

ICEA	M.0203ES	ACCREDITED CERTIFICATION BODIES EQUIVALENT EUROPEAN UNION ORGANIC PRODUCTION & PROCESSING STANDARD FOR THIRD COUNTRIES	Ed.02 Rev.00 del 23.10.09
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INTRODUCTION

This European Union Organic Production & Processing Standard for Third Countries has been adapted from the European Regulations (EC) 834/2009 and the more detailed implementing rules in (EC) 889/2008 to provide a base standard for control bodies and organic operators (producers, processors and traders) working outside the European Union.

It combines, rationalises and simplifies these two documents and adapts them for use outside the legal framework of the European Union, with the aim of providing an equivalent production rule that may be used by operators for gaining certification equivalent to that described in (EC) 834/2007, and thus access to the European market.

The two original Regulations include many requirements of the control system relevant to the control bodies and many administrative requirements relevant to government authorities and the European Commission itself. These have been removed (834.22, 834.27, 834.29-42, 889.48-56, 889.63-65, 889.67, 889.70-71, 889.80-88, 889.90-97) to leave only the requirements that need to be applied by operators. Control bodies using this standard will be required to demonstrate that they apply equivalent control measures to those required within the EU.

The standards for aquaculture (834.15) and seaweed (834.13) have also been removed as the detailed rules of the European Commission, although published, are not in effect at this time. The standards for yeast production have also been omitted given that the detailed rules are lacking. The standards for importers (889.34) are also excluded as they do not apply in the context of countries outside of the EU.

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

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

The Standard is accompanied by the following Annexes:

- ANNEX I - Fertilisers and soil conditioners referred to in Articles 6.4.2.1, 6.5, 6.6(a), and 6.7.2.8
- ANNEX II - Pesticides — plant protection products referred to in Article 6.4.3.1
- ANNEX III - Minimum surface areas indoors and outdoors and other characteristics of housing in the different species and types of production referred to in Article 6.7.2.7
- ANNEX IV - Maximum number of animals per hectare referred to in Article 6.7.2.1
- ANNEX V - Feed materials referred to in Article 6.7.4.4
- ANNEX VI - Feed additives and certain substances used as in animal nutrition referred to in Article 6.7.4.4
- ANNEX VII - Products for cleaning and disinfection referred to in Article 6.7.5.1
- ANNEX VIII - Certain products and substances for use in production of processed organic food referred to in Article 7.4.1
- ANNEX IX - Definitions
- ANNEX X - Products and substances used in farming and criteria for their authorisation referred to in Articles 6.4.2, 6.4.3, 6.4.4, and 6.7.7
- ANNEX XI - Criteria for certain products and substances in processing referred to in Articles 6.7.4 and 7.4
- ANNEX XII - Model of a vendor declaration referred to in Article 5.3.3

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Ref.		EU ref.	Equivalence/ Compliance
1	Aim		
1.1	<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> <p>(a) all stages of production, preparation and distribution of organic products and their control; and</p> <p>(b) the use of indications referring to organic production in labelling and advertising.</p>	834-Article 1	C
2	Scope		
2.1	<p>This Standard shall apply to the following products originating from agriculture where such products are placed on the EU market or are intended to be placed on the EU market:</p> <p>(a) live or unprocessed agricultural products;</p> <p>(b) processed agricultural products for use as food;</p> <p>(c) feed; and</p> <p>(d) vegetative propagating material and seeds for cultivation.</p> <p>The products of hunting and fishing of wild animals shall not be considered as organic production.</p>	834-Article 1	C
2.2	<p>This Standard shall apply to any operator involved in activities, at any stage of production, preparation and distribution, relating to the products set out in paragraph 2.1.</p> <p>However, mass catering operations shall not be subject to this Standard.</p>	834-Article 1	C
2.3	<p>This Standard shall be applied within the framework of relevant national or international law concerning such products, such as provisions governing the production, preparation, marketing, labelling and control, including legislation on foodstuffs and animal nutrition.</p>	834-Article 1	E
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> <p>(a) establish a sustainable management system for agriculture that:</p> <p>(i) respects nature's systems and cycles and sustains and enhances the health of soil, water, plants and animals and the balance between them;</p> <p>(ii) contributes to a high level of biological diversity;</p> <p>(iii) makes responsible use of energy and the natural resources, such as water, soil, organic matter and air;</p> <p>(iv) respects high animal welfare standards and in particular meets animals' species-specific behavioural needs;</p> <p>(b) aim at producing products of high quality;</p> <p>(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.</p>	834-Article 3	E
4	Principles of organic production		
4.1	Overall principles		
	<p>Organic production shall be based on the following principles:</p> <p>(a) the appropriate design and management of biological processes based on ecological systems using natural resources</p>	834-Article 4	E

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	<p>which are internal to the system by methods that:</p> <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; <p>(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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) inputs from organic production; (ii) natural or naturally-derived substances; (iii) low solubility mineral fertilisers; <p>(c) the strict limitation of the use of chemically synthesised inputs to exceptional cases these being:</p> <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; <p>(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.</p>		
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-farm inputs; (c) the recycling of wastes and by-products of plant and animal origin as inputs in plant and livestock production; (d) taking account of the local or regional ecological balance when taking production decisions; (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; (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; (g) the practice of site-adapted and land-related livestock production; (h) the observance of a high level of animal welfare respecting species-specific needs; (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; (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; (k) the feeding of livestock with organic feed composed of agricultural ingredients from organic farming and of natural non- 	834-Article 5	E

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	<p>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 polyploid 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>		
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-Article 6	E
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 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>	834-Article 7	E
5	General Production Rules		
5.1	Compliance with standards		
	Operators shall comply with the production rules set out in the relevant sections 5-10. In order to demonstrate compliance they are obliged to maintain the relevant records described in section 10.	834-Article 8	E
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:</p> <p>(a) submit her/his undertaking to an authorised control body.</p> <p>2. Where an operator contracts out any of the activities to a third party, that operator shall nonetheless be subject to the requirements referred to in point (a), and the subcontracted activities shall be subject to the control system.</p>	834-Article 28	E
	3. Where an operator runs several 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.	889-Article 73.	C

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5.3	Prohibition on the use of GMOs		
	<p>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.</p> <p>2. For the purpose of the prohibition referred to in paragraph 5.3.1, 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.</p> <p>3. An optional model for such a vendor declaration is set out in Annex XII.</p>	834-Article 9 889-Article 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-Article 10	C
6	Farm Production		
6.1	General farm production rules		
	<p>1. The entire agricultural holding shall be managed in compliance with the requirements applicable to organic production.</p> <p>2. A holding may be split up into clearly separated units which are not all managed under organic production. As regards animals, different 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>	834-Article 11	C
6.2	Conversion	834-Article 17	
6.2.1	General requirements		
	<p>1. The following rules shall apply to a farm on which organic production is started:</p> <p>(a) the conversion period shall start at the earliest when the operator has notified his/her activity to the control system;</p> <p>(b) during the conversion period all rules established by this Standard shall apply;</p> <p>(c) conversion periods specific to the type of crop or animal production shall be defined (see paragraphs 6.2.2-6.2.4);</p> <p>(d) on a holding or unit partly under organic production and partly in conversion to organic production, the operator shall keep the organically produced and in-conversion products separate and the animals separate or readily separable and keep adequate records to show the separation;</p> <p>(e) in order to determine the conversion period referred to above, a period immediately preceding the date of the start of the conversion period may be taken into account, in so far as certain conditions concur;</p> <p>(f) animals and animal products produced during the conversion period referred to in subparagraph (c) shall not be marketed with the indications referred to in 9.1 used in the labelling and advertising of products.</p>		C
6.2.2	Conversion - Plants and plant products		
	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	889-Article 36	C

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	<p>forage, at least three years before the first harvest of organic products.</p> <p>2. The control body may decide to recognise retroactively as being part of the conversion period any previous period in which:</p> <p>(a) the land parcels were registered in an official environmental protection or similar programme, provided that the measures concerned ensure that products not authorised for organic production have not been used on those parcels, or</p> <p>(b) the parcels were natural or agricultural areas which were not treated with products not authorised for organic production.</p> <p>The period referred to in point 6.2.2(b) can be taken into consideration retroactively only where satisfactory proof has been furnished to the control body allowing it to satisfy itself that the conditions were met for a period of at least three years.</p> <p>3. The control body may decide, in certain cases, where the land had been contaminated with products not authorised for organic production, to extend the conversion period beyond the period referred to in paragraph 1.</p>		E C
6.2.3	Conversion - Land associated with organic livestock production		
	<p>1. The conversion rules referred to in paragraph 6.2.2 of this Standard shall apply to the whole area of the production unit on which animal feed is produced.</p> <p>2. Notwithstanding the provisions in paragraph 6.2.3.1, the conversion period may be reduced to one year for pasturages and open air areas used by non-herbivore species. This period may be reduced to six months where the land concerned has not during the last year, received treatments with products not authorised for organic production.</p>	889- Article 37	C
6.2.4	Conversion – Livestock and livestock products		
	<p>1. Where non-organic livestock has been brought onto a holding in accordance with paragraph 6.7.2 of this Standard and if livestock products are to be sold as organic products, the production rules as referred to in this Standard must have been applied for at least:</p> <p>(a) 12 months in the case of equidae and bovines, including bubalus and bison species, for meat production, and in any case at least three quarters of their lifetime;</p> <p>(b) six months in the case of small ruminants and pigs and animals for milk production;</p> <p>(c) 10 weeks for poultry for meat production, brought in before they are three days old;</p> <p>(d) six weeks in the case of poultry for egg production.</p> <p>2. Where non-organic animals exist on a holding at the beginning of the conversion period their products may be deemed organic if there is simultaneous conversion of the complete production unit, including livestock, pasturage and/or any land used for animal feed. The total combined conversion period for both existing animals and their offspring, pasturage and/or any land used for animal feed, may be reduced to 24 months, if the animals are mainly fed with products from the production unit.</p>	889- Article 38	C
6.3	Parallel production		
6.3.1	Parallel production - Plant production		
	<p>1. Where an operator's holding faces climatic, geographical or structural constraints, a producer may apply to the control body to run organic and non-organic production units in the same area:</p> <p>(a) in the case of the production of perennial crops, which require a cultivation period of at least three years, where varieties cannot be easily differentiated, provided the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(i) the production in question forms part of a conversion plan in respect of which the producer gives a firm undertaking and which provides for the beginning of the</p>	889-Article 40.	E

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	<p>conversion of the last part of the area concerned to organic production in the shortest possible period which may not in any event exceed a maximum of five years;</p> <p>(ii) appropriate measures have been taken to ensure the permanent separation of the products obtained from each unit concerned;</p> <p>(iii) the control body is notified of the harvest of each of the products concerned at least 48 hours in advance;</p> <p>(iv) upon completion of the harvest, the producer informs the control body of the exact quantities harvested on the units concerned and of the measures applied to separate the products;</p> <p>(v) the conversion plan has been approved by the control body; 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 control 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> <p>2. The control body may authorise holdings carrying out agricultural research or formal education to rear organic and non-organic livestock of the same species, where the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) appropriate measures, notified in advance to the control body, have been taken in order to guarantee the permanent separation between livestock, livestock products, manure and feedingstuffs of each of the units;</p> <p>(b) the producer informs the control body in advance of any delivery or selling of the livestock or livestock products;</p> <p>(c) the operator informs the control body of the exact quantities produced in the units together with all characteristics permitting the identification of the products and confirms that the measures taken to separate the products have been applied.</p>		
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 (eg. farms in disadvantaged areas, environmental schemes, higher animal welfare)</p> <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,</p>	889-Article 17	<p>C</p> <p>E</p> <p>C</p>

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	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. 5. Operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of provisions referred to in this 6.3.2.		
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-Article 41	E
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:		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-Article 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, control bodies 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. 3. Species for which it is established that organically produced seed or seed potatoes are available in sufficient quantities and for a significant number of varieties may not be subject of authorisations pursuant to paragraph 1(b) above, unless these are justified by one of the purposes referred to in paragraph 5(c) below. 4. The responsibility for granting the authorisation referred to in paragraph 1(b) may rest with the control body. 5. Authorisation to use seed or seed potatoes not obtained by the organic production method may only be granted in the following cases: (a) where no supplier, meaning an operator who markets seed or seed potatoes to other operators, is able to deliver the seed or seed potatoes before sowing or planting in situations where the user has ordered the seed or seed potatoes in reasonable time;	889-Article 45	E

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	<p>(b) where the user is able to demonstrate that the desired variety and none of the registered alternatives of the same species are appropriate and that the authorisation therefore is significant for her/his production;</p> <p>(c) where it is justified for use in research, test in small-scale field trials, or for variety of conservation purposes agreed by the control body.</p> <p>6. The authorisation shall be granted before the sowing of the crop.</p> <p>7. The authorisation shall be granted only to individual users for one season at a time and the control body responsible for the authorisations shall register the quantities of seed or seed potatoes authorised.</p> <p>8. By way of derogation from paragraph 7, the control body may grant to all users a general authorisation:</p> <p>(a) for a given species when and in so far as the condition laid down in paragraph 5(a) is fulfilled;</p> <p>(b) for a given variety when and in so far as the conditions laid down in paragraph 5(b) are fulfilled.</p> <p>The authorisations referred to in the first subparagraph shall be clearly indicated in records maintained by the control body.</p>		
6.4.2	Soil management and amendments		
	<p>1. Organic plant production shall use tillage and cultivation practices that maintain or increase soil organic matter, enhance soil stability and soil biodiversity, and prevent soil compaction and soil erosion;</p> <p>2. The fertility and biological activity of the soil shall be maintained and increased by multi-annual crop rotation including legumes and other green manure crops, and by the application of livestock manure or organic material, both preferably composted, from organic production;</p> <p>3. The use of biodynamic preparations is allowed;</p> <p>4. In addition, fertilisers and soil conditioners may only be used if they have been authorised for use in organic production under Annex X;</p> <p>5. Mineral nitrogen fertilisers shall not be used.</p>	834-Article 12.1	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 of this Standard may be used in organic production and only to the extent necessary. Operators shall keep documentary evidence of the need to use the product.</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-Article 3	C
6.4.2.2	Hydroponic production is prohibited.	889-Article 4	C

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6.4.3	Pest prevention and treatment		
	1. The prevention of damage caused by pests, diseases and weeds shall rely primarily on the protection by natural enemies, the choice of species and varieties, crop rotation, cultivation techniques and thermal processes; 2. In the case of an established threat to a crop, plant protection products may only be used if they have been authorised for use in organic production under Annex X;	834-Article 12.1	C
6.4.3.1	Resort to pest treatments		
	1. Where plants cannot be adequately protected from pests and diseases by the measures mentioned above, only products referred to in Annex II of this Standard may be used in organic production. Operators shall keep documentary evidence of the need to use the product. 2. For products used in traps and dispensers, except pheromone dispensers, the traps and/or dispensers, shall prevent the substances from being released into the environment and prevent contact between the substances and the crops being cultivated. The traps shall be collected after use and disposed of safely.	889-Article 5	C
6.4.4	Cleaning and disinfection		
	Products for cleaning and disinfection in plant production shall be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production under Annex X.	834-Article 12.1	E
6.4.5	Contamination		
	All plant production techniques used shall prevent or minimise any contribution to the contamination of the environment.	834-Article 12.1	C
6.4.6	Storage of input products		
	In case of organic plant and livestock production units, storage of input products other than those authorised under this Standard is prohibited in the production unit.	889-Article 35	C
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-Article 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-Article 12.2	C
6.7	Livestock production rules		
	1. In addition to the general farm production rules laid down in paragraph 6.1, the following rules shall apply to livestock production:	834-Article 14	C

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	fowl to have easy access to adequate numbers of drinking and feeding troughs. 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.		E
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-Article 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-Article 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; 2. Where the operator holding faces climatic, geographical or structural constraints, control bodies 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.	834-Article 14 889-Article 39.	C E
6.7.2.6	Management of animals		
	Any suffering, including mutilation, shall be kept to a minimum during the entire life of the animal, including at the time of slaughter. 1. Operations such as attaching elastic bands to the tails of sheep, tail-docking, cutting of teeth, trimming of beaks, and dehorning shall not be carried out routinely in organic farming. However, some of these operations may be authorised by the control body for reasons of safety or if they are intended to improve the health, welfare or hygiene of the livestock on a case-by-case basis. 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. 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.	889-Article 18.	C
6.7.2.7	Rules pertaining to housing conditions		
	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. 2. Housing for livestock shall not be mandatory in areas with appropriate climatic conditions to enable animals to live outdoors. 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	889-Article 10.	C

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	ensure the animals' welfare by providing them with sufficient space to stand naturally, lie down easily, turn round, groom themselves, assume all natural postures and make all natural movements such as stretching and wing flapping. 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.		
6.7.2.8	Specific housing conditions and husbandry practices for mammals		
	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. 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. 3. The housing of calves in individual boxes shall be forbidden after the age of one week. 4. Sows shall be kept in groups, except in the last stages of pregnancy and during the suckling period. 5. Piglets shall not be kept on flat decks or in piglet cages. 6. Exercise areas shall permit dunging and rooting by porcine animals. For the purposes of rooting, different substrates can be used.	889-Article 11.	C
6.7.2.9	Specific housing conditions and husbandry practices for poultry		
	1. Poultry shall not be kept in cages. 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. 3. Buildings for all poultry shall meet the following conditions: (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 birds, and these pop-holes shall have a combined length of at least 4 m per 100 m ² area of the house available to the birds; (e) each poultry house shall not contain more than: (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; (f) the total usable area of poultry houses for meat production on any single unit, shall not exceed 1600 m ² ; (g) poultry houses shall be constructed in a manner allowing all birds easy access to open air area. 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. 5. To prevent the use of intensive rearing methods, poultry shall	889-Article 12	C

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	<p>either be reared until they reach a minimum age or else shall come from slow-growing poultry strains. Where slow-growing poultry strains are not used by the operator the following minimum age at slaughter shall be:</p> <p>(a) 81 days for chickens, (b) 150 days for capons, (c) 49 days for Peking ducks, (d) 70 days for female Muscovy ducks, (e) 84 days for male Muscovy ducks, (f) 92 days for Mallard ducks, (g) 94 days for guinea fowl, (h) 140 days for male turkeys and roasting geese, and (i) 100 days for female turkeys.</p> <p>The control body shall define the criteria of slow-growing strains or draw up a list thereof and provide this information to operators.</p>		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 for the mutilation of animals;</p> <p>5. In the choice of breeds or strains, account shall be taken of the capacity of animals to adapt to local conditions, their vitality and their resistance to disease. In addition, breeds or strains of animals shall be selected to avoid specific diseases or health 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.</p>	834-Article 14 889-Article 8.	C
6.7.4	Feed for livestock		
	<p>1. Primarily obtaining feed for livestock from the holding where the animals are kept or from other organic holdings in the same region;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>3. With the exception of bees, livestock shall have permanent access to pasture or roughage;</p> <p>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 XI;</p> <p>5. Growth promoters and synthetic amino-acids shall not be used;</p> <p>6. Suckling mammals shall be fed with natural, preferably maternal, milk.</p>	834-Article 14	C E C
6.7.4.1	Feed from own holding or from other organic holdings		
	<p>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</p>	889-Article 19	C

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	other organic farms primarily in the same region.		
6.7.4.2	Feed meeting animals' nutritional requirements		
	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>3. Roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage shall be added to the daily ration for pigs and poultry.</p> <p>4. The keeping of livestock in conditions, or on a diet, which may encourage anaemia, is prohibited.</p> <p>5. Fattening practices shall be reversible at any stage of the rearing process. Force-feeding is forbidden.</p>	889-Article 20	C
6.7.4.3	In-conversion feed		
	<p>1. Up to 30 % of the feed formula of rations on average may comprise in-conversion feedingstuffs. When the in-conversion feedingstuffs come from a unit of the holding itself, this percentage may be increased to 60 %.</p> <p>2. Up to 20 % of the total average amount of feedingstuffs fed to the livestock may originate from the grazing or harvesting of permanent pastures or perennial forage parcels in their first year of conversion, provided that they are part of the holding itself and have not been part of an organic production unit of that holding in the last five years. When both in-conversion feedingstuffs and feedingstuffs from parcels in their first year of conversion are being used, the total combined percentage of such feedingstuffs shall not exceed the maximum percentages fixed in paragraph 1.</p> <p>3. The figures in paragraph 1 and 2 shall be calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feedingstuffs of plant origin.</p>	889-Article 21.	C
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 V 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-Article 22	C
6.7.4.5	Use of non-organic feed of agricultural origin		
	<p>The use of a limited proportion of nonorganic 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</p>	889-Article 43.	C

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	2011. 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.		
6.7.4.6	Catastrophic circumstances		
	The control body may authorise on a temporary basis: the use of non-organic feedingstuffs for a limited period and in relation to a specific area by individual operators, when forage production is lost or when restrictions are imposed, in particular as a result of exceptional meteorological conditions, the outbreak of infectious diseases, the contamination with toxic substances, or as a consequence of fires; Upon approval by the control body, the individual operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of the above exception. Control bodies shall inform the Commission on the exceptions they have granted under this allowance within 1 month from its approval.	889-Article 47.	E
6.7.5	Disease prevention and veterinary treatment		
	Disease prevention shall be based on breed and strain selection, husbandry management practices, high quality feed and exercise, appropriate stocking density, and adequate and appropriate housing maintained in hygienic conditions.	834-Article 14	C
6.7.5.1	Disease prevention		
	1. The use of chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics for preventive treatment is prohibited, without prejudice to 6.7.5.2. 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. 3. Where livestock is obtained from non-organic units, special measures such as screening tests or quarantine periods may apply, depending on local circumstances. 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 6.7.6) 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. 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. Control bodies 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.	889-Article 23	C
6.7.5.2	Veterinary treatment		
	1. Disease shall be treated immediately to avoid suffering to the	834-Article 14	C

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	<p>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 defined;</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, homeopathic 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-synthesised 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>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 control body.</p> <p>8. The withdrawal period between the last administration of an allopathic veterinary medicinal product to an animal under normal conditions of use, and the production of organically produced foodstuffs from such animals, is to be twice the legal withdrawal period or, in a case in which this period is not specified, 48 hours.</p>	889-Article 24	E C
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-Article 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 X.	834-Article 14	C
6.8	Beekeeping		
6.8.1	Beekeeping - Ecotypes		
	Preference shall be given to the use of local ecotypes.	889-Article 8.	E
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- Article 38	C

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	3. During the conversion period the wax shall be replaced with wax coming from organic beekeeping.		
6.8.2.1	Non-organic swarms		
	1. Non-organic animals may be brought onto a holding for breeding purposes, only when organic animals are not available in sufficient number. 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.	889-Article 9	C
6.8.2.2	Use of non-organic beeswax		
	In the case of new installations or during the conversion period, non-organic beeswax may be used only (a) where beeswax from organic beekeeping is not available on the market; (b) where it is proven free of contamination by substances not authorised for organic production; and (c) provided that it comes from the cap.	889-Article 44	C
6.8.2.3	Catastrophic circumstances		
	The control body may authorise on a temporary basis in case of high mortality of bees caused by health or catastrophic circumstances, the reconstitution of the apiaries with non-organic bees, when organic apiaries are not available; Upon approval by the control body, the individual operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of the above exception.	889-Article 47	E
6.8.3	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; 2. The siting of the apiaries shall be such that, within a radius of 3 km from the apiary site, nectar and pollen sources consist essentially of organically produced crops and/or spontaneous vegetation and/or crops treated with low environmental impact methods ¹ which cannot affect the qualification of beekeeping production as being organic. The above mentioned requirements do not apply where flowering is not taking place, or the hives are dormant. 3. The control body may designate regions or areas where beekeeping complying with organic production rules is not practicable.	834-Article 14 889-Article 13.	C E
6.8.4	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-Article 13	C
6.8.5	Beekeeping - Husbandry		
	1. The destruction of bees in the combs as a method associated with the harvesting of beekeeping products is prohibited; 2. The bees wax for new foundations shall come from organic production units. 3. Without prejudice to 6.8.7, only natural products such as propolis, wax and plant oils can be used in the hives. 4. The use of chemical synthetic repellents is prohibited during	834-Article 14 889-Article 13	C

¹ 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)

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	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-Article 18.3	
6.8.6	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. 2. The feeding of bee colonies shall only be permitted where the survival of the hives is endangered due to climatic conditions and only between the last honey harvest and 15 days before the start of the next nectar or honeydew flow period. Feeding shall be with organic honey, organic sugar syrup, or organic sugar.	889-Article 19	C
6.8.6.1	Catastrophic circumstances		
	The control body may authorise on a temporary basis the feeding of bees with organic honey, organic sugar or organic sugar syrup in case of long lasting exceptional weather conditions or catastrophic circumstances, which hamper the nectar or honeydew production. Upon approval by the control body, the individual operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of the above exception.	889-Article 47	E
6.8.7	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. 2. Physical treatments for disinfection of apiaries such as steam or direct flame are permitted. 3. The practice of destroying the male brood is permitted only to isolate the infestation of <i>Varroa destructor</i> . 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. 5. Veterinary medicinal products may be used in organic beekeeping in so far as the corresponding use is authorised under national law. 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 <i>Varroa destructor</i> . 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. 8. The requirements laid down in paragraph 7 shall not apply to products listed in paragraph 6.	889-Article 25	C E C
7	Production of Processed Food		
7.1	General rules		
	1. The preparation of processed organic food shall be kept separate in time or space from non-organic food. 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.	834-Article 19	C
7.2	Rules for the production of processed feed and food		
	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. 2. Operators producing processed feed or food shall establish and	889-Article 26	C

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	<p>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> <p>(a) take precautionary measures to avoid the risk of contamination by unauthorised substances or products;</p> <p>(b) implement suitable cleaning measures, monitor their effectiveness and record these operations;</p> <p>(c) guarantee that non-organic products are not placed on the market with an indication referring to the organic production method.</p>		
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> <p>(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;</p> <p>(b) store organic products, before and after the operations, separate by place or time from non-organic products;</p> <p>(c) inform the control body thereof and keep available an updated register of all operations and quantities processed;</p> <p>(d) take the necessary measures to ensure identification of lots and to avoid mixtures or exchanges with non-organic products;</p> <p>(e) carry out operations on organic products only after suitable cleaning of the production equipment.</p>	889-Article 26	C
7.4	Ingredients		
	<p>The following conditions shall apply to the composition of organic processed food:</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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 XI;</p> <p>(c) non-organic agricultural ingredients may be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production by the control body. Such authorisation shall only be granted if the ingredient in question is not available as organic and the authorisation shall be reviewed annually (see 7.4.2).</p> <p>(d) an organic ingredient shall not be present together with the same ingredient in non-organic form or an ingredient in conversion;</p> <p>(e) food produced from in-conversion crops shall contain only one crop ingredient of agricultural origin.</p>	834-Article 19	C E 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> <p>(a) substances listed in Annex VIII to this Standard;</p> <p>(b) preparations of micro-organisms and enzymes normally used</p>	889-Article 27	C

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	<p>in food processing;</p> <p>(c) substances, and products² labelled as natural flavouring substances or natural flavouring preparations; (d) colours for stamping meat and eggshells³;</p> <p>(e) drinking water and salt (with sodium chloride or potassium chloride as basic components) generally used in food processing;</p> <p>(f) minerals (trace elements included), vitamins, amino acids, and micronutrients, only authorised as far their use is legally required in the foodstuffs in which they are incorporated.</p> <p>2. For the purpose of the calculation referred to at 9.1,</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(b) preparations and substances referred to in paragraph (1)(b),(c),(d),(e), and (f) of this Article and substances not marked with an asterisk in the column of the additive code number shall not be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin.</p> <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 Nagelkaas.</p>		
7.4.2	Authorisation of non-organic food ingredients of agricultural origin		
	<p>An ingredient of agricultural origin may only be used in non-organic form under the following conditions:</p> <p>(a) the operator has notified the control body of all the requisite evidence showing that the ingredient concerned is not produced in sufficient quantity in the country or production in accordance with the organic production rules or cannot be imported from other countries;</p> <p>(b) the control body has issued formal authorisation which will be reviewed annually;</p> <p>(c) the authorisation may be withdrawn when evidence suggests that the supply situation has improved.</p>	889-Article 29	E
7.5	Collection, packaging, transport and storage of products		
7.5.1	Collection of products and transport to preparation units		
	<p>Operators may carry out simultaneous collection of organic and non-organic products, only where appropriate measures are taken to prevent any possible mixture or exchange with nonorganic products and to ensure the identification of the organic products. The operator shall keep the information relating to collection days, hours, circuit and date and time of reception of the products available to the control body.</p>	889-Article 30	C
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</p>	889-Article 31	C

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

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

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	<p>stating, without prejudice to any other indications required by law:</p> <p>(a) the name and address of the operator and, where different, of the owner or seller of the product;</p> <p>(b) the name of the product or a description of the compound feedingstuff accompanied by a reference to the organic production method;</p> <p>(c) the name and/or the code number of the control body to which the operator is subject; and</p> <p>(d) where relevant, the lot identification mark according to a marking system either approved at national level or agreed with the control body and which permits to link the lot with the accounts referred to in Section 10.</p> <p>The information referred to in points (a) to (d) of the first subparagraph may also be presented on an accompanying document, if such a document can be undeniably linked with the packaging, container or vehicular transport of the product. This accompanying document shall include information on the supplier and/or the transporter.</p> <p>2. The closing of packaging, containers or vehicles shall not be required where:</p> <p>(a) transportation is direct between an operator and another operator who are both subject to the organic control system, and</p> <p>(b) the products are accompanied by a document giving the information required under paragraph 1, and</p> <p>(c) both the expediting and the receiving operators shall keep documentary records of such transport operations available for the control body of such transport operations.</p>		
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>	889-Article 33 834-Article 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-Article 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> <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</p>	834-Article 18	C

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	<p>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> <p>(a) during transport, organically-produced feed, in-conversion feed, and non-organic feed shall be effectively physically separated;</p> <p>(b) the vehicles and/or containers which have transported non-organic products are used to transport organic products provided that:</p> <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 the control body; <p>(c) the transport of finished organic feed shall be separated physically or in time from the transport of other finished products;</p> <p>(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.</p>	889-Article 32	C
9	Labelling		
9.1	Use of terms referring to organic production		
	<p>1. For the purposes of this Standard a product shall be regarded as bearing terms referring to the organic production method where, in the labelling, advertising material or commercial documents, such a product, its ingredients or feed materials are described in terms suggesting to the purchaser that the product, its ingredients or feed materials have been obtained in accordance with the rules laid down in this Standard.</p> <p>In the labelling and advertising of live or unprocessed agricultural products, terms referring to the organic production method may be used only where, in addition, all the ingredients of that product have also been produced in accordance with the requirements laid down in this Standard.</p> <p>2. Labelling as referred to in paragraph 1 shall not be used for a product for which it has to be indicated in the labelling or advertising that it contains GMOs, consists of GMOs, or is produced from GMOs.</p> <p>3. As regards processed food, the labelling referred to in paragraph 1 may be used:</p> <p>(a) in the sales description, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the processed food complies with 7.1.1, 7.4.1a,b &d; (ii) at least 95 % by weight, of its ingredients of agricultural origin 	834-Article 23	C

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	<p>are organic;</p> <p>(b) only in the list of ingredients, provided that the food complies with 7.4;</p> <p>(c) in the list of ingredients and in the same visual field as the sales description, provided that:</p> <p>(i) it contains other ingredients of agricultural origin that are all organic;</p> <p>(ii) the food complies with 7.1.1, 7.4.1a,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.</p> <p>The terms and the indication of percentage referred to in the previous subparagraph shall appear in the same colour, identical size and style of lettering as the other indications in the list of ingredients.</p>		
9.2	Compulsory indications		
	<p>1. Where terms in line with 9.1 are used:</p> <p>(a) a code number of the control body to which the operator who has carried out the most recent production or preparation operation is subject, shall also appear in the labelling Note: contact your control body for the appropriate code number.;</p> <p>(b) from July 2010 as regards pre-packaged food the Community logo) may also appear on the packaging;</p> <p>(c) from July 2010 where the Community logo is used, an indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials of which the product is composed have been farmed, shall also appear in the same visual field as the logo and shall take one of the following forms, as appropriate:</p> <p>"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 abovementioned 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 abovementioned "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 abovementioned "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.</p> <p>2. The indications referred to in paragraph 1 shall be marked in a conspicuous place in such a way as to be easily visible, clearly legible and indelible.</p>	834-Article 24	E
9.3	Organic production logos		
	<p>1. From July 2010 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.</p> <p>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,</p>	834-Article 25	C

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	presentation and advertising of products which satisfy the requirements set out under this Standard.		
9.4	Community logo		
	The Community logo will not be available for use before July 2010.	889-Article 57.	E
9.5	Conditions for the use of the code number and place of origin		
	The form and conditions for use of the control body code number are not yet available for third countries.	889-Article 58.	E
9.6	Specific labelling requirements for feed		
9.6.1	Scope, use of trade marks and sales descriptions		
	1. This section shall not apply to pet food and feed for fur animals or feed for aquaculture animals. 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.	889-Article 59	C
9.6.2	Indications on processed feed		
	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: (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. 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'	889-Article 60	C
9.6.3	Conditions for the use of indications on processed feed		
	1. The indication provided for at 9.6.2 shall be: (a) separate from the wording describing the product and the manufacturer ⁴ ; (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: (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. 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).	889-Article 61	C

⁴ As referred to in Article 5 of Council Directive 79/373/EEC (19) or in Article 5(1) of Council Directive 96/25/EC (20);

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9.7	Other specific labelling requirements		
9.7.1	In-conversion products of plant origin		
	In-conversion products of plant origin may bear the indication 'product under conversion to organic farming' provided that: (a) a conversion period of at least 12 months before the harvest has been complied with; (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; (c) the product contains only one crop ingredient of agricultural origin; (d) the indication is linked to the code number of the control body referred to at 9.2.	889-Article 62	C
10	Record keeping responsibilities of operators		
10.1	General		
	1. Stock and financial records shall be kept in the unit or premises and shall enable the operator to identify and the control body to verify: (a) the supplier and, where different, the seller, or the exporter of the products; (b) the nature and the quantities of organic products delivered to the unit and, where relevant, of all materials bought and the use of such materials, and, where relevant, the composition of the compound feedingstuffs; (c) the nature and the quantities of organic products held in storage at the premises; (d) the nature, the quantities and the consignees and, where different, the buyers, other than the final consumers, of any products which have left the unit or the first consignee's premises or storage facilities; (e) in case of operators who do not store or physically handle such organic products, the nature and the quantities of organic products bought and sold, and the suppliers, and where different, the sellers or the exporters and the buyers, and where different, the consignees. 2. The documentary accounts shall also comprise the results of the verification at reception of organic products and any other information required by the control body for the purpose of proper control. The data in the accounts shall be documented with appropriate justification documents. The accounts shall demonstrate the balance between the input and the output. 3. Where an operator runs several production units in the same area, the units for non-organic products, together with storage premises for input products must also be subject to the minimum control requirements.	889-Article 66	C
10.2	Plant production records		
	Plant production records shall be compiled in the form of a register and kept available to the control bodies at all times at the premises of the holding. In addition to 10.1, such records shall provide at least the following information: (a) as regards the use of fertiliser: date of application, type and amount of fertiliser, parcels concerned; (b) as regards the use of plant protection products: reason and date of treatment, type of product, method of treatment; (c) as regards purchase of farm inputs: date, type and amount of purchased product; (d) as regards harvest: date, type and amount of organic or in conversion crop production.	889-Article 72.	C
10.3	Livestock records		
	Livestock records shall be compiled in the form of a register and	889-Article 76.	C

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	<p>kept available to the control bodies at all times at the premises of the holding. Such records shall provide a full description of the herd or flock management system comprising at least the following information:</p> <p>(a) as regards animals arriving at the holding: origin and date of arrival, conversion period, identification mark and veterinary record;</p> <p>(b) as regards livestock leaving the holding: age, number of heads, weight in case of slaughter, identification mark and destination;</p> <p>(c) details of any animals lost and reasons thereof;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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.</p>		
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 control body before the livestock or livestock products are marketed as organically produced. Livestock treated shall be clearly identified, individually in the case of large animals; individually, or by batch, or by hive, in the case of poultry, small animals and bees.	889-Article 77.	C
10.5	Specific record requirements on beekeeping		
	<p>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.</p> <p>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 control body before the products are marketed as organically produced.</p> <p>3. The zone where the apiary is situated shall be registered together with the identification of the hives. The control body shall be informed of the moving of apiaries by a deadline agreed on with the control body.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>5. The removals of the supers and the honey extraction operations shall be entered in the register of the apiary.</p>	889-Article 78.	
10.6	Units processing animal feed		
	For the purposes of proper control of the operations, the documentary accounts referred to in 10.1 shall include information on the origin, nature and quantities of feed materials, additives, sales and finished products.	889-Article 89	C

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ANNEX I Fertilisers and soil conditioners referred to in Article 3(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 hereunder: Farmyard manure	Product comprising a mixture of animal excrements and vegetable matter (animal bedding). Factory farming origin forbidden
A	Dried farmyard manure and dehydrated poultry manure	Factory farming origin forbidden
A	Composted animal excrements, including poultry manure and composted farmyard manure included	Factory farming origin forbidden
A	Liquid animal excrements	Use after controlled fermentation and/or appropriate dilution Factory farming origin forbidden
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	Maximum concentration in mg/kg of dry matter of chromium (VI): 0

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Authorisation	Name	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
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 ⁽¹⁾ relating to fertilisers, 7 Cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P ₂₀₅
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 ₂₀₅ 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),	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	

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 304, 21.11.2003, p. 1.

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ANNEX II Pesticides — plant protection products referred to in Article 5(1)

Note:

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

1. Substances of crop or animal origin

Authorisation	Name	Description, compositional requirement, conditions for use
A	Azadirachtin extracted from <i>Azadirachta indica</i> (Neem tree)	Insecticide
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)	Insecticide

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

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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 lambdacyhalothrin)	Insecticide; only in traps with specific attractants; only against <i>Bactrocera oleae</i> and <i>Ceratitidis 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
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 III: Minimum surface areas indoors and outdoors and other characteristics of housing in the different species and types of production referred to in Article 10(4)

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 and equidae	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
	upto 110	1,3	1
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
	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	
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 Maximum number of animals per hectare referred to in Article 15 (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
Culldairy 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

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ANNEX V: Feed materials referred to in Article 22(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

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— 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

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- 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 young animals
- Fish meal
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2.3. Egg and egg products

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

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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

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ANNEX VI: Feed additives and certain substances used as in animal nutrition referred to in Article 22(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 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.

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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

(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

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 (1)

Yeasts:

- Saccharomyces cerevisiae
- Saccharomyces carlsbergiensis

3. SUBSTANCES FOR SILAGE PRODUCTION

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

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ANNEX VII. Products for cleaning and disinfection referred to in Article 23 (4)

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

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ANNEX VIII: Certain products and substances for use in production of processed organic food referred to in Article 27(1)(a)

Note:

- A: authorised under Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 and carried over by Article 21(2) 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 Or	Sulphur dioxide	X	X	In fruit wines (*) without added sugar (including cider and perry) or in mead: 50 mg (**)
	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.
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	E270	Lactic acid	X	X	

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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		
A	E 331	Sodium citrates		X	
A	E 333	Calcium citrates	X		
A	E334	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	

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A	E412*	Guargum	X	X	
A	E414*	Arabicgum	X	X	
A	E415	Xanthangum	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	E938	Argon	X	X	
A	E939	Helium	X	X	
A	E 941	Nitrogen	X	X	
A	E948	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.

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⁽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 21(2) 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 Maasdammer 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

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A	Tannic acid	X		Filtration aid
A				
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	Ricemeal	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.

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ANNEX IX - Definitions (Ref: 834-Article 2)

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, import, 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;

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- (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.

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ANNEX X - Products and substances used in farming and criteria for their authorisation (Ref: 834-Article 16)

1. The control body may authorise 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:

- (a) as plant protection products;
- (b) as fertilisers and soil conditioners;
- (c) as non-organic feed materials from plant origin, feed material from animal and mineral origin and certain substances used in animal nutrition;
- (d) as feed additives and processing aids;
- (e) as products for cleaning and disinfection of ponds, cages, buildings and installations for animal production;
- (f) as products for cleaning and disinfection of buildings and installations used for plant production, including storage on an agricultural holding.

Products and substances contained in the restricted list may only be used in so far as the corresponding use is authorised in general agriculture under national law.

2. The authorization of the products and substances referred to in paragraph 1 is subject to the objectives and principles laid down in section 4 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) in the case of products referred to in paragraph 1 (a), 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) in the case of products referred to in paragraph 1 (b), 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;
- (e) in the case of products referred to in paragraph 1 (c) and (d), the following shall apply:
 - (i) they are necessary to maintain animal health, animal welfare and vitality and contribute to an appropriate diet fulfilling the physiological and behavioural needs of the species concerned or it would be impossible to produce or preserve such feed without having recourse to such substances;
 - (ii) feed of mineral origin, trace elements, vitamins or provitamins shall be of natural origin. In case these substances are unavailable, chemically well-defined analogic substances may be authorised for use in organic production.

3. (a) The control body may lay down conditions and limits as regards the agricultural products to which the products and substances referred to in paragraph 1 can be applied to, the application method, the dosage, the time limits for use and the contact with agricultural products and, if necessary, decide on the withdrawal of these products and substances.

(b) Where a control body considers that a product or substance should be added to, or withdrawn from the list referred to in paragraph 1, or that the specifications of use mentioned in subparagraph (a) should be amended, the control body shall ensure that a dossier giving the reasons for the inclusion, withdrawal or amendments is sent officially to the Commission.

Requests for amendment or withdrawal, as well as decisions thereon, shall be published.

(c) Products and substances used before January 1, 2009 for purposes corresponding to those laid down in paragraph 1 of this Article, may continue to be used after this date. The control body may in any case withdraw such products or substances .

4. Control bodies may regulate the use of products and substances in organic farming for purposes different than those mentioned in paragraph 1 provided their use is subject to objectives and principles laid down in section 4 and the general and specific criteria set out in paragraph 2, and in so far as it respects national law. The control body shall inform the Commission of such rules.

5. The use of products and substances not covered under paragraph 1 and 4, and subject to the objectives and principles laid down in section 4 and the general criteria in this Annex, shall be allowed in organic farming.

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ANNEX XI - Criteria for certain products and substances in processing (Ref: 834-Article 21)

1. The authorization of products and substances for use in organic production and their inclusion in a restricted list of the products and substances referred to under 7.4 shall be subject to the objectives and principles laid down in section 4 and the following criteria, which shall be evaluated as a whole:

- (i) alternatives authorised in accordance with this chapter are not available;
- (ii) without having recourse to them, it would be impossible to produce or preserve the food or to fulfil given dietary requirements provided for on the basis of the Community legislation.

In addition, the products and substances referred to in section 4 are to be found in nature and may have undergone only mechanical, physical, biological, enzymatic or microbial processes, except where such products and substances from such sources are not available in sufficient quantities or qualities on the market.

Where a control body considers that a product or substance should be added to, or withdrawn from the list referred to in paragraph 1, or that the specifications of use mentioned in this paragraph should be amended, the control body shall ensure that a dossier giving the reasons for the inclusion, withdrawal or amendments is sent officially to the Commission.

Products and substances used before January 1, 2009 and falling under section 4 may continue to be used after that date. The control body may, in any case, withdraw such products or substances.

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ANNEX XII - 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):