMOs with the exception of veterinary medicinal products; (iv) are based on risk assessment, and the use of precautionary and preventive measures, when appropriate; b) 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) inputs from organic production; (ii) natural or naturally-derived substances; (iii) low solubility mineral fertilisers; c) the strict limitation of the use of chemically synthesized inputs to exceptional cases these being: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) where the appropriate management practices do not exist; and (ii) the external inputs referred to in paragraph (b) are not available on the market; or (iii) where the use of external inputs referred to in paragraph (b) contributes to unacceptable environmental impacts; d) the adaptation, where necessary, and within the framework 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. 	834-Art. 4	C
4.2 Specific principles applicable to farming			
	<p>In addition to the overall principles set out in Article 4, organic farming shall be based on the following specific principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; b) the minimisation of the use of non-renewable resources and off- 	834-Art. 5	C

	<p>farm inputs;</p> <p>c) the recycling of wastes and by-products of plant and animal origin as inputs in plant and livestock production;</p>		
	<p>d) taking account of the local or regional ecological balance when taking production decisions;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>g) the practice of site-adapted and land-related livestock production;</p> <p>h) the observance of a high level of animal welfare respecting species-specific needs;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>k) the feeding of livestock with organic feed composed of agricultural ingredients from organic farming and of natural non-agricultural substances;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>m) the exclusion of rearing artificially induced polyploidy animals; and</p> <p>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.</p>	834-Art. 5	C
4.3 Specific principles applicable to processing of organic food			
	<p>In addition to the overall principles set out in Article 4, the production of processed organic food shall be based on the following specific principles:</p> <p>a) the production of organic food from organic agricultural ingredients, except where an ingredient is not available on the market in organic form;</p> <p>b) 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;</p> <p>c) the exclusion of substances and processing methods that might be misleading regarding the true nature of the product;</p> <p>d) the processing of food with care, preferably with the use of biological, mechanical and physical methods.</p>	834-Art. 6	C
4.4 Specific principles applicable to processing of organic feed			
	<p>In addition to the overall principles set out in Article 4, the production of processed organic feed shall be based on the following specific principles:</p> <p>a) the production of organic feed from organic feed materials, except</p>	834-Art. 7	C

	<p>where a feed material is not available on the market in organic form;</p> <p>b) 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;</p> <p>c) the exclusion of substances and processing methods that might be misleading as to the true nature of the product;</p> <p>d) the processing of feed with care, preferably with the use of biological, mechanical and physical methods.</p>		
5. General Production Rules			
5.1 Compliance with standards			
	Operators shall comply with the production rules set out in the relevant sections 5–9. In order to demonstrate compliance they are obliged to maintain the relevant records described in section 10.	834-Art. 8	C
5.2 Adherence to the control system			
	<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 submit her/his undertaking to an authorised certification 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> <p>3. Where an operator runs several 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 these Standards and the control system.</p>	834-Art. 28	C
		889-Art. 73	C
5.2.1 Minimum control requirements			
	<p>1. When the control arrangements are first implemented, the operator shall draw up and subsequently maintain:</p> <p>(a) a full description of the unit and/or premises and/or activity;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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.</p> <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> <p>(a) to perform the operations in accordance with the organic production rules;</p> <p>(b) to accept, in the event of infringement or irregularities, the enforcement of the measures of the organic production rules;</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>The declaration provided for in the first subparagraph shall be verified</p>	889-Art. 63	C

	<p>by the certification body that issues a report identifying the possible deficiencies and non-compliances with the organic production rules. The operator shall countersign this report and take the necessary corrective measures.</p> <p>3. For the application of Article 5.2.1 of this Standard the operator shall notify the following information to the certification body:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Name and address of operator; (b) Location of premises and, where appropriate, parcels (land register data) where operations are carried out; (c) Nature of operations and products; (d) Undertaking by the operator to carry out the operation in accordance with the provision laid down in this Standard; (e) In the case of an agricultural holding, the date on which the producer ceased to apply products not authorised for organic production on the parcels concerned. 		
5.2.2 Modification of control arrangements			
	<p>The operator responsible shall notify any change in the description or of the measures referred to in Article 5.2.1 and in the initial control arrangements set out in Articles 5.2.5.1, 5.2.5.2, 5.2.5.3, 5.2.5.4, 5.2.5.5 to the certification body in due time.</p>	889-Art. 64	C
5.2.3 Control visits			
	<p>1. The certification body shall carry out at least once a year a physical inspection of all operators. For inspection and certification of producer groups in non-EU countries, the rules defined in Annex XV apply.</p> <p>2. The certification body may take samples for testing of products not authorised for organic production or for checking production techniques not in conformity with the organic production rules. Samples may also be taken and analysed for detecting possible contamination by products not authorised for organic production. However, such analysis shall be carried out where the use of products not authorised for organic production is suspected.</p> <p>3. A control report shall be drawn up after each visit, countersigned by the operator of the unit or his representative.</p> <p>4. Moreover, certification body shall carry out random control visits, primarily unannounced, based on the general evaluation of the risk of non-compliance with the organic production rules, taking into account at least the results of previous controls, the quantity of products concerned and the risk for exchange of products.</p> <p>In the context of this Standard the nature and frequency of the controls shall be determined on the basis of an assessment of the risk of occurrence of irregularities and infringements as regards compliance with the requirements laid down in this Standard.</p> <p>In any case, all operators with the exception of wholesalers dealing only with pre-packaged products and operators selling to the final consumer or user as described in Article 5.2 (2), shall be subject to a verification of compliance at least once a year.</p>	889-Art. 65	C E C C C
5.2.4 Access to facilities			
	<p>1. The operator shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) give the certification body, for control purposes, access to all parts of the unit and all premises, as well as to the accounts and relevant supporting documents; (b) provide the certification body with any information reasonably necessary for the purposes of the control; 	889-Art. 67	C

	(c) submit, when requested by the certification body, the results of its own quality assurance programmes.		
5.2.5 Control requirements			
5.2.5.1 Control requirements for plants and plant products from farm production or collection			
	<p>1. The full description of the unit referred to in Article 5.2.1 (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; and</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 Article 5.2.1 (1) (b) shall include any guarantees given by third parties which the operator can provide to ensure that the provisions of Article 6.6 (2) of this Standard are complied with.</p>	889-Art. 70	C
5.2.5.2 Control requirements for livestock and livestock products produced by animal husbandry			
	<p>When the control system applying specifically to livestock production is first implemented, the full description of the unit referred to in Article 5.2.1 (1) (a) shall include:</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(b) a full description of the installations for the storage of livestock manure.</p> <p>2. The practical measures referred to in Article 5.2.1 (1)(b) shall include:</p> <p>(a) a plan for spreading manure agreed with the certification body, together with a full description of the areas given over to crop production;</p> <p>(b) where appropriate, as regards the spreading of manure, the written arrangements with other holdings as referred to in Article 6.4.2.1 (3) complying with the provisions of the organic production rules;</p> <p>c) a management plan for the organic-production livestock unit.</p>	889-Art. 74	C
5.2.5.3 Control requirements for units for preparation of plant and livestock products and foodstuffs composed of plant and livestock products			
	In the case of a unit involved in the preparation for its own account or for account of a third party, and including in particular units involved in packaging and/or re-packaging of such products or units involved in labelling and/or re-labelling of such products, the full description of the unit referred to in Article 5.2.1 (1) (a) shall show the facilities used for the reception, the processing, packaging, labelling and storage of agricultural products before and after the operations concerning them, as well as the procedures for the transport of the products.	889- Art. 80	C
5.2.5.4 Control requirements for units involved in the production, preparation of organic products and which have contracted out to third parties in part or in total the actual operations concerned			
	<p>With regard to the operations, which are contracted out to third parties, the full description of the unit referred to in Article 5.2.1 (1) (a) shall include:</p> <p>(a) a list of the subcontractors with a description of their activities and an indication of the certification bodies to which they are subject;</p>	889- Art. 86	C

	<p>(b) written agreement by the subcontractors that their holding will be subject to inspection and certification.</p> <p>c) all the practical measures, including inter alia an appropriate system of documentary accounts, to be taken at the level of the unit to ensure that the products the operator places on the market can be traced to, as appropriate, their suppliers, sellers, consignees and buyers.</p>		
5.2.5.5 Control requirements for units preparing feed			
	<p>1. The full description of the unit referred to in Article 5.2.1 (1) (a) shall indicate:</p> <p>(a) the facilities used for the reception, preparation and storage of the products intended for animal feed before and after the operations concerning them;</p> <p>(b) the facilities used for the storage of other products used to prepare feedingstuffs;</p> <p>(c) the facilities used to store products for cleaning and disinfection;</p> <p>(d) where necessary, the description of the compound feedingstuff that the operator intends to produce, in accordance with Article 5 (1)(a) of Directive 79/373/EEC, and the livestock species or class for which the compound feedingstuff is intended;</p> <p>(e) where necessary, the name of the feed materials that the operator intends to prepare.</p> <p>2. The measures to be taken by operators, as referred to in Article 5.2.1 (1) (b), to guarantee compliance with the organic production rules shall include the indications of measures referred to in Article 7.2.</p> <p>3. The certification body shall use these measures to carry out a general evaluation of the risks attendant on each preparation unit and to draw up a control plan. This control plan shall provide for a minimum number of random samples depending on the potential risks.</p>	889- Art. 88	C
	<p>The control visit referred to in Article 5.2.3 shall comprise a full physical inspection of all premises. Moreover, the certification body shall make targeted visits based on a general evaluation of the potential risks of non-compliance with the organic production rules.</p> <p>The certification body shall pay particular attention to the critical control points pointed out for the operator, with a view to establishing whether the surveillance and checking operations are carried out correctly. All the premises used by the operator for the conduct of his activities may be checked as frequently as the attendant risks warrant.</p>	889- Art. 90	C
5.2.6 Measures in case of suspicion of infringements and irregularities			
	<p>1. Where an operator considers or suspects that a product which he has produced, prepared or that he has received from another operator, is not in compliance with organic production rules, he shall initiate procedures either to withdraw from this product any reference to the organic production method or to separate and identify the product. He may only put it into processing or packaging or on the market after elimination of that doubt, unless it is placed on the market without indication referring to the organic production method.</p> <p>In case of such doubt, the operator shall immediately inform the certification body. The certification body may require that the product cannot be placed on the market with indications referring to the organic production method until it is satisfied, by the information received from the operator or from other sources, that the doubt has been eliminated.</p> <p>2. Where the certification body has a substantiated suspicion that an operator intends to place on the market a product not in compliance with the organic production rules but bearing a reference to the organic</p>	889- Art. 91	C

	<p>production method, the certification body can require that the operator may provisionally not market the product with this reference for a time period to be set by that certification body. Before taking such a decision, the certification body shall allow the operator to comment. This decision shall be supplemented by the obligation to withdraw from this product any reference to the organic production method if the certification body is sure that the product does not fulfil the requirements of organic production.</p> <p>However, if the suspicion is not confirmed within the said time period, the decision referred to in the first subparagraph shall be cancelled not later than the expiry of that time period. The operator shall cooperate fully with the certification body in resolving the suspicion.</p> <p>Where an irregularity is found as regards compliance with the requirements laid down in this Standard, the certification body shall ensure that no reference to the organic production method is made in the labelling and advertising of the entire lot or production run affected by this irregularity, where this would be proportionate to the relevance of the requirement that has been violated and to the nature and particular circumstances of the irregular activities. Where a severe infringement or an infringement with prolonged effect is found, the certification body shall prohibit the operator concerned from marketing products which refer to the organic production method in the labelling and advertising for a defined period of time.</p> <p>3. Information on cases of irregularities or infringements affecting the organic status of a product shall be immediately communicated between the certification bodies and competent authorities. The level of communication shall depend on the severity and the extent of the irregularity or infringement found.</p>	834- Art. 30	C
5.2.7 Exchange of information			
	1. Where the operator and his subcontractors are checked by different certification bodies, the declaration referred to Article 5.2.1 (2) shall include an agreement by the operator on his behalf and that of his subcontractors, that the different certification bodies can exchange information on the operations under their control and on the way this exchange of information can be implemented.	889- Art. 92	C
5.3 Prohibition on the use of GMOs			
	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.	834-Art. 9	C
	2. For the purpose of the prohibition referred to in the above mentioned paragraph, 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.		
	3. An optional model for such a vendor declaration is set out in Annex XIII.	889-Art. 69	C
5.4 Prohibition on the use of ionising radiation			
	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-Art. 10	C
6. Farm Production			
6.1 General farm production rules			
	1. The entire agricultural holding shall be managed in compliance with the requirements applicable to organic production.	834-Art. 11	C
	2. A holding may be split up into clearly separated units which are not all managed under organic production. As regards animals, different		

	<p>species shall be involved. As regards plants, different varieties that can be easily differentiated shall be involved.</p> <p>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.</p>		
6.2 Conversion			
6.2.1 General requirements			
	<p>1. The following rules shall apply to a farm on which organic production is started:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the conversion period shall start at the earliest when the operator has notified his/her activity to the control system; b) during the conversion period all rules established by this Standard shall apply; c) conversion periods specific to the type of crop or animal production shall be defined (see paragraphs 6.2.2–6.2.4); 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; 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; 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. 	834-Art. 17	C
6.2.2 Conversion – Plants and plant products			
	<p>1. For plants and plant products to be considered organic, the production rules as referred to in section 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 certification body may decide to recognise retroactively as being part of the conversion period any previous period in which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 (b) the parcels were natural or agricultural areas which were not treated with products not authorised for organic production. <p>The period referred to in point 6.2.2 (2)(b) can be taken into consideration retroactively only where satisfactory proof has been furnished to the certification body allowing it to satisfy itself that the conditions were met for a period of at least three years.</p> <p>3. The certification 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.</p>	889-Art. 36	C
6.2.3 Conversion – Land associated with organic livestock production			

	<p>body; this approval shall be confirmed each year after the start of the conversion plan;</p> <p>(b) in the case of areas intended for agricultural research or formal education agreed by the certification body and provided the conditions set out in point 6.3.1 (1)(a)(ii)(iii)(iv) and the relevant part of point (v) are met;</p> <p>(c) in the case of production of seed, vegetative propagating material and transplants and provided the conditions set out in point 6.3.1 (1)(a)(ii)(iii)(iv) and the relevant part of point (v) are met;</p> <p>(d) in the case of grassland exclusively used for grazing.</p>		
6.3.2 Parallel production – livestock			
	<p>1. Non organic livestock may be present on the holding provided they are reared on units where the buildings and parcels are separated clearly from the units producing in accordance with the organic production rules and a different species is involved.</p> <p>2. Non-organic livestock may use organic pasturage for a limited period of time each year, provided that such animals come from a farming system as defined in paragraph 3 (b) and that organic animals are not present at the same time on that pasture.</p> <p>3. Organic animals may be grazed on common land, providing that:</p> <p>(a) the land has not been treated with products not authorised for organic production for at least three years;</p> <p>(b) any non-organic animals which use the land concerned are derived from farming systems that target the sustainable use of land (e.g. farms in disadvantaged areas, environmental schemes):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In third countries, where state programmes on rural development exist and are implemented in the area concerned, IMO verifies if these programmes are equivalent to Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999 on support for rural development from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF). - In third countries, where no state programmes on rural development are implemented in the area concerned, non-organic livestock may use organic pasturage for a limited period of time each year, provided that such animals come from a farming an extensive farming system (equivalent to 170 kg of nitrogen per ha and year) and provided that organic animals are not present at the same time on that pasture. A confirmation has to be signed by the owner of the common grazing land in order to confirm the farming system non- organic animals are coming from an extensive farming system. <p>(c) any livestock products from organic animals, whilst using this land, shall not be regarded as being from organic production, unless adequate segregation from non-organic animals can be proved.</p> <p>4. During the period of transfer of animals between units they may graze on non-organic land when they are being moved on foot from one grazing area to another. The uptake of non-organic feed, in the form of grass and other vegetation on which the animals graze, during this period shall not exceed 10 % of the total feed ration per year. This figure shall be calculated as a percentage of the dry matter of feedingstuffs from agricultural origin.</p> <p>5. Operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of provisions</p>	<p>889-Art. 17</p> <p>889-Art. 17</p> <p>889-Art. 17</p> <p>889-Art. 17</p>	<p>C</p> <p>E</p> <p>C</p> <p>C</p>

	referred to in paragraph 6.3.2. 6. The certification 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: (a) appropriate measures, notified in advance to the certification body, have been taken in order to guarantee the permanent separation between livestock, livestock products, manure and feedingstuffs of each of the units; (b) the producer informs the certification body in advance of any delivery or selling of the livestock or livestock products; (c) the operator informs the certification 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.	889-Art. 40.	C
6.3.3 Parallel production – beekeeping			
	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. The operator shall keep documentary evidence of the use of this provision.	889-Art. 41	C
6.4 Plant production rules			
	In addition to the general farm production rules laid down in paragraph 6.1, the following rules shall apply to organic plant production:	834-Art. 12.1	C
6.4.1 Seeds			
	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-Art. 12.1	C
6.4.1.1 Use of seed or vegetative propagating material not obtained by the organic production method			
	1. Where organic seed or vegetative propagating material is not available on the market, (a) seed and vegetative propagating material from a production unit in conversion to organic farming may be used, (b) where point (a) is not applicable, the certification body may 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: 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 6.4.3 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. In order to apply for such an exception, the operator shall hand in an official statement of the competent authority stating: - the reason for treatment - the name of the agent used - the species and varieties treated	889-Art. 45	E E

	5. Mineral nitrogen fertilisers shall not be used.		C
6.4.2.1 Resort to fertilisers and soil conditioners			
	<p>1. Where the nutritional needs of plants cannot be met by cultivation practices, crop rotation and the application of organic material (paragraph 6.4.2) only fertilisers and soil conditioners referred to in Annex I and Annex Ia of this Standard may be used in organic production and only to the extent necessary.</p> <p>Operators shall keep documentary evidence of the need to use the product.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>5. For compost activation appropriate plant-based preparations or preparations of micro-organisms may be used.</p>	889-Art. 3	E C C C C
6.4.2.2 Hydroponic production is prohibited.		889-Art. 4	C
6.4.3 Pest prevention and treatment			
	<p>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;</p> <p>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 X.</p>	834-Art. 12.1	C E
6.4.3.1 Resort to pest treatments			
	<p>1. Where plants cannot be adequately protected from pests and diseases by the measures mentioned above, only products referred to in Annex II and Annex IIa of this Standard may be used in organic production.</p> <p>Operators shall keep documentary evidence of the need to use the product.</p> <p>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.</p>	889-Art. 5	E C C
6.4.4 Contamination			
	All plant production techniques used shall prevent or minimise any contribution to the contamination of the environment.	834-Art. 12.1	C
6.4.5 Storage of input products			
	In case of organic plant, seaweed, livestock and aquaculture animal production units, storage of input products other than those authorised	889-Art. 35	C

	under this Regulation is prohibited in the production unit.		
6.4.6 Cleaning and disinfection			
	Products for cleaning and disinfection in plant production shall be authorised by the certification body according to the criteria defined in Annex X.	834-Art. 12.1	E
6.5 Mushroom production			
	For production of mushrooms, substrates may be used, if they are composed only of the following components: a) farmyard manure and animal excrements: (i) either from holdings producing according to the organic production method; (ii) or referred to in Annex I, only when the product referred to in point (i) is not available; and when they do not exceed 25 % of the weight of total components of the substrate, excluding the covering material and any added water, before composting; b) products of agricultural origin, other than those referred to in point (a), from holdings producing according to organic production method; c) peat not chemically treated; d) wood, not treated with chemical products after felling; e) mineral products referred to in Annex I, water and soil.	889-Art. 6	C
6.6 Wild plant collection			
	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: a) 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; b) the collection does not affect the stability of the natural habitat or the maintenance of the species in the collection area.	834-Art. 12.2	C
6.7 Livestock production rules			
	In addition to the general farm production rules laid down in paragraph 6.1, the following rules shall apply to livestock production:	834-Art. 14	C
6.7.1 Identification of livestock/ Origin of animals			
	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. 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. In Non-EU countries, where individual identification of large mammals is not obligatory, IMO demands from the operator to introduce an adequate system for individual permanent marking of the animals. Animals have to be marked within one year after the first inspection or at least before they or the products derived from these animals leave the holding as organic. The farmer shall register this individual identification in a livestock inventory list. With regard to the origin of the animals organic livestock shall be born and raised on organic holdings	889-Art. 75	E
		834-Art. 14	C
6.7.1.1 Use of non-organic animals			
	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	834-Art. 14	C

	<p>conversion period referred to in 6.2.</p> <p>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 2 to 5 of this Article.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Moreover, the following restrictions shall apply at the date on which the animals enter the herd:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) buffalo, calves and foals shall be less than six months old; b) lambs and kids shall be less than 60 days old; c) piglets shall weigh less than 35 kg. <p>4. Non-organic adult male and nulliparous female mammals, for the renewal of a herd or flock, shall be reared subsequently in accordance with the organic production rules. Moreover, the number of female mammals is subject to the following restrictions per year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) up to a maximum of 10 % of adult equine or bovine, including bubalus and bison species, livestock and 20 % of the adult porcine, ovine and caprine livestock, as female animals; b) for units with less than 10 equine or bovine animals, or with less than five porcine, ovine or caprine animals any renewal as mentioned above shall be limited to a maximum of one animal per year. <p>This provision of this paragraph is expected to be reviewed in 2012 with a view to phase it out.</p> <p>5. The percentages referred to in paragraph 3 may be increased up to 40 %, subject to prior authorisation by the certification body, in the following special cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) when a major extension to the farm is undertaken; b) when a breed is changed; c) when a new livestock specialisation is initiated; d) when breeds are in danger of being lost to farming and in the case animals of those breeds must not necessarily be nulliparous. <p>6. Animals existing on the holding at the beginning of the conversion period and their products may be deemed organic after compliance with the conversion period referred to in 6.2.</p>	889-Art. 9	C
6.7.1.2 Use of non-organic poultry			
	<p>Where organic animals are not available, and with prior authorisation of the certification body,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) when a flock is constituted for the first time, renewed reconstituted and organically reared poultry are not available in sufficient numbers, non-organically reared poultry may be brought into an organic poultry production unit, provided that the pullets for the production of eggs and poultry for meat production are less than three days old; b) non-organically reared pullets for egg production of not more than 18 weeks may be brought into an organic livestock unit until 31 December 2011, when organically reared pullets are not available and provided that the relevant provisions related to feeding and disease prevention and treatment are complied with. 	889-Art. 42	C
6.7.1.3 Catastrophic circumstances			

	<p>The certification body may authorise on a temporary basis:</p> <p>a) in the case of high mortality of animals caused by health or catastrophic circumstances, the renewal or reconstitution of the herd or flock with non-organic animals, when organically reared animals are not available; Upon approval by the certification body, the individual operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of the above exception.</p>	889-Art. 47.	C
6.7.2 Husbandry practices and housing conditions			
	<p>1. With regard to husbandry practices and housing conditions:</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 stocking densities, and housing conditions shall ensure that the developmental, physiological and ethological needs of animals are met;</p> <p>(iii) the livestock shall have permanent access to open air areas, preferably pasture, whenever weather conditions and the state of the ground allow this unless restrictions and obligations related to the protection of human and animal health are imposed on the basis of relevant national legislation;</p> <p>(iv) the number of livestock shall be limited with a view to minimising overgrazing, poaching of soil, erosion, or pollution caused by animals or by the spreading of their manure;</p> <p>(v) organic livestock shall be kept separate from other livestock. However, grazing of common land by organic animals and of organic land by non-organic animals is permitted under certain restrictive conditions (see 6.3.2).</p> <p>(vi) duration of transport of livestock shall be minimised;</p> <p>(vii) Loading and unloading of animals shall be carried out without the use of any type of electrical stimulation to coerce the animals. The use of allopathic tranquillisers, prior to or during transport, is prohibited.</p>	834-Art. 14	C
		889-Art. 18.4	C
6.7.2.1 Stocking density			
	<p>1. The total stocking density shall be such as not to exceed the limit of 170 kg of nitrogen per year/hectare of agricultural area as referred to under 6.4.2.1.</p> <p>2. To determine the appropriate density of livestock referred to above, the certification body shall set out the livestock units equivalent to the above limit on basis of the figures laid down in Annex IV.</p>	889-Art. 15.	C
6.7.2.2 Access to open air areas			
	<p>1. Open air areas may be partially covered.</p> <p>2. Herbivores shall have access to pasturage for grazing whenever conditions allow.</p> <p>3. In cases where herbivores have access to pasturage during the grazing period and where the winter-housing system gives freedom of movement to the animals, the obligation to provide open air areas during the winter months may be waived.</p> <p>4. Notwithstanding paragraph 2, bulls over one year old shall have access to pasturage or an open air area.</p> <p>5. Poultry shall have access to an open air area for at least one third of their life.</p> <p>6. Open air areas for poultry shall be mainly covered with vegetation and be provided with protective facilities and permit fowl to have easy</p>	889-Art. 14.	C

	<p>access to adequate numbers of drinking and feeding troughs.</p> <p>7. Where poultry are kept indoors due to restrictions or obligations imposed on the basis of national legislation, they shall permanently have access to sufficient quantities of roughage and suitable material in order to meet their ethological needs.</p>		
6.7.2.3 Possible exception: Specific management allowance in organic livestock			
	The final fattening phase of adult bovines for meat production may take place indoors, provided that the indoors period does not exceed one fifth of the animal's lifetime and in any case for a maximum period of three months.	889-Art. 46	C
6.7.2.4 Prohibition of landless livestock production			
	Landless livestock production, by which the operator of the livestock does not manage agricultural land and/or has not established a written cooperation agreement with another operator as referred to under 6.4.2.1, is prohibited.	889-Art. 16	C
6.7.2.5 Possible exception: Tethering of animals			
	1. Tethering or isolation of livestock shall be prohibited, unless for individual animals for a limited period of time, and in so far as this is justified for safety, welfare or veterinary reasons;	834-Art. 14	C
	2. Where the operator holding faces climatic, geographical or structural constraints, the certification body may authorise cattle in 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.	889-Art. 39	C
6.7.2.6 Management of animals			
	<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 certification 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 paragraph 1.</p>	889-Art. 18.	C

6.7.2.7 Rules pertaining to housing conditions		
	<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, 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 animals, are laid down in Annex III.</p>	<p>889-Art. 10</p> <p>C</p>
6.7.2.8 Specific housing conditions and husbandry practices for mammals		
	<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>	<p>889-Art. 11</p> <p>C</p>
6.7.2.9 Specific housing conditions and husbandry practices for poultry		
	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; 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; 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. d) they shall have exit/entry pop-holes of a size adequate for the 	<p>889-Art. 12</p> <p>C</p>

	<p>birds, and these pop-holes shall have a combined length of at least 4 m per 100 m² area of the house available to the birds;</p> <p>e) each poultry house shall not contain more than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 4800 chickens, (ii) 3000 laying hens, (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; <p>f) the total usable area of poultry houses for meat production on any single unit, shall not exceed 1600 m²;</p> <p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>In third countries, where the definition of slow growing strains is missing, strains used by the certified operator are evaluated by the certification body on basis of the following criteria:</p> <p>Crossbreeds are classified as slow growing if they reach a maximum of 80% of the daily weight gain of breeds which have been selected for maximum performance. The following benchmark applies which may be adapted to the data available in the country of certification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) broilers: 44g/day until a weight of 2 kg b) turkeys: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 76 g /day for females until a weight of 10.6 kg - 116 g /day for males until weight of 21 kg. 		E
6.7.3 Livestock breeding			
	<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</p>	834-Art. 14	C

	for the mutilation of animals; 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 problems associated with some breeds or strains used in intensive production, such as porcine stress syndrome, PSE Syndrome (pale-soft-exudative), sudden death, spontaneous abortion and difficult births requiring caesarean operations. Preference is to be given to indigenous breeds and strains.	889-Art. 8	C
6.7.4 Feed for livestock			
	1. Primarily obtaining feed for livestock from the holding where the animals are kept or from other organic holdings in the same region; 2. Livestock shall be fed with organic feed that meets the animal's nutritional requirements at the various stages of its development. A part of the ration may contain feed from holdings which are in conversion to organic farming; 3. With the exception of bees, livestock shall have permanent access to pasture or roughage; 4. 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 under Annex V; 5. Growth promoters and synthetic amino-acids shall not be used; 6. Suckling mammals shall be fed with natural, preferably maternal, milk.	834-Art. 14	C
6.7.4.1 Feed from own holding or from other organic holdings			
	1. In the case of herbivores, except during the period each year when the animals might be moving between holdings subject to 6.3.2, at least 50 % of the feed shall come from the farm unit itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in cooperation with other organic farms primarily in the same region.	889-Art. 19	C
6.7.4.2 Feed meeting animals' nutritional requirements			
	1. All young mammals shall be fed on maternal milk in preference to natural milk, for a minimum period of three months for bovines including bubalus and bison species and equidae, 45 days for sheep and goats, and 40 days for pigs. 2. Rearing systems for herbivores are to be based on maximum use of grazing pasturage according to the availability of pastures in the different periods of the year. At least 60 % of the dry matter in daily rations of herbivores shall consist of roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage. A reduction to 50 % for animals in dairy production for a maximum period of three months in early lactation is allowed. 3. Roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage shall be added to the daily ration for pigs and poultry. 4. The keeping of livestock in conditions, or on a diet, which may encourage anaemia, is prohibited. 5. Fattening practices shall be reversible at any stage of the rearing process. Force-feeding is forbidden.	889-Art. 20	C
6.7.4.3 In-conversion feed			
	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 %. 2. Up to 20 % of the total average amount of feedingstuffs fed to the	889-Art. 21	C

	<p>livestock may originate from the grazing or harvesting of permanent pastures or perennial forage parcels 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>		
6.7.4.4 Non-organic feed materials, feeds of animal origin, minerals and feed additives and aids.			
	<p>1. Non-organic feed materials of plant and animal origin may be used in organic production subject to the restrictions laid down in 6.7.4.4 below and only if they are listed in Annex V and the restrictions laid down therein are complied with.</p> <p>2. Organic feed materials of animal origin, and feed materials of mineral origin may be used in organic production and only if they are listed in Annex VI and the restrictions laid down therein are complied with.</p> <p>3. Products and by-products from fisheries may be used in organic production only if they are listed in Annex V and the restrictions laid down therein are complied with.</p> <p>4. Feed additives, certain products used in animal nutrition, and processing aids may be used in organic production only if they are listed in Annex VI and the restrictions laid down therein are complied with.</p>	889-Art. 22	C
6.7.4.5 Use of non-organic feed of plant and animal origin for livestock			
	<p>The use of a limited proportion of non-organic feed of plant and animal origin is allowed where farmers are unable to obtain feed exclusively from organic production. The maximum percentage of non-organic feed authorised per period of 12 months for species other than herbivores shall be:</p> <p>(a) 10 % during the period from 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009;</p> <p>(b) 5 % during the period from 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2011.</p> <p>The figures shall be calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feed from agricultural origin. The maximum percentage authorised of non-organic feed in the daily ration shall be 25 % calculated as a percentage of the dry matter. The operator shall keep documentary evidence of the need for the use of this provision.</p>	889-Art. 43	C
6.7.4.6 Catastrophic circumstances			
	<p>The certification 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 certification body, the individual operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of the above exception. Certification body shall inform the Commission on the exceptions they have granted under this allowance within 1 month from its approval.</p>	889-Art. 47	C
6.7.5 Disease prevention and veterinary treatment			
	<p>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.</p>	834-Art. 14	C

6.7.5.1 Disease prevention		
	<p>1. The use of chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics for preventive treatment is prohibited, without prejudice to 6.7.5.2.</p> <p>2. The use of substances to promote growth or production (including antibiotics, coccidiostats 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. induction or synchronisation of oestrus), is prohibited.</p> <p>3. Where livestock is obtained from non-organic units, special measures such as screening tests or quarantine periods may apply, depending on local circumstances.</p> <p>4. Housing, pens, equipment and utensils shall be properly cleaned and disinfected to prevent cross-infection and the build-up of disease carrying organisms. Faeces, urine and uneaten or spilt feed shall be removed as often as necessary to minimise smell and to avoid attracting insects or rodents. For the purpose of cleaning and disinfection (see 6.7.7) only products listed in Annex VII may be used for cleaning and disinfection of livestock buildings, installations, and utensils. Rodenticides (to be used only in traps), and the products listed in Annex II, can be used for the elimination of insects and other pests in buildings and other installations where livestock is kept.</p> <p>5. Buildings shall be emptied of livestock between each batch of poultry reared. The buildings and fittings shall be cleaned and disinfected during this time. In addition, when the rearing of each batch of poultry has been completed, runs shall be left empty to allow vegetation to grow back. The certification body shall establish the period for which runs must be empty. The operator shall keep documentary evidence of the application of this period. These requirements shall not apply where poultry is not reared in batches, is not kept in runs, and is free to roam, throughout the day.</p>	<p>889-Art. 23</p> <p style="text-align: right;">C</p>
6.7.5.2 Veterinary treatment		
	<p>1. 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 or ineffective. In particular, restrictions with respect to courses of treatment and withdrawal periods shall be respected as described under section 8.</p> <p>2. The use of immunological veterinary medicines is allowed.</p> <p>3. Treatments related to the protection of human and animal health imposed on the basis of national legislation shall be allowed.</p> <p>4. Where, despite preventive measures to ensure animal health (see 6.7.5), animals become sick or injured they shall be treated immediately, if necessary in isolation and in suitable housing.</p> <p>5. Phytotherapeutic, homoeopathic products, trace elements and products listed in Annex V, part 3 and in Annex VI, part 1.1, shall be used in preference to chemically-synthesized allopathic veterinary treatment or antibiotics, provided that their 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 1 and 2 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>834-Art. 14</p> <p>889-Art. 24</p> <p style="text-align: right;">C</p> <p style="text-align: right;">C</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 lifecycle 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 at 6.2.4. Records of documented evidence of the occurrence of such circumstances shall be kept by the operator for review by the certification 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>		
6.7.6 Storage of allopathic veterinary products			
	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 6.7.5.2, 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.	834-Art. 35	C
6.7.7 Cleaning and disinfection			
	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-Art. 14	C
6.8 Beekeeping			
6.8.1 Beekeeping – Ecotypes			
	Preference shall be given to the use of local ecotypes.	889-Art. 8	C
6.8.2 Beekeeping – Conversion			
	<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) of this Standard.</p>	889-Art. 38	C
6.8.3 Wax-Exchange			
	During the conversion period the wax shall be replaced with wax coming from organic beekeeping.	889-Art. 38	E
	In the case of new installations or during the conversion period, non-organic beeswax may be used only	889-Art. 44	C
	<p>(a) where beeswax from organic beekeeping is not available on the market;</p> <p>(b) where it is proven free of contamination by substances not authorised for organic production; and</p> <p>(c) provided that it comes from the cap.</p>		
	Where wax from organic production units and conventional residue-free wax from the operculum are not available, the period for wax exchange may be extended to more than 12 months provided the following conditions are met:	889-Art. 38	E
	a) The evaluation of the situation in the respective country has confirmed that wax from organic production units and conventional residue-free wax from the operculum are not available.		E

	<p>b) The inspector has confirmed that old wax is constantly replaced using own wax from the operculum.</p> <p>c) The inspector has evaluated the time needed for full wax exchange depending on climate and bee species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A minimum period of two years shall be acceptable for full wax exchange. - Wax exchange shall be finalized at the latest five years after the beginning of conversion. <p>d) Wax samples have been taken by the inspector and analyses have been realised until contaminants have decreased below the limit of detection.</p> <p>After the conversion period of 12 months has expired, certification may be granted under the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wax shall only be certified as organic after all residue levels have dropped below the limit of detection. 2. During the time period, in which wax exchange has not yet been finalised and residues are still present in the not yet replaced part of the wax, the honey shall only be certified if: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The honey itself is not contaminated with any residues. b) The wax circuit is closed and the activities realised to replace the wax are documented. c) There is no suspicion of use of prohibited products. <p>Rules for countries with Africanised bees</p> <p>In Brazil or other countries with Africanised bees, where disease risks are low and wax is generally free of residues, the operator is not requested to exchange the wax during conversion period provided the following conditions are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The wax is only produced by Africanised bees. b) The findings of the inspection show that in the past three years, the use of medicinal products to control diseases and pests (such as moths) and to protect warehouses or any other facilities can be excluded. c) Analysis show that the wax is not contaminated and that no adulteration with paraffin or other foreign hydrocarbons has taken place. d) If new wax has been brought in, this has been done only in form of organic wax, residue free wax from the caps or residue free natural wax from Africanised bees. <p>Wax produced by Africanised bees shall only be certified after the conversion period of 12 months has expired and only if all above mentioned criteria are fulfilled.</p>		<p>E</p> <p>E</p> <p>E</p> <p>E</p> <p>E</p> <p>E</p>
6.8.4 Non-organic swarms			
	<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-Art. 9	C
6.8.5 Catastrophic circumstances			
	<p>The certification 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 certification body, the individual operators shall</p>	889-Art. 47	C

	keep documentary evidence of the use of the above exception.		
6.8.6 Beekeeping – Hive location			
	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.	834-Art. 14	C
	2. The sitting 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 methods ³ 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.	889-Art. 13	C
	3. The certification body may designate regions or areas where beekeeping complying with organic production rules is not practicable.		
6.8.7 Beekeeping – Hive materials			
	1. The hives shall be made basically of natural materials presenting no risk of contamination to the environment or the apiculture products.	889-Art. 13	C
6.8.8 Beekeeping – Husbandry			
	1. The destruction of bees in the combs as a method associated with the harvesting of beekeeping products is prohibited;	834-Art. 14	C
	2. The bees wax for new foundations shall come from organic production units.	889-Art. 13	C
	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.	889-Art. 18	C
6.8.9 Beekeeping – Feeding			
	1. At the end of the production season hives shall be left with sufficient reserves of honey and pollen to survive the winter.	889-Art. 19	C
	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.		
6.8.10 Catastrophic circumstances			
	The certification 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. Upon approval by the certification body, the individual operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of the above exception.	889-Art. 47	C
6.8.11 Beekeeping – Disease prevention and veterinary treatment			
	1. For the purposes of protecting frames, hives and combs, in particular from pests, only rodenticides (to be used only in traps), and appropriate products listed in Annex II, are permitted.	889-Art. 25	C

³ Equivalent to those as described in Article 36 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 (12) or in Article 22 of Council Regulation 1257/1999 (13)
IMO Organic Standard

	<p>2. Physical treatments for disinfection of apiaries such as steam or direct flame are permitted.</p> <p>3. The practice of destroying the male brood is permitted only to isolate the infestation of Varroa destructor.</p> <p>4. If, despite all preventive measures, the colonies become sick or infested, they shall be treated immediately and, if necessary, the colonies can be placed in isolation apiaries.</p> <p>5. Veterinary medicinal products may be used in organic beekeeping in so far as the corresponding use is authorised under national law.</p> <p>6. Formic acid, lactic acid, acetic acid and oxalic acid as well as menthol, thymol, eucalyptol or camphor may be used in cases of infestation with Varroa destructor.</p> <p>7. If a treatment is applied with chemically synthesised allopathic products, during such a period, the colonies treated shall be placed in isolation apiaries and all the wax shall be replaced with wax coming from organic beekeeping. Subsequently, the conversion period of one year laid down at 6.8.2 will apply to those colonies.</p> <p>8. The requirements laid down in paragraph 7 shall not apply to products listed in paragraph 6.</p>		
7. Production of Processed Food			
7.1 General rules			
	<p>1. The preparation of processed organic food shall be kept separate in time or space from non-organic food.</p> <p>2. Substances and techniques that reconstitute properties that are lost in the processing and storage of organic food, that correct the results of negligence in the processing of these products or that otherwise may be misleading as to the true nature of these products shall not be used.</p>	834-Art. 19	C
7.2 Rules for the production of processed feed and food			
	<p>1. Additives, processing aids and other substances and ingredients used for processing food or feed and any processing practice applied, such as smoking, shall respect the principles of good manufacturing practice.</p> <p>2. Operators producing processed feed or food shall establish and update appropriate procedures based on a systematic identification of critical processing steps.</p> <p>3. The application of the procedures referred to in paragraph 2 shall guarantee at all times that the produced processed products comply with the organic production rules.</p> <p>4. Operators shall comply with and implement the procedures referred to in paragraph 2. In particular, operators shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) take precautionary measures to avoid the risk of contamination by unauthorised substances or products; b) implement suitable cleaning measures, monitor their effectiveness and record these operations; c) guarantee that non-organic products are not placed on the market with an indication referring to the organic production method. 	889-Art. 26	C
7.3 Split operations			
	<p>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"> 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; 	889-Art. 26	C

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) store organic products, before and after the operations, separate by place or time from non-organic products; c) inform the certification body thereof and keep available an updated register of all operations and quantities processed; d) take the necessary measures to ensure identification of lots and to avoid mixtures or exchanges with non-organic products; e) carry out operations on organic products only after suitable cleaning of the production equipment. 		
7.4 Ingredients			
	<p>The following conditions shall apply to the composition of organic processed food:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 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; b) 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 be used, and only in so far as they have been authorised for use in organic production in accordance with Annex VIII; c) non-organic agricultural ingredients may be used only if they have been listed in Annex IX. d) an organic ingredient shall not be present together with the same ingredient in non-organic form or an ingredient in conversion; e) food produced from in-conversion crops shall contain only one crop ingredient of agricultural origin. 	834-Art. 19	C
7.4.1 Use of certain products and substances in processing of food			
	<p>1. Only the following substances can be used in the processing of organic food, with the exception of wine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) substances listed in Annex VIII to this Standard; 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. c) substances, and products ⁴ labelled as natural flavouring substances or natural flavouring preparations; d) colours for stamping meat and eggshells⁵; e) drinking water and salt (with sodium chloride or potassium chloride as basic components) generally used in food processing; 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>2. For the purpose of the calculation referred to at 9.1,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) food additives listed in Annex VIII and marked with an asterisk in the column of the additive code number, shall be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin; b) preparations and substances referred to in paragraph (1)(b),(c),(d),(e), and (f) of this Art. and substances not marked with an asterisk in the column of the additive code number shall not be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin. 	889-Art. 27	C

⁴ As defined in Art.s 1(2)(b)(i) and 1(2)(c) of Council Directive 88/388/EEC (14) according to Art.s 9(1)(d) and (2) of that Directive

⁵ In accordance with, respectively, Art. 2(8) and Art. 2(9) of European Parliament and Council Directive 94/36/EC (15);

	<p>c) yeast and yeast products shall be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin as of 31 December 2013.</p> <p>3. The use of the following substances listed in Annex VIII is expected to be re-examined before 31 December 2010:</p> <p>a) Sodium nitrite and potassium nitrate in Section A with a view to withdrawing these additives;</p> <p>b) Sulphur dioxide and potassium metabisulphite in Section A;</p> <p>c) Hydrochloric acid in Section B for the processing of Gouda, Edam and Maasdammer cheeses, Boerenkaas, Friese, and Leidse</p>		
7.4.2 Use of certain non-organic ingredients of agricultural origin in processing food			
	An ingredient of agricultural origin may only be used in non-organic form if it has been listed in Annex IX.	889-Art. 28	C
7.4.3 General rules on the production of organic yeast			
	<p>1. For the production of organic yeast only organically produced substrates shall be used. Other products and substances may only be used in so far as they have been authorised for use in organic production in accordance with Annex VIII.</p> <p>2. Organic yeast shall not be present in organic food or feed together with non-organic yeast.</p>	834-Art. 20	C
7.4.4 Substances in the production, confection and formulation of yeast			
	<p>The following substances may be used in the production, confection and formulation of yeast:</p> <p>(a) substances listed in Annex VIII, Section C to this Standard;</p> <p>(b) products and substances referred to in Article 4.7.1 (1)(b) and (e) of this Standard.</p>	889-Art. 27a	C
7.4.5 Exceptional production rules with regard to the use of specific products and substances in the processing			
7.4.5.1 Addition of non-organic yeast extract			
	<p>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.</p> <p>The availability of organic yeast extract or autolysate shall be re-examined by 31 December 2013 with a view to withdrawing this provision.'</p>	889-Art. 46a	C
7.5 Collection, packaging, transport and storage of products			
7.5.1 Collection of products and transport to preparation units			
	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 non-organic 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 certification body.	889-Art. 30	C
7.5.2 Packaging and transport of products to other operators or units			
	<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</p>	889-Art. 31	C

	<p>feedingstuff accompanied by a reference to the organic production method;</p> <p>(c) the name and/or the code number of the certification body to which the operator is subject; and</p> <p>(d) where relevant, the lot identification mark according to a marking system agreed with the certification body 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 c) both the expediting and the receiving operators shall keep documentary records of such transport operations available for verification by the certification body of such transport operations.</p>		
7.5.3 Reception of products from other units and other operators			
	<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.</p> <p>The operator shall crosscheck the information on the label referred to in 7.5.2 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.</p> <p>2. The operator shall verify the documentary evidence of his/her suppliers.</p> <p>3. The form of the documentary shall include all details shown in Annex XII.</p>	889-Art. 33	C
		834-Art. 29	C
7.5.4 Storage of products			
	<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. In case where operators handle both non-organic products and organic products 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>	889-Art. 35	C
8. Production of Processed Feed			
8.1 General rules			
	<p>1. Production of processed organic feed shall be kept separate in time or space from production of processed non-organic feed.</p>	834-Art. 18	C

	<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 used.</p>		
8.2 Transporting animal feed to other production/preparation units or storage premises			
	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) during transport, organically-produced feed, in- conversion feed, and non-organic feed shall be effectively physically separated; b) the vehicles and/or containers which have transported non-organic products are only used to transport organic products provided that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 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; (ii) 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 (iii) the operator shall keep documentary records of such transport operations available for verification by the certification body; c) the transport of finished organic feed shall be separated physically or in time from the transport of other finished products; d) during transport, the quantity of products at the start and each individual quantity delivered in the course of a delivery round shall be recorded. 	889-Art. 32	C
9. Labelling			
9.1 Use of terms referring to organic production			
	<p>1. A product shall be eligible for 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 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 all the ingredients of that product have also been produced in accordance with the 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) in the sales description, provided that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the processed food complies with 7.1 (1), 7.4.1 (a),(b) & (d); (ii) at least 95 % by weight, of its ingredients of agricultural origin are 	834-Art. 23	C

	<p>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 or 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), 7.4.1 (a),(b) & (d).</p> <p>The list of ingredients shall indicate which ingredients are organic. 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. 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>		
9.2 Compulsory indications			
	<p>1. Where terms in line with 9.1 are used:</p> <p>a) the code number of the <u>control authority or control body</u> to which the operator who has carried out the most recent production or preparation operation is subject, shall also appear in the labelling;</p> <p>b) the <u>Community logo</u> as regards pre-packaged food shall also appear on the packaging;</p> <p>c) where the Community logo is used, an indication of <u>the place where the agricultural raw materials of which the product is composed have been farmed</u>, shall also appear in the same visual field as the logo and shall take one of the following forms, as appropriate:</p> <p>"EU Agriculture", where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in the EU;</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 Community and a part of it has been farmed in a third country.</p> <p>The above mentioned indication "EU" or "non-EU" 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 "EU" or "non-EU" 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 "EU" or "non-EU" indication shall not appear in a colour, size and style of lettering more prominent than the sales description of the product. The <u>use of the Community logo</u> and the indication referred to in the first subparagraph shall be <u>optional for products imported from third countries</u>. However, where the Community logo appears in the labelling, the indication referred to in the first subparagraph shall also appear in the labelling.</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</p>	834-Art. 24	C

	legible and indelible.		
9.3 Organic production logos			
	<p>1. The Community organic production logo may be used in the labelling, presentation and advertising of products which satisfy the requirements set out under this Standard. The Community 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> <p>3. The Commission shall lay down specific criteria as regards presentation, composition, size and design of the Community logo</p>	834-Art. 25	C
9.4 Community logo			
	<p>In accordance with 9.3 (3), the organic production logo of the European Union (hereinafter “Organic logo of the EU”) shall follow the model set out in Section C of Annex XI to this Standard.</p> <p>The Organic logo of the EU shall only be used if the product concerned is produced in accordance with the requirements of Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 and its implementing regulations or this Standard;</p>	889-Art. 57	C
9.4.1 Conditions for the use of the code number and place of origin			
	<p>1. The indication of the code number of the control authority or control body referred to in Article 9.2 shall,</p> <p>(a) start with the acronym identifying the Member State or the third country, as referred to in the international standard for the two letter country codes under ISO 3166 (Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions);</p> <p>(b) include a term which establishes a link with the organic production method, as referred to in Article 9.1 in accordance with Part B(2) of Annex XI to this Standard;</p> <p>(c) include a reference number to be decided by the Commission or by the competent authority of the Member States in accordance with Part B(3) of Annex XI to this Standard; and</p> <p>(d) 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>2. The indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials of which the products is composed have been farmed, as referred to in Article 9.2(1)(c) , shall be placed immediately below the code number referred to in paragraph 1.</p>	889-Art. 58	C
9.4.2 Transitional measures			
	<p>Stocks of products produced, packaged and labelled before 1 July 2010 in accordance with either Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 or this Standard may continue to be brought on the market bearing terms referring to organic production until stocks are exhausted.</p> <p>Packaging material in accordance with either Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 or this Standard may continue to be used for products placed on the market bearing terms referring to organic production until 1 July 2012, where the product otherwise complies with the requirements of this Standard.</p>	889-Art. 95	C
9.5 Specific labelling requirements for feed			
9.5.1 Scope, use of trade marks and sales descriptions			

	<p>1. This Chapter 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 at least 95 % of the product's dry matter is comprised of feed material from the organic production method.</p>	889-Art. 59	C
9.5.2 Indications on processed feed			
	<p>1. Without prejudice to 9.6.3 and 9.6.1 (2), the terms referred to in 9.1 may be used on processed feed provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the processed feed complies all provisions of this Standard and in particular with 6.7.4 (iv) and (v) and 8.1; b) the processed feed complies with the provisions of this Standard and in particular with 6.7.4.3 and 7.2; c) at least 95 % of the product's dry matter is organic. <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>	889-Art. 60	C
9.5.3 Conditions for the use of indications on processed feed			
	<p>1. The indication provided for at 9.6 (2) shall be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) separate from the wording describing the product and the manufacturer⁶; 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; c) accompanied, in the same field of vision, by an indication by weight of dry matter referring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to the percentage of feed material(s) from the organic production method; (ii) to the percentage of feed material(s) from products in conversion to organic farming; (iii) to the percentage of feed material(s) not covered by points (i) and (ii); (iv) to the total percentage of animal feed of agricultural origin; d) accompanied by a list of names of feed materials from the organic production method; e) accompanied by a list of names of feed materials from products in conversion to organic production. <p>2. The indication provided for in 9.6.2 may be also accompanied by a reference to the requirement to use the feedingstuffs in accordance with the requirements for in-conversion feed (6.7.4.3) and non-organic feed (6.7.4.4).</p>	889-Art. 61	C
9.6 Other specific labelling requirements			
9.6.1 In-conversion products of plant origin			
	<p>In-conversion products of plant origin may bear the indication 'product under conversion to organic farming' provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a conversion period of at least 12 months before the harvest has been complied with; 	889-Art. 62	C

⁶ As referred to in Art. 5 of Council Directive 79/373/EEC (19) or in Art. 5(1) of Council Directive 96/25/EC (20);
IMO Organic Standard

	<p>b) 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;</p> <p>c) the product contains only one crop ingredient of agricultural origin;</p> <p>d) the indication is linked to the code number of the certification body referred to at 9.2.</p>		
10. Record keeping responsibilities of operators			
10.1 General			
	<p>1. Stock and financial records shall be kept in the unit or premises and shall enable the operator to identify and the certification body to verify:</p> <p>a) the supplier and, where different, the seller, or the exporter of the products;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>c) the nature and the quantities of organic products held in storage at the premises;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2. The documentary accounts shall also comprise the results of the verification at reception of organic products and any other information required by the certification 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.</p> <p>3. Where an operator runs several production units in the same area, the units for non-organic products, together with storage premises for input products must also be subject to the minimum control requirements.</p>	889-Art. 66	C
10.2 Plant production records			
	<p>Plant production records shall be compiled in the form of a register and kept available to the certification body at all times at the premises of the holding. In addition to 10.1, such records shall provide at least the following information:</p> <p>a) as regards the use of fertiliser: date of application, type and amount of fertiliser, parcels concerned;</p> <p>b) as regards the use of plant protection products: reason and date of treatment, type of product, method of treatment;</p> <p>c) as regards purchase of farm inputs: date, type and amount of purchased product;</p> <p>d) as regards harvest: date, type and amount of organic or in conversion crop production.</p>	889-Art. 72	C
10.3 Livestock records			
	<p>Livestock records shall be compiled in the form of a register and kept available to the certification body at all times at the premises of the holding. Such records shall provide a full description of the herd or flock</p>	889-Art. 76	C

	<p>management system comprising at least the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) as regards animals arriving at the holding: origin and date of arrival, conversion period, identification mark and veterinary record; b) as regards livestock leaving the holding: age, number of heads, weight in case of slaughter, identification mark and destination; c) details of any animals lost and reasons thereof; d) 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; e) as regards disease prevention and treatment and veterinary 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. 		
10.4 Records of veterinary medicinal products for livestock			
	Whenever veterinary medicinal products are used, the information according to 10.3 (e) is to be declared to the certification 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-Art. 77	C
10.5 Specific record requirements on beekeeping			
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The following information shall be entered in the register of the apiary with regard to the use of feeding: type of product, dates, quantities and hives where it is used. 2. 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 certification body before the products are marketed as organically produced. 3. The zone where the apiary is situated shall be registered together with the identification of the hives. The certification body shall be informed of the moving of apiaries by a deadline agreed on with the certification body. 4. 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. 5. The removals of the supers and the honey extraction operations shall be entered in the register of the apiary. 	889-Art. 78	C
10.6 Units processing animal feed			
	For the purposes of proper certification 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-Art. 89	C

Section B: IMO Organic Equivalence Standard for Aquaculture in Non-EU Countries

Ref.		EU ref ⁷ .	C / E ⁸
1.	Subject matter and scope		
	<p>This IMO Organic Equivalence Standard for Aquaculture (in the following referred to as “IMO Organic Standard for Aquaculture”) shall not apply to:</p> <p>a) livestock species other than those referred to in the IMO Organic Standard, Annex XIIIa; and</p> <p>b) to aquaculture animals other than those referred to in the IMO Organic Standard Art. 2.1.</p>	889- Art. 1 (2)	C
2.	Definitions		
	<p>The IMO Organic Standard for Aquaculture gives several definitions in regard to aquaculture.</p> <p>(f) “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;</p> <p>(j) “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;</p> <p>(k) “energy from renewable sources” means renewable non-fossil energy sources: wind, solar, geothermal, wave, tidal, hydropower, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases;</p> <p>(l) “hatchery” means a place of breeding, hatching and rearing through the early life stages of aquaculture animals, finfish and shellfish in particular;</p> <p>(m) “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;</p> <p>(n) “pollution” in the framework of aquaculture and seaweed production means the direct or indirect introduction into the aquatic environment of substances or energy equivalent to Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, in the waters where they respectively apply;</p> <p>(o) “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;</p> <p>(p) “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;</p> <p>(q) “locally grown species” in the framework of aquaculture and seaweed production, means those which are neither alien nor locally absent species equivalent to Council Regulation (EC) No 708/2007. Those species in equivalence to Annex IV of Regulation (EC) No 708/2007 may be considered as locally grown species.</p> <p>(r) “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.</p>	889- Art. 2	C

⁷ 834 = EU Regulation (EC) No 834/2007; 889 = EU Regulation (EC) No 889/2008

⁸ C = compliant; E = equivalent to EU Regulations

3. Seaweed production			
3.1 Scope			
	This Chapter lays down detailed production rules for the collection and farming of seaweed. It applies mutatis mutandis to the production of all multi-cellular marine algae or phytoplankton and micro-algae for further use as feed for aquaculture animals.	889- Art. 6a	C
3.2 Suitability of aquatic medium and sustainable management plan			
	<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. The certification body may designate locations or areas which they consider to be unsuitable for organic aquaculture or seaweed harvesting and may also set up minimum separation distances between organic and non-organic production units. Where minimum separation distances are set, the certification body shall provide this information to the Commission.</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 condition of the production unit and its immediate environment and likely effects of its operation. The operator shall provide the environmental assessment to the certification body. The content of the environmental assessment shall be equivalent to Annex IV to Council Directive 85/337/EEC. 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 maintenance of technical equipment.</p> <p>5. Aquaculture and seaweed business operators shall by preference use renewable energy sources and recycle materials and shall draw up – as part of the sustainable management plan – a waste reduction schedule to be put in place at the commencement of operations. Where possible, the use of residual heat shall be limited to energy from renewable sources.</p> <p>6. For seaweed harvesting a one-off biomass estimate shall be undertaken at the outset.</p>	889- Art. 6b	C
3.3 Sustainable harvesting of wild seaweed			
	<p>1. Documentary accounts shall be maintained in the unit or premises and shall enable the operator to identify and certification body to verify that the harvesters have supplied only wild seaweed produced in accordance with the IMO Organic Standard.</p> <p>2. Harvesting shall be carried out in such a way that the amounts</p>	889- Art. 6c	C

	<p>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 size, age, reproductive cycle or size of remaining seaweed.</p> <p>3. If seaweed is harvested from a shared or common harvest area, documentary evidence shall be available proving that the total harvest complies with the IMO Organic Standard.</p> <p>4. With respect to Art. 10.2, these records must provide evidence of sustainable management and of no long-term impact on the harvesting areas.</p>		
3.4 Seaweed cultivation			
	<p>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.</p> <p>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 IMO Organic Standard, Annex I may be used.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>4. Ropes and other equipment used for growing seaweed shall be re-used or recycled where possible.</p>	889- Art. 6d	C
3.5 Antifouling measures and cleaning of production equipment and facilities			
	<p>1. Bio-fouling organisms shall only be removed by physical means or by hand and where appropriate returned to the sea at a distance from the farm.</p> <p>2. Cleaning of equipment and facilities shall be carried out by physical or mechanical measures. Where this is not satisfactory only substances as listed in the IMO Organic Standard, Annex VII, Section 2 may be used.</p>	889- Art. 6e	C
4. Aquaculture animal production			
4.1 General rules			
4.1.1 Scope			
	<p>This chapter lays down detailed production rules for species of fish, crustaceans, echinoderms and molluscs as covered by the IMO Organic Standard, Annex XIIIa.</p> <p>It applies mutatis mutandis to zooplankton, micro-crustaceans, rotifers, worms and other aquatic feed animals.</p>	889- Art. 25a	C
4.1.2 Suitability of aquatic medium and sustainable management plan			
	<p>1. The provisions of Art. 3.2 shall apply to this chapter.</p> <p>2. Defensive and preventive measures taken against predators equivalent to Council Directive 92/43/EEC and national rules shall be recorded in the sustainable management plan.</p> <p>3. Verifiable coordination shall take place with the neighbouring operators in drawing up their management plans where applicable.</p> <p>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</p>	889- Art. 25b	C

	out at regular intervals where appropriate.		
4.1.3	Simultaneous production of organic and non-organic aquaculture animals		
	<p>1. The certification 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.</p> <p>2. In case of grow-out production, the certification body may permit organic and non-organic aquaculture animal production units on the same holding provided Art. 3.2 (2) of the IMO Organic Standard for Aquaculture is complied with and where different production phases and different handling periods of the aquaculture animals are involved. Constructional/spatial separation shall be applied. Separation can be applied if different species are cultured or if significantly different development stages of one species are cultured.</p> <p>3. Operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of provisions referred to in this article.</p>	889- Art. 25c	E
4.2	Origin of aquaculture animals		
4.2.1	Origin of organic aquaculture animals		
	<p>1. Locally grown species shall be used. 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 certification body.</p> <p>2. Species shall be chosen which can be farmed without causing significant damage to wild stocks.</p> <p>3. According to the IMO Organic Standard, Annex XIIIa, Section 7 at least 10% of all females have to reproduce naturally. A programme to reduce ablation of females for reproduction within the following years has to be defined and has to be implemented by the operator..</p>	889- Art. 25d	C
			C
			E
4.2.2	Origin and management of non-organic aquaculture animals		
	<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. For on-growing purposes and 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: 80 % by 31 December 2011, 50 % by 31 December 2013 and 0 % by 31 December 2015.</p> <p>4. For on-growing purposes the collection of wild aquaculture juveniles is specifically restricted to the following cases: a) natural influx of fish or crustacean larvae and juveniles when filling ponds, containment systems and enclosures; 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>	889- Art. 25e	C
4.3	Aquaculture husbandry rules		
4.3.1	General aquaculture husbandry rules		
	<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: a) have sufficient space for their wellbeing;</p>	889- Art. 25f	C

	<p>b) be kept in water of good quality with sufficient oxygen levels, and c) be kept in temperature and light conditions in accordance with the requirements of the species and with regard to the geographic location; d) in the case of freshwater fish the bottom type shall be as close as possible to natural conditions; e) in the case of carp the bottom shall be natural earth.</p> <p>2. Stocking density is set out in IMO Organic Standard, Annex XIIIa by species or group of species. Considering the effects of stocking density on the welfare of farmed fish, the condition of the fish (such as fin damage or 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>		
4.3.2 Specific rules for aquatic containment systems			
	<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 shall be possible to monitor and control the flow rate and water quality of both in-flowing and out-flowing water; b) at least five percent of the perimeter ("land-water inter-face") 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; b) shall 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- Art. 25g	C
4.3.3 Management of aquaculture animals			
	<p>1. Handling of aquaculture animals shall be minimised, undertaken with the greatest care and proper equipment and protocols shall be 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 light: 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; 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</p>	889- Art. 25h	C

	<p>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 application linked to animal health requirements and critical periods of production or transport, in the following cases: a) exceptional cases of temperature rise or drop in atmospheric pressure or accidental pollution, b) occasional stock management procedures such as sampling and sorting, c) in order to assure the survival of the farm stock. 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>		
4.4 Breeding			
4.4.1 Prohibition of hormones			
	The use of hormones and hormone derivatives is prohibited.	889- Art. 25i	C
4.5 Feed for fish, crustaceans and echinoderms			
4.5.1 General rules on feeds			
	<p>Feeding regimes shall be designed with the following priorities: (a) animal health; (b) high product quality, including the nutritional composition which shall ensure high quality of the final edible product; (c) low environmental impact.</p>	889- Art. 25j	C
4.5.2 Specific rules on feeds for carnivorous aquaculture animals			
	<p>1. Feed for carnivorous aquaculture animals shall be sourced with the following priorities: a) organic feed products of aquaculture origin; b) fish meal and fish oil from organic aquaculture trimmings; c) fish meal and fish oil and ingredients of fish origin derived from trimmings of fish already caught for human consumption in sustainable fisheries; d) organic feed materials of plant origin and of animal origin as listed in the IMO Organic Standard, Annex V and the restriction laid down therein are complied with.</p> <p>2. If feed mentioned under paragraph 1 is not available, fishmeal and fish oil from non-organic aquaculture trimmings, or trimmings of fish caught for human consumption may be used for a transitional period until 31 December 2014. Such feed material shall not exceed 30 % of the daily ration.</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>	889- Art. 25k	C
4.5.3 Specific rules on feeds for certain aquaculture animals			
	<p>1. Aquaculture animals as referred to in the IMO Organic Standard, Annex XIIIa, 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,</p>	889- Art. 25l	C

	preferably grown on the farm itself or seaweed may be used. Operators shall keep documentary evidence of the need to use additional feed. 3. Where natural feed is supplemented according to paragraph 2 the feed ration of species as mentioned in section 7 and of siamese catfish (<i>Pangasius spp.</i>) as mentioned in section 9 may comprise a maximum of 10 % fishmeal or fish oil derived from sustainable fisheries.		
4.5.4 Products and substances as referred to in the IMO Organic Standard			
	1. Feed materials of animal and mineral origin may be used in organic aquaculture, only if listed in the IMO Organic Standard, Annex V. 2. Feed additives, certain products used in animal nutrition and processing aids may be used if listed in the IMO organic Standard, Annex VI and the restrictions laid down therein are complied with.	889- Art. 25m	C
4.6 Specific rules for molluscs			
4.6.1 Growing area			
	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. 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. 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.	889- Art. 25n	C
4.6.2 Sourcing of seed			
	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: (a) settlement beds which are unlikely to survive winter weather or are surplus to requirements, or (b) natural settlement of shellfish seed on collectors. Records shall be kept of how, where and when wild seed was collected to allow traceability back to the collection area. However, seed from non-organic bivalve shellfish hatcheries may be introduced into the organic production units with the following maximum percentages: 80 % by 31 December 2011, 50 % by 31 December 2013 and 0 % by 31 December 2015. 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.	889- Art. 25o	C
4.6.3 Management			
	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. 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 production cycle with a lime solution to control competing fouling organisms.	889- Art. 25p	C
4.6.4 Cultivation rules			
	1. Cultivation on mussel ropes and other methods listed in the IMO	889- Art. 25q	C

	<p>Organic Standard, Annex XIIIa, 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 certification body. The report shall be added as a separate chapter to the sustainable management plan.</p>		
4.6.5 Specific cultivation rules for oysters			
	<p>Cultivation in bags on trestles is permitted. These or other structures in which 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 IMO Organic Standard, Annex XIIIa, Section 8.</p>	889- Art. 25r	C
4.7 Disease prevention and veterinary treatment			
4.7.1 General rules on disease prevention			
	<p>1. The animal health management plan in equivalence with Art. 9 of Directive 2006/88/EC shall detail bio security 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 the IMO Organic Standard, Annex VII, Sections 2.1 to 2.2 may be used.</p> <p>3. With regard to fallowing:</p> <p>(a) The competent authority 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, to minimise disease risks, and to avoid attracting insects or rodents.</p> <p>5. Ultraviolet light and ozone may only be used in hatcheries and nurseries.</p> <p>6. For biological control of ectoparasites preference shall be given to the use of cleaner fish.</p>	889- Art. 25s	C
4.7.2 Veterinary treatments			
	<p>1. When despite preventive measures to ensure animal health, according to IMO organic Standard, 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>	889- Art. 25t	C

	<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 cannot be sold as organic products.</p> <p>3. The use of parasite treatments, not including compulsory control schemes operated by the national authority, 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 equivalent to Art. 11 of Directive 2001/82/EC 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 certification body before the animals are marketed as organic. Treated stock shall be clearly identifiable.</p>		
5. Specific provisions for seaweed			
	<p>1. If the final product is fresh seaweed, for the flushing of freshly harvested seaweed seawater shall be used. 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 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 the IMO Organic Standard, Annex VII for this use.</p>	889- Art. 29a	C
6. Transport of live fish			
	<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- Art. 32a	C
7. Storage of input products			
	<p>2. In case of organic plant, seaweed, livestock and aquaculture animal production units, storage of input products other than those authorised under the IMO Organic Standard is prohibited in the production unit.</p> <p>3. 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 Art. 6.4.6 of the IMO Organic Standard, that they are stored in a supervised location and that they are entered in the livestock record as referred to in Art. 10.3 of the IMO Organic Standard, or as appropriate, in the aquaculture production records as referred to in Art. 15.2 of the IMO Organic Standard.</p>	889- Art. 35	C
8. Seaweed			
	<p>1. The conversion period for a seaweed harvesting site shall be six months.</p>	889- Art. 36a	C

	2. The conversion period for a seaweed cultivation unit shall be the longer of six months or one full production cycle.		
9. Aquaculture animal production			
	<p>1. The following conversion periods for aquaculture production units shall apply for the following types of aquaculture facilities including 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 conversion period of three months.</p> <p>2. The certification 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.</p>	889- Art. 38a	C E
10. Specific control requirements seaweed			
10.1 Control arrangements for seaweed			
	<p>When the control system applying specifically to seaweed is implemented for the first time, the full description of the site referred to shall include:</p> <p>a) a full description of the installations on land and at sea;</p> <p>b) the environmental assessment as outlined in Art. 3.2 where applicable;</p> <p>c) the sustainable management plan as outlined in Art. 3.2 where applicable;</p> <p>d) 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.</p>	889- Art. 73a	C
10.2 Seaweed production records			
	<p>1. Seaweed production records shall be compiled in the form of a register by the operator and kept available for certification body at all times at the premises of the holding. It shall provide at least the following information:</p> <p>a) list of species, date and quantity harvested;</p> <p>b) date of application, type and amount of fertiliser used.</p> <p>2. For collection of wild seaweeds the register shall also contain:</p> <p>a) history of harvesting activities for each species in named beds;</p> <p>b) harvest estimates (volumes) per season;</p> <p>c) sources of possible pollution for harvest beds;</p> <p>d) sustainable annual yield for each bed.</p>	889- Art. 73b	C
11. Specific control requirements for aquaculture animal production			
11.1 Control arrangements for aquaculture animal production			
	<p>When the control system applying specifically to aquaculture animal production is implemented for the first time, the full description of the unit referred to in Art. 4.1.2 shall include:</p> <p>a) a full description of the installations on land and at sea;</p> <p>b) the environmental assessment as outlined in Art. 3.2 where applicable;</p> <p>c) the sustainable management plan as outlined in Art. 3.2 where applicable;</p> <p>d) in the case of molluscs a summary of the special chapter of the sustainable management plan as required by Art. 4.6.4.</p>	889- Art. 79a	C

11.2 Aquaculture animal production records			
	<p>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 certification body at all times at the premises of the holding:</p> <p>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 of additional feed; e) veterinary treatments giving details of the purpose, date of application, method of application, type of product and f) withdrawal period; g) disease prevention measures giving details of fallowing, cleaning and water treatment.</p>	889- Art. 79b	C
11.3 Specific control visits for bivalve molluscs			
	For bivalve mollusc production inspection visits shall take place before and during maximum biomass production.	889- Art. 79c	C
11.4 Several production units run by the same operator			
	When an operator manages several production units as provided for in Art. 4.1.3, the units which produce non-organic aquaculture animals shall also be subject to the control system.	889- Art. 79d	C
12. Transitional measures			
	The certification body may authorise for a period expiring on 1 July 2013, those aquaculture animal and seaweed production units which have been established and produce under nationally accepted organic rules before 08.08.2009, to keep their organic status while adapting to the rules of the IMO Organic Standard, provided there is no undue pollution of the waters with substances not allowed in organic production. Operators benefiting from this measure shall notify the facilities, fish-ponds, cages or seaweed lots which are concerned to the competent authority.	889- Art. 95	E

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Section C: Annexes

Note: The following annexes will be continuously updated on basis of Amending Regulations to (EC) No 889/2008

ANNEX I

I Fertilizers, soil conditioners and nutrients referred to in Article 6.4.2.1

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

Authorisation	Name	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
A	Compound products or products containing only materials listed here under: Farmacyard manure	Products comprising a mixture of animal excrements and vegetable matter (animal bedding). Factory farming origin forbidden'
A	Dried farmacyard manure and dehydrated poultry manure	Factory farming origin forbidden
A	Composted animal excrements, including poultry manure and composted farmacyard manure included	Factory farming origin forbidden
A	Liquid animal excrements	Use after controlled fermentation and/or appropriate dilution Factory farming origin forbidden
A	Composted or fermented 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, accepted by the Member State 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): 0
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
A	Products or by-products of animal origin as below: blood meal hoof meal horn meal bone meal or degelatinized bone meal fish meal meat meal feather, hair and 'chiquette' meal wool fur hair dairy products	'For fur: maximum concentration in mg/kg of dry matter of chromium (VI): 0'
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 IA.2 to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council relating to fertilisers, 7 Cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P ₂ O ₅
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 P ₂ O ₅ 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	

la *ANNEX Ia*
Fertilizers, soil conditioners and nutrients equivalent to those listed in Annex I

Note: No products authorised yet

ANNEX II

II Pesticides — plant protection products referred to in Article 6.4.3.1

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
A	Beeswax	Pruning agent
A	Gelatine	Insecticide
A	Hydrolysed proteins.	Attractant, only in authorized applications in combination with other appropriate products of this list
A	Lecithin	Fungicide
A	Plant oils (e.g. mint oil, pine oil, caraway oil).	Insecticide, acaricide, fungicide and sprout inhibitor.
A	Pyrethrins extracted from <i>Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium</i>	Insecticide
A	Quassia extracted from <i>Quassia amara</i>	Insecticide, repellent
A	Rotenone extracted from <i>Derris</i> spp. and <i>Lonchocarpus</i> spp. and <i>Terphrosia</i> spp.	Insecticide

2. Micro-organisms used for biological pest and disease control

Authorisation	Name	Description, compositional requirement, conditions for use
A	Micro-organisms (bacteria, viruses and fungi)	

3. Substances produced by micro-organisms

Authorisation	Name	Description, compositional requirement, conditions for use
A	Spinosad	Insecticide Only where measures are taken to minimize the risk to key parasitoids and to minimize the risk of development of resistance

4. Substances to be used in traps and/or dispensers

Authorisation	Name	Description, compositional requirement, conditions for use
A	Diammonium phosphate	Attractant, only in traps
A	Pheromones	Attractant; sexual behaviour disrupter; only in traps and dispensers
A	Pyrethroids (only deltamethrin or lambda-cyhalothrin)	Insecticide; only in traps with specific attractants; only against <i>Bactrocera oleae</i> and <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> Wied.

5. Preparations to be surface-spread between cultivated plants

Authorisation	Name	Description, compositional requirement, conditions for use
A	Ferric phosphate (iron (III) orthophosphate)	Molluscicide

6. Other substances from traditional use in organic farming

Authorisation	Name	Description, compositional requirement, conditions for use
A	Copper in the form of copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride, (tribasic) copper sulphate, cuprous oxide, copper octanoate	Fungicide. up to 6 kg copper per ha per year For perennial crops, Member States may, by derogation from the previous paragraph, 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 four preceding years does not exceed 6 kg
A	Ethylene	Degreening bananas, kiwis and kakis; Degreening of citrus fruit only as part of a strategy for the prevention of fruit fly damage in citrus; Flower induction of pineapple; sprouting inhibition in potatoes and onions
A	Fatty acid potassium salt (soft soap)	Insecticide
A	Potassium aluminium (aluminium sulphate) (Kalinite)	Prevention of ripening of bananas
A	Lime sulphur (calcium polysulphide)	Fungicide, insecticide, acaricide
A	Paraffin oil	Insecticide, acaricide
A	Mineral oils	Insecticide, fungicide; only in fruit trees, vines, olive trees and tropical crops (e.g. bananas);
A	Potassium permanganate	Fungicide, bactericide; only in fruit trees, olive trees and vines.
A	Quartz sand	Repellent
A	Sulphur	Fungicide, acaricide, repellent

7. Other substances

Authorisation	Name	Description, compositional requirement, conditions for use
A	Calcium hydroxide	Fungicide Only in fruit trees, including nurseries, to control <i>Nectria galligena</i>
A	Potassium bicarbonate	Fungicide

*ANNEX IIa***IIa Pesticides — plant protection products equivalent to those listed in Annex II**

1. The certification body may allow the use of calcium carbide for flower induction in pineapple as equivalent to ethylene gas application, considering of the following rationale:

- This method of flower induction is traditionally used in some third countries.
- The chemical mode of action during the application of calcium carbide is equivalent to the one of ethylene: Calcium carbide is used in reaction with water and produces acetylene gas and calcium hydroxide. Acetylene gas is chemically very similar and has the same effect as ethylene in pineapple flower induction.
- Calcium carbide is easier to apply and much more easily available to smallholder farmers in many regions in Africa and Latin America.

2. Taking into account regional differences in climate and local conditions, the certification body may allow plant extracts/plant oils used as plant protection agents, where the following conditions apply:

- The plant extracts/plant oils are natural or naturally-derived substances in the understanding of Article 4.1
- The plant extracts/plant oils are used traditionally in organic farming in the respective country.

For recognition the following criteria must be met:

- Specifications of plant extracts/plant oils have been provided
- The plant extracts/plant oils may not include tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*).

3. The certification body may allow the use of post harvest treatment products for bananas such as organic acids, citric and palmitic acids. For recognition the following criteria must be met:

- Specifications of all ingredients have been provided together with the vender's declaration regarding the absence of GMOs and their derivatives.
- The ingredients are allowed as processing aid in products of plant origin according to Annex VIII section A and B or obtained from natural or naturally-derived substances.

ANNEX III

III Minimum surface areas indoors and outdoors and other characteristics of housing in the different species and types of production referred to in Article 6.7.2.7

1. Bovines, equidae, ovine, caprine and porcine

	Indoors area (net area available to animals)		Outdoors area (exercise area, excluding pasturage)
	Live weight minimum (kg)	M ² /head	M ² /head
Breeding and fattening bovine	up to 100	1,5	1,1
	up to 200	2,5	1,9
	up to 350	4,0	3
	over 350	5 with a minimum of 1 m ² /100 kg	3,7 with a minimum of 0,75 m ² / 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 kg	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 ² /boar	8,0

2. Poultry

	Indoors area (net area available to animals)			Outdoors area (m ² of area available in rotation/head)
	No animals/m ²	cm perch/animal	nest	
Laying hens	6	18	7 laying hens per nest or in case of common nest 120 cm ² /bird	4, provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded
Fattening poultry (in fixed housing)	10 with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²	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 ²			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 m² floor space.

ANNEX IV

IV Maximum number of animals per hectare referred to in Article 6.7.2.1 (2)

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
V Feed materials referred to in Article 6.7.4.4 (1), (2), and (3)

1. NON-ORGANIC FEED MATERIALS OF PLANT ORIGIN

1.1. Cereals, grains, their products and by-products:

- Oats as grains, flakes, middlings, hulls and bran
- Barley as grains, protein and middlings
- Rice germ expeller
- Millet as grains
- Rye as grains and middlings
- Sorghum as grains
- Wheat as grains, middlings, bran, gluten feed, gluten and germ
- Spelt as grains
- Triticale as grains
- Maize as grains, bran, middlings, germ expeller and gluten
- Malt culms
- Brewers' grains

1.2. Oil seeds, oil fruits, their products and by-products:

- Rape seed, expeller and hulls
- Soya bean as bean, toasted, expeller and hulls
- Sunflower seed as seed and expeller
- Cotton as seed and seed expeller
- Linseed as seed and expeller
- Sesame seed as expeller
- Palm kernels as expeller
- Pumpkin seed as expeller
- Olives, olive pulp
- Vegetable oils (from physical extraction).

1.3. Legume seeds, their product and by-products:

- Chickpeas as seeds, middlings and bran
- Ervil as seeds, middlings and bran
- Chickling vetch as seeds submitted to heat treatment, middlings and bran
- Peas as seeds, middlings, and bran

- Broad beans as seeds, middlings and bran
- Horse beans as seeds middlings and bran
- Vetches as seeds, middlings and bran
- Lupin as seeds, middlings and bran

1.4. Tuber, roots, their products and by-products:

- Sugar beet pulp
- Potato
- Sweet potato as tuber
- Potato pulp (by-product of the extraction of potato starch)
- Potato starch
- Potato protein
- Manioc.

1.5. Other seeds and fruits, their products and by-products:

- Carob
- Carob pods and meals thereof
- Pumpkins,
- Citrus pulp
- Apples, quinces, pears, peaches, figs, grapes and pulps thereof
- Chestnuts
- Walnut expeller
- Hazelnut expeller
- Cocoa husks and expeller
- Acorns.

1.6. Forages and roughages:

- Lucerne
- Lucerne meal
- Clover
- Clover meal
- Grass (obtained from forage plants)
- Grass meal
- Hay

- Silage
- Straw of cereals
- Root vegetables for foraging

1.7. Other plants, their products and by-products:

- Molasses
- Seaweed meal (obtained by drying and crushing seaweed and washed to reduce iodine content)
- Powders and extracts of plants
- Plant protein extracts (solely provided to young animals)
- Spices
- Herbs

2. FEED MATERIALS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

2.1. Milk and milk products:

- Raw milk
- Milk powder
- Skimmed milk, skimmed-milk powder,
- Buttermilk, buttermilk powder
- Whey, whey powder, whey powder low in sugar, whey protein powder (extracted by physical treatment)
- Casein powder
- Lactose powder
- Curd and sour milk

2.2. Fish, other marine animals, their products and by-products:

Under the following restrictions: Products origin only from sustainable fisheries and to be used only for species other than herbivores

- Fish
- Fish oil and cod-liver oil not refined
- Fish molluscan or crustacean autolysates
- Hydrolysate and proteolysates obtained by an enzyme action, whether or not in soluble form, solely provided to aquaculture animals and young livestock.
- Fish meal
- Crustacean meal

2.3. Egg and egg products

- Eggs and egg products for use as poultry feed, primarily from the same holding.

3. FEED MATERIALS OF MINERAL ORIGIN

3.1. **Sodium:**

- unrefined sea salt
- coarse rock salt
- sodium sulphate
- sodium carbonate
- sodium bicarbonate
- sodium chloride

3.2. **Potassium:**

- potassium chloride

3.3. **Calcium:**

- lithotamnion and maerl
- shells of aquatic animals (including cuttlefish bones)
- calcium carbonate
- calcium lactate
- 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

3.6. **Sulphur:**

- sodium sulphate.

ANNEX VI

VI Feed additives and certain substances used in animal nutrition referred to in Article 6.7.4.4 (4)

1. FEED ADDITIVES

Additives listed must have been approved under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council on additives for use in animal nutrition

1.1. Nutritional additives

(a) *Vitamins*

- Vitamins derived from raw materials occurring naturally in feedingstuffs;
- Synthetic vitamins identical to natural vitamins for monogastric and aquaculture animals;
- Synthetic vitamins A, D, and E identical to natural vitamins for ruminants with prior authorisation of the Member States 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 (II) carbonate
ferrous (II) sulphate monohydrate and/or heptahydrate
ferric (III) oxide;

E2 Iodine:

calcium iodate, anhydrous
calcium iodate, hexahydrate
sodium iodide;

E3 Cobalt:

cobaltous (II) sulphate monohydrate and/or heptahydrate
basic cobaltous (II) carbonate, monohydrate;

E4 Copper:

copper (II) oxide
basic copper (II) carbonate, monohydrate
copper (II) sulphate, pentahydrate;

E5 Manganese:

manganous (II) carbonate
manganous oxide and manganic oxide
manganous (II) sulfate, mono- and/or tetrahydrate;

E6 Zinc:

zinc carbonate
zinc oxide
zinc sulphate mono- and/or heptahydrate;

E7 Molybdenum:

ammonium molybdate, sodium molybdate;

E8 Selenium:

sodium selenate
sodium selenite.

1.2. Zoo-technical additives

Enzymes and micro-organisms

1.3. Technological additives

(a) Preservatives

- E 200 Sorbic acid
- E 236 Formic acid (*)
- E 260 Acetic acid (*)
- E 270 Lactic acid (*)
- E 280 Propionic acid (*)
- E 330 Citric acid.

(*) For silage: only when weather conditions do not allow for adequate fermentation.

(b) *Antioxidant substances*

- E 306 — Tocopherol-rich extracts of natural origin used as an antioxidant
 - Natural antioxidant substances (use restricted to feed for aquaculture)

(c) *Binders and anti-caking agents*

- E 470 Calcium stearate of natural origin
- E 551b Colloidal silica
- E 551c Kieselgur
- E 558 Bentonite
- E 559 Kaolinitic clays
- E 560 Natural mixtures of stearites and chlorite
- E 561 Vermiculite
- E 562 Sepiolite
- E 599 Perlite.

(d) *Silage additives*

Enzymes, yeasts and bacteria can be used as silage additives

The use of lactic, formic, propionic and acetic acid in the production of silage shall only be permitted when weather conditions do not allow for adequate fermentation

(e) *Emulsifying and stabilising agents*

Lecithin of organic sources (use restricted to feed for aquaculture)

2. CERTAIN SUBSTANCES USED IN ANIMAL NUTRITION

Substance listed must have been approved under Council Directive 82/471/EEC concerning certain products used in animal nutrition

Yeasts: *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

Saccharomyces carlsbergiensis

3. SUBSTANCES FOR SILAGE PRODUCTION

- sea salt
- coarse rock salt
- whey
- sugar
- sugar beet pulp
- cereal flour
- molasses

ANNEX VII

VII Products for cleaning and disinfection referred to in Article 6.7.5.1 (4)

1. Products for cleaning and disinfection of buildings and installations for animal production

- 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 Articles 3.5, 4.7.1 and 5 in IMO Organic Equivalence Standard for Aquaculture in Non-EU Countries

2.1. Substances for cleaning and disinfection of equipment and facilities, in the absence of aquaculture animals:

- ozone
- sodium chloride
- sodium hypochlorite
- calcium hypochlorite
- lime (CaO, calcium oxide)
- caustic soda
- alcohol
- hydrogen peroxide

- organic acids (acetic acid, lactic acid, citric acid)
- humic acid
- peroxyacetic acids
- iodophores
- copper sulphate: only until 31 December 2015
- potassium permanganate
- peracetic and peroctanoic acids
- tea seed cake made of natural camelia seed (use restricted to shrimp production)

2.2. Limited list of substances for use in the presence of aquaculture animals:

- limestone (calcium carbonate) for pH control
- dolomite for pH correction (use restricted to shrimp production)

ANNEX VIII

VIII Certain products and substances for use in production of processed organic food, yeast and yeast products referred to in Article 7.4.1 (1) (a)

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

SECTION A— FOOD ADDITIVES, INCLUDING CARRIERS

For the purpose of the calculation referred to in Article 23(4)(a)(ii) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, food additives marked with an asterisk in the column of the code number, shall be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin.

Authorisation	Code	Name	Preparation of foodstuffs of		Specific conditions
			Plant origin	Animal origin	
A	E 153	Vegetable carbon		X	Ashy goat cheese Morbier cheese
A	E 160b*	Annatto, Bixin, Norbixin		X	Red Leicester cheese Double Gloucester cheese Cheddar Mimolette cheese
A	E 170	Calcium carbonate	X	X	Shall not be used for colouring or calcium enrichment of products
A	E 220	Sulphur dioxide	X	X	In fruit wines (*) without added sugar (including cider and perry) or in mead: 50 mg (**)
	Or E 224	Potassium metabisulphite	X	X	For cider and perry prepared with addition of sugars or juice concentrate after fermentation: 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 ₂ in mg/l.					
B	E 223	Sodium metabisulphite		X	Crustaceans ⁽²⁾
A	E 250 or	Sodium nitrite		X	For meat products ⁽¹⁾ :
	E 252	Potassium nitrate		X	For E 250: indicative ingoing amount expressed as NaNO ₂ : 80 mg/kg For E 252: indicative ingoing amount expressed as NaNO ₃ : 80 mg/kg For E 250: maximum residual amount expressed as NaNO ₂ : 50 mg/kg For E 252: maximum residual amount expressed as NaNO ₃ : 50 mg/kg
A	E 270	Lactic acid	X	X	
A	E 290	Carbon dioxide	X	X	
A	E 296	Malic acid	X		
A	E 300	Ascorbic acid	X	X	Meat products ⁽²⁾
A	E 301	Sodium ascorbate		X	Meat products ⁽²⁾ in connection with nitrates and nitrites
A	E 306*	Tocopherol-rich extract	X	X	Anti-oxidant for fats and oils
A	E 322*	Lecithins	X	X	Milk products ⁽²⁾

A	E 325	Sodium lactate		X	Milk-based and meat products
A	E 330	Citric acid	X		
B	E 330	Citric acid		X	Crustaceans and molluscs ⁽²⁾
A	E 331	Sodium citrates		X	
A	E 333	Calcium citrates	X		
A	E 334	Tartaric acid (L(+)-)	X		
A	E 335	Sodium tartrates	X		
A	E 336	Potassium tartrates	X		
A	E 341 (i)	Monocalcium-phosphate	X		Raising agent for self raising flour
A	E 400	Alginic acid	X	X	Milk-based products ⁽²⁾
A	E 401	Sodium alginate	X	X	Milk-based products ⁽²⁾
A	E 402	Potassium alginate	X	X	Milk-based products ⁽²⁾
A	E 406	Agar	X	X	Milk-based and meat products ⁽²⁾
A	E 407	Carrageenan	X	X	Milk-based products ⁽²⁾
A	E 410*	Locust bean gum	X	X	
A	E 412*	Guar gum	X	X	
A	E 414*	Arabic gum	X	X	
A	E 415	Xanthan gum	X	X	
A	E 422	Glycerol	X		For plant extracts
A	E 440 (i)*	Pectin	X	X	Milk-based products ⁽²⁾
A	E 464	Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose	X	X	Encapsulation material for capsules
A	E 500	Sodium carbonates	X	X	'Dulce de leche' ⁽³⁾ and soured-cream butter and sour milk cheese ⁽²⁾
A	E 501	Potassium carbonates	X		
A	E 503	Ammonium carbonates	X		
A	E 504	Magnesium carbonates	X		
A	E 509	Calcium chloride		X	Milk coagulation
A	E 516	Calcium sulphate	X		Carrier
A	E 524	Sodium hydroxide	X		Surface treatment of 'Laugengebäck'
A	E 551	Silicon dioxide	X		Anti-caking agent for herbs and spices
A	E 553b	Talc	X	X	Coating agent for meat products
A	E 938	Argon	X	X	
A	E 939	Helium	X	X	
A	E 941	Nitrogen	X	X	
A	E 948	Oxygen	X	X	

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

(2) The restriction concerns only animal products.

(3) '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

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

Authorisation	Name	Preparation of foodstuffs of plant origin	Preparation of foodstuffs of animal origin	Specific conditions
A	Water	X	X	Drinking water within the meaning of Council Directive 98/83/EC
A	Calcium chloride	X		Coagulation agent
A	Calcium carbonate	X		
	Calcium hydroxide	X		
A	Calcium sulphate	X		Coagulation agent
A	Magnesium chloride (or nigari)	X		Coagulation agent
A	Potassium carbonate	X		Drying of grapes
A	Sodium carbonate	X		Sugar(s) production
A	Lactic acid		X	For the regulation of the pH of the brine bath in cheese production ⁽¹⁾
A	Citric acid	X	X	For the regulation of the pH of the brine bath in cheese production ⁽¹⁾ Oil production and hydrolysis of starch ⁽²⁾
A	Sodium hydroxide	X		Sugar(s) production Oil production from rape seed (<i>Brassica</i> spp)
A	Sulphuric acid	X	X	Gelatine production ⁽¹⁾ Sugar(s) production ⁽²⁾
A	Hydrochloric acid		X	Gelatine production For the regulation of the pH of the brine bath in the processing of Gouda-, Edam and Maas-dammer cheeses, Boerenkaas, Friese and Leidse Nagelkaas
A	Ammonium hydroxide		X	Gelatine production
A	Hydrogen peroxide		X	Gelatine production
A	Carbon dioxide	X	X	
A	Nitrogen	X	X	
A	Ethanol	X	X	Solvent
A	Tannic acid	X		Filtration aid
A	Egg white albumen	X		
A	Casein	X		
A	Gelatin	X		
A	Isinglass	X		
A	Vegetable oils	X	X	Greasing, releasing or anti-foaming agent
A	Silicon dioxide gel or colloidal solution	X		
A	Activated carbon	X		
A	Talc	X		In compliance with the specific purity criteria for food additive E 553b
A	Bentonite	X	X	Sticking agent for mead ⁽¹⁾

				In compliance with the specific purity criteria for food additive E 558
A	Kaolin	X	X	Propolis ⁽¹⁾ In compliance with the specific purity criteria for food additive E 559
A	Cellulose	X	X	Gelatine production ⁽¹⁾
A	Diatomaceous earth	X	X	Gelatine production ⁽¹⁾
A	Perlite	X	X	Gelatine production ⁽¹⁾
A	Hazelnut shells	X		
A	Rice meal	X		
A	Beeswax	X		Releasing agent
A	Carnauba wax	X		Releasing agent

⁽¹⁾The restriction concerns only animal products.

⁽²⁾The restriction concerns only plant products

SECTION C— PROCESSING AIDS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF YEAST AND YEAST PRODUCTS

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
Sodium carbonate	X	X	For the regulation of the pH
Vegetable oils	X	X	Greasing, releasing or anti-foaming agent'

ANNEX IX

IX Ingredients of agricultural origin which have not been produced organically referred to in Article 7.4.2

1. UNPROCESSED VEGETABLE PRODUCTS AS WELL AS PRODUCTS DERIVED THEREFROM BY PROCESSES

1.1. Edible fruits, nuts and seeds:

- acorns *Quercus* spp.
- cola nuts *Cola acuminata*
- gooseberries *Ribes uva-crispa*
- maracujas (passion fruit) *Passiflora edulis*
- raspberries (dried) *Rubus idaeus*
- red currants (dried) *Ribes rubrum*

1.2. Edible spices and herbs:

- pepper (Peruvian) *Schinus molle* L.
- horseradish seeds *Armoracia rusticana*
- lesser galanga *Alpinia officinarum*
- safflower flowers *Carthamus tinctorius*
- watercress herb *Nasturtium officinale*

1.3. Miscellaneous:

Algae, including seaweed, permitted in non-organic foodstuffs preparation

2. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

2.1. Fats and oils whether or not refined, but not chemically modified, derived from plants other than:

- cocoa *Theobroma cacao*
- coconut *Cocos nucifera*
- olive *Olea europaea*
- sunflower *Helianthus annuus*
- palm *Elaeis guineensis*
- rape *Brassica napus*, rapa
- safflower *Carthamus tinctorius*

- sesame *Sesamum indicum*
- soya *Glycine max*

2.2. The following sugars, starches and other products from cereals and tubers:

- fructose
- rice paper
- unleavened bread paper
- starch from rice and waxy maize, not chemically modified

2.3. Miscellaneous:

- pea protein *Pisum spp.*
- rum, only obtained from cane sugar juice
- kirsch prepared on the basis of fruits and flavourings as referred to in Article 27(1)(c).

3. ANIMAL PRODUCTS

aquatic organisms, not originating from aquaculture, and permitted in no-organic foodstuffs preparation

- gelatin
- whey powder 'herasuola'
- casings

ANNEX X

X Products and substances used in farming and criteria for their authorisation

1. For authorisation of products and substances for use in organic production, the certification body refers to the Regulation 889/2008 and its relevant annexes. However, products and substances may only be authorised, if their use is permitted under national law.

2.

a) By way of derogation from paragraph 1 the certification body may authorize for use in organic production and include in a restricted list the products and substances, which may be used in organic farming for the following purposes:

- as plant protection products;
- as fertilisers and soil conditioners;

The authorisation of such products for use in organic production and their inclusion in Annex Ia and IIa shall be subject to the criteria laid down in paragraph 3. Special consideration is given to products which are traditionally used in region concerned.

b) Until the Commission has established a list of authorised products, the certification body may, by way of derogation from paragraph 1, authorise for use in organic production products and substances for cleaning and disinfection, provided they are classified for use in the food industry.

3. The authorisation of the products and substances referred to in paragraph 1 is subject to the objectives and principles of organic farming and the following general and specific criteria which shall be evaluated as a whole:

- (a) Their use is necessary for sustained production and essential for its intended use.
- (b) All products and substances shall be of plant, animal, microbial or mineral origin except where products or substances from such sources are not available in sufficient quantities or qualities or if alternatives are not available.
- (c) For plant protection products, the following shall apply:
 - (i) Their use is essential for the control of a harmful organism or a particular disease for which other biological, physical or breeding alternatives or cultivation practices or other effective management practices are not available.
 - (ii) if products are not of plant, animal, microbial or mineral origin and are not identical to their natural form, they may be authorised only if their conditions for use preclude any direct contact with the edible parts of the crop;
- (d) For fertilisers and soil conditioners, the following shall apply: Their use is essential for obtaining or maintaining the fertility of the soil or to fulfil specific nutrition requirements of crops, or specific soil-conditioning purposes;

4. The use of products and substances not covered under paragraph 1 shall only be authorised for use in organic farming if they are in line with the objectives and principles of organic farming and the general criteria in paragraph 3.

ANNEX XI
XI Logo and code number

A. Organic logo of the EU

1. The Organic logo of the EU shall comply with the model below:



2. The reference colour in Pantone is Green Pantone No 376 and Green (50 % Cyan + 100 % Yellow), when a four- colour process is used.

3. The Organic logo of the EU can also be used in black and white as shown, only where it is not practicable to apply it in colour:



4. If the background colour of the packaging or label is dark, the symbols may be used in negative format, using the background colour of the packaging or label.

5. If a symbol is used in colour on a coloured background, which makes it difficult to see, a delimiting outer line around the symbol can be used to improve contrast with the background colours.

6. In certain specific situations where there are indications in a single colour on the packaging, the Organic logo of the EU may be used in the same colour.

7. The Organic logo of the EU must have a height of at least 9 mm and a width of at least 13,5 mm; the proportion ratio height/width shall always be 1:1,5. Exceptionally the minimum size may be reduced to a height of 6 mm for very small packages.

8. The Organic logo of the EU may be associated with graphical or textual elements referring to organic farming, under the condition that they do not modify or change the nature of the Organic logo of the EU, nor any of the indications mentioned at Article 9.4.1. When associated to national or private logos using a green colour different from the reference colour mentioned in point 2, the Organic logo of the EU may be used in that non-reference colour.

9. The use of the Organic logo of the EU shall be in accordance with the rules accompanying its registration as Organic Farming Collective Mark in the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property and in the Community and International Trademark Registers.

B. Code numbers referred to in Article 9.4.1

The general format of the code numbers is as follows:

AB-CDE-999

Where:

1. "AB" is the ISO code as specified in Article 9.4.1(1)(a) for the country where the controls take place; and
2. "CDE" is a term, indicated in three letters to be decided by the Commission or each Member State, like "bio" or "öko" or "org" or "eko" establishing a link with the organic production method as specified in Article 9.4.1(1)(b); and

3. "999" is the reference number, indicated in maximum three digits, to be attributed, as specified in Article 9.4.1(1)(c) by:

(a) each Member State's competent authority to the Control Authorities or Control Bodies to which they have delegated control tasks in accordance with Article 5.2.3 of this Standard;

(b) the Commission, to:

(i) the Control Authorities and Control Bodies referred to in Article 3(2)(a) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008 (*) and listed in Annex I to that Regulation;

(ii) the third countries' competent authorities or Control Bodies referred to in Article 7(2)(f) of Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008 and listed in Annex III to that Regulation;

(iii) the Control Authorities and Control Bodies referred to in Article 10(2)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008, and listed in Annex IV to that Regulation;

(c) each Member State's competent authority to the Control Authority or Control Body which has been authorised until 31 December 2012 for issuing the certificate of inspection upon proposal of the Commission.

ANNEX XII

XII Model of documentary evidence to the operator according to Article 29(1) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 referred to in Article 68 of Regulation (EC) No 889/200

Documentary evidence to the operator according to Article 29(1) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007	
1. Document Number:	
2. Name and address of operator: main activity (producer, processor, importer, etc.):	3. Name, address and code number of control body/authority
4. Product groups/Activity: — Plant and plant products: — Seaweed and seaweed products: — Livestock and livestock products: — Aquaculture animals and aquaculture animal products: — Processed products:	5. Defined as: organic production, in-conversion products; and also non-organic production where parallel production/ processing pursuant to Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 occurs
6. Validity period: Plant products from to Seaweed products from..... to Livestock products from to Aquaculture animal products from to Processed products from to.....	7. Date of control(s):
8. This document has been issued on the basis of Article 29(1) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 and of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008. The declared operator has submitted his activities under control, and meets the requirements laid down in the named Regulations.	
Date, place:	
Signature on behalf of the issuing control body/authority:	

ANNEX XIII

XIII Model of a vendor declaration referred to at 5.3 (3)

Vendor declaration

Name, address of vendor:

Identification (e.g. lot or stock number): Product name:

Components:

(Specify all components existing in the product/used the last in the production process)

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

I declare that this product was manufactured neither 'from' nor 'by' GMOs as those terms are used in Articles 2 and 9 of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007. I do not have any information which could suggest that this statement is inaccurate.

Thus, I declare that the above named product complies with Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 regarding the prohibition on the use of GMOs.

I undertake to inform our customer and its control body/authority immediately if this declaration is withdrawn or modified, or if any information comes to light which would undermine its accuracy.

I authorise the control body, which supervises our customer to examine the accuracy of this declaration and if necessary to take samples for analytic proof. I also accept that this task may be carried out by an independent institution which has been appointed in writing by the control body.

The undersigned takes responsibility for the accuracy of this declaration.

Country, place, date, signature of vendor: Company stamp of vendor (if appropriate):

ANNEX XIIIa
XIIIa Aquaculture

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	Ongrowing 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 ³ Salmon 20 kg/m ³ Brown trout and Rainbow trout 25 kg/m ³ Arctic charr 20 kg/m ³

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 ³ 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 ³ For turbot: 25 kg/m ²

Section 4

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

Containment system	Traditional salt pans transformed into aquaculture production units and similar earth ponds in tidal areas
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 ³

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 ³

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 to Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 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 unit/s	Location to be in sterile clay areas to minimise environmental impact of pond 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	At least 10% of all females have to reproduce naturally. A programme to reduce ablation of females for reproduction within the following years has to be defined and has to be implemented by the operator.
Maximum on farm stocking	Seeding: maximum 22 post larvae/m ²

densities and production limits	Maximum instantaneous biomass: 240 g/m ²
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Section 8

Molluscs and echinoderms:

Production systems	<p>Long-lines, rafts, bottom culture, net bags, cages, trays, lantern nets, bouchot poles and other containment systems.</p> <p>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 sub-division of drop ropes shall be permitted without increasing stocking density at the outset.</p>
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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	<p>Pangasius: 10 kg/m³</p> <p>Oreochromis: 20 kg/m³</p>

Section 10

Other aquaculture animal species: none

ANNEX XI
XIV Definitions

For the purposes of this Standard, the following definitions shall apply:

- a) **"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;
- b) **"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, export and subcontracting activities;
- c) **"organic"** means coming from or related to organic production;
- d) **"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;
- e) **"plant production"** means production of agricultural crop products including harvesting of wild plant products for commercial purposes;
- f) **"livestock production"** means the production of domestic or domesticated terrestrial animals (including insects);
- (g) the definition of **"aquaculture"** is that given in Council Regulation (EC) No 1198/2006 of 27 July 2006 on the European Fisheries Fund;
- (h) **"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;
- (i) **"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;
- (j) 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;
- (k) **"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;
- (l) the definition of **"pre-packaged foodstuff"** is that given in Article 1 (3)(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;

- (m) **"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;
- (n) **"competent authority"** means the central authority of a Member State 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;
- (o) **"control authority"** means a public administrative organisation of a Member State 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;
- (p) **"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;
- (q) **"mark of conformity"** means the assertion of conformity to a particular set of standards or other normative documents in the form of a mark;
- (r) the definition of **"ingredients"** is that given in Article 6 (4) of Directive 2000/13/EC;
- (s) 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;
- (t) the definition of **"Genetically modified organism (GMO)"** is that given in Directive 2001/18 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 March 2001 on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms and which is not obtained through the techniques of genetic modifications listed in Annex I.B of that Directive;
- (u) **"produced from GMOs"** means derived in whole or in part from GMOs but not containing or consisting of GMOs;
- (v) **"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;
- (w) 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;
- (x) **"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;
- (y) **"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;
- (z) 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 ionizing radiation and as restricted by Article 1 (2) 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.
- (aa) **"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.

Annex XIV

XV Producer Groups: Inspection and Certification Requirements

2009

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1 Requirements for Non-EU-Countries with Regard to Group Certification

1.1 Preface

IMO Equivalence Certification in Non-EU-Countries defines the following requirements for group certification:

1.1.1 Scope: Eligibility for Group Certification

Group certification is restricted to operators in developing countries (as defined by OECD⁹). Operators who wish to be certified as a group have to fulfil the following requirements:

- In principle only small farmers can be members of the group covered by group certification. Larger farms (i.e. farms bearing an external certification cost that is lower than 2 % of their turnover) can also belong to the group but have to be inspected annually by IMO. Also processors and exporters of the group are externally inspected each year.
- The farmers of the group must apply similar production systems and the farms should be in geographical proximity. A group project may have several clusters (subgroups) of close by located farmers, if the internal organisation and ICS is fine tuned to cover all relevant aspects and can guarantee consistent supervision of the different subprojects. The external evaluation of IMO will also consider sub-groups (clustering) in selection of farms for re-inspection and clustering may increase the overall external control rate to ensure appropriate supervision of performance.
- A group may be organised on itself, i.e. as a cooperative, or as a structured group of producers affiliated to a processor or an exporter as described above.
- The group must be established formally, based on written agreements with its members. It shall have a central management, established decision procedures and legal capacity.
- When intended for export, marketing of the products must be carried out as a group. Group members may not sell their certified products individually.

1.1.2 General Rules for the internal Control System (ICS)

An Internal Control System (ICS) is a documented internal quality assurance system that includes a contractual arrangement with each individual member of the group.

A group which fulfils the above mentioned requirements and wishes to be certified has to establish an Internal Control System (ICS). This system shall assure farmers' compliance with the IMO Organic Standard. The group shall realise internal inspections of all farmers on basis of Regulation (EC) 834/2007 and 889/2008 and applicable IMO rules, according to defined procedures. It has to assure that all farmers who shall be certified are internally inspected once a year by internal inspectors.

The ICS shall consist of the following main elements:

- **Internal organic standard:** This document shall define the criteria, standards and internal procedures to guarantee compliance with Regulation (EC) 834/2007 and 889/2008 and applicable IMO rules.
- **Personnel:** The operator shall assure that qualified staff is responsible for running the quality management system with clearly defined responsibilities; sufficient and suitably trained internal inspectors; rules to avoid potential conflicts of interest of ICS staff;
- **Infrastructure:** The operator shall provide means of transport, adequate data processing facilities etc.;

⁹ <http://www.oecd.org>
IMO Organic Standard

- **Training and Information:** of farmers and staff shall be realised according to the IMO Organic Standard, the specific certification requirements that are laid down in the internal organic standard and relevant ICS procedures;
- **Farm control and approval procedures have to include:**
 - Farmers' registration and contract with each farmer who shall be certified;
 - Annual inspections of all farmers registered for certification: Verification of fields and facilities to prove compliance with the IMO Organic Standard requirements;
 - Approval/sanction procedures: Evaluation of results of internal inspections and decision on approval or sanction according to defined procedures. In case of severe infringements, the operators shall inform IMO immediately;
- **Documentation:** Organisations that are to be certified on basis of an ICS have to present all forms, procedures and documents related to the Internal Control System (e.g. internal organic standard, contracts, inspection report forms, etc.). This can be done in form of an ICS manual. A description of the production unit (farms, facilities, production and harvest/post-harvest activities), ICS documents and measures to ensure equivalence with the organic regulation shall be given in the IMO Operator Profile Smallholder Groups with ICS (IMO I 14.1). Results of the internal inspection have to be adequately documented.

1.2 Distribution and Update Management of the ICS Manual

The group has to establish a transparent document management ensuring that the internal procedures and documents always up to date and all relevant parts distributed to all parties.

1.2.1 Distribution of the ICS Manual

All relevant parts of the ICS manual and descriptions of ICS procedures must be made available in appropriate form to the persons responsible for implementing the respective requirements or procedures. Farmers should have access to the manual.

- The complete ICS manual must be distributed to the members of the organic approval committee and/or the organic approval manager as well as to the internal inspectors.
- The full ICS manual shall also be made available to farmers upon request.

1.2.2 Improvement and Update of the ICS Manual

The ICS manual shall reflect the reality of the ICS and current requirements of the certification standard.

- The ICS manual shall be reviewed on a regular basis and updated when necessary.
- Changes shall be communicated to all staff concerned.

1.3 Overview of the Organic Operation

A basic description of the organic project has to be provided:

- An overview on the organic project, farms and facilities must be given.
- An overview on the ICS system shall be provided, including a description of ICS procedures, documents and forms.
- There must be a description of all the steps of product flow that take place under responsibility of the ICS operator.

1.4 Basic Risk Assessment

Risks which might jeopardize the organic product quality at different levels of farm production and product flow must be known and considered in all internal control procedures.

- A detailed initial risk assessment must be completed.
- The risk assessment has to identify risks on farm level as well as during buying, handling, transport, storage, processing and export, as far as the product is under responsibility of the ICS operator.
- The ICS shall take all measures to minimise the identified risks.

1.5 Internal Organic Standard

- The internal organic standard shall be written by the ICS operator for the specific local situation of the organic project and shall summarise all applicable requirements of Regulation 834/2007 and 889/2008.
- It must be presented in an adequate language and form, according to the knowledge of ICS staff and farmers.

1.6 Farm Control and Approval Procedures

1.6.1 Registration of new farmers

All farmers that shall be certified need to be formally registered as organic farmers.

- For each farmer the total area under his/her management (including non-organic fields), the organic crops with area (or number of plants/trees in mixed cropping) and his/her farming methods need to be recorded in a Farm Entrance Form (farm data sheet). For each farm the date of last application of prohibited inputs has to be recorded.
- A commitment declaration (contract) must be signed between each farmer and the ICS operator. The contract has to be in a language which is understood by the farmer. The contract must contain commitments to fulfil the internal organic standard. The consequences of violation of the contract must be clear (sanction policy). It must also grant permission for internal and external inspectors to inspect farms and farmer records. The contract shall also be available in the language of communication with the certification body.
- An overview map (village or community map) must be provided showing where each organic farm is located. An up-to-date map showing the fields of each farmer must be available in the following cases:
 - farms with annual organic export crops in rotation,
 - organic farms in areas with high risk of drift
 - when non-organic crops are grown by the organic farmer
- If the farm data changes (e.g. purchase or sales of fields), a new farm entrance form/basic farm data sheet must be completed, or the data in the farm file must be updated (e.g. in update forms).

1.6.2 Internal Inspections

Each registered organic farmer is inspected at least once a year by qualified internal inspectors.

- There has to be at least one documented internal inspection per calendar year.
- The inspection must be carried out in presence of the farmer (or his/her representative) and must include a visit of the whole farm, storage of inputs and harvested products, as well as verification of post-harvest handling/processing activities and animal husbandry. The internal inspector shall verify if the internal organic standard has been respected and if the conditions of last year's internal inspection have been fulfilled.
- The visit shall be documented in the Farm Inspection Report which has to cover sufficiently all relevant certification aspects and information with regard to non-conformities and corrective

actions. The report shall be signed by the internal inspector and acknowledged by the farmer (or his/her representative).

- In case of severe non-compliances, the problems have to be reported immediately to the ICS Manager and all measures have to be taken according to the internal sanction procedures.

1.6.3 Yield Estimates

There has to be a yield estimate for the organic cash crop of each farmer.

The internal inspection shall provide yield estimates of the crop to be certified for each farmer. The estimates shall be available before harvest (or for a defined harvest period).

1.6.4 Internal Approval Procedures

The ICS operator must have defined procedures to approve or sanction farmers.

- All internal farm reports shall be screened by the internal approval staff (organic approval manager and/or the organic approval committee with special focus on critical/difficult cases. The assessment of the internal inspector shall be checked, the internal approval status determined, and conditions are set (if necessary).
- The farmers' list as the summary of the internal inspection shall be finalised and approved. The approved farmers list (AFL) shall show complying farmers with their respective status (organic or in conversion). Deviating farmers shall be listed in a separate sanctioned farmers' list. For the external inspection an updated Approved Farmers' List (AFL) shall be available (see also chapter 5.6 for requirements of the farmers list).

1.6.5 Non-compliances and Sanctions

In case of non-compliances appropriate corrective measures have to be taken by the ICS.

- Procedures in case of non-compliances and on the implementation of sanction measures shall be defined and implemented.
- Sanctions have to be documented (list of sanctioned farmers, documentation of identified non-conformities and follow up of corrective measures in files). Buying staff shall be informed accordingly in order to assure that no product is purchased from sanctioned farmers.
- Farmers that have used prohibited inputs in their organic crop must again undergo the full conversion period (if they remain in the organic project). In such cases it has to be checked whether the farmers have already delivered produce and whether this (now no longer certified) produce has been commingled with other organic produce. If this has been the case, IMO has to be notified immediately and the commingled produce kept separate until further instructions.

1.6.6 Documentation of the ICS

The ICS shall ensure that all relevant documentation for each certified farmer is available for the external inspection. The internal inspection has to be documented. The following documents must be available for each farmer:

- Formal commitment to fulfill the internal organic standard (written contract)
- Farm entrance form (farm data sheet), including last use of prohibited inputs
- Update farm data: update crop information (areas, crops), use of inputs, harvested quantities.
- Maps (if required for single farmer as described in chapter 5.1)
- Annual Farm Inspection report
- Notes on trainings or advice given to the farmer

As a summary of the internal control the following lists must be prepared:

- Farmers' list with farmers' codes, names and location of the farmers, total area, area under organic crop (or number of plants), date of registration, date of last use of prohibited inputs, yield estimate, date of internal inspection, name of internal inspector, internal approval status (approved/ sanctioned, or organic/in conversion C0, C1, C2)
- List of sanctioned farmers with reason and duration of sanction (if relevant)

1.7 Organisation and ICS Personnel

Responsibilities for all tasks of the ICS shall be clearly defined. Staff must be aware of their responsibilities and qualified for their job. The ICS operator has to ensure that there is sufficient qualified personnel to implement the ICS procedures as described in the ICS procedures/Manual.

1.7.1 Organisational Chart

An organisational chart (or similar) of the operator's organisation shall be available. In such a chart an overview on organisational units, hierarchies and the positions of the organic project staff shall be given.

1.7.2 The ICS Coordinator (ICS Manager)

There has to be an assigned ICS coordinator who is in charge of coordinating the Internal Control System, organising the internal inspections, coordinating between field staff and approval staff, coordinating the external inspection, and acting as the contact person for IMO.

The ICS coordinator or ICS Manager shall be in charge of ensuring that the ICS is implemented. He/she shall organise the extension service and the internal inspection (who inspects where and when), shall ensure that staff has all resources available to do the inspections/extension (e.g. means of transport etc.), shall make sure that all farmers are inspected and all new farmers registered properly. He/she shall organise the staff trainings and shall coordinate all relevant aspects with the organic certification body (including timely information on changes or problematic issues, results of the internal inspections, etc).

1.7.3 Internal Inspector

Internal inspectors shall be in charge of the annual internal inspections of all registered organic farmers.

- There must be a sufficient number of internal inspectors.
- Internal inspectors must be sufficiently qualified to perform a thorough and objective internal inspection.
- There must be a conflict of interest declaration available for each internal inspector.

The following requirements have to be fulfilled to consider an internal inspector "sufficiently qualified":

- fluency in the local language and idiosyncrasy of the farmers
- can read and write
- is familiar with the agricultural production and ecological systems of the area
- is familiar with principles of organic agriculture, internal control procedures and forms, and with the internal organic standard
- must not have conflicts of interest that might affect his/her work

1.7.4 Organic Approval Personnel

There has to be a qualified person ("Organic Approval Manager") or approval committee who is assigned to take the internal approval decisions.

- Approval personnel must be qualified and able to take objective decisions.
- There has to be a signed declaration of conflicts of interest available for all approval personnel.

An approval manager or member of the approval committee shall fulfill at least the following

requirements:

- He/she must be familiar with the principles of organic agriculture.
- He/she must be familiar with the internal organic standard and all relevant procedures.
- He/she must be well respected among the farmers and the organisation.
- He/she must not have conflicts of interests

1.7.5 Conflicts of Interest

The ICS personnel must not have any conflicts of interest that might hinder their work.

- The Internal Inspector is not allowed to inspect his/her own farm or that of his close family (direct relatives).
- All possible conflicts of interests have to be declared in a written statement. Alternative solutions have to be found for those cases where a conflict of interests would arise (this can be done for example by exchanging staff between different regions for doing the internal inspection).

1.8 Training

1.8.1 Training of ICS Personnel

The internal inspectors have to be sufficiently qualified to perform a thorough and objective inspection.

- Each internal inspector needs to receive regular appropriate training by a competent person.
- The date of participation and content of the training of all ICS staff shall be documented in the staff files.

1.8.2 Training of Farmers

Farmers shall be trained in organic farming. Training can be provided internally (by own staff) or by external organisations (e.g. NGOs).

- Each farmer has to receive at least one initial advisory visit or training course on organic farming. The farmers have to receive at least one annual extension visit or training on organic farming.
- The participation and content of trainings need to be documented.

1.8.3 Buying, Handling, Processing, Export

The organisation has to define clear procedures in order to guarantee the integrity of the certified product as long as it is under its responsibility, in order to avoid commingling between different qualities (organic, in conversion, and non-organic), as well as contamination with chemicals during purchase, storing, transport, or processing. These procedures shall be communicated to the farmers and the involved staff in a clear way and the organisation shall implement a surveillance system of the product flow during all steps under its responsibility.

1.8.4 Buying Procedures

The buying procedures shall ensure traceability and integrity of the organic product. Buying procedures shall include the following minimum requirements:

- The organic status of the delivering farmer must be checked.
- The supplied amount harvested shall be compared with the estimated yield. In case of doubt, the produce shall be kept apart until clarification by the ICS Coordinator. If the farmer delivers more produce than the estimated quantity further clarifications are required (usually under co-ordination of the ICS coordinator). This may include an assessment of why the yield estimate

was not correct/up to date or an additional inspection of the farm to check whether the higher yield is reasonable.

- Deliveries shall be registered in the buying record and farmer shall be issued a receipt (stating delivered quantities). All documents have to indicate the organic quality (“organic” or “conversion”).
- Bags have to be labeled as organic/in conversion

(If the conversion product is to be marketed as conventional (not as organic in-conversion), no separate handling of the product is necessary).

1.8.5 Storage and Handling Procedures

During all handling of organic produce the organic quality of the product and compliance with respective documentary requirements of the IMO Organic Standard must be ensured.

Therefore buying procedures need to include the following minimum requirements:

- General Handling Requirements at all stages of product flow:
 - Identification of the product according to the quality (organic, in conversion) during all stages of product flow
 - Strict separation according to quality (organic, in conversion, non-organic)
 - No use of prohibited methods (fumigation of containers, irradiation/ionisation, etc.)
- Requirements during storage
 - Organic warehouses or those part in which organic products are stored must be labelled as “organic”
 - Facility pest management must comply with IMO Rule on Pest Management.

1.8.6 Organic Processing and Exports

Processing done at a central processing site (e.g. own or contracted processing plant) and marketing are subject to annual external inspection.

1.8.7 Buying, Handling and Processing Personnel

Staff involved in buying, handling, storage and processing shall be trained, knowledgeable and competent in implementing the relevant procedures.

1.9 External Inspection and Certification

1.9.1 Reporting to IMO

Group management shall report annually to IMO, including important changes in the group’s production and management practices. A summary of results of the internal inspection and approval process has to be submitted (see 5.4). This shall be done by updating IMO Operator Profile (IMO I 14.1) and by presenting the updated Approved Farmers List with all results of the internal control.

1.9.2 Assessment of the ICS

During annual external inspection, the effectiveness of the Internal Control System shall be evaluated, with the aim to assess compliance of all farmers with the applicable requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 834/2007, 889/2008 and applicable IMO rules. External inspection shall include the verification of ICS procedures and documents, assessment of staff qualification as well as the re-inspection of a sample of individual farms.

1.9.3 Risk based re-inspection rate

The percentage of external re-inspections must be determined on basis of a risk assessment according to the requirements of the guideline of the European Commission (Guidelines on imports of organic products into the European Union; Section 8: Evaluation of the equivalence of organic producer group certification schemes applied in developing countries). The risk factor and the number of producers to be inspected shall be documented in the Inspection Report ICS (IMO II 14.3, chapter 2.3 – Determination of inspection procedures – determination of inspection scheme based on risk assessment). Risks shall be assessed on different levels, factors to define the risk shall include:

- Risks related to the crops (e.g. farming practices/intensity in the area, risk of use of unallowed inputs, risk of drift)
- Risks related to the farms (e.g. farmers not well trained, farmers grow also conventional crops, size of the farms). Larger farms are always inspected annually.
- Risks related to ICS and project organisation (e.g. degree of similarity of the production systems and the crops within the group, experience and performance of the ICS, problems encountered in previous years, staff qualification, risk of conflicts of interest, lack of staff/resources for effective control, changes in ICS staff, increase in farmers' numbers, difference in value between organic and conventional products – high incentives for farmers to sell products other than their own as organic, risks for intermingling and/or contamination)
- Other general risks in the project area (e.g. governmental/private input distribution in the project area, risk of contamination by malaria eradication programmes or similar interventions)

Minimum number of farms to be inspected shall be calculated as follows:

Number of group members = n	Normal risk factor 1	Medium risk factor 1.2	High risk factor 1.4
Minimum	10	12	14
n	Square root of n	1.2 square root of n	1.4 square root of n

Based on the minimum number of re-inspections the inspector shall define the overall re-inspection schedule. The inspector shall select the farms to be re-inspected, hereby considering the following aspects:

- External inspection of all bigger farms: All farms whose turnover is so big that that organic individual certification costs would remain below 2% of turnover must always be inspected externally each year.
- Selection of farms with higher risk (e.g. farmers with conventional units, new farmers)
- Selection of farmers randomly
- Suitable overview on different clusters (subgroups) of farmers, if applicable:
 - A) Same product and same production methods and farming system: Rotating selection of subgroups to gain sufficient overview.
 - B) Different products and farming systems: Every subgroup is visited each year.
- The inspector shall bear in mind that farms re-inspected should be predominantly different from one year to the other.

During external inspection, the inspector shall compare his observations with the findings of the internal inspection. He/she evaluates effectiveness and objectivity of the Internal Control System and assesses whether the internal farm control and approval procedures fulfil minimum requirements and the system is able to guarantee that the organic activities of all farmers comply with the applicable requirements.

1.9.4 Realisation of external inspection

External inspection shall include the following control measures:

- Overall risk assessment of the organic project
- Interviews with ICS staff

- Review of all relevant ICS documentation, if ICS manual and internal organic standard are complete and up to date and available to all ICS staff
- Verification of records on registration, training of farmers, internal inspections, approval/sanctions, follow up of corrective measures. It shall be assessed whether the ICS manual and related related forms fulfil the set minimum requirements and if the procedures defined in the ICS manual reflect the reality. It shall be verified if new farmers have been registered as required and if all farmers have been internally inspected.
- Assessment of responsibilities and qualification of staff (if responsibilities are clearly defined and documented, if there are sufficient internal inspectors, if training of ICS staff is adequate, if potential conflicts of interest have been declared and sufficiently avoided).
- Realisation of farm re-inspections which shall include an interview with the farmer and visit of fields, facilities, post harvest handling, and verification of ICS documents kept for each farmer, records on farm management and use of inputs, comparison of findings with data of the Approved Farmers List. It shall be verified if ICS documents correspond to reality and result in principle the same findings as those of the external inspection. The external inspector shall assess whether the internal inspections are thorough and if all non-compliances with the IMO Organic Standard have been duly identified.
For evaluation of performance of internal inspectors, the external inspector can undertake witness audits; i.e. accompanies internal inspection visits to evaluate their effectiveness.
- Inspection of buying centres, storage, processing and export, verification of records and calculation of the product flow, verification of measures to avoid commingling or contamination of products, separation of different qualities, identification of bags and storage areas
- Realisation of a closing meeting with group management and responsible staff including review of non-compliances identified.

1.9.5 Certification

Group certification means that the organisation is treated as one entity. The group has to be aware that sanctions caused by infringements of single producers may affect the whole group and that certification of the whole group will be suspended if the ICS is found to be deficient.

In case IMO detects during external inspection non-conformities which had not been detected or adequately sanctioned by the ICS, there shall be the following options:

- a) If it is obviously an individual, isolated case, while the ICS in general performs well, only the individual group member shall be sanctioned accordingly and the ICS shall be reminded to still further improve internal inspectors training and risk awareness. If it is not clear, whether the problem is isolated or systemic, the number of re-inspected farms shall be increased. If it is obvious that the problem is related to deficiencies in the ICS, the whole group shall be suspended from certification as mentioned under b).
- b) If it is found that the ICS is deficient, the group shall be suspended from certification, until evidence of implementation of corrective measures has been assessed by IMO. A time period is set in which corrections and new internal inspections have to be realised. The operator shall inform IMO after completion of all measures. A second external inspection shall be realised in order to assess compliance of the ICS by verifying ICS documentation and inspecting the required number of farmers, resulting in an external control rate of three times the square root of the number of farms in the group. Certification shall only be granted once full efficiency of the ICS can be assured again.