

APPROVED
Member of board A. Makarevicius
signed electronically signature

**PRODUCTION STANDARDS
AND CONTROL MEASURES**

(Requirements of the Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008, Art 11 paragraph 3 (b));
Regulation (EC) No 834/2007
Regulation (EC) No 889/2008

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I. General

1. This SIA “Sertifikācijas un testēšanas centrs” (LTD „Certification and Testing Center”) - (hereinafter – CB), Organic Standard for Third Countries (Production standards And control measures) has been adapted from the European Regulations (EC) 834/2007, (EC) 889/2008, and (EC) 1235/2008 and all the modifications in these regulations.
2. It combines, rationalises and simplifies these documents and adapts them for use outside the legal framework of the European Union, with the aim of providing equivalent production rules 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 production standard and control measures are the same for all third countries in which SIA "Sertifikācijas un testēšanas centrs” is activity
3. In this document CB describes Supervision and Control of Organic Farming are applicable for operators according with:
 - 3.1. Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 (hereinafter – Council Regulation No 834/2007);
 - 3.2. Commission Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 of 5 September 2008 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products with regard to organic production, labelling and control (hereinafter – Commission Regulation No 889/2008);
 - 3.3. Commission Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008 of 8 December 2008 laying down detailed rules for implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 as regards the arrangements for imports of organic products from third countries (hereinafter – Commission Regulation No 1235/2008)
 - 3.4. In the case then CB carries out the extension of activities, CB will update the content of this document.
4. In third countries CB is active in plant production, livestock, processed agricultural products for use as food and feed, vegetative propagating material and seeds for cultivation. Therefore, the standards for seaweed Reg. 834/2007 article 13), aquaculture animals Reg 834/2007 article 15, *have been added later*. However, the objectives and principles of the (EC) 834/2007 have not been changed. The standards for importers Reg 889/2008 article 34 are also excluded as they do not apply in the context of countries outside of the EU.
5. *Rules for organic aquaculture animal and seaweed production in section VII article 38 and Group certification as Annex XVI have been added, as of May 2021. These rules are based on the EU Commission Regulation (EC) No 710/2009 and 834/2007.*
6. The actual list of activities of CB for the purpose of equivalence viewable in Reg 1235/2008 annex IV List of control bodies and control authorities for the purpose of equivalence and relevant specifications referred to in article 10
7. To each section in the Production Standard, there is a reference to the EC regulation with an indication if the section is Compliant (C) or Equivalent (E).

Wherever the EU Regulation says "control authority" or "control authority or body", we have changed this to CB and considered this section as compliant. If an article refers partly to matters not involved in the scope, these parts were excluded and the article is considered as compliant.

8. As the Standard is developed directly from the language of the European Regulations and the Guidelines, the Standard is mostly fully compliant with those Regulations. Where alternative measures are applied, the requirement may be considered equivalent. 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. For these clauses, the Codex Alimentarius Guidelines CAC/ GL 32 and procedures CB were taken as reference.
9. For the purpose of equivalence of the method of agricultural production, can be accepted organic input (seeds and vegetable propagating material; live animals etc.) certified from recognized bodies pursuant to art. 33.3 of Reg. 834/2007 (list of CBs for the purpose of equivalence – Annex IV of Reg. 1235/2008).
10. For the purpose of equivalence of the processing of food and feed, may be accepted as organic input (agricultural ingredients) only if they are:
 - 10.1. certified from recognized bodies pursuant to art. 33.3 of Reg. 834/2007 (list of CBs for the purpose of equivalence – Annex IV of Reg. 1235/2008);
 - 10.2. produced and certified in a third country recognized in accordance with art. 33.2 of Reg. 834/2007 (list of third countries – Annex III of Reg. EC 1235/2008);
 - 10.3. manufactured and certified in one of the EU countries, according to Reg. 834/2007.

II Certification scheme

1. Fill and submit the application
2. Evaluation of application
3. Sign the contract and declaration
4. Pay the fees
5. Submit the required certification documents
6. Evaluation of the submitted documents
7. Planning the On site visit
8. The On site visit
9. The Evaluation of inspection documentation
10. Decision in the certification process

All the certification process steps are according *relevant CB procedures ANN-I-BL, ANN-R-BL*.

III Supervision of operator

3 After 1 February CB creates the inspection plan for 1 year period, regarding the following:

- 3.1. One planned visit,
- 3.2. Unannounced visit based on risk assessment, but at least 10% per year of amount of operators in non EU countries. CB plans visits in different vegetation periods and taking account risk analysis.
- 3.3. taking account additional requirements for inspection planning: guidelines, letters etc.
- 4 The Lead expert take risk analysis of operators into account when plan unannounced inspections. The risk assessment is performed annually
- 5 Based on results of risk assessment operators grouped into categories: operator of high-risk, medium-risk and low-risk operators operators.
 - For high-risk operators CB provides additional unannounced inspections 1-2 times per year.

- For middle-risk operators - CB provides additional (unannounced) inspections 1 time per year.
- 10% of all inspections are announced.

IV Sampling policy

1 The CB take and analyse samples for detecting of products not authorised for organic production, for checking production techniques not in conformity with the organic production rules or for detecting possible contamination by products not authorised for organic production. The number of samples to be taken and analysed by the CB every year correspond to at least 5 % of the number of operators under its control and taking account additional requirements for planning sampling: guidelines, letters etc.

exceptions.

2 An annual sampling plan is established. Sampling is done by instruction ANN-I-BL-006 for the sampling and testing organic agriculture products and soil. Evaluation of est results according procedure ANN-R-BL-016.

V Subcontractors Evaluation Procedures

1. CB performs evaluation activities, either with its internal resources or with other resources under its direct control, it shall meet the applicable requirements of the relevant standards and as specified by the certification scheme. For laboratory analysis, it shall meet the applicable requirements of ISO/IEC 17025; for inspection, it shall meet the applicable requirements of ISO/IEC 17020 or *other equivalent standard*.

2 The impartiality requirements of the evaluation personnel stipulated in the relevant standard shall always be applicable CB evaluates all subcontracting activities according ISO/IEC 17065:2013 p. 6.2

VI Classification of observations and irregularities

1. Observation (**N1**) – occasional minor infringements that have no influence of the compliance of produced product with the requirements of the Rules. Infringements are occasional. Written warning shall be applied, an explanation of the responsible person.

The corrective actions shall be carried out by the operator until the next inspection, in the shortest possible time, if the observation can have an effect on the certified product.

2. Irregularity (**N2**) – unintentional occasional infringements that can influence the compliance of produced products with the Rules. The corrective actions are required for their elimination. The responsible person shall provide a written explanation. Decision can be taken on the withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming. Certification is possible after the completion of corrective actions.

The Certification Body applies sanctions and the operator takes measures in accordance with section XVI of PRODUCTION STANDARDS AND CONTROL MEASURES "Measures to be taken in the event of non-compliance and irregularities".

3. Significant irregularities / infringement (**N3**) – intentional or unintentional action having an influence on the compliance of product to be produced with the Rules or permanent adverse effects on production process. Certification is not possible or decision can be taken on the withdrawal from the labelling of the enterprise, product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.

The operator discontinues operations in the area of organic farming (the Operator is not included in the control system for the next two years from the time of the decision)

The Control body evaluates irregularities repeatedly over a period of 18 month.

VII Sanction List

1 Measures in case of irregularities or infringements

No	Article, Paragraph of the Regulation	The nature of Infringement	Infringement, its recurrence ^(1,2)		Valuation of observation/violation	Measures to be performed	Sanction
1.	Article 9 of the Regulation 834/2007	GMO contamination	Unintentional contamination		N1	Withdraw from the labeling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming. Perform corrective actions.	
			Feed containing GMO has been fed to animals	1x infringements found	N2	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming. Set a subsequent transitional period for respective sector or sectors (that was affected by contamination).	
				2x infringements found		Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Set a subsequent transitional period for enterprise
				3x infringements found		Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Cancel certificate for the enterprise
		Intentionally used GMO		N3	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Cancel certificate for the enterprise	
2.	Article 12 (1)(b) of the Regulation 834/2007; Article 3(1) of the Regulation 889/2008	Contamination by unauthorized products	Manure from industrial agriculture has been applied	1x infringements found	N2	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming, if the product was prepared for distribution. Set a subsequent transitional period for the field or respective crop farming sector according to the crop and area, where the unauthorized products were applied.	
				2x infringements found	N2	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming, if the product was prepared for distribution. Set a subsequent transitional period for respective sector or sectors (that was affected by contamination).	
				3x infringements found	N3	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Cancel certificate for the enterprise
3.	Article 10 of the Regulation 834/2007	Unauthorized means were used	Ionizing radiation has been used	Resulting from the activities of the third party.	N1	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming Perform corrective actions.	
				Intentionally used ionizing radiation.	N3	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any	Cancel certificate for

						reference on organic farming.	the sphere
4.	Article 6 of the Regulation 889/2008	Contamination by unauthorized fertilizers and soil improvement products	The rules for mushroom productions have not been observed	1x infringements found.	N2	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Cancel certificate for the sector
				2x infringements found.	N3	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Cancel certificate for the enterprise
5.	Article 12 (1)(d)(e) of the Regulation 834/2007; Article 3(1) of the Regulation 889/2008	Contamination by unauthorized fertilizers and soil improvement products	Unauthorized fertilizers and soil improvement products have been applied	Unintentional contamination (resulting from the activities of the third party).	N2	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming. and evaluate and determine as necessary Set a subsequent transitional period for the field, sector or sectors according to the crop and area, where the unauthorized products were founded.	
				1 x unauthorized fertilizers and soil improvement products have been applied.	N2	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming. Set a subsequent transitional period for the field, sector or sectors according to the crop and area, where the unauthorized products were founded.	
				2 x unauthorized fertilizers and soil improvement products have been applied	N2	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Cancel certificate for the sphere
				3 x unauthorized fertilizers and soil improvement products have been applied	N3	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Cancel certificate for the enterprise
6.	Article 3(2)(3) of the Regulation 889/2008	Contamination by unauthorized fertilizers and soil improvement products	Nitrogen N exceeding 170kg/ha has been used	1 x unauthorized fertilizers and soil improvement products have been applied	N1	Perform corrective actions.	
				2 x unauthorized fertilizers and soil improvement products have been applied	N2	Perform corrective actions.	
				3 x unauthorized fertilizers and soil improvement products have been applied	N3	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Cancel certificate for the enterprise

8.	Article 12 1)(h)(j) of the Regulation 834/2007; Article 4, 5, 35 (1) of the Regulation 889/2008	Contamination by unauthorized products	Unintentional contamination by unauthorized products for plant protection, cleaning and disinfection in crop farming		N1/N2 if third part involved	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming. and evaluate and determine as necessary Set a subsequent transitional period for the field, according to the crop and area, where the unauthorized products were founded.	
			Unauthorized plant protection products have been used about what the CB is forewarned.		N2	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming. and evaluate and determine as necessary Set a subsequent transitional period for the field, sector or sectors according to the crop and area, where the unauthorized products were applied	
			Unauthorized plant protection products have been used without CB warning	1x infringements found	N2	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming. Set a subsequent transitional period for the field, sector or sectors according to the crop and area, where the unauthorized products were applied	
				2x infringements found	N2	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Cancel certificate to the sphere
				3x infringements found	N3	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Cancel certificate for the enterprise without without the right to apply for certification for two years
			9.	Article 14(1)(f) of the Regulation 834/2007; Article 6e(2) and Article 25s(2) of the Regulation 889/2008	Contamination by unauthorized products	Use of unauthorized products for cleaning and disinfection in livestock farming	1x infringements found
2x infringements found.	N2	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming. Set a subsequent transitional period for respective sector.					
3 x infringements found.	N3	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.					Cancel certificate for the enterprise
10.	Article 12 (1)(a)(b)(f)(g) of the Regulation 834/2007	No preventive measures have been taken	No measures have been taken to ensure soil fertility and eliminate pests,	1x infringements found	N1	Give a caution.	
				2x infringements found.	N2	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming. Set a subsequent transitional period	

			diseases and weeds.			for the crop farming sphere. Perform corrective actions.	
				3 x infringements found.	N3	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Cancel certificate for the enterprise
11.	Article 12(1)(i) of the Regulation 834/2007 Article 45 of the Regulation 889/2008	No preventive measures have been taken	The non organic seed have been used without the permission of CB or germinating seeds sown not obtained in own farm.	1x infringements found	N1	Give a caution.	
				2x infringements found.	N2	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming. and evaluate and determine as necessary Set a subsequent transitional period for the field, according to the crop and area, where the seed material was used.	
				3 x infringements found.	N2	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming. and evaluate and determine as necessary Set a subsequent transitional period for the field, sector or sectors according to the crop and area, where the seed material was used.	
				4 x infringements found.	N3	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Set a subsequent transitional period for the enterprise.
12.	Article 45 (2) of the Regulation 889/2008	Contamination by unauthorized products	Seed material is treated by unauthorized substances.	1x infringements found	N2	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming. Set a subsequent transitional period for the field, according to the crop and area, where the seed material was used.	
				2x infringements found.	N2	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Set a subsequent transitional period for the enterprise.
				3 x infringements found.	N3	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Cancel certificate for the enterprise
13.	Article 12 (2)(b), Article 13 (1)(b) of the Regulation 834/2007; Article 6c (2) of the Regulation 889/2008	Environment preservation requirements have not been observed	Collection of wild plants endangers the maintenance of species or causes undesirable changes in	1x infringements found	N2	Give a caution.	
				2x infringements found.	N3	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Cancel certificate for the sphere

			ecosystems.				
14.	Article 25b of the Regulation 889/2008	No preventive measures have been taken	There are no filters in production of aquaculture animals.	1x infringements found	N2	Give a caution. Perform corrective actions.	
				2x infringements found.	N3	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Cancel certificate for the sphere
15.	Article 13 (1)(a) 834/2007; Article 12(2)(a) of the Regulation 834/2007	No preventive measures have been taken or contamination by unauthorized products	Collection of wild plants in non-certified areas.	1x infringements found	N2	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	
				2x infringements found.	N3	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Cancel certificate for the sphere
16.	Article 25n, 25r, 25s of the Regulation 889/2008	No preventive measures have been taken	Nonobservance of requirements regarding production areas for molluscs and oyster cultivation.	1x infringements found		Give a caution.	
				2x infringements found.		Give a caution. Perform corrective actions.	
				3 x infringements found.		Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Set a subsequent transitional period for respective sector.
				4 x infringements found.		Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Cancel certificate for the sphere
17.	Article 14(1)(b), Article 15.(1)(b) of the Regulation 834/2007; Articles 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 25f, 25g, 25h, 32a of the Regulation 889/2008	No preventive measures have been taken	Nonobservance of the requirements regarding animal (including aquaculture animals) welfare (minimums area, stocking density/ha, housing conditions)	1x infringements found	N1	Perform corrective actions.	
				2x infringements found.	N2	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Set a subsequent transitional period for respective sector.
				3 x infringements found.	N3	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming	Cancel certificate for the sphere
18.	Article 14 (1)(b) (ix)(x)(xi) of the Regulation 834/2007; Article 13 of the Regulation 889/2008	No preventive measures have been taken	Nonobservance of beekeeping conditions.	1x infringements found	N2	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming. Set a subsequent transitional period for beekeeping sphere.	
				2x infringements found.	N2	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Cancel certificate for the sphere
				3 x infringements found.	N3	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Cancel certificate for the enterprise

19.	Article 14(1) (c), Article 15 (1)(c) of the Regulation 834/2007; Article 25(i) of the Regulation 889/2008	Contaminat ion by unauthoriz ed products	The requirements regarding origin of the animals, reproduction rules or prohibition of the treatment with hormones have not been observed.	1 x infringements found in respective sector.	N2	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming. Set a subsequent transitional period for respective sector.	
				2 x infringements found in respective sector.	N2	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Cancel certificate for the sector
				3 x infringements found.	N3	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Cancel certificate for the enterprise
20.	Article 14(1)(d), Article 15(1)(d) of the Regulation 834/2007; Article 19, 20, 21, 22, 25k, 25l of the Regulation 889/2008	Contaminat ion by unauthoriz ed products	Conventional feed ingredients have been used (incl. for aquaculture animals and bees).	1 x infringements found in respective sector.	N2	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming. Set a subsequent transitional period for respective sector.	
				2 x infringements found in respective sector.	N2	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Set a subsequent transitional period for livestock farming sphere.
				3 x infringements found.	N3	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Cancel certificate for the enterprise.
21.	Article 14(1)(e), Article 15(1)(f) of the Regulation 834/2007; Articles 23, 24, 25, 25t of the Regulation 889/2008	Contaminat ion by unauthoriz ed products	Improper treatment of the animals (incl. aquaculture animals, bees) or nonobservanc e of withdrawal period.	1 x infringements found in respective sector.	N2	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming. Set a subsequent transitional period for respective sector.	
				1 x – nonobservance of withdrawal period if the products have been sold to processing enterprise.	N2	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Set a subsequent transitional period for respective sector.
				2 x infringements found in respective sector.	N2	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming. Set a subsequent transitional period for livestock farming sphere.	
				3 x infringements found in respective sector.	N3	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Cancel certificate for the enterprise
22.	Article 14(1)(a), Article 15(1)(a) of the Regulation 834/2007; Articles 9, 25e of the regulation 889/2008	Contaminat ion by unauthoriz ed products	Noncompliant origin of the animals (incl. aquaculture animals, bees).	1 x infringements found in respective sector.	N2	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming. Set a subsequent transitional period for respective sector or sectors that are affected by irregularity.	
				2 x infringements found in	N2	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any	Cancel certificate for

				respective sector.		reference on organic farming.	respective sector or sphere that is affected by irregularity.
				3 x infringements found in respective sector or sphere.	N3	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Cancel certificate for the enterprise
23.	Article 17 of the Regulation 834/2007 17.pants; Articles 6b(2), 17, 25c of the Regulation 889/2008	Traceability of the product is not ensured.	Separation is not observed.	1 x infringements found in respective sector.	N2	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming. Perform corrective actions	
				2 x infringements found in respective sector.	N2	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming. and evaluate and determine as necessary Set a subsequent transitional period for respective sector or sectors that are affected by irregularity.	
				3 x infringements found in respective sector or sphere.	N3	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Cancel certificate for the enterprise
24.	Articles 23, 24 of the Regulation 834/2007 889 58, 59 Articles 58, 59, 60, 61, 62 of the Regulation 889/2008	Misleading of the consumers.	Rules for labelling have not been observed.	1 x infringements found in respective sector.	N1/ N2	Take out the product from trade, withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming. Perform corrective activities.	
				2 x infringements found in respective sector.	N2	Take out the product from trade, withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming. Perform corrective activities.	
				3 x infringements found in respective sector or sphere.	N3		Cancel certificate for respective sector or sphere that is affected by irregularity.
25.	Article 18 of the Regulation 834/2007	Contamination by unauthorized substances	Rules for production of processed feed have not been observed.	1 x infringements found in respective sector.	N1/ N2	Take out the product from trade, withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming. Perform corrective actions	
				2 x infringements found in respective sector or sphere.	N3	Take out the product from trade, withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Cancel certificate for respective sector or sphere that is affected by irregularity.
26.	Article 19 of the Regulation	Rules regarding the	The traceability, separation of	1 x infringements found in	N2/ N1	Take out the product from trade, withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any	

	834/2007; Article 26, 30, 31, 35, 66 of the Regulation 889/2008	processing of products have not been observed.	activities, cleaning, storage, transportation and accounting of equipment, are not ensured.	respective sector.		reference on organic farming. Perform corrective actions.	
				2 x infringements found in respective sector or sphere.	N2	Take out the product from trade, withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming. Perform corrective actions.	Arrange a visit for additional fee.
				3 x if the same infringement repeats.	N3	Take out the product from trade, withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Cancel certificate for processing sphere.
27.	Articles 6,19, 21 of the Regulation 834/2007; Article 27,28 of the Regulation 889/2008		Conventional raw materials or foodstuff ingredients have been used.	1 x infringements found in respective sector	N1	Take out the product from trade, withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming. Perform corrective actions.	
				2 x infringements found in respective sector.	N2	Take out the product from trade, withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming. Perform corrective actions.	Arrange a visit for additional fee.
				3 x if the same infringement repeats.	N3	Take out the product from trade, withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Cancel certificate for processing sphere.
28.	Article 44 of the Regulation 889/2008		Conventional use of wax	1 x infringements found.		Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming. Set a subsequent transitional period for beekeeping sphere.	
				2 x infringements found.		Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Cancel certificate for beekeeping sphere.
				3 x infringements found.		Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Cancel certificate for the enterprise
29.	Title IV of the Regulation 889/200866	Traceability of the production is not ensured.	Accounting is not being performed, registers are not being arranged, activities are not being documented, and information on the changes in the operation of the enterprise is not being	1 x infringements found.	N2/ N1	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming. Note a caution or perform corrective actions.	
				2 x infringements found.	N2	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming. Perform corrective actions and evaluate and determine as necessary	Arrange a visit for additional fee.

			provided.			Set a subsequent transitional period for respective sector or sphere.	
				3 x infringements found.	N3	Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming.	Cancel certificate for the enterprise
30.	Production Standard 5.5; 5.6; 8.5	The Documents and reports are not ensured	Annual report, Production plan for production unit, plans for splitted (parallel) production was not provided	1 x infringements found.	N1	Perform corrective actions	
				2 and more x infringements found.	N2	Perform corrective actions	Arrange a visit for additional fee.
31.	Title IV of the Regulation 889/2008 67 (1) b Guidelines 2.2 d), e)	Transshipment/sell without permission of CB (control body)	The products (from organic production operator unit) transshipment and/or selling was realized without permission from CB	infringements found	N1/N2	If the sampling was performed/ Additional visit and/ additional sampling	
						If the sampling was not performed: Withdraw from the labelling of the product or batch of the product any reference on organic farming Additional visit Perform corrective actions	
32.	Regulation 889/2008 Article 64	Notifying about any changes in the description and in the initial control	The operator does not notify about changes in the description and in the initial control arrangements to the CB	infringements found	N1	Perform corrective actions	
				2 and more x infringements found.	N2	Perform corrective actions	Arrange a visit for additional fee.

Notes:

1. The recurrence of infringements is assessed within the time period of 18 month.
2. The provisions referred to in the Article 30(1)(2) of the Council Regulation No 834/2007 shall be applied in the following cases:
 - 1) severe infringement was found – the activity was carried out that results in withdrawal from the labelling of large amount of the products a reference on organic farming, large areas must be excluded from the organic farming control system, noncompliant products were permanently marketed as organic production;
 - 2) infringement having long-term effects was found – the activity was carried out resulting in distribution of noncompliant products to large number of operators that use these products in organic circulation.

VII Side by side assessment for equivalency to regulation 834/2007 and 889/2008

Position	Scope	Reference to EU	Conformity/Equiva
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		regulation	ence
1	Aim and scope		
1.1.	Aim		
1.1.1	CB equivalence Standard covers the entire production of organic products, preparation and distribution stages, including: -all stages of production, preparation and distribution of organic products and their control, -the use of indications referring to organic production in labeling and advertising.	R 834/2007 Article 1	C
1.1.2	Scope		
1.1.2.1	This Standard 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: (a) live or unprocessed plant products; (b) processed agricultural products for use as food; <i>(c) aquaculture animal and seaweed products; and</i> (d) vegetative propagating material and seeds for cultivation.	R 834/2007 Article 1	C
1.1.2.2	This Standard apply to any operator involved in activities, at any stage of production, preparation and distribution, relating to the products set out in paragraph 1.1.2.1 . However, mass catering operations shall not be subject to this Standard.	R 834/2007 Article 1	C
1.1.2.3	This Standard shall be applied within the framework of relevant national or international law, if applicable, concerning such products, such as provisions governing the production, preparation, marketing, labelling and control, including legislation on foodstuffs.	R 834/2007 Article 1	E
1.2	Terms and definitions: CB uses terms and definitions according regulation 834/2007 Article 2 and 889/2008 Article 2	R 834/2007 Article 2; R 889/2008 Article 2	C
1.3	Organic production shall pursue the following general objectives: (a) establish a sustainable management system for agriculture that: (i) respects nature's systems and cycles and sustains and enhances the health of soil, water, plants and animals and the balance between them; (ii) contributes to a high level of biological diversity; (iii) makes responsible use of energy and the natural resources, such as water, soil, organic matter and air; (iv) respects high animal welfare standards and in particular meets animals' species-specific behavioural needs; (b) aim at producing products of high quality; (c) aim at producing a wide variety of foods and other agricultural products that respond to consumers' demand for goods produced by the use of processes that do not harm the environment, human health, plant health or animal health and welfare.	R 834/2007 Article 3	C
2	Overall principles		
2.1	Organic production shall be based on the following principles: a) the appropriate design and management of biological processes based on ecological systems using natural resources which are internal to the system by methods that: (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; are based on risk assessment, and the use of precautionary and preventive measures, when appropriate; (b) the restriction of the use of external inputs. Where external inputs are required or the appropriate management practices and methods referred to in paragraph (a) do not exist, these shall be limited to: (i) inputs from organic production; (ii) natural or naturally-derived substances; (iii) low solubility mineral fertilisers;	R 834/2007 Article 4 889/2008, article 26 (2)	C

	<p>(c) the strict limitation of the use of chemically synthesised inputs to exceptional cases these being:</p> <p>(i) where the appropriate management practices do not exist; and</p> <p>(ii) the external inputs referred in R 834/2007 Article 4 paragraph (b) are not available on the market; or</p> <p>(iii) where the use of external inputs referred R 834/2007 Article 4 paragraph (b) contributes to unacceptable environmental impacts;</p> <p>(d) the adaptation, where necessary, and within the framework of R 834/2007, 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>		
2.2	<p>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 activity to CB and subjected his holding to the control system in accordance CB standard Chapter II;</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 shall be defined;</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>	R 834/2007 Article 17	C
2.3	<p>For plants and plant products to be considered organic, the production rules as referred to in Articles 9, 10, 11 and 12 of R 834/2007 and Chapter 1 R 834/2007 and where applicable the exceptional production rules mentioned in CB standard article 19.1 must have been applied on the parcels during a conversion period of at least two years before sowing, or, in the case of grassland or perennial forage, at least two years before its use as feed from organic farming, or, in the case of perennial crops other than forage, at least three years before the first harvest of organic products.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 36.1	C
2.4	<p>1. CB 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 (b) of the first subparagraph can be taken into consideration retroactively only where satisfactory proof has been furnished to CB allowing it to satisfy itself that the conditions were met for a period of at least three years:</p> <p>2. Condition CB decide to recognise retroactively as being part of the conversion period any previous periodu on which:</p> <p>2.1. information submitted by operator untill sowing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps identifying clearly each land parcel covered by the request for retroactive recognition and information on the total surface of those land parcels and, if relevant, on the nature and the volume of the on-going production and, where available, their geolocation coordinates; • the risk analysis carried out by the operator to assess whether any land parcel covered by the request for retroactive recognition has been treated with products or substances that are not authorised for use in organic production for a period of at least three years, taking into account in particular the size of the total surface to which the request relates and the agronomic practices carried out during that period on each land parcel subject to the request; <p>2.2. CB before making a decision about the retrospective consideration of the conversion period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CB takes into consideration all operator`s submitted information article 2.1 • Provide physical inspection by CB. Only if the parcels are inspected in the first part of the growing season it will possible to sell products with organic status in the first year of inspection. • the samples are being analysed of soil, plant and/or products (taken by the 	R 889/2008 Article 36	E

	<p>CB) from land parcels (with possibility to take aggregate sample from parcels) identified as presenting the risk of being contaminated as a result of being treated with products and substances that are not authorised for use in organic production following the detailed risk analysis referred in previous point</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> any other relevant documents deemed necessary by the CB to assess the request for retroactive recognition <p>2.3. Final decision by CB indicating whether a retroactive recognition of a previous period as being part of the conversion period is justified and indicating the starting period considered as organic for each land parcel concerned as well as the total surface of the land parcels benefiting from a retroactive recognition of a period.</p> <p>3.CB 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> <p>4.Extension of the conversion period CB reserves the right to decide to extend the conversion period, in case the soil has been chemically polluted in such quantities that this can lead to residues in the finished product (plants or animals).</p>		
3	Control		
3.1.	Control system		
	<p>1. The system of controls is in respect of the obligations established by this standard in conformity with Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.</p> <p>2. In addition to the conditions laid down in Regulation (EC) No 882/2004, the control system set up under this standard shall comprise at least the application of precautionary and control measures and shall offer adequate guarantee of objectivity and impartiality, and have at their disposal the qualified staff and resources necessary to carry out their functions.</p>	R 834/2007 Article 27	E
3.2	Control visits		
	<p>1. In the context of this standard the nature and frequency of the controls shall be determined on the basis of an assessment of the risk of occurrence of irregularities and infringements as regards compliance with the requirements laid down in this standard. In any case, all operators shall be subject to a verification of compliance at least once a year.</p> <p>2. The CB carry out inspections of all operators in accordance with CB standard.</p> <p>3. CB shall carry out at least once a year a physical inspection of all operators.</p> <p>4.The CB shall take and analyse samples for detecting of products not authorised for organic production, for checking production techniques not in conformity with the organic production rules or for detecting possible contamination by products not authorised for organic production. The number of samples to be taken and analysed by the CB every year correspond to at least 5% of the number of operators under its control. The selection of the operators where samples have to be taken based on the general evaluation of the risk of non-compliance with the organic production rules. Evaluation take into account all stages of production, preparation and distribution. CB shall take and analyse samples in each case where the use of products or techniques not authorised for organic production is suspected. In such cases no minimum number of samples to be taken and analysed shall apply. Samples may also be taken and analysed by the control CB in any other case for detecting of products not authorised for organic production, for checking production techniques not in conformity with the organic production rules or for detecting possible contamination by products not authorised for organic production.</p> <p>CB develop sampling plan for each year in accordance with CB standard IV Sampling policy</p> <p>5. A control report drawn up after each visit, countersigned by the operator of the unit or his representative.</p> <p>6. CB carry out random control visits, primarily unannounced, based on the general evaluation of the risk of non-compliance with the organic production rules, taking into account at least the results of previous controls, the quantity of products concerned and the risk for exchange of products. 10% of all inspections are announced in accordance with CB standard</p> <p>7. Any additional requirements specified by the regulatory framework are</p>	R 834/2007 Article 27 R 889/2008 Article 65	E C

	included in the requirements of planning inspections and sampling.		
4	Specific principles applicable to farming		
4.1	<p>Organic farming shall be based:</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(b) the minimisation of the use of non-renewable resources and off-farm inputs;</p> <p>(c) the recycling of wastes and by-products of plant and animal origin as input in plant and livestock production;</p> <p>(d) taking account of the local or regional ecological balance when taking production decisions;</p> <p>(e) the maintenance of animal health by encouraging the natural immunological defence of the animal, as well as the selection of appropriate breeds and husbandry practices;</p> <p>(f) the maintenance of plant health by preventative measures, such as the choice of appropriate species and varieties resistant to pests and diseases, appropriate crop rotations, mechanical and physical methods and the protection of natural enemies of pests;</p> <p>(g) the practice of site-adapted and land-related livestock production;</p> <p>(h) the observance of a high level of animal welfare respecting species-specific needs;</p> <p>(i) the production of products of organic livestock from animals that have been raised on organic holdings since birth or hatching and throughout their life;</p> <p>(j) the choice of breeds having regard to the capacity of animals to adapt to local conditions, their vitality and their resistance to disease or health problems;</p> <p>(k) the feeding of livestock with organic feed composed of agricultural ingredients from organic farming and of natural non-agricultural substances;</p> <p>(l) the application of animal husbandry practices, which enhance the immune system and strengthen the natural defence against diseases, in particular including regular exercise and access to open air areas and pastureland where appropriate;</p> <p>(m) the exclusion of rearing artificially induced polyploid animals;</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 in aquaculture production;</p>	R 834/2007 Article 5	C
5	General rules for all operators		
5.1	<p>When the control arrangements are first implemented, the operator shall draw up and subsequently maintain according CB standard :</p> <p>(a) a full description of the unit and/or premises and/or activity;</p> <p>(b) all the practical measures to be taken at the level of the unit and/or premises and/or activity to ensure compliance with the organic production rules;</p> <p>(c) the precautionary measures to be taken in order to reduce the risk of contamination by unauthorised products or substances and the cleaning measures to be taken in storage places and throughout the operator's production chain;</p> <p>(d) the specific characteristics of the production method used, where the operator intends to request documentary evidence in accordance with R 889/2008 Article 68(2).</p> <p>The description and measures may be part of a quality system as set up by the operator.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 63 1 a, b, c, d	C
5.2	<p>The description and the measures shall be contained in a declaration, signed by the responsible operator.</p> <p>Declaration shall include an under-taking by the operator:</p> <p>(a) to perform the operations in accordance with the organic production rules</p> <p>(b) to accept, in the event of infringement or irregularities, the enforcement of the measures of the organic production rules.</p> <p>(c) to undertake to inform in writing the buyers of the product in order to ensure that the indications referring to the organic production method are removed from this production.</p> <p>(d) to accept, in cases where the operator and/or the subcontractors of that operator are checked by different control authorities or control bodies in accordance with the control system, the exchange of information between those authorities and bodies;</p> <p>(e) to accept, in cases where the operator and/or the subcontractors of that</p>	R 889/2008 Article 63 2	C

	<p>operator change their control authority or CB, the transmission of their control files to the subsequent control authority or CB;</p> <p>(f) to accept, in cases where the operator withdraws from the control system, to inform without delay the CB;</p> <p>(g) to accept, in cases where the operator withdraws from the control system, that the control file is kept for a period of at least five years;</p> <p>(h) to accept to inform the relevant control authority or CB without delay of any irregularity or infringement affecting the organic status of their product or organic products received from other operators or subcontractors.</p> <p>The declaration by the CB that issues a report identifying the possible deficiencies and non-compliances with the organic production rules.</p> <p>The operator shall countersign this report and take the necessary corrective measures.</p>		
5.5	<p>1. Any operator who produces, prepares, stores, or exports from a third country, products in the meaning of organic 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 the control system of CB.</p> <p>Where an operator contracts out any of the activities to a third party, that operator shall nonetheless be subject to the requirements referred to in point (a), and the subcontracted activities shall be subject to the control system.</p> <p>2. For the application in accordance CB standard Chapter II “Certification scheme” the operator shall notify the following information to the CB</p> <p>(a) Name and address of operator;</p> <p>(b) Location of premises and, where appropriate, parcels (land register data) where operations are carried out;</p> <p>(c) Nature of operations and products;</p> <p>(d) Undertaking by the operator to carry out the operation in accordance with the provision laid down in Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 and CBS;</p> <p>(e) In the case of an agricultural holding, the date on which the producer ceased to apply products not authorised for organic production on the parcels concerned;</p> <p>(f) The name of the approved body to which the operator entrusted control.</p> <p>2. CB keep an updated list containing the names and addresses of operators under their control. This list shall be made available to the interested parties</p>	<p>R 834/2007 Article 28 5</p> <p>R 889/2008 Article 63 3</p> <p>R 834/2007 Article 28 5</p>	C
5.4	The operator responsible for notifying any changes in the description and in the initial control arrangements to the CB in due to time	R 889/2008 Article 64	C
5.5	Each year, before the date indicated by CB, the operator shall notify the CB of its schedule of production of crop products, giving a breakdown by parcel in accordance with CB standard.	R 889/2008 Article 71	C
5.6	Operators must submit the annually report to CB until the 1st of February each year, in which it has filed the information regarding the area, grown crops, production of plant and animal origin, type and amount of produced, processed and utilised production as subject to organic farming control in a previous year.	CB procedures, contract	E
6	Stock and financial records		
6.1	Stock and financial records shall be kept in the unit or premises and shall enable the operator to identify and the CB to verify the supplier and, where different, the seller, or the exporter of the products	R889/2008 Article 66 1; 2	C
6.2	Stock and financial records shall be kept in the unit or premises and shall enable the operator to identify and the CB to verify 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	R889/2008 Article 66 1 (3)	C
6.3	Stock and financial records shall be kept in the unit or premises and shall enable the operator to identify and the CB to verify the nature and the quantities of organic products held in storage at the premises	R889/2008 Article 66 1 (c)	C
6.4	Stock and financial records shall be kept in the unit or premises and shall enable the operator to identify and the CB to verify the nature, the quantities and the	R889/2008 Article 66	C

	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	1 (d)	
6.5	Stock and financial records shall be kept in the unit or premises and shall enable the operator to identify and the CB to verify 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 in case of operators who do not store or physically handle such organic products	R889/2008 Article 66 1 (e)	C
6.6	The documentary accounts shall also comprise the results of the verification at reception of organic products and any other information required by the CB 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.	R889/2008 Article 66 2	C
6.7	Where the operator runs several production units in the same area, the units for non organic products, together with storage premises for input products	R889/2008 Article 66 3	C
6.8	For the purposes of proper control of the operations, the documentary accounts shall include information on the origin, nature and quantities of feed materials, additives, sales and finished products.	R889/2008 Article 89	C
6.9	CB shall provide documentary evidence to any such operator who is subject to their controls and who in the sphere of his activities, meets the requirements laid down in this standard. The documentary evidence shall at least permit the identification of the operator and the type or range of products as well as the period of validity.	R 834/2007 Article 29 1	C
7	Plant production records		
7.1	Plant production records shall be compiled in the form of a register and kept available to the CB at all times at the premises of the holding as regards purchase of farm inputs: date, type and amount of purchased product.	R 889/2008 Article 72 (c)	C
7.2	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. Records shall provide 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; (d) as regards harvest: date, type and amount of organic or in conversion crop production.	R 889/2008 Article 72 (a); (b); (d)	C
7.3	The operator ensures that the field history accounting system is established in the farm, where the following information shall be provided for each field /parcel: 1. name or number of the field and area; 2. species and variety of grown crop, as well as forecrop; 3. agro-technical measures and their implementation date; 4. seeding or planting date, seeding rate or planting thickness of the crop; 5. type, amount and application date of organic, mineral fertilizer and lime material used; 6. type, dose and application date of plant protection product used; 7. type and amount of obtained production	CB procedure	E
8	Parallel production Partial conversion is admitted in compliance with this Standard. In the event of partial conversion, production units must be clearly, distinctively identified and species cultivated may belong to the same species, but they must be easily distinguishable varieties. The methods used for separation of production units, products used and those obtained must be documented. Whatever the case, a suddenly transformation from organic production to conventional production for parcels and/or animals farmed according to the organic methods or being under conversion to organic agriculture is not admitted. If such transformation occurs from the conventional to the organic method, conversion periods established in the rules as well as the decision taken by the CB.		
8.1	The entire agricultural holding shall be managed in compliance with the requirements applicable to organic production holding may be split up into clearly separated units or aquaculture production sites which are not all managed under	R 834/2007 Article 11	E

	<p>organic production. As regards animals, different species shall be involved. As regards aquaculture the same species may be involved, provided that there is adequate separation between the production sites. As regards plants, different varieties that can be easily differentiated shall be involved.</p> <p>Where, in accordance with the second subparagraph, 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>		
8.2	<p>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.</p> <p>Organic products shall be clearly identifiable at all times.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 35 1	C
8.3	<p>In case of organic plant, seaweed, livestock and aquaculture animal production units, storage of input products other than those authorised under this Regulation is prohibited in the production unit.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 35 2	C
8.4	<p>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 nonorganic 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>	R 889/2008 Article 35 4	C
8.5	<p>Producer may run organic and non-organic production units in the same area in the case of the production of perennial crops, which require a cultivation period of at least three years, where varieties cannot be easily differentiated, provided the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(i) the production in question forms part of a conversion plan in respect of which the producer gives a firm undertaking and which provides for the beginning of the conversion of the last part of the area concerned to organic production in the shortest possible period which may not in any event exceed a maximum of five years;</p> <p>(ii) appropriate measures have been taken to ensure the permanent separation of the products obtained from each unit concerned;</p> <p>(iii) the CBis 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 inform the CBof the exact quantities harvested on the units concerned and of the measures applied to separate the products;</p> <p>the conversion plan and the control measures approved by the CB; 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 CB” and provided the conditions set out in point (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 (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>	R 834/2007 Article 22 R889/2008 Article 40 1 (a)	E
8.6	<p>Where an operator runs several crop production units in the same area the units producing non-organic crops, together with storage premises for farm input products shall also be subject to the general and the specific requirements in paragraphs, Chapter I and IV of Regulation (EC) 889/2008.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 73	C
10	Storage of products,access to facilities		
10.1	<p>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.</p> <p>Organic products shall be clearly identifiable at all times</p>	R 889/2008 Article 35	C
10.2	Access to facilities	R889/2008	C

	<p>The operator shall:</p> <p>(a) give the CB, for control purposes, access to all parts of the unit and all premises, as well as to the accounts and relevant supporting documents;</p> <p>(b) provide the CB with any information reasonably necessary for the purposes of the control;</p> <p>(c) submit, when requested by the CB, the results of its own quality assurance programmes.</p> <p>Importers and first consignees shall submit the information on imported consignments</p>	Article 67 1	
11	Prohibition on the use of GMOs		
11.1	<p>1. GMOs and products produced from or by GMOs shall not be used as food, feed, processing aids, plant protection products, fertilizers, soil conditioners, seeds, vegetative propagating material, micro-organisms and animals in organic production.</p> <p>2. GMOs or products produced from GMOs for food and feed, operators may rely on the labels accompanying a product or any other accompanying document, affixed or provided pursuant to Directive 2001/18/EC, Regulation (EC) 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and the Council of 22 September 2003 on genetically modified food and feed (1) or Regulation (EC) 1830/2003 concerning the traceability and labelling of genetically modified organisms and the traceability of food and feed products produced from genetically modified organisms. Operators may assume that no GMOs or products produced from GMOs have been used in the manufacture of purchased food and feed products when the latter are not labelled, or accompanied by a document, pursuant to Regulations, unless they have obtained other information indicating that labelling of the products in question is not in conformity with Regulations.</p> <p>3. With regard to products not being food or feed, or products produced by GMOs, operators using such non-organic products purchased from third parties shall require the vendor to confirm that the products supplied have not been produced from or by GMOs</p>	R 834/2007 Article 9 R. 889/2008 25 (2)	C
11.2	The vendor declaration that products supplied have not been produced from or by GMOs operator must submit to CB may follow the model set out in Annex XIII to this Regulation.	R 889/2008 Article 69	C
12	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	R 834/2007 Article 10	C
13	Prohibition of hydroponic production		
	Hydroponic production is prohibited.	R 889/2008 Article 4	C
14	Applications and complaints		
	The operator shall record the applications and complaints	Operators procedure	E
15	Principles for organic production		
15.1	<p>Organic farming shall be based on the following specific principles: 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;</p>	R 834/2007 Article 5 (a) Article 12 1(a)	C
15.2	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;	R 834/2007 Article 5 (a) Article 12 1(a)	C
15.3	<p>The fertility and biological activity of the soil shall be maintained and increased by multiannual 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>All plant production techniques used shall prevent or minimise any contribution to the contamination of the environment;</p>	R 834/2007 Article 5 (a) Article 12 1(a)	C
15.4	Fertilisers and soil conditioners may only be used if they have been authorised for use in organic production under Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 Article 16; Mineral nitrogen fertilisers shall not be used;	R 834/2007 Article 12 1(d)(e)	
15.5	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,	R 834/2007 Article 12 1(g)	C

	crop rotation, cultivation techniques and thermal processes.		
15.6	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 Article 16 of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007; Where plants cannot be adequately protected from pests and diseases by measures provided for in Article 12 (1)(a), (b), (c) and (g) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, only products referred to in Annex II to this Regulation may be used in organic production. Operators shall keep documentary evidence of the need to use the product.	R 834/2007 Article 12 1(h) R 889/2008 Article 5. 1	C
16	Farm production		
16.1	In case of organic plant, livestock and aquaculture animal production units, storage of input products other than those authorised under Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 is prohibited in the production unit.	R 889/2008 Article 35 2	C
16.2	Products for cleaning and disinfection in plant production shall be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production under Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 Article 16	R 834/2007 Article 12 1(j)	C
16.3	Only fertilisers and soil conditioners referred to in Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 Annex I may be used in organic production and only to the extent necessary. Operators shall keep documentary evidence of the need to use the product	R 889/2008 Article 3 1	C
16.4	The total amount of livestock manure, as defined in Council Directive 91/676/EEC (8) concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources, 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	R 889/2008 Article 3 2	C
16.5	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 shall be calculated on the basis of all of the organic-production units involved in such cooperation.	R 889/2008 Article 3 3	C
16.6	Appropriate preparations of micro-organisms may be used to improve the overall condition of the soil or the availability of nutrients in the soil rodu the crops.	R 889/2008 Article 3 4	C
16.7	For compost activation appropriate plant-based preparations or preparations of micro-organisms may be used. Biodynamic preparations is allowed.	R 889/2008 Article 3 5 Article 12 1(e)	C
17	Collection of wild plants		
17.1	The full description of the unit referred to in Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 Article 63(1)(a) shall: This description includes	R 889/2008 Article 70 1	C
17.2	The practical measures shall include any guarantees given by third parties which the operator can provide to ensure that the provisions of Article 12(2) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 are complied with.	R 889/2008 Article 70 2	C
17.3	The collection of wild plants and parts therefor, growing naturally in natural areas, forests and agricultural areas is considered an organic production method provided CB that those areas have not, for a period of at least three years before the collection, received treatment with products other than those authorised for use in organic production under Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 Article 16;	R 834/2007 Article 12 2 (a)	C
17.4	The collection of wild plants does not affect the stability of the natural habitat or the maintenance of the species in the collection area.	R 834/2007 Article 12 2 (b)	C
18	Seeds, seed potatoes or vegetative propagating material and perennial crops		
18.1	Conversion plan in accordance with CB standard Chapter VII “Side by side assessment for equivalency to regulation 834/2007 and 889/2008” article 8.5 if operator cultivates Seeds, seed potatoes or vegetative propagating material and perennial crops.	R889/2008 Article 40	E
18.2	Plant production rules – for the production of products other than seed and vegetative propagating material only organically produced seed and propagating material shall be used. The mother plant in the case of seeds and the parent plant in the case of vegetative propagating material produced at least one generation, or, in the case of perennial	R 834/2007 Article 12 1(h), (i)	C

	crops, two growing seasons		
18.3	<p>Seeds authorization is issued for nonorganic seed and seed potatoes only in cases where it is impossible to obtain from organic production. Conditions for issuing of authorizations for use is in according with CB procedure about issue a permit for use of non organic seeds or propagating material.</p> <p>1. Where the conditions laid down in 9.1 apply,</p> <p>(a) seed and vegetative propagating material from a production unit in conversion to organic farming may be used,</p> <p>(b) where point (a) is not applicable, CB 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 (7) apply.</p> <p>2. Non-organic seed and seed potatoes may be used, provided that the seed or seed potatoes are not treated with plant protection products, other than those authorised for treatment of seed in accordance with 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.</p> <p>3. Species for which it is established that organically produced seed or seed potatoes are available in sufficient quantities and for a significant number of varieties may not be subject of authorisations pursuant to paragraph 1(b) above, unless these are justified by one of the purposes referred to in paragraph 5(c) below.</p> <p>4. The responsibility for granting the authorisation referred to in paragraph 1(b) rest with CB.</p> <p>5. Authorisation to use seed or seed potatoes not obtained by the organic production method will only be granted in the following cases:</p> <p>(a) where no supplier, meaning an operator who markets seed or seed potatoes to other operators, is able to deliver the seed or seed potatoes before sowing or planting in situations where the user has ordered the seed or seed potatoes in reasonable time;</p> <p>(b) where the user is able to demonstrate that the desired variety and none of the registered alternatives of the same species are appropriate and that the authorisation therefore is significant for her/his production;</p> <p>(c) where it is justified for use in research, test in small-scale field trials, or for variety of conservation purposes.</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 CB, responsible for the authorisations shall register the quantities of seed or seed potatoes authorised.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 45	E
19	Exceptional production rules		
19.1	<p>Exceptions production rules shall be kept to a minimum and, where appropriate, limited in time and may only be provided for in the following cases:</p> <p>(a) where they are necessary in order to ensure that organic production can be initiated or maintained on holdings confronted with climatic, geographical or structural constraints;</p> <p>(b) where it is necessary in order to ensure access to feed, seed and vegetative propagating material, live animals and other farm inputs, where such inputs are not available on the market in organic form;</p>	R 834/2007 Article 22 1, 2	E
19.2	<p>Where plants cannot be adequately protected from pests and diseases by measures provided for in Article 12 (1)(a), (b), (c) and (g) of Regulation No 834/2007, only products referred in Regulation No 889/2008 Annex II may be used in organic production. Operators shall keep documentary evidence of the need to use the product.</p> <p>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 off safely.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 5 1, 2	C
20	Specific rules on mushroom production		
20.1	<p>For production of mushrooms substrates may be used, if they are composed only of the organic farmyard manure and animal excrements.</p> <p>Products of agricultural origin may be used only from holdings producing</p>	R 889/2008 Article 6 (a) (i) (b)	C

	according to organic production method.		
20.2	Products referred to in Annex I may be used, only when the organic product 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.	R 889/2008 Article 6 (a) (ii)	C
20.3	Peat is not chemically treated; Wood is not treated with chemical products after felling.	R 889/2008 Article 6 (c) (d)	C
20.4	Mineral products for substrates may be used only referred to Regulation No 889/2008 Annex I, water and soil.	R 889/2008 Article 6 (e)	C
	Livestock production rules		
21	Origin of animals		
21.1	The following rules shall apply to livestock production: (a) with regard to the origin of the animals: (i) organic livestock shall be born and raised on organic holdings; (ii) for breeding purposes, non-organically raised animals may be brought onto a holding under specific conditions. Such animals and their products may be deemed organic after compliance with the conversion period referred to Regulation 834/2007 in Article 17(1)(c); (iv) animals existing on the holding at the beginning of the conversion period and their products may be deemed organic after compliance with the conversion period referred to Regulation 834/2007 Article 17(1)(c).	R 834/2007 Article 14 1a)	C
21.2	Non-organic animals may be brought onto a holding for breeding purposes, only when organic animals are not available in sufficient number and subject to the conditions provided for in paragraphs 21.2 to 21.5 of CBS.	R 889/2008 Article 9 1	C
21.3	Non-organic young mammals, when a herd or flock is constituted for the first time, shall be reared in accordance with the organic production rules immediately after they are weaned. Moreover, the following restrictions shall apply at the date on which the animals enter the herd: (a) buffalo, calves and foals shall be less than six months old; (b) lambs and kids shall be less than 60 days old; (c) piglets shall weigh less than 35 kg.	R 889/2008 Article 9 2	C
21.4	Non-organic adult male and nulliparous female mammals, for the renewal of a herd or flock, shall be reared subsequently in accordance with the organic production rules. Moreover, the number of female mammals is subject to the following restrictions per year: (a) up to a maximum of 10 % of adult equine or bovine, including bubalus and bison species, livestock and 20 % of the adult porcine, ovine and caprine livestock, as female animals; (b) for units with less than 10 equine or bovine animals, or with less than five porcine, ovine or caprine animals any renewal as mentioned above shall be limited to a maximum of one animal per year.	R 889/2008 Article 9 3	C
21.5	The percentages referred to in paragraph 21.4 may be increased up to 40 %, subject to prior authorisation by the CB, in the following special cases: (a) when a major extension to the farm is undertaken; (b) when a breed is changed; (c) when a new livestock specialisation is initiated; (d) when breeds are in danger of being lost to farming as laid down in Annex IV to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1974/2006 (1) and in that case animals of those breeds must not necessarily be nulliparous.	R 889/2008 Article 9 4	C
21.6	With prior authorisation of the CB when a flock is constituted for the first time, renewed or reconstituted and organically reared poultry are not available in sufficient numbers, non-organically reared poultry may be brought into an organic poultry production unit, provided that the pullets for the production of eggs and poultry for meat production are less than three days old.	R 889/2008 Article 42 (a) (b)	C
21.7	Where non-organic livestock has been brought onto a holding in accordance with CBS 21.1 and if livestock products are to be sold as organic products, must have been applied for at least: (a) 12 months in the case of equidae and bovines, including bubalus and bison species, for meat production, and in any case at least three quarters of their lifetime; (b) six months in the case of small ruminants and pigs and animals for milk	R 889/2008 Article 38 1	C

	production; (c) 10 weeks for poultry for meat production, brought in before they are three days old; (d) six weeks in the case of poultry for egg production.		
21.8	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.	R 889/2008 Article 38 2	C
21.9	The production of products of organic livestock from animals that have been raised on organic holdings since birth or hatching and throughout their life. Organic livestock shall be born and raised on organic holdings.	R 834/2007 Article 5 (i) Article 14 1(a) (i)	C
21.10	Where an operator manages several production units, as provided for Regulation 834/2007 Articles 17(1), 40 and 41, the units which produce non-organic livestock or non-organic livestock products shall also be subject to the control system as laid down in Chapter 1 and this Chapter of this Title.	R 889/2008 Article 79	C
21.11	Organic livestock shall be kept separate from other livestock. Grazing of common land by organic animals and of organic land by non-organic animals is permitted to a minimum and limited in time under certain restrictive conditions for eg. Where it necessary in order to solve problems related to the management of organic livestock.	R 834/2007 Article 14 1(b)(v)	C
21.12	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.	R 889/2008 Article 17 1	C
21.13	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 Regulation 889/2008 paragraph 3(b) and that organic animals are not present at the same time on that pasture.	R 889/2008 Article 17 2	C
21.14	Organic animals may be grazed on common land, providing that: (a) the land has not been treated with products not authorised for organic production for at least three years; (b) any non-organic animals which use the land concerned are derived from a farming system equivalent to those as described in Article 36 of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 or in Article 22 of Regulation 1257/1999; (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.	R 889/2008 Article 17 3	C
21.15	During the period of transhumance animals may graze on nonorganic land when they are being moved on foot from one grazing area to another. The uptake of non-organic feed, in the form of grass and other vegetation on which the animals graze, during this period shall not exceed 10 % of the total feed ration per year. This roduc shall be calculated as a percentage of the dry matter of feedingstuffs from agricultural origin.	R 889/2008 Article 17 4	C
21.16	Operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of provisions	R 889/2008 Article 17 5	C
21.17	The total stocking density shall be such as not to exceed the limit of 170 kg of nitrogen per year and hectare of agricultural area.	R 889/2008 Article 15	C
21.18	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.	R 889/2008 Article 16	C
21.19	When the control system applying to livestock production is first implemented, the full description shall include: (a) a full description of the livestock buildings, pasturage, open air areas, etc., and, where applicable, the premises for the storage, packaging and processing of livestock, livestock products, raw materials and inputs; (b) a full description of the installations for the storage of livestock manure. 2. The practical measures shall include:	R 889/2008 Article 74	C

	(a) a plan for spreading manure agreed with the CB, together with a full description of the areas given over to crop production; (b) where appropriate, as regards the spreading of manure, the written arrangements with other holdings complying with the provisions of the organic production rules; (c) a management plan for the organic-production livestock unit.		
22	Husbandry practices, transportation, identification		
22.1	The exclusion of rearing artificially induced polyploid animal. With regard to disease prevention and veterinary treatment: (i) 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. (ii) disease shall be treated immediately to avoid suffering to the animal; chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products including antibiotics may be used where necessary and under strict conditions, when the use of phytotherapeutic, homeopathic and other products is inappropriate. In particular restrictions with respect to courses of treatment and withdrawal periods shall be defined. (iii) the use of immunological veterinary medicines is allowed. (iv) treatments related to the protection of human and animal health imposed on the basis of Community legislation shall be allowed.	R 834/2007 Article 5 (m) R 834/2007 Article 14 1(e)	C
22.2	With regard to breeding: (i) artificial induction of polyploidy, artificial hybridisation, cloning and production of monosex strains, except by hand sorting, shall not be used. (ii) the appropriate strains shall be chosen. (iii) species-specific conditions for broodstock management, breeding and juvenile production shall be established.	R 834/2007 Article 15 1 (c)	C
22.3	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. These operations may be authorised by the competent authority for reasons of safety rodu 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.	R 889/2008 Article 18 1	C
22.4	Physical castration is allowed in order to maintain the quality of products and traditional production practices	R 889/2008 Article 18 2	C
22.5	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.	R 834/2007 Article 14 1 (b) (vi)	C
22.6	CB 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 roduc to pastures during the grazing period according to Article 14(2), and at least twice a week roduc to open air areas when grazing is not possible.	R 889/2008 Article 39	C
22.7	To prevent the use of intensive rearing methods, poultry shall either be reared until they reach a minimum age or else shall come from slow-growing poultry strains.	R 889/2008 Article 12 5	C
22.8	The livestock shall be identified permanently using techniques adapted to each species, individually in the case of large mammals and individually or by batch in the case of poultry and small mammals.	R 889/2008 Article 75 Article 76 (a), (b), (c)	C
23	Animal housing conditions, density, livestock manure		
23.1	The observance of a high level of animal welfare respecting species-specific needs. (i) (i)Personnel keeping animals shall possess the necessary basic knowledge and (ii) skills as regards the health and the welfare needs of the animals. (iii) (ii) husbandry practices, including stocking densities, and housing conditions	R 834/2007 Article 5 (h) Article 14 1 (b) (ii) (iii), (d) (iii)	

	<p>(iv) shall ensure that the developmental, physiological and ethological needs of animals are met.</p> <p>(v) (iii) the livestock shall have permanent roduc to open air areas, preferably pasture, whenever weather conditions and the state of the ground allow this unless restrictions and obligations related to the protection of human and animal health are imposed on the basis of Community legislation;</p>		
23.2	<p>Insulation, heating and ventilation of the building shall ensure that air circulation, dust level, temperature, relative air humidity and gas concentration, are kept within limits which are not harmful to the animals. The building shall permit plentiful natural ventilation and light to enter.</p> <p>Housing for livestock shall not be mandatory in areas with appropriate climatic conditions to enable animals to live outdoors.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 10 1, 2	
23.3	<p>Open air areas may be partially covered.</p> <p>Herbivores shall have roduc to pasturage for grazing whenever conditions allow. In cases where herbivores have roduc to pasturage during the grazing period and where the winter-housing system gives freedom of movement to the animals, the obligation to provide open air areas during the winter months may be waived.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 14 1, 2, 3	C
23.4	<p>Bulls over one year old shall have roduc to pasturage or an open air area.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 14 4	C
23.5	<p>The final fattening phase of adult bovines for meat production may take place indoors, provided that this indoors period does not exceed one fifth of their lifetime and in any case for a maximum period of three months.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 46	C
23.6	<p>Livestock housing shall have smooth, but not slippery floors. At least half of the indoor surface area as specified in Regulation 889/2008 Annex III shall be solid, that is, not of slatted or of grid construction.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 11 1	C
23.7	<p>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.</p> <p>The litter shall comprise straw or other suitable natural material.</p> <p>The litter may be improved and enriched with any mineral product listed in Regulation 889/2008 Annex I.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 11 2	C
23.8	<p>The housing of calves in individual boxes is forbidden after the age of one week.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 11 3	C
23.9	<p>Sows shall be kept in groups, except in the last stages of pregnancy and during the suckling period.</p> <p>Piglets shall not be kept on flat decks produ piglet cages.</p> <p>Exercise areas shall permit dunging and rooting by porcine animals. For the purposes of rooting different substrates can be used.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 11 4, 5, 6	C
23.10	<p>Water fowl shall have produc to a produc, pond, lake or a pool whenever the weather and hygienic conditions permit in order to respect their species-specific needs and animal welfare requirements.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 12 2	C
23.11	<p>Poultry shall not be kept in cages.</p> <p>Buildings for all poultry shall meet the following conditions:</p> <p>(a) at least one third of the floor area shall be solid, that is, not of slatted or of grid construction, and covered with a litter material such as straw, wood shavings, sand or turf;</p> <p>(b) in poultry houses for laying hens, a sufficiently large part of the floor area available to the hens shall be available for the collection of bird droppings;</p> <p>(c) they shall have perches of a size and number commensurate with the size of the group and of the birds as laid down in Regulation 889/2008 Annex III;</p> <p>(d) they shall have exit/entry pop-holes of a size adequate for the birds, and these pop-holes shall have a combined length of at least 4 m per 100 m² area of the house available to the birds;</p> <p>(e) each poultry house shall not contain more than:</p> <p>(i) 4 800 chickens,</p> <p>(ii) 3 000 laying hens,</p> <p>(iii) 5 200 guinea fowl,</p> <p>(iv) 4 000 female Muscovy or Peking ducks or 3 200 male Muscovy or Peking ducks or other ducks,</p>	R 889/2008 Article 12 1, 3, 4	C

	<p>(v) 2 500 capons, geese or turkeys;</p> <p>(f) the total usable area of poultry houses for meat production on any single unit, shall not exceed 1 600 m²;</p> <p>(g) poultry houses shall be constructed in a manner allowing all birds easy roduc to open air area.</p> <p>4. Natural light may be supplemented by artificial means to provide a maximum of 16 hours light per day with a continuous nocturnal rest period without artificial light of at least eight hours.</p>		
23.12	<p>To prevent the use of intensive rearing methods, poultry shall either be reared until they reach a minimum age or else shall come from slow-growing poultry strains. Where slow-growing poultry strains are not used by the operator the following minimum age at slaughter shall be:</p> <p>(a) 81 days for chickens,</p> <p>(b) 150 days for capons,</p> <p>(c) 49 days for Peking ducks,</p> <p>(d) 70 days for female Muscovy ducks,</p> <p>(e) 84 days for male Muscovy ducks,</p> <p>(f) 92 days for Mallard ducks,</p> <p>(g) 94 days for guinea fowl,</p> <p>(h) 140 days for male turkeys and roasting geese and</p> <p>(i) 100 days for female turkeys.</p> <p>Competent authority roduc the criteria of slow-groving strains.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 12 5	C
23.13	<p>Poultry shall have roduc to an open air area for at least one third of their life. Open air areas for poultry shall be mainly covered with vegetation and be provided with protective facilities and permit fowl to have easy roduc to adequate numbers of drinking and feeding troughs.</p> <p>Where poultry are kept indoors due to restrictions or obligations imposed on the basis of third countries legislation, they shall permanently have roduc to sufficient quantities of roughage and suitable material in order to meet their ethological needs.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 14 5, 6, 7	C
23.14	<p>The stocking density in buildings shall provide for the comfort, the well being and the species-specific needs of the animals which, in particular, shall depend on the species, the breed and the age of the animals. It shall also take account of the behavioural needs of the animals, which depend in particular on the size of the group and the animals' sex. The density shall ensure the animals' welfare by providing them with sufficient space to stand naturally, lie down easily, turn round, groom themselves, assume all natural postures and make all natural movements such as stretching and wing flapping.</p> <p>The minimum surface for indoor and outdoor areas, and other characteristics of housing for different species and categories of animals, are laid down in Regulation 889/2008 Annex III.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 10 3, 4	C
23.15	<p>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.</p>	R 834/2007 Article 14 1 (f)	C
23.16	<p>The number of livestock shall be limited with a view to minimising overgrazing, poaching of soil, erosion, or pollution caused by animals or by the spreading of their manure.</p>	R 834/2007 Article 14 1 (b) (iv)	C
23.17	<p>The total stocking density shall be such as not to exceed the limit of 170 kg of nitrogen per year and hectare of agricultural area.</p> <p>To determine the appropriate density of livestock referred to above, the competent authority shall set out the livestock units equivalent to the above limit, taking as a guideline, the roducē laid down in Annex IV or the relevant national provisions adopted pursuant to Directive 91/676/EEC</p>	R 889/2008 Article 15	C
23.18	<p>The total amount of livestock manure, as defined in Council Directive 91/676/EEC (1) concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources, applied on the holding may not exceed 170 kg of nitrogen per year/hectare of agricultural area used.</p> <p>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>Organic-production holdings may establish written cooperation agreements exclusively with other holdings and enterprises which comply with the organic</p>	R 889/2008 Article 3 2, 3	C

	production rules, with the intention of spreading surplus manure from organic production. The maximum limit, shall be calculated on the basis of all of the organic-production units involved in such cooperation		
24	Management, animal husbandry practices		
24.1	Personnel keeping animals shall possess the necessary basic knowledge and skills as regards the health and the welfare needs of the animals; (ii) husbandry practices, including feeding, design of installations, stocking densities and water quality shall ensure that the developmental, physiological and behavioural needs of animals are met; (iii) husbandry practices shall minimise negative environmental impact from the holding, including the escape of farmed stock; (iv) organic animals shall be kept separate from other aquaculture animals; (v) transport shall ensure that the welfare of animals is maintained; (vi) any suffering of the animals including the time of slaughtering shall be kept to a minimum;	R 834/2007 Article 15 1 (b)	C
25	Production rules for animal feeding		
25.1	Primarily obtaining feed for livestock from the holding where the animals are kept or from other organic holdings in the same region.	R 834/2007 Article 14 1 (d) (i)	C
25.2	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.	R 834/2007 Article 14 1 (d) (ii)	C
25.3	With the exception of bees, livestock shall have permanent access to pasture or roughage.	R 834/2007 Article 14 1 (d) (iii)	C
25.4	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 Regulation 889/2007 Annexes V; VI;	R 834/2007 Article 14 1 (d) (iv)	C
25.5	Growth promoters and synthetic amino-acids shall not be used;	R 834/2007 Article 14 1 (d) (v)	C
25.6	Suckling mammals shall be fed with natural, preferably maternal, milk.	R 834/2007 Article 14 1 (d) (vi)	C
25.7	Feed from own holding and other sources In case of herbivores at least 60 % of the feed shall come from the farm unit itself or, in case this is not feasible, be produced in cooperation with other organic farms in the same region. In case of pigs and poultry, at least 20 % of the feed shall come from the farm unit itself or, in case this is not feasible, be produced in the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or feed business operators.	R 889/2008 Article 19.1.2	C
25.8	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.	R 889/2008 Article 20 1	C
25.9	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.	R 889/2008 Article 20 2	C
25.10	Roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage shall be added to the daily ration for pigs and poultry.	R 889/2008 Article 20 3	C
25.11	The keeping of livestock in conditions, or on a diet, which may encourage anaemia, is prohibited.	R 889/2008 Article 20 4	C
25.12	Fattening practices shall be reversible at any stage of the rearing process. Force-feeding is forbidden.	R 889/2008 Article 20 5	C

25.13	<p>Where farmers are unable to obtain protein feed exclusively from organic production, the use of a limited proportion of non-organic protein feed is allowed for porcine and poultry species. The maximum percentage of non-organic protein feed authorised per period of 12 months for those species shall be 5 % according to regulation.</p> <p>The figures shall be calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feed from agricultural origin.</p> <p>The operator shall keep documentary evidence of the need for the use of this provision.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 43	C
25.14	<p>In-conversion feed</p> <p>Up to 30 % of the feed formula of rations on average may comprise in-conversion feedingstuffs. When the in-conversion feedingstuffs come from a unit of the holding itself, this percentage may be increased to 100 %.</p> <p>Up to 20 % of the total average amount of feedingstuffs fed to livestock may originate from the grazing or harvesting of permanent pastures, perennial forage parcels or protein crops, sown under organic management on lands in their first year of conversion, provided that they are part of the holding itself and have not been part of an organic production unit of that holding in the last five years. When both in-conversion feedingstuffs and feedingstuffs from parcels in their first year of conversion are being used, the total combined percentage of such feedingstuffs shall not exceed the maximum percentages fixed in Regulation 889/2008 Article 21 paragraph 1.</p> <p>The figures in Regulation 889/2008 paragraph 1 and 2 shall be calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feedingstuffs of plant origin.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 21	C
25.15	<p>Only the following substances may be used in the processing of organic feed and feeding organic animals where such inputs are not available on the market in organic form:</p> <p>Non-organic feed materials of plant or animal origin, or other feed materials that are listed in Section 2 of Annex V, provided that:</p> <p>(i) they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents,</p> <p>(ii) the restrictions laid down in Article 43 or Article 47(c) are complied with.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 22 (a)	C
25.16	<p>Non-organic spices, herbs, and molasses, provided that:</p> <p>(i) their organic form is not available;</p> <p>(ii) they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents;</p> <p>(iii) their use is limited to 1 % of the feed ration of a given species, calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feed from agricultural origin.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 22 (b)	C
25.17	Organic feed materials of animal origin;	R 889/2008 Article 22 (e)	C
25.18	Feed materials of mineral origin that are listed in Section 1 of Annex V;	R 889/2008 Article 22 (d)	C
25.19	<p>Products from sustainable fisheries, provided that:</p> <p>(i) they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents;</p> <p>(ii) their use is restricted to non-herbivores;</p> <p>(iii) the use of fish protein hydrolysate is restricted solely to young animals;</p>	R 889/2008 Article 22 (e)	C
25.20	Salt as sea salt, coarse rock salt;	R 889/2008 Article 22 (f)	C
25.21	Feed additives listed in Annex VI.	R 889/2008 Article 22 (g)	C
25.22	<p>Livestock records shall be compiled in the form of a register and kept available to the CB at all times at the premises of the holding.</p> <p>Such records shall provide a full description of the herd or flock management system comprising at least the following information – as regards feed: type, including feed supplements, proportions of various ingredients of rations and periods of introduction to free-range areas, periods of transhumance where restrictions apply.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 76 (d)	C
26	Preventive measures and Veterinary treatment		
26.1	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.	R 834/2007 Article 14 (e) (i)	C
26.2	<p>(i) Disease shall be treated immediately to avoid suffering to the animal.</p> <p>(ii) Chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products including antibiotics may be used where necessary and under strict conditions,</p>	R 834/2007 Article 14 (e) (ii)	C

	when the use of phytotherapeutic, homeopathic and other products is inappropriate. In particular restrictions with respect to courses of treatment and withdrawal periods shall be defined.		
26.3	The use of immunological veterinary medicines is allowed.	R 834/2007 Article 14 (e) (iii)	C
26.4	(iii) Treatments related to the protection of human and animal health imposed on the (iv) basis of Community legislation shall be allowed.	R 834/2007 Article 14 (e) (iv)	C
26.5	The use of chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics only for preventive treatment is prohibited.	R 889/2008 Article 23 1	C
26.6	The use of substances to promote growth or production (including antibiotics, coccidiostatics and other artificial aids for growth promotion purposes) and the use of hormones or similar substances to control reproduction or for other purposes (e.g. induction or synchronisation of oestrus), is prohibited.	R 889/2008 Article 23 2	C
26.7	Where livestock is obtained from non-organic units, special measures such as screening tests or quarantine periods may apply, depending on local circumstances.	R 889/2008 Article 23 3	C
26.8	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, 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 Regulation 889/8008 Annex II, can be used for the elimination of insects and other pests in buildings and other installations where livestock is kept.	R 889/2008 Article 23 4	C
26.9	Buildings shall be emptied of livestock between each batch of poultry reared. The buildings and fittings shall be cleaned and disinfected during this time. In addition, when the rearing of each batch of poultry has been completed, runs shall be left empty to allow vegetation to grow back. The 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.	R 889/2008 Article 23 5	C
26.10	Where despite preventive measures to ensure animal health when animals become sick or injured they shall be treated immediately, if necessary in isolation and in suitable housing.	R 889/2008 Article 24 1	C
26.11	Phytotherapeutic and homeopathic products, trace elements and products listed in Regulation 889/2008 Section 1 of Annex V and in Section 3 of Annex VI 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.	R 889/2008 Article 24 2	C
26.12	If the use of these products are 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.	R 889/2008 Article 24 3	C
26.13	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 laid down in Regulation 889 Article 38(1). Records of documented evidence of the occurrence of such circumstances shall be kept for the CB.	R 889/2008 Article 24 4	C
26.14	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	R 889/2008 Article 24 5	C

	the legal withdrawal period referred to in Article 11 of Directive 2001/82/EC or, in a case in which this period not specified, 48 hours.		
26.15	Livestock records shall be compiled in the form of a register and kept available to the CB at all times at the premises of the holding. Records shall provide a full description of the herd or flock management system comprising at least the following information: 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 withdrawal periods applying before livestock products can be marketed labelled as organic.	R 889/2008 Article 76	C
26.16	Control measures on veterinary medicinal products for livestock. Whenever veterinary medicinal products are used the information is necessary to declared to the CB 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.	R 889/2008 Article 77	C
26.17	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 Articles 14(1)(e)(ii) or 15(1)(f)(ii) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, that they are stored in a supervised location and that they are entered in the livestock record as referred to in Article 76 of this Regulation, or as appropriate, in the aquaculture production records as referred to in Article 79b of this Regulation.	R 889/2008 Article 35 3	C
27.	Specific requirements and housing conditions in beekeeping		
	General rules		
27.1	The entire agricultural holding shall be managed in compliance with the requirements applicable to organic production.	R 834/2007 Article 11	C
27.2	Operator shall take in order the precautionary measures to reduce the risk of contamination by unauthorised products or substances and the cleaning measures in storage places and throughout the operator's production chain	R 889/2008 Article 63 1(c)	C
27.3	Operator for the purpose of pollination actions 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.	R 889/2008 Article 41	C
27.4	Organic products are placed on the market or are intended to be placed on the market	R 834/2007 Article 1,2	C
27.5	For the operator are obligatory all product labeling rules listed as Compulsory indications in point 34 of this Standart	R 834/2007 Article 23,24,25 R 889/2008 Article 57,58	C
	Conversion period		
27.6	The conversion period shall start at the earliest when the operator has notified his activity to the CB and subjected his holding to the control system	R 834/2007 Article 17 (a)	C
27.7	During the conversion period operator shall apply all rules GMO established by Regulation (EC) 834/2007.	R 834/2007 Article 17 (b)	C
27.9	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.	R 889/2008 Article 38.3	C
27.10	During the conversion period the wax shall be replaced with wax coming from organic beekeeping.	R 889/2008 Article 38.5	C
27.11	On a holding or unit partly under organic production and partly in conversion to	R 834/2007	C

	organic production, the operator shall keep the organically produced and in-conversion products separate and keep adequate records to show the separation.	Article 17 (c)	
27.12	Animals and animal products produced during the conversion period shall not be marketed as organic.	R 834/2007 Article 17 (f)	C
	Origin of bees		
27.13	For bees, preference shall be given to the use of <i>Apis mellifera</i> . New apiaries shall be constituted by division of existing colonies or acquisition of swarms or hives from organically certified units.	R 834/2007 Article 14.1 (a)(i)	C
27.14	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. The conversion period for apiaries does not apply in this case.	R 889/2008 Article 9.5 Article 38.4	C
27.15	In case of high mortality of bees caused by health or catastrophic circumstances, when organic apiaries are not available, the reconstitution of the apiaries with non-organic bees CB may authorise on a temporary basis. The operator shall keep adequate records to show problems and documentary evidence of the use of the exception.	R 889/2008 Article 47 (b)	C
	Siting of the apiaries		
27.16	A map on an appropriate scale listing the location of hives shall be provided to the CB by the beekeeper. The areas accessible to his colonies meet nectar and pollen sources consisting essentially of organically produced crops or, as appropriate, of spontaneous vegetation or non-organically managed forests.	R 889/2008 Article 78.1	C
27.17	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 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.	R 834/2007 Article 14.1 (b) (ix) R 889/2008 Article 13.1	C
27.18	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; The CB may designate regions or areas where beekeeping complying with organic production rules is not practicable.	R 834/2007 Article 14.1 (b) (ix) R 889/2008 Article 13.2	C
	Feeding		
27.19	In the case of bees, at the end of the production season hives shall be left with sufficient reserves of honey and pollen to survive the winter.	R 889/2008 Article 19.3	C
27.20	The feeding of bee colonies shall only be permitted where the survival of the hives is endangered due to climatic conditions. Feeding shall be with organic honey, organic sugar syrups, or organic sugar.	R 889/2008 Article 19.3	C
27.21	The CB may authorise on a temporary basis 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.	R 889/2008 Article 47 (d)	C
	Disease prevention and veterinary treatment		
27.22	Phytotherapeutic and homeopathic products, trace elements and products listed in Section 1 of Annex V and in Section 3 of Annex VI 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. Operator shall keep the adequate records to demonstrate the need of preparate.	R 889/2008 Article 24.2	C
27.23	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. Physical treatments for disinfection of apiaries such as steam or direct flame are permitted. Operator shall keep the adequate records.	R 889/2008 Article 25.1.2	

27.24	Veterinary medicinal products may be used in organic beekeeping in so far as the corresponding use is authorised in the country of application in accordance with the national provisions. Operator shall keep the adequate records.	R 889/2008 Article 25.5	C
27.25	Formic acid, lactic acid, acetic acid and oxalic acid as well as menthol, thymol, eucalyptol or camphor may be used in cases of infestation with Varroa destructor. Operator shall keep the adequate records.	R 889/2008 Article 25.6	C
27.26	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. 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 will apply to those colonies. The requirements shall not apply to products listed in paragraph 27.24.	R 889/2008 Article 25.4,7,8	C
27.27	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 CB before the products are marketed as organically produced.	R 889/2008 Article 78.3	C
	Specific requirements and housing conditions, identification		
27.28	The destruction of bees in the combs as a method associated with the harvesting of beekeeping products is prohibited;	R 834/2007 Article 14.1 (b) (xi)	C
27.29	Mutilation such as clipping the wings of queen bees is prohibited.	R 889/2008 Article 18.3	C
27.30	The practice of destroying the male brood is permitted only to isolate the infestation of Varroa destructor.	R 889/2008 Article 25.3	C
27.31	The use of chemical synthetic repellents is prohibited during honey extractions operations.	R 889/2008 Article 13.6	C
27.32	The use of brood combs is prohibited for honey extraction.	R 889/2008 Article 13.7	C
27.33	The zone where the apiary is situated shall be registered together with the identification of the hives. The CB shall be informed of the moving of apiaries by a deadline agreed on with the CB.	R 889/2008 Article 78.4	C
27.34	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. 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 CB before the products are marketed as organically produced. 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. The removals of the supers and the honey extraction operations shall be entered in the register of the apiary.	R 889/2008 Article 78. 2,3,5,6	C
27.35	Hives and materials used in beekeeping shall be mainly made of natural materials. The hives shall be made basically of natural materials presenting no risk of contamination to the environment or the apiculture products.	R 834/2007 Article 14. 1 (b) (x) R 889/2008 Article 13.3	C
27.36	In the hives can be used only natural products such as propolis, wax and plant oils excepting veterinary treatment	R 889/2008 Article 13.5	C
27.37	The bees wax for new foundations shall come from organic production units.	R 889/2008 Article 13.4	C

27.38	During the conversion period the wax shall be replaced with wax coming from organic beekeeping. In the case of new installations or during the conversion period, nonorganic 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; (c) provided that it comes from the cap.	R 889/2008 Article 38.5 Article 44	C
28.	Catastrophic circumstances		
28.1	The CB may authorise on a temporary basis certain derogations. Upon approval by the competent authority, the individual operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of the above exceptions. Member States shall inform each other and the Commission on the exceptions they have granted under points (c) and (e) of the first paragraph.	R 889/2008 Article 47	C
28.2	in the case of high mortality of animals caused by health or catastrophic circumstances, the renewal or reconstitution of the herd or flock with non-organic animals, when organically reared animals are not available and provided that the respective conversion period are applied to the non-organic animals; <i>Upon approval by the control body, the individual operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of the above exceptions.</i>	R 889/2008 Article 47 (a)	C
28.3	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.	R 889/2008 Article 47 (b)	C
28.4	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.	R 889/2008 Article 47 (c)	C
28.5	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.	R 889/2008 Article 47 (d)	C
28.6	The use of sulphur dioxide up to the maximum content to be fixed in accordance with the Annex I B to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 if the exceptional climatic conditions of a given harvest year deteriorate the sanitary status of organic grapes in a specific geographical area because of severe bacterial attacks or fungal attacks, which oblige the winemaker to use more sulphur dioxide than in previous years to obtain a comparable final product.	R 889/2008 Article 47 (e)	C
28.7	<i>In the case of high mortality of aquaculture animals caused by: natural disasters, adverse climatic events, sudden water quality and quantity changes for which the operator is not responsible, diseases in aquaculture, failure or destruction of production facilities for which the operator is not responsible, the renewal or reconstitution of the aquaculture stock with nonorganic aquaculture animals, when organically reared animals are not available and provided that at least the latter two thirds of the duration of the production cycle are managed under organic management. Upon approval by the control body, the individual operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of the above exceptions.</i>	<i>R 889/2008 Article 47 (f)</i>	<i>C</i>
29.	Products and substances used in farming and criteria for their authorisation		
29.1	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	R 834/2007 Article 16.1	C

	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 in the Member States concerned in accordance with the relevant Community provisions or national provisions in conformity with Community law.		
29.2	The authorisation of the products and substances referred to in paragraph 1 is subject to the objectives and principles laid down in Title II 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.	R 834/2007 Article 16.2 (a) (b)	C
29.3	In the case of plant protection products, the following shall apply: (i) their use is essential for the control of a harmful organism or a particular disease for which other biological, physical or breeding alternatives or cultivation practices or other effective management practices are not available. (ii) if products are not of plant, animal, microbial or mineral origin and are not identical to their natural form, they may be authorised only if their conditions for use preclude any direct contact with the edible parts of the crop.	R 834/2007 Article 16. 2 (c)	E
29.4	In the case of fertilisers and soil conditioners, 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.	R 834/2007 Article 16. 2 (d)	E
29.5	In the case of non-organic feed materials from plant origin, feed material from animal and mineral origin, certain substances used in animal nutrition, feed additives and processing aids 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.	R 834/2007 Article 16. 2 (e)	C
30. General rules on the production of processed food			
30.1	The production of processed organic food shall be based on the following specific principles: (a) the production of organic food from organic agricultural ingredients, except where an ingredient is not available on the market in organic form; (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; (c) the exclusion of substances and processing methods that might be misleading regarding the true nature of the product; (d) the processing of food with care, preferably with the use of biological, mechanical and physical methods.	R 834/2007 Article 6 (a), (b), (c), (d)	C
30.2	The preparation of processed organic food shall be kept separate in time or space from non-organic food.	R 834/2007 Article 19 R889/2008 Article 31 (2)	C
30.3	The following conditions shall apply to the composition of organic processed food, with the exception of products of the wine sector for which section 30.11 shall apply: (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;	R 834/2007 Article 19 2 (a)	C
30.4	The following conditions shall apply to the composition of organic processed food with the exception of products of the wine sector for which section 30.11 shall apply: (b) only additives, processing aids, flavourings, water, salt, preparations of micro-organisms and enzymes, minerals, trace elements, vitamins, as well as amino	R 834/2007 Article 19 2 (b)	C

	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 Article 21;		
30.5	<p>The following conditions shall apply to the composition of organic processed food:</p> <p>non-organic agricultural ingredients may be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production in accordance with Article 21 or have been provisionally authorised by a CB</p> <p>21.1.list of the products and substances referred to in Article 19(2)(b) and (c) shall be subject to the objectives and principles laid down in Title II and the following criteria, which shall be evaluated as a whole: (i) alternatives authorised in accordance with this chapter are not available;</p> <p>In addition, the products and substances referred to in Article 19(2)(b) 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.</p> <p>In addition, the products and substances referred to in Article 19(2)(b) 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</p>	R 834/2007 Article 19 2. (c)	C
30.6	<p>The following conditions shall apply to the composition of organic processed food:</p> <p>an organic ingredient shall not be present together with the same ingredient in non-organic form or an ingredient in conversion;</p>	R 834/2007 Article 19 2. (d)	C
30.7	<p>The following conditions shall apply to the composition of organic processed food:</p> <p>food produced from in-conversion crops shall contain only one crop ingredient of agricultural origin.</p>	R 834/2007 Article 19 2. (e)	C
30.8	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.	R 834/2007 Article 19 3.	C
30.9	For the production of organic yeast only organically produced substrates shall be used.	R 834/2007 Article 20 1	C
30.10	<p>Addition of non-organic yeast extract</p> <p>The addition of up to 5% non-organic yeast extract or autolysate to the substrate (calculated in dry matter) is allowed for the production of organic yeast, where operators are unable to obtain yeast extract or autolysate from organic production.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 46a	C
30.11	<p>Specific rules for the making of wine:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Products of the wine sector shall be produced from organic raw material. 2. Only products and substances listed in Annex VIIIa can be used for the making of wine sector products, including during the processes and oenological practices, subject to restrictions and conditions laid down in this Standard*. 3. Products and substances listed in Annex VIIIa of this Standard, shall be derived from organic raw material, if available. Specific products and substances are marked in Annex VIIIa. 4. Only oenological practices, processes and treatments, including the restrictions provided for in Article 120c and 120d of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 and in Articles 3, 5 to 9 and 11 to 14 of Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 and in their Annexes, used before 1 August 2010 are permitted. 5. The use of the following oenological practices, processes and treatments is prohibited⁸: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) partial concentration through cooling⁹; (b) elimination of sulphur dioxide by physical processes; (c) electrodialysis treatment to ensure the tartaric stabilisation of the wine; (d) partial dealcoholisation of wine; (e) treatment with cation exchangers to ensure the tartaric stabilisation of the wine; 6. The use of the following oenological practices, processes and treatments is permitted¹⁰ under the following conditions: 	R 889/2008 Article 29 b, c and d	C

	<p>(a) for heat treatments, the temperature shall not exceed 70°C;</p> <p>(b) for centrifuging and filtration with or without an inert filtering agent, the size of the pores shall be not smaller than 0.2 micrometer;</p> <p>7. The use of the following oenological practices, processes and treatment is permitted until further review¹¹:</p> <p>(a) heat treatments</p> <p>(b) use of ion exchange resins</p> <p>(c) reverse osmosis</p> <p>*Products and substances used in organic wine production are also subject to conditions and restrictions laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 (establishes a common organisation of agricultural markets and details specific provisions for certain agricultural products) and 606/2009 (details production rules for grapevine products, oenological practices and applicable restrictions) including Annex I A which lists permitted oenological practices and processes.</p> <p>⁸ According to points 8, 36, 40, and 43 in Annex 1A of Regulation (EC) No 606/2009.</p> <p>⁹ According to point (c) of Section B.1 of Annex XVa to Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007.</p> <p>¹⁰ According to points 2 and 3 in Annex 1A of Regulation (EC) No 606/2009.</p> <p>¹¹ Review by EU Commission before 1 August 2015, with a view to phase out or further restrict these practices. See also points 2 and 20 in Annex 1 A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 and point (b) Section B.1 of Annex XVa to Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007.</p>		
30.12	<p>Catastrophic circumstances</p> <p>1. The control body may authorise on a temporary basis the use of sulphur dioxide up to the maximum content to be fixed in accordance with Annex I B to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009¹², if the exceptional climatic conditions of a given harvest year deteriorate the sanitary status of organic grapes in a specific geographical area because of severe bacterial attacks or fungal attacks, which oblige the winemaker to use more sulphur dioxide than in previous years to obtain a comparable final product.</p> <p>2. Upon approval by the control body, the individual operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of the above exceptions.</p> <p>¹² The level of sulphur dioxide varies according to the type of wine, i.e., red, white, rose, etc.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 47(e)	C
30.13	<p>Specific provisions for yeast production</p> <p>For the production of organic yeast only organically produced substrates shall be used. Organic yeast shall not be present in organic food or feed together with non-organic yeast.</p> <p>With regard to the production of organic yeast 14, the following substances may be used in the production, confection and formulation of yeast:</p> <p>(1) substances listed in Annex VIII, Section C;</p> <p>(2) products and substances referred to in section 31;</p>	R 834/2007 Article 20	C
31	Production of processed food		
31.1	Non-organic agricultural ingredients listed in Annex IX to this CBS Regulation can be used in the processing of organic food.	R 889/2008 Article 28, 29	C
31.2	Only the food additives, including carriers listed in Annex VIII Section A to this CBS Regulation can be used in the processing of organic food	R 889/2008 Article 27 1. (a)	C
31.3	Processing aids and other products which may be used for processing of ingredients of agricultural origin from organic production listed in Annex VIII Section B to this CBS Regulation	R 889/2008 Article 27 1. (a)	C
31.4	Preparations of micro-organisms and enzymes normally used in food processing listed in Annex VIII, Section A CBS	R 889/2008 Article 27 1 (b)	C
31.5	Natural flavouring substances or natural flavouring preparations	R 889/2008 Article 27 1 (c)	C
31.6	Colours for stamping meat and eggshells	R 889/2008 Article 27 1 (d)	C
31.7	Drinking water and salt (with sodium chloride or potassium chloride as basic components) generally used in food processing	R 889/2008 Article 27 1 (e)	C
31.8	Minerals (trace elements included), vitamins, amino acids and micronutrients, provided that their use in food for normal consumption is 'directly legally required'	R 889/2008 Article 27 1 (f)	C

32	Collection, packaging, transport and storage of products		
32.1	Operators preserving products or producing processed feed or food shall establish and update appropriate procedures based on a systematic identification of critical processing steps to ensure at all times that the preserved or processed products comply with the organic production rules.	R 889/2008 Article 26 1.	C
32.2	The operator's quality systems procedures and practical precautionary measures avoid the risk of contamination by unauthorised substances or products;	R 889/2008 Article 26 2. (a)	C
32.3	Operators preserving products or producing processed food are obliged to implement suitable cleaning measures, monitor their effectiveness and record those measures according quality system procedures which comply with the organic production rules;	R 889/2008 Article 26 2. (b)	C
32.4	Operators preserving products or producing processed feed or food shall establish and update appropriate procedures which guaranties that non-organic products are not placed on the market with an indication referring to the organic production method.	R 889/2008 Article 26 2. (c)	C
32.5	Where non-organic products are also prepared or stored in the preparation unit concerned, the operator shall: (a) carry out the operations continuously until the complete run has been dealt with, separated by place or time from similar operations carried out on non-organic products;	R 889/2008 Article 26 3. (a)	C
32.6	Where non-organic products are also prepared or stored in the preparation unit concerned, the operator shall: store organic products, before and after the operations, separate by place or time from non-organic products;	R 889/2008 Article 26 3. (b)	C
32.7	Where non-organic products are also prepared or stored in the preparation unit concerned, the operator shall: inform the CB of the operations referred to in points (a) and (b) and keep available an updated register of all operations and quantities processed;	R 889/2008 Article 26 3. (c)	C
32.8	Where non-organic products are also prepared or stored in the preparation unit concerned, the operator shall: take the necessary measures to ensure identification of lots and to avoid mixtures or exchanges with non-organic products;	R 889/2008 Article 26 3. (d)	C
32.9	Where non-organic products are also prepared or stored in the preparation unit concerned, the operator shall: carry out operations on organic products only after suitable cleaning of the production equipment.	R 889/2008 Article 26 3. (e)	C
32.10	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.	R 889/2008 Article 35 1.	C
32.11	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: (a) the organic products shall be kept separate from the other agricultural products and/or foodstuffs; (b) every measure shall be taken to ensure identification of consignments and to avoid mixtures or exchanges with nonorganic products; (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.	R 889/2008 Article 35 4.	C
32.12	Operators may carry out simultaneous collection of organic and nonorganic products, only where appropriate measures are taken to prevent any possible mixture or exchange with non-organic products and to ensure the identification of the organic products. The operator shall keep the information relating to collection days, hours, circuit and date and time of reception of the products available to the CB.	R 889/2008 Article 30	C
32.13	Operators shall ensure that organic products are transported to other units, including wholesalers and retailers, only in appropriate packaging, containers or	R 889/2008 Article 31 1	C

	<p>vehicles closed in such a manner that substitution of the content cannot be achieved without manipulation or damage of the seal and provided with a label stating, without prejudice to any other indications required by law:</p> <p>(a) the name and address of the operator and, where different, of the owner or seller of the product;</p> <p>(b) the name of the product or a description of the compound feedingstuff accompanied by a reference to the organic production method;</p> <p>(c) the name and/or the code number of the control body or authority 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 or authority and which permits to link the lot with the accounts referred to in Article 66. 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>		
32.14	<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 Article 31. The operator shall crosscheck the information on the label referred to in Article 31 with the information on the accompanying documents. The result of these verifications shall be explicitly mentioned in the documentary accounts referred to in Article 66.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 33	C
32.15	<p>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 or control authority of such transport operations.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 31 2	C
	Deleted organic yeast		
	Delete Criteria for certain products and substances in processing (not applicable)		
33	Use of terms referring to organic production		
33.1	<p>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 or 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>	R 834/2007 Article 23 1	E
33.2	<p>The terms referred to in paragraph 1 shall not be used anywhere in the Community and in any Community language for the labelling, advertising and commercial documents of a product which does not satisfy the requirements set out under this Regulation, unless they are not applied to agricultural products in food or feed or clearly have no connection with organic production. Furthermore, any terms, including terms used in trademarks, or practices used in labelling or advertising liable to mislead the consumer or user by suggesting that a product or its ingredients satisfy the requirements set out under this Regulation shall not be used.</p>	R 834/2007 Article 23 2	C
33.3	<p>The terms 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 according to Community provisions.</p>	R 834/2007 Article 23 3	C
33.4	<p>As regards processed food, the terms referred to in paragraph 1 may be used: (a) in the sales description, provided that:</p> <p>(i) the processed food complies with Reg 834/2007 Article 19;</p>	R 834/2007 Article 23 4 (a)	C

	(ii) at least 95 % by weight, of its ingredients of agricultural origin are organic;		
33.5	Only in the list of ingredients, provided that the food complies with Article 19(1), 19(2)(a), 19(2)(b) and 19(2)(d) in the list of ingredients and in the same visual field as the sales description, provided that: (i) the main ingredient is a product of hunting or fishing; (ii) it contains other ingredients of agricultural origin that are all organic; (iii) the food complies with Reg 834/2007 Article 19(1), 19(2)(a), 19(2)(b) and 19(2)(d)	R 834/2007 Article 23 4 (b)(c)	C
33.6	1. Where terms as referred to in Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 Article 23(1) are used: (b) the Community logo referred to in Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 Article 25(1) as regards pre-packaged food shall also appear on the packaging;	R 834/2007 Article 24 1 (b)	C
33.7	1. Where terms as referred to in Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 Article 23(1) are used: (a) the code number referred to in Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 Article 27(10) of the CB to which the operator who has carried out the most recent production or preparation operation is subject, shall also appear in the labelling; (c) 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: — ‘non-EU Agriculture’, where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in third countries, The abovementioned indication ‘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. For the abovementioned ‘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. The abovementioned ‘non-EU’ indication shall not appear in a colour, size and style of lettering more prominent than the sales description of the product. The use of the Community logo as referred to in Article 25(1) and the indication referred to in the first subparagraph shall be optional for products imported from third countries. However, where the Community logo as referred to in Article 25(1) appears in the labelling, the indication referred to in the first subparagraph shall also appear in the labelling. 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.	R 834/2007 Article 24	C
33.8	In accordance with Article 25(3) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, the organic production logo of the European Union (hereinafter ‘Organic logo of the EU’) shall follow the model set out in Part A of Annex XI to Regulation (EC) No 889/2008. For the purpose of labelling, the organic logo of the EU shall only be used if the product concerned is produced in accordance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008 (1) and of this Regulation, by operators who comply with the requirements of the control system referred to in Articles 27, 28, 29, 32 and 33 of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007	R 889/2008 Article 57	C
33.9	Conditions for the use of the code number and place of origin The indication of the code number of the CB referred to in Article 24(1)(a) of Regulation (EC) 834/2007 shall, (a) start with the acronym identifying the Member State or the third country, as referred to in the international standard for the two letter country codes under ISO 3166 (Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions); (b) include a term which establishes a link with the organic production method, as referred to in Article 23(1) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 in accordance with Part B(2) of Annex XI to Regulation (EC) No 889/2008; (c) include a reference number to be decided by the Commission or by the competent authority of the Member States in accordance with Part B(3) of Annex XI to Regulation (EC) No 889/2008; and (d) be placed in the same visual field as the Organic logo of the EU, where the Organic logo of the EU is used in the labelling if it used. The indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials of which the	R 889/2008 Article 58 1	C

	products is composed have been farmed, as referred to in Article 24(1)(c) of Regulation (EC) 834/2007, shall be placed immediately below the code number referred to in paragraph 1.		
33.10	The indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials of which the products is composed have been farmed, as referred to in Article 24(1)(c) of Regulation (EC) 834/2007, shall be placed immediately below the code number referred to in paragraph 1.	R 889/2008 Article 58 2	
33.11	The Community organic production logo may be used in the labelling, presentation and advertising of products which satisfy the requirements set out under Regulations (EC) No 834/2007. The Community logo shall not be used in the case of in-conversion products and food as referred to in Regulations (EC) No 834/2007 Article 23(4)(b) and (c). National and private logos may be used in the labelling, presentation and advertising of products which satisfy the requirements set out under this Regulation. The Commission shall, in accordance with the procedure referred to in Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 Article 37(2), lay down specific criteria as regards presentation, composition, size and design of the Community logo.	R 834/2007 Article 25	C
33.12	CB checks specific labelling and composition requirements applicable to: (b) in-conversion products of plant origin; (c) vegetative propagating material and seeds for cultivation.	R 834/2007 Article 26	C
33.13	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; (c) the product contains only one crop ingredient of agricultural origin; (d) the indication is linked to the code number of the CB	R 889/2008 Article 62 (a), (c), (d)	C
33.14	The indication of in-conversion products 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;	R 889/2008 Article 62 (b)	C
33.15	Operators shall ensure that organic products are transported to other units, including wholesalers and retailers, only in appropriate packaging, containers or vehicles closed in such a manner that substitution of the content cannot be achieved without manipulation or damage of the seal and provided with a label stating, without prejudice to any other indications required by law:	R 889/2008 Article 31 1.	C
34	Marking, packaging		
34.1	In the labeling of products of plant origin of the transition period there is an indication "the product of the transition period to organic agriculture".	R 889/2008 Article 62	C
34.2	The indication does not stand out more than the sales description of the product, all letters have the same size.	R. 889/2008, Article 62 (b)	C
34.3	Information about the method of organic production is available only in the list of ingredients, indicated in the same color and in the same size and font as information on all other ingredients. The list of ingredients indicates which ingredients are produced organically.	R. 834/2007, Article 23 (4) (b),(c)	C
34.4	For ingredients of organic production of agricultural origin, the total specific weight is indicated in percent, not highlighting this message from the general trade description.	R834/2007 Article 23 (4) (b), (c)	C
34.5	At least 95% (by weight) of ingredients of agricultural origin are products produced in accordance with the requirements of organic farming.	P. 834/2007, Article 23 (4) (a)	C
34.6	Labeling of raw materials, the Community logo for organic production, the code number of the controlling authority, an indication of the place of origin of the raw materials.	P.834/2007, Article23, 24, 25 P. 889/2008, Article 57, 58	C
34.7	The labeling of its own products uses the Community logo for organic production. (With the exception of transitional products and foodstuffs for which organic agriculture is indicated in the list of ingredients - R.834 / 2007, Article 25 (1))	P. 834/2007, Article24 (1) (b); P. 889/2008, статья 57	C
34.8	The Commission logo for organic production according to the in Annex XI of Regulation No. 889/2008.	P. 834/2007, Article 25 (3)	C

		P. 889/2008, Article 57	
34.9	The marking contains a reference to the code number of the CB according to section B Annex XI Regulation 889/2008	P. 834/2007, Article 25 (3) P. 889/2008, Article 57	C
34.10	The code number of the regulatory authority is located in the same visual field as the Community logo (if used).	R889/2008 Article 58 (1)	C
34.11	In the visual field of the logo of Commission placed information of production of agricultural raw materials	R834/2007 Article 24 (1) (c) R889/2008 Article 58 (2)	C
34.12	Indication of the place of production of products is not distinguished by more than the trade name of the product.	R834/2007 Article 24 (1) (c)	C
34.13	The marking contains other logos for organic agriculture for products that are produced in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations of organic agriculture.	R834/2007 Article 25 (2)	C
34.14	Product packaging does not mix with other products and its impossibility to open without damaging it	R889/2008 Article 31 (1)	C
35	Measures in case of suspicion of infringements and irregularities		
35.1	Where the operator considers or suspects that a product which he has produced, prepared, imported or that he has received from another operator, is not in compliance with organic production rules, he shall initiate procedures either to withdraw from this product any reference to the organic production method or to separate and identify the product. He may only put it into processing or packaging or on the market after elimination of that doubt, unless it is placed on the market without indication referring to the organic production method. In case of such doubt, the operator shall immediately inform the CB electronically The CB may require that the product cannot be placed on the market with indications referring to the organic production method until it is satisfied, by the information received from the operator or from other sources, that the doubt has been eliminated. The operator shall cooperate fully with the CB in resolving the suspicion.	R 889/2008 Article 91.1	C
35.2	Where a CB has a substantiated suspicion that the operator intends to place on the market a product not in compliance with the organic production rules but bearing a reference to the organic production method, the CB can require that the operator may provisionally not market the product with this reference for a time period to be set by the CB. Before taking such a decision, the CB shall allow the operator to comment. The operator is obliged to withdraw from this product any reference to the organic production method if the CB is sure that the product does not fulfil the requirements of organic production. The operator shall cooperate fully with the CB in resolving the suspicion.	R 889/2008 Article 91.2	C
35.3	1. Where an irregularity is found as regards compliance with the requirements laid down in this standard, CB shall ensure that no reference to the organic production method is made in the labelling and advertising of the entire lot or production run affected by this irregularity, where this would be proportionate to the relevance of the requirement that has been violated and to the nature and particular circumstances of the irregular activities. Where a severe infringement or an infringement with prolonged effect is found, CB shall prohibit the operator concerned from marketing products which refer to the organic production method in the labelling and advertising for a period to be fixed by CB. 2. Information on cases of irregularities or infringements affecting the organic status of a product shall be immediately communicated between the control bodies, control authorities, competent authorities and Member States of the EU concerned and, where appropriate, to the Commission of the EU. The level of communication shall depend on the severity and the extent of the irregularity or infringement found	R 834/2007 Article 30	C E C

36.	<p>CB apply the Observation and non-compliance and criteria Procedure for the Supervision and Control of Organic Farming</p> <p>Each observed non conformity leads to a corresponding sanction, depending on the antecedents of the operator. A repetition of the same non conformity leads to a higher gradation of the sanction. If the operator introduces the necessary improvements after a sanction in the set period, the sanction is no longer taken into account in the gradation of the sanctions, provided that a similar violation is not again observed within a period of 18 months.</p> <p>Look for: XV Classification of observations and irregularities XVI Sanction List</p>	R 834/2007 Article 30	E
37. Exchange of information			
37.1	<p>Upon a request duly justified by the necessity to guarantee that a product has been produced in accordance with this Standard, the competent authorities, control authorities and control bodies shall exchange relevant information on the results of their controls with other competent authorities, control authorities and control bodies. They may also exchange such information on their own initiative</p>	R 834/2007 Article 31	C
37.2	<p>CB all publicly available information is published on the website www.stc.lv</p> <p>After receiving the client's interest about certification process (or application) sector employees explains the requirements necessary to carry out the certification process:</p> <p>The customer's rights and obligations are specified in the contract (after the client has expressed a wish to initiate the certification process and has sent an application CB create draft contract, and Certificate Conditions of Use on annex General information about complaints and appeals procedures www.stc.lv</p>	R 834/2007 Article 31	C
	<p>2.a. Where the operator and/or the subcontractors of that operator are checked by different control authorities or control bodies, we shall exchange the relevant information with these other bodies or authorities.</p> <p>b. in case of a change of control authority or control body, we shall ask the previous control authority or control body to hand over the relevant elements of the control file and the reports referred to in General requirements. CB shall ensure that non-conformities noted in the report of the previous control authority or control body have been or are being addressed. In case of change to another control body or authority, we shall provide the new control body or authority with this control file.</p> <p>c. In case that we find irregularities or infringements with regard to products under the control of other control authorities or control bodies, we shall also inform those authorities or bodies without delay.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 92	C
38.	<i>Organic seaweed and aquaculture animal production</i>		
38.1	<p><i>Specific principles applicable to organic aquaculture animal and seaweed production</i></p> <p><i>1. The aquatic growing area for organic seaweed and aquaculture animals is of utmost importance for growing both safe and high quality products with minimal impact on the aquatic environment.</i></p> <p><i>2. An environmental assessment covering best adaptation to the surrounding environment and mitigation of possible negative effects is required as established in sections 38.6 and 38.11.</i></p> <p><i>3. The specific soluble medium of water requires organic and non-organic aquaculture production units to be adequately separated.</i></p> <p><i>4. The cultivation of seaweed can have a beneficial effect in some respects such as nutrient removal and can facilitate polyculture systems. Care needs to be taken not to over-harvest wild seaweed beds to permit their regeneration and to ensure that production does not cause a significant impact on the state of the aquatic environment.</i></p> <p><i>5. Organic aquaculture animal production should ensure that species-specific needs of animals are met. In this regard husbandry practices, management systems and containment systems should satisfy the welfare needs of the animals. Production systems and stocking densities shall meet requirements in section 38.6, 38.7 and in Annex XV.</i></p> <p><i>6 The overall principles for organic production shall be based on an appropriate design and management of biological processes and ecological systems using</i></p>	R 710/2009- articles (4)-(24)	C

	<p><i>natural resources which are internal to the system by methods that, in particular for aquaculture, comply with the principle of sustainable exploitation of fisheries. The biodiversity of natural aquatic ecosystems has to be maintained in organic aquaculture production. These principles are otherwise based on risk assessment, and the use of precautionary and preventive measures, when appropriate. To this end, it should be clarified that artificial induction of the reproduction of aquaculture animals through hormones and hormones derivatives is incompatible with the concept of organic production and consumer perception of organic aquaculture products and that such substances should therefore not be used in organic aquaculture.</i></p> <p><i>7. Feed for aquaculture animals should meet the nutritional needs and is also required to meet the health requirement that feed coming from a species is not fed to the same species.</i></p> <p><i>8. The raw materials for feeding organic carnivorous fish and crustaceans should be from either organic sources or be derived from sustainable exploitation of fisheries.</i></p> <p><i>9. For the purpose of organic aquaculture animal and seaweed production, the use of certain non-organic feed materials, feed additives and processing aids is allowed under well-defined conditions only if they have been authorised for use in organic production and listed in Annex V and Annex VI;</i></p> <p><i>10. The cultivation of filter feeding bivalve molluscs can have a beneficial effect on coastal water quality via the removal of nutrients and their use can also facilitate polyculture systems.</i></p> <p><i>Specific rules for molluscs are outlined in section 38.23.</i></p> <p><i>11. Animal health management should be primarily based on the prevention of disease.</i></p> <p><i>12. Certain substances for cleaning, antifouling treatment, and disinfection of production equipment and facilities should be allowed only if they have been authorised for use in organic production under Annex VII, section 2. In the presence of live animals the use of disinfection substances requires particular care and measures to ensure that the application is not harmful.</i></p> <p><i>14. Precaution should be taken during the handling and transport of live fish so as to meet their physiological needs.</i></p> <p><i>15. The conversion to the organic production method requires the adaptation of all means to the organic method for a given period. Depending on the previous production systems, specific conversion periods are established in accordance with section 38.2 and 38.3</i></p>		
38.2	<p>Conversion – seaweed</p> <p><i>1. The conversion period for a seaweed harvesting site shall be six months.</i></p> <p><i>2. The conversion period for a seaweed cultivation unit shall be the longer of six months or one full production cycle</i></p>	R 889/2008 Article 36a	C
38.3	<p>Conversion - aquaculture animal production</p> <p><i>1. The following conversion periods for aquaculture production units shall apply for the following types of aquaculture facilities including the existing aquaculture animals:</i></p> <p><i>(a) for facilities that cannot be drained, cleaned and disinfected, a conversion period of 24 months;</i></p> <p><i>(b) for facilities that have been drained, or fallowed, a conversion period of 12 months;</i></p> <p><i>(c) for facilities that have been drained, cleaned and disinfected a conversion period of six months;</i></p> <p><i>(d) for open water facilities including those farming bivalve molluscs, a three month conversion period.</i></p> <p><i>2. The control body may decide to recognise retroactively as being part of the conversion period any previously documented period in which the facilities were not treated or exposed to products not authorised for organic production.</i></p>	R 889/2008 Article 38a	C
38.4	<p>Aquaculture animal production records</p> <p><i>The following information shall be provided by the operator in the form of a register which shall be kept up to date and made available for the control authorities or control bodies at all times at the premises of the holding:</i></p> <p><i>(a) the origin, date of arrival and conversion period of animals arriving at the holding;</i></p> <p><i>(b) the number of lots, the age, weight and destination of animals leaving the</i></p>	R 889/2008 Article 79b	C

	<p>holding;</p> <p>(c) records of escapes of fish;</p> <p>(d) for fish the type and quantity of feed and in the case of carp and related species a documentary record of the use additional feed;</p> <p>(e) veterinary treatments giving details of the purpose, date of application, method of application, type of product and withdrawal period;</p> <p>(f) disease prevention measures giving details of fallowing, cleaning and water treatment.</p>		
38.5	<p>Production rules for seaweed</p> <p>1. The collection of wild seaweeds, naturally growing in the sea, is considered as an organic production method if:</p> <p>(a) the growing areas are of high ecological quality, *and are not unsuitable from a health point of view.</p> <p>(b) the collection does not affect the long term stability of the natural habitat or the maintenance of the species in the collection area.</p> <p>2. The farming of seaweeds shall take place in coastal areas with environmental and health characteristics at least equivalent to those outlined in paragraph 1 in order to be considered organic.</p> <p>In addition:</p> <p>(a) sustainable practices shall be used in all stages of production, from collection of juvenile seaweed to harvesting;</p> <p>(b) to ensure that a wide gene-pool is maintained, the collection of juvenile seaweed in the wild should take place on a regular basis to supplement indoor culture stock;</p> <p>(c) fertilisers shall not be used except in indoor facilities and only if they have been authorised for use in organic production for this purpose under reg 889/2008 Annex I;</p> <p>* As defined by Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000, establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy, and a quality equivalent to designated waters under Directive 2006/113/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on the quality required of shellfish</p>	R 834/2007 Article 13	C
38.6	<p>Suitability of aquatic medium and sustainable management plan</p> <p>1. Operations shall be situated in locations that are not subject to contamination by products or substances not authorised for organic production, or pollutants that would compromise the organic nature of the products</p> <p>2. Organic and non-organic production units shall be separated adequately. Such separation measures shall be based on the natural situation, separate water distribution systems, distances, the tidal flow, the upstream and the downstream location of the organic production unit.</p> <p>3. An environmental assessment proportionate to the production unit shall be required for all new operations applying for organic production and producing more than 20 tonnes of aquaculture products per year to ascertain the conditions of the production unit and its immediate environment and likely effects of its operation. The operator shall provide the environmental assessment* to the control body. If the unit has already been subject to an equivalent assessment, then its use shall be permitted for this purpose.</p> <p>4. The operator shall provide a sustainable management plan proportionate to the production unit for aquaculture and seaweed harvesting The plan shall be updated annually and shall detail the environmental effects of the operation, the environmental monitoring to be undertaken, and list measures to be taken to minimise negative impacts on the surrounding aquatic and terrestrial environments, including, where applicable, nutrient discharge into the environment per production cycle or per annum. The plan shall record the surveillance and repair of technical equipment.</p> <p>5. Aquaculture and seaweed business operators shall by preference use renewable energy sources and re-cycle materials and shall draw up as part of the sustainable management plan a waste reduction schedule to be put in place at the commencement of operations. Where possible, the use of residual heat shall be limited to energy from renewable sources.</p> <p>6. For seaweed harvesting a once-off biomass estimate shall be undertaken at the</p>	R 889/2008 Article 6b	C

	<p>outset.</p> <p>* <i>The content of the environmental assessment shall be based on Annex IV to Council Directive 85/337/EEC (*).</i></p>		
38.7	<p>Sustainable harvesting of wild seaweed</p> <p>1. <i>Documentary accounts shall be maintained in the unit or premises and shall enable the operator to identify and the control authority or control body to verify that the harvesters have supplied only wild seaweed produced in accordance with this organic standard.</i></p> <p>2. <i>Harvesting shall be carried out in such a way that the amounts harvested do not cause a significant impact on the state of the aquatic environment. Measures shall be taken to ensure that seaweed can regenerate, such as harvest technique, minimum sizes, ages, reproductive cycles or size of remaining seaweed.</i></p> <p>3. <i>If seaweed is harvested from a shared or common harvest area, documentary evidence shall be available that the total harvest complies with this organic standard.</i></p> <p>4. <i>With respect to REg 889/2008 Article 73b(2)(b) and (c), these records must provide evidence of sustainable management and of no long-term impact on the harvesting areas.</i></p>	R 889/2008 Article 6c	E C E C
38.8	<p>Seaweed cultivation</p> <p>1. <i>Seaweed culture at sea shall only utilise nutrients naturally occurring in the environment, or from organic aquaculture animal production, preferably located nearby as part of a polyculture system.</i></p> <p>2. <i>In facilities on land where external nutrient sources are used the nutrient levels in the effluent water shall be verifiably the same, or lower, than the inflowing water. Only nutrients of plant or mineral origin and as listed in Reg 889/2008 Annex I may be used.</i></p> <p>3. <i>Culture density or operational intensity shall be recorded and shall maintain the integrity of the aquatic environment by ensuring that the maximum quantity of seaweed which can be supported without negative effects on the environment is not exceeded.</i></p> <p>4. <i>Ropes and other equipment used for growing seaweed shall be re-used or recycled where possible.</i></p>	R 889/2008 Article 6d	C
38.9	<p>Antifouling measures and cleaning of production equipment and facilities</p> <p>1. <i>Bio-fouling organisms shall be removed only by physical means or by hand and where appropriate returned to the sea at a distance from the farm.</i></p> <p>2. <i>Cleaning of equipment and facilities shall be carried out by physical or mechanical measures. Where this is not satisfactory only substances as listed in Annex VII, Section 2 may be used.</i></p>	R 889/2008 Article 6e	C
38.10	<p>Seaweed processing</p> <p>1. <i>If the final product is fresh seaweed, flushing of freshly harvested seaweed shall use seawater. If the final product is dehydrated seaweed, potable water may also be used for flushing. Salt may be used for removal of moisture.</i></p> <p>2. <i>The use of direct flames which come in direct contact with the seaweed shall be prohibited for drying. If ropes or other equipment are used in the drying process they shall be free of anti-fouling treatments and cleaning or disinfection substances except where a product is listed in Annex VII for this use.</i></p>	R 889/2008 Article 29a	C
38.11	<p>Aquaculture animal production*</p> <p>1. <i>In addition to the general farm production rules laid down in Section 23.2 of this Standard, the following rules shall apply to aquaculture animal production:</i></p> <p>(a) <i>with regard to the origin of the aquaculture animals:</i></p> <p>(i) <i>organic aquaculture shall be based on the rearing of young stock originating from organic broodstock and organic holdings;</i></p> <p>(ii) <i>when young stock from organic broodstock or holdings are not available, non-organically produced animals may be brought onto a holding under specific conditions;</i></p> <p>(b) <i>with regard to husbandry practices:</i></p> <p>(i) <i>personnel keeping animals shall possess the necessary basic knowledge and skills as regards the health and the welfare needs of the animals;</i></p> <p>(ii) <i>husbandry practices, including feeding, design of installations, stocking densities and water quality shall ensure that the developmental, physiological and behavioural needs of animals are met;</i></p>	R 889/2008 Article 15	C

	<p>(iii) husbandry practices shall minimise negative environmental impact from the holding, including the escape of farmed stock; organic animals shall be kept separate from other aquaculture animals;</p> <p>(v) transport shall ensure that the welfare of animals is maintained;</p> <p>(vi) any suffering of the animals including the time of slaughtering shall be kept to a minimum;</p> <p>(c) with regard to breeding:</p> <p>(i) artificial induction of polyploidy, artificial hybridisation, cloning and production of monosex strains, except by hand sorting, shall not be used;</p> <p>(ii) the appropriate strains shall be chosen;</p> <p>(iii) species-specific conditions for broodstock management, breeding and juvenile production shall be established;</p> <p>(d) with regard to feed for fish and crustaceans:</p> <p>(i) animals shall be fed with feed that meets the animal's nutritional requirements at the various stages of its development;</p> <p>(ii) the plant fraction of feed shall originate from organic production and the feed fraction derived from aquatic animals shall originate from sustainable exploitation of fisheries;</p> <p>(iii) in the case of non-organic feed materials from plant origin, feed materials from animal and mineral origin, feed additives, certain products used in animal nutrition and processing aids shall be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production and listed in Annex V and Annex VI;</p> <p>(iv) growth promoters and synthetic amino-acids shall not be used;</p> <p>(e) with regard to bivalve molluscs and other species which are not fed by man but feed on natural plankton:</p> <p>(i) such filter-feeding animals shall receive all their nutritional requirements from nature except in the case of juveniles reared in hatcheries and nurseries;</p> <p>(ii) they shall be grown in waters which meet the criteria for Class A or Class B areas as defined in Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 and found Annex II of this regulation.</p> <p>(iii) the growing areas shall be of high ecological quality as defined by Directive 2000/60/EC and Annex V and, pending its implementation of a quality equivalent to designated waters under Directive 2006/113/EC (for shellfish waters only);</p> <p>(f) with regard to disease prevention and veterinary treatment:</p> <p>(i) disease prevention shall be based on keeping the animals in optimal conditions by appropriate siting, optimal design of the holdings, the application of good husbandry and management practices, including regular cleaning and disinfection of premises, high quality feed, appropriate stocking density, and breed and strain selection;</p> <p>(ii) disease shall be treated immediately to avoid suffering to the animal; chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products including antibiotics may be used where necessary and under strict conditions, when the use of phytotherapeutic, homeopathic and other products is inappropriate. In particular, restrictions with respect to courses of treatment and withdrawal periods shall be defined;</p> <p>(iii) the use of immunological veterinary medicines is allowed;</p> <p>(iv) treatments related to the protection of human and animal health imposed on the basis of national legislation shall be allowed.</p> <p>(g) With regard to cleaning and disinfection, products for cleaning and disinfection in ponds, cages, buildings and installations, shall be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production under Annex VII.</p> <p><i>*This section applies mutatis mutandis to zooplankton, micro-crustaceans, rotifers, worms and other aquatic feed animals.</i></p>		
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38.12	<p>Suitability of aquatic medium and sustainable</p> <p>1. The provisions of 38.6 apply to aquaculture animal production.</p> <p>2. Defensive and preventive measures taken against predators* shall be recorded in the sustainable management plan.</p> <p>3. Verifiable coordination shall take place with the neighbouring operators in drawing up their management plans where applicable.</p> <p>4. For aquaculture animal production in fishponds, tanks or raceways, farms shall be equipped with either natural filter beds, settlement ponds, biological filters or mechanical filters to collect waste nutrients or use seaweeds and/or animals (bivalves and algae) which contribute to improving the quality of the effluent.</p> <p>Effluent monitoring shall be carried out at regular intervals where appropriate.</p> <p>*As per Council Directive 92/43/EEC (*) and national rules.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 25c	C
	<p>Origin of aquaculture animals</p> <p>1. Locally grown species shall be used and breeding shall aim to give strains which are more adapted to farming conditions, good health and good utilisation of feed resources. Documentary evidence of their origin and treatment shall be provided for the control body.</p> <p>2. Species shall be chosen which can be farmed without causing significant damage to wild stocks.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 25d.1	C
38.13	<p>Origin and management of non-organic aquaculture animals</p> <p>1. For breeding purposes or for improving genetic stock and when organic aquaculture animals are not available, wild caught or non-organic aquaculture animals may be brought into a holding. Such animals shall be kept under organic management for at least three months before they may be used for breeding.</p> <p>2. When organic aquaculture juvenile animals are not available non-organic aquaculture juveniles may be brought into a holding. At least the latter two thirds of the duration of the production cycle shall be managed under organic management.</p> <p>3. The maximum percentage of non-organic aquaculture juveniles introduced to the farm shall be: 50 % by 31 December 2014 and 0 % by 31 December 2016.</p> <p>4. The collection of wild aquaculture juveniles is specifically restricted to the following cases:</p> <p>(a) natural influx of fish or crustacean larvae and juveniles when filling ponds, containment systems and enclosures;</p> <p>(b) European glass eel, provided that an approved eel management plan is in place for the location and artificial reproduction of eel remains unsolved.</p> <p>(c) the collection of wild fry of species other than European eel for on-growing in traditional extensive aquaculture farming inside wetlands, such as brackish water ponds, tidal areas and coastal lagoons, closed by levees and banks, provided that:</p> <p>(i) the restocking is in line with management measures approved by the relevant authorities in charge of the management of the fish stocks in question to ensure the sustainable exploitation of the species concerned, and</p> <p>(ii) the fish are fed exclusively with feed naturally available in the environment</p>	R 889/2008 Article 25e	C
38.14	<p>Aquaculture husbandry rules</p> <p>1. The husbandry environment of the aquaculture animals shall be designed in such a way that, in accordance with their species specific needs, the aquaculture animals shall:</p> <p>(a) have sufficient space for their wellbeing;</p> <p>(b) be kept in water of good quality with sufficient oxygen levels;</p> <p>(c) be kept in temperature and light conditions in accordance with the requirements of the species and having regard to the geographic location;</p> <p>(d) in the case of freshwater fish, the bottom type shall be as close as possible to natural conditions; and</p> <p>(e) in the case of carp, the bottom shall be natural earth.</p> <p>2. Stocking density and husbandry practices are set out in Annex XV by species or</p>	R 889/2008 Article 25f	C

	<p>group of species. In considering the effects of stocking density and husbandry practices on the welfare of farmed fish, the condition of the fish (such as fin damage, other injuries, growth rate, behaviour expressed and overall health) and the water quality shall be monitored.</p> <p>3. The design and construction of aquatic containment systems shall provide flow rates and physiochemical parameters that safeguard the animals' health and welfare and provide for their behavioural needs.</p> <p>4. Containment systems shall be designed, located and operated to minimise the risk of escape incidents.</p> <p>5. If fish or crustaceans escape, appropriate action must be taken to reduce the impact on the local ecosystem, including recapture, where appropriate.</p> <p>Documentary evidence shall be maintained.</p>		
38.15	<p>Specific rules for aquatic containment systems</p> <p>1. Closed recirculation aquaculture animal production facilities are prohibited, with the exception of hatcheries and nurseries or for the production of species used for organic feed organisms.</p> <p>2. Rearing units on land shall meet the following conditions:</p> <p>(a) for flow-through systems it must be possible to monitor and control the flow rate and water quality of both in-flowing and out-flowing water;</p> <p>(b) at least 5% of the perimeter ("land-water interface") area shall have natural vegetation.</p> <p>3. Containment systems at sea shall:</p> <p>(a) be located where water flow, depth and water-body exchange rates are adequate to minimise the impact on the seabed and the surrounding water body; and</p> <p>(b) have suitable cage design, construction and maintenance with regard to their exposure to the operating environment.</p> <p>4. Artificial heating or cooling of water shall only be permitted in hatcheries and nurseries. Natural borehole water may be used to heat or cool water at all stages of production.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 25g	C
38.16	<p>Management of aquaculture animals</p> <p>1. Handling of aquaculture animals shall be minimised, undertaken with the greatest care and proper equipment and protocols used to avoid stress and physical damage associated with handling procedures. Broodstock shall be handled in a manner to minimise physical damage and stress and under anaesthesia where appropriate. Grading operations shall be kept to a minimum and as required to ensure fish welfare.</p> <p>2. The following restrictions shall apply to the use of artificial light:</p> <p>(a) for prolonging natural day-length it shall not exceed a maximum that respects the ethological needs, geographical conditions and general health of farmed animals, this maximum shall not exceed 16 hours per day, except for reproductive purposes;</p> <p>(b) Abrupt changes in light intensity shall be avoided at the changeover time by the use of dimmable lights or background lighting.</p> <p>3. Aeration is permitted to ensure animal welfare and health, under the condition that mechanical aerators are preferably powered by renewable energy sources. All such use is to be recorded in the aquaculture production record.</p> <p>4. The use of oxygen is only permitted for uses linked to animal health requirements and critical periods of production or transport, in the following cases:</p> <p>(a) exceptional cases of temperature rise or drop in atmospheric pressure or accidental pollution,</p> <p>(b) occasional stock management procedures such as sampling and sorting,</p> <p>(c) in order to assure the survival of the farm stock.</p> <p>Documentary evidence shall be maintained.</p> <p>5. Slaughter techniques shall render fish immediately unconscious and insensible to pain. Differences in harvesting sizes, species, and production sites must be taken into account when considering optimal slaughtering methods.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 25h	C
38.17	<p>Breeding – prohibition of hormones</p> <p>The use of hormones and hormone derivatives is prohibited.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 25i	C
38.18	<p>Feed for fish, crustaceans and echinoderms-general</p> <p>Feeding regimes shall be designed with the following priorities:</p> <p>1. animal health;</p>	R 889/2008 Article 25j	C

	<p>2. high product quality, including the nutritional composition which shall ensure high quality of the final edible product;</p> <p>3. low environmental impact;</p>		
38.19	<p>Specific rules on feeds for carnivorous aquaculture animals</p> <p>1. Feed for carnivorous aquaculture animals shall be sourced with the following priorities:</p> <p>(a) organic feed products of aquaculture origin;</p> <p>(b) fish meal and fish oil from organic aquaculture trimmings;</p> <p>(c) fish meal and fish oil and ingredients of fish origin derived from trimmings of fish already caught for human consumption in sustainable fisheries;</p> <p>(d) organic feed materials of plant origin and of animal origin as listed in Annex V and the restriction laid down therein are complied with.</p> <p>(e) feed products derived from whole fish caught in fisheries certified as sustainable or conservational under a national or regional scheme recognised by the respective country.</p> <p>3. The feed ration may comprise a maximum of 60 % organic plant products.</p> <p>4. Astaxanthin derived primarily from organic sources, such as organic crustacean shells may be used in the feed ration for salmon and trout within the limit of their physiological needs. If organic sources are not available natural sources of astaxanthin (such as Phaffia yeast) may be used.</p> <p>5. Histidine produced through fermentation may be used in the feed ration for salmonid fish when the feed sources listed in paragraph 1 do not provide a sufficient amount of histidine to meet the dietary needs of the fish and prevent the formation of cataracts.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 25k	
38.20	<p>Specific rules on feeds for certain aquaculture animals</p> <p>1. In the grow-out stages, aquaculture animals as referred to in Annex XV, Section 6, Section 7 and Section 9 shall be fed with feed naturally available in ponds and lakes.</p> <p>2. Where natural feed resources are not available in sufficient quantities as referred to in paragraph 1, organic feed of plant origin, preferably grown on the farm itself or seaweed may be used. Operators shall keep documentary evidence of the need to use additional feed.</p> <p>3. Where natural feed is supplemented according to paragraph 2:</p> <p>(a) the feed ration of siamese catfish (<i>Pangasius</i> spp.) as referred to in section 9 of Annex XV may comprise a maximum of 10 % fishmeal or fish oil derived from sustainable fisheries.</p> <p>(b) the feed ration of penaeid shrimps and freshwater prawns (<i>Macrobrachium</i> spp.) referred to in Section 7 of Annex XV may comprise a maximum of 25% fishmeal and 10% fish oil derived from sustainable fisheries. In order to secure the quantitative dietary needs of those shrimps and prawns, organic cholesterol may be used to supplement their diets. Where organic cholesterol is not available, non-organic cholesterol derived from wool, shellfish or other sources may be used. The option to supplement their diet with cholesterol applies both in the grow-out stage and in earlier life stages in nurseries and hatcheries.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 25l	C
38.21	<p>Specific rules on feeds for organic juveniles</p> <p>In the larval rearing of organic juveniles, conventional phytoplankton and zooplankton may be used as feed</p>	R1358/2014 Article 25la	C
38.22	<p>Products and substances as referred to in Article 15(1)(d)(iii) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007</p> <p>1. Feed materials of animal and mineral origin may be used in organic aquaculture, only if listed in reg 889/2008 Annex V.</p> <p>2. Feed additives, certain products used in animal nutrition and processing aids may be used if listed in reg 889/2008 Annex VI and the restrictions laid down therein are complied with.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 25m	C
38.23	<p>Specific rules for molluscs</p> <p>Growing area</p> <p>1. Bivalve mollusc farming may be carried out in the same area of water as organic finfish and seaweed farming in a polyculture system to be documented in the sustainable management plan. Bivalve molluscs may also be grown together with gastropod molluscs, such as periwinkles, in polyculture.</p> <p>2. Organic bivalve mollusc production shall take place within areas delimited by posts, floats or other clear markers and shall, as appropriate, be restrained by net bags, cages or other man made means.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 25n	C

	<i>3. Organic shellfish farms shall minimise risks to species of conservation interest. If predator nets are used their design shall not permit diving birds to be harmed</i>		
38.24	<p>Sourcing of seed</p> <p><i>1. Provided that there is no significant damage to the environment and if permitted by local legislation, wild seed from outside the boundaries of the production unit can be used in the case of bivalve shellfish provided it comes from:</i></p> <p><i>(a) settlement beds which are unlikely to survive winter weather or are surplus to requirements, or</i></p> <p><i>(b) natural settlement of shellfish seed on collectors.</i></p> <p><i>Records shall be kept of how, where and when wild seed was collected to allow traceability back to the collection area.</i></p> <p><i>However, the maximum percentage of seed from non-organic bivalve shellfish hatcheries may be introduced to the organic production units with the following maximum percentages: 50 % by 31 December 2014 and 0 % by 31 December 2016.</i></p> <p><i>2. For the cupped oyster, <i>Crassostrea gigas</i>, preference shall be given to stock which is selectively bred to reduce spawning in the wild.</i></p>	R 889/2008 Article 25o	C
38.25	<p>Management</p> <p><i>1. Production shall use a stocking density not in excess of that used for non-organic shellfish in the locality. Sorting, thinning and stocking density adjustments shall be made according to the biomass and to ensure animal welfare and high product quality.</i></p> <p><i>2. Biofouling organisms shall be removed by physical means or by hand and where appropriate returned to the sea away from shellfish farms. Shellfish may be treated once during the production cycle with a lime solution to control competing fouling organisms.</i></p>	R 889/2008 Article 25p	C
38.26	<p>Cultivation rules</p> <p><i>1. Cultivation on mussel ropes and other methods listed in Annex XV, Section 8 may be eligible for organic production.</i></p> <p><i>2. Bottom cultivation of molluscs is only permitted where no significant environmental impact is caused at the collection and growing sites. The evidence of minimal environmental impact shall be supported by a survey and report on the exploited area to be provided by the operator to the control body. The report shall be added as a separate chapter to the sustainable management plan.</i></p>	R 889/2008 Article 25q	C
38.27	<p>Specific cultivation rules for oysters</p> <p><i>Cultivation in bags on trestles is permitted. These or other structures in which the oysters are contained shall be set out, so as to avoid the formation of a total barrier along the shoreline. Stock shall be positioned carefully on the beds in relation to tidal flow to optimise production. Production shall meet the criteria listed in the Annex XV, Section 8.</i></p>	R 889/2008 Article 25r	C
38.28	<p>Disease prevention and veterinary treatment</p> <p><i>General rules on disease prevention</i></p> <p><i>1. The animal health management plan in conformity with Article 9 of Directive 2006/88/EC shall detail biosecurity and disease prevention practices including a written agreement for health counselling, proportionate to the production unit, with qualified aquaculture animal health services who shall visit the farm at a frequency of not less than once per year and not less than once every two years in the case of bivalve shellfish.</i></p> <p><i>2. Holding systems, equipment and utensils shall be properly cleaned and disinfected. Only products listed in Annex VII, Sections 2.1 to 2.2 may be used.</i></p> <p><i>3. With regard to fallowing:</i></p> <p><i>(a) The control body shall determine whether fallowing is necessary and the appropriate duration which shall be applied and documented after each production cycle in open water containment systems at sea. Fallowing is also recommended for other production methods using tanks, fishponds, and cages;</i></p> <p><i>(b) it shall not be mandatory for bivalve mollusc cultivation;</i></p> <p><i>(c) during fallowing the cage or other structure used for aquaculture animal production is emptied, disinfected and left empty before being used again.</i></p> <p><i>4. Where appropriate, uneaten fish-feed, faeces and dead animals shall be removed promptly to avoid any risk of significant environmental damage as regards water status quality, minimise disease risks, and to avoid attracting</i></p>	R 889/2008 Article 25s	C

	<p><i>insects or rodents.</i></p> <p><i>5. Ultraviolet light and ozone may be used only in hatcheries and nurseries.</i></p> <p><i>6. For biological control of ectoparasites, preference shall be given to the use of cleaner fish and to the use of freshwater, marine water and sodium chloride solutions.</i></p>		
38.29	<p><i>Veterinary treatments</i></p> <p><i>1. When despite preventive measures to ensure animal health, a health problem arises, veterinary treatments may be used in the following order of preference:</i></p> <p><i>(a) substances from plants, animals or minerals in a homoeopathic dilution;</i></p> <p><i>(b) plants and their extracts not having anaesthetic effects, and</i></p> <p><i>(c) substances such as: trace elements, metals, natural immunostimulants or authorised probiotics.</i></p> <p><i>2. The use of allopathic treatments is limited to two courses of treatment per year, with the exception of vaccinations and compulsory eradication schemes. However, in the cases of a production cycle of less than a year a limit of one allopathic treatment applies. If the mentioned limits for allopathic treatments are exceeded the concerned aquaculture animals can not be sold as organic products.</i></p> <p><i>3. The use of parasite treatments, not including compulsory control schemes operated by respective national or regional authorities shall be limited to twice per year or once per year where the production cycle is less than 18 months.</i></p> <p><i>4. The withdrawal period for allopathic veterinary treatments and parasite treatments according to paragraph 3 including treatments under compulsory control and eradication schemes shall be twice the legal withdrawal period as referred to in Article 11 of Directive 2001/82/EC (this Article defines that “Unless the medicinal product used indicates a withdrawal period for the species concerned, the specified withdrawal period shall not be less than: 7 days for eggs; 7 days for milk; 28 days for meat from poultry and mammals including fat and offal; 500 degree-days for fish meat”) or in a case in which this period is not specified 48 hours.</i></p> <p><i>5. Whenever veterinary medicinal products are used, such use is to be declared to the control body or the control authority before the animals are marketed as organic. Treated stock shall be clearly identifiable.</i></p>	R 889/2008 Article 25t	C
38.30	<p><i>Transport of live fish</i></p> <p><i>1. Live fish shall be transported in suitable tanks with clean water which meets their physiological needs in terms of temperature and dissolved oxygen.</i></p> <p><i>2. Before transport of organic fish and fish products, tanks shall be thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and rinsed.</i></p> <p><i>3. Precautions shall be taken to reduce stress. During transport, the density shall not reach a level which is detrimental to the species.</i></p> <p><i>4. Documentary evidence shall be maintained for paragraphs 1 to 3.</i></p>	R 889/2008 Article 32a	C

XVIX Publicly available information

1. CB all publicly available information is published on the website www.stc.lv CB
 - Information about procedures and certification schemes, as well as the documents: www.stc.lv
 - general information about the certification body status and information about pricing; www.stc.lv
2. The customer's rights and obligations are specified in the contract (after the client has expressed a wish to initiate the certification process and has sent an application CB create draft contract, and Certificate Conditions of Use on annex.
3. General information about complaints and appeals procedures www.stc.lv

XX Certified product catalogue

48. Information is available in the following ways:

- 1) All information about the operators (including operators' reports) are available on the site in archives and stored for 10 years;
- 2) CB keep an updated list containing the names and addresses of operators under their control. This list is available to the interested parties

XXI CB standard procedure for updating

CB update this standard in accordance with CB document management procedure in the following cases:

- changes in national legislation;
- changes in EU regulations;
- changes in the CB's internal procedures;
- by CA and the Accreditation Bureau's recommendations;

Identification of the document is following:

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ANN- Conformity Assessment Department document

I- document type (instructin-standard);

BL- organic farming;

012 - document serial number;

EN- language of document;

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R9- identification of last review.

Periodic monitoring visits during CA and accreditation office of CB demonstrates the current version.

Full quality system documents are listed on the CB quality manual upon request.

The necessary document forms for operator available electronically

www.stc.lv

Application for certification

Description of processing company

Description of enterprise

Production plan

Report on production of crop products

Report on production of livestock products

Permits in particular cases

Sample application for organic farming food quality scheme for producers of primary products

Sample application for organic farming food quality scheme for the suppliers of primary products to organic processing companies

Sample application for organic farming food quality scheme for domestic producers

Forms in writable format

www.stc.lv

XXII Annexes of Regulations in the CB Standard

CB standard is to be used only in combination with EU Regulation current versions.

ANNEX 1

Fertilizers, soil conditioners and nutrients

Compounded products or products containing only materials listed hereunder	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
Farmyard manure	Products comprising a mixture of animal excrements and vegetable matter (animal bedding) Factory farming origin forbidden
Dried farmyard manure and dehydrated poultry manure	Factory farming origin forbidden
Composted animal excrements, including poultry manure and composted farmyard manure included	Factory farming origin forbidden
Liquid animal excrements	Use after controlled fermentation and/or appropriate dilution Factory farming origin forbidden
Composted or fermented mixture of household waste	Product obtained from source separated household waste, which has been submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production Only vegetable and animal household waste Only when produced in a closed and monitored collection system, 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): not detectable
Biogas digestate containing animal by-products co-digested with material of plant or animal origin as listed in this Annex	Animal by-products (including by-products of wild animals) of category 3 and digestive tract content of category 2 (categories 2 and 3 as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾) must not be from factory farming origin. The Processes have to be in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 ⁽³⁾ . Not to be applied to edible parts of the crop
Peat	Use limited to horticulture (market gardening, floriculture, arboriculture, nursery)
Mushroom culture wastes	The initial composition of the substrate shall be limited to products of this Annex
Dejecta of worms (vermicompost) and insects	
Guano	
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

Products or by-products of animal origin as below: Blood meal Hoof meal Horn meal Bone meal or degelatinised bone meal Fish meal Meat meal Feather, hair and 'chiquette' meal Wool Fur (1) Hair Dairy products Hydrolysed proteins (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maximum concentration in mg/kg of dry matter of chromium (VI): not detectable - Not to be applied to edible parts of the crop
Products and by-products of plant origin for fertilisers	Examples: oilseed cake meal, cocoa husks, malt culms
Seaweeds and seaweed products	As far as directly obtained by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - physical processes including dehydration, freezing and grinding - extraction with water or aqueous acid and/or alkaline solution (i) fermentation
Sawdust and wood chips	Wood not chemically treated after felling
Composted bark	Wood not chemically treated after felling
Wood ash	From wood not chemically treated after felling
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 ₂ O ₅
Aluminium-calcium phosphate	Product as specified in point 6 of Annex IA.2. of Regulation 2003/2003, Cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P ₂ O ₅ Use limited to basic soils (pH > 7,5)
Basic slag	Products as specified in point 1 of Annex IA.2. of Regulation 2003/2003
Crude potassium salt or kainit	Products as specified in point 1 of Annex IA.3. of Regulation 2003/2003
Potassium sulphate, possibly containing magnesium salt	Product obtained from crude potassium salt by a physical extraction process, containing possibly also magnesium salts
Stillage and stillage extract	Ammonium stillage excluded
Calcium carbonate (chalk, marl, ground limestone, Breton ameliorant, (maerl), phosphate chalk)	Only of natural origin
Magnesium and calcium carbonate	Only of natural origin e.g. magnesian chalk, ground magnesium, limestone
Magnesium sulphate (kieserite)	Only of natural origin
Calcium chloride solution	Foliar treatment of apple trees, after identification of deficit of calcium
Calcium sulphate (gypsum)	Products as specified in point 1 of Annex ID. of Regulation 2003/2003 Only of natural origin
Industrial lime from sugar production	By-product of sugar production from sugar beet

Industrial lime from vacuum salt production	By-product of the vacuum salt production from brine found in mountains
Elemental sulphur	Products as specified in Annex ID.3 of Regulation 2003/2003
Trace elements	Inorganic micronutrients listed in part E of Annex I to Regulation 2003/2003
Sodium chloride	Only mined salt
Stone meal and clays	
Leonardite (Raw organic sediment rich in humic acids)	Only if obtained as a by-product of mining activities
Chitin (Polysaccharide obtained from the shell of crustaceans)	Only if obtained from sustainable fisheries, as defined in Article 3(e) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002 (4) or organic aquaculture
Organic rich sediment from fresh water bodies formed under exclusion of oxygen (e.g. sapropel)	Only organic sediments that are by-products of fresh water body management or extracted from former freshwater areas When applicable, extraction should be done in a way to cause minimal impact on the aquatic system Only sediments derived from sources free from contaminations of pesticides, persistent organic pollutants and petrol like substances Maximum concentrations in mg/kg of dry matter: cadmium: 0,7; copper: 70; nickel: 25; lead: 45; zinc: 200; mercury: 0,4; chromium (total): 70; chromium (VI): not detectable

ANNEX II

Pesticides - plant protection products

Name	Description, compositional requirement, conditions for use
1. Substane of crop or animal origin	
Azadirachtin extracted from Azadirachta indica (Neem tree)	Insecticide
Beeswax	Only as pruning agent/wound protectant.
Hydrolysed proteins excluding gelatine	
Plant oils (e.g. mint oil, pin oil)	All uses authorised, except herbicide.
Pyrethrins extracted from Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium	Insecticide
Quassia extracted from Quassia amara	Only as insecticide, repellent.

2. Micro-organisms used for biological pest and disease control	
Micro-organisms (bacteria, viruses and fungi)	Not from GMO origin
Spinosad	
3. Substances to be used in traps and/or dispensers.	
Pheromones	Only in traps and dispensers.
Pyrethroids (only deltamethrin or lambda-cyhalothrin)	Only in traps with specific attractants; only against <i>Bactrocera oleae</i> and <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> Wied.
4. Other substances from traditional use in organic farming	
Laminarin	Kelp shall be either grown organically in accordance with Article 6d or harvested in a sustainable way in accordance with Article 6c.
Aluminium silicate (Kaolin)	
Basic substances	Only those basic substances within the meaning of Article 23(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾ that are covered by the definition of 'foodstuff' in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾ and have plant or animal origin. Substances not to be used as herbicides, but only for the control of pests and diseases.
Calcium hydroxide	When used as fungicide, only in fruit trees, including nurseries, to control <i>Nectria galligena</i> .
Carbon dioxide	
Copper compounds in the form of: copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride, copper oxide, Bordeaux mixture, and tribasic copper sulphate	Up to 6 kg copper per ha per year. For perennial crops, by way of derogation from the first paragraph, Member States may provide that the 6 kg copper limit can be exceeded in a given year provided that the average quantity actually used over a 5-year period consisting of that year and of the 4 preceding years does not exceed 6 kg.
Ethylene	
Fatty acids	All uses authorised, except herbicide.
Ferric phosphate (iron (III) orthophosphate)	Preparations to be surface-spread between cultivated plants.

Kieselgur (diatomaceous earth)	
Lime sulphur (calcium polysulphide)	
Paraffin oil	
Potassium hydrogen carbonate (aka potassium bicarbonate)	
Quartz sand	
Repellents by smell of animal or plant origin/sheep fat	Only on non-edible parts of the crop and where crop material is not ingested by sheep or goats.

ANNEX III

Characteristics of housing and minimum surface areas indoors and outdoors for the different livestock species

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 3500	5 with a minimum of 1 m ² /100 kg	3,7 with a minimum of 0,75 m ² /100 kg
Dairy cows		6	4,5
Bulls for breeding		10	30
Sheep and goats		1,5 Sheep/goat	2,5
		0,35 lamb/kid	0,5
Farrowing sows with piglets up to 40 days		7,5 sow	2,5
Fattening pigs	Up to 50	0,8	0,6
	Up to 85	1,1	0,8
	Up to 110	1,3	1
	Over 110	1,5	1,2
Piglets	Over 40 days and up to 30 kg	0,6	0,4
Brood pigs		2,5 female	1,9
		6 male If pens are used for natural service:10 m ² /boar	8,0

2. Poultry

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

			case of common nest 120 cm ² /bird	
Fattening poultry (in fixed housing)	10 with a maximum of 21 kg live-weight/ m ²	20 (only for guinea fowl)		broilers and guinea fowl - 4 ducks - 4,5 turkey - 10 geese - 15 In all the species mentioned above the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded
Fattening poultry in mobile housing	16 in mobile poultry houses not exceeding 150 m ² 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

ANNEX IV

Livestock manure management: maximum number of animals per hectare

Class or species	Maximum number of animals per ha equivalent to 170 kg N/ha/year
Equines over six months old	2
Calves for fattening	5
Other bovine animals less than one year old	5
Male bovine animals from one to less than two years old	3,3
Female bovine animals from one to less than two years old	3,3
Male bovine animals two years old or over	2
Breeding heifers	2,5
Heifers for fattening	2,5
Dairy cows	2
Cull dairy cows	2
Other cows	2,5
Female breeding rabbits	100
Ewes	13,3
Goats	13,3
Piglets	74
Breeding sows	6,5
Pigs for fattening	14
Other pigs	14
Table chickens	580
Laying hens	230

ANNEX V

Feed materials of mineral origin

Calcareous marine shells
Maerl
Lithotamn
Calcium gluconate
Calcium carbonate
Defluorinated monocalciumphosphate
Defluorinated dicalciumphosphate
Magnesium oxide (anhydrous magnesia)
Magnesium sulphate
Magnesium chloride
Magnesium carbonate
Calcium magnesium phosphate
Magnesium phosphate
Monosodium phosphate
Calcium sodium phosphate
Sodium chloride
Sodium bicarbonate
Sodium carbonate
Sodium sulphate
Potassium chloride

1. Other feed materials

Fermentation (by-)products from microorganisms the cells of which have been inactivated or killed (produced or prepared without chemical; solvents):

Saccharomyces cerevisiae
Saccharomyces carlsbergiensis

ANNEX VI

Feed additives and other substances used in animal nutrition

Feed additives

1. Technological additives

a) Preservatives	b) Antyoxidant substances	c) Emulsifiers, stabilisers, thickeners and gelling agents
E 200 Sorbic acid	Tocopherol extracts from vegetable oils	E 322 Lecithins Only when derived from organic raw material. Use restricted to aquaculture animal feed.
E 236 Formic acid		
E 237 Sodium formate	E 306 Tocopherol-rich extracts from vegetable oils (delta rich)	
E 260 Acetic acid		
E 270 Lactic acid		
E 280 Propionic acid		
E 330 Citric acid		
d) Binders and anti-caking agents		e) Silage additives
E 535 Sodium ferrocyanide, Maximum dose rate of 20 mg/kg NaCl calculated as ferrocyanide anion		Enzymes and micro-organisms Use restricted to production of silage when weather conditions do not allow for adequate fermentation
E 551 b Colloidal silica		
E 551 c Kieselgur (diatomaceous earth, purified)		
1m E 558i Bentonite		
E 559 Kaolinitic clays, free of asbestos		
E 560 Natural mixtures of stearites and chlorite		
E 561 Vermiculite		
E 562 Sepiolite		
E 566 Natrolite-Phonolite		
1g 568 Clinoptilolite of sedimentary origin		
E 599 Perlite		

2. Sensory additives

Flavouring compounds (only extracts from agricultural products)	Use restricted to feed for aquaculture Colorants (natural pigments)
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3. Nutritional additives

a) Vitamins

<p>Vitamins and pro-vitamins:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Derived from agricultural products - Synthetic vitamins identical to vitamins derived from agricultural products for monogastric animals and aquaculture animals - Synthetic vitamins A, D and E identical to vitamins derived from agricultural products for ruminants provided of the impossibility for organic ruminants to obtain the necessary quantities of the said vitamins through their feed rations 	<p>Substances having a similar effect to vitamins:</p> <p>Use restricted to feed for aquaculture –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Choline chloride - Inositol - Betaine
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b) Trace elements

<p>Iron</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ferric oxide - Ferrous carbonate - Ferrous sulphate, heptahydrate - Ferrous sulphate, monohydrate 	<p>Iodine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Calcium iodate, anhydrous - Coated granulated calcium iodate anhydrous - Potassium iodide (use restricted to feed for aquaculture) 	<p>Cobalt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cobalt (II) acetate tetrahydrate - Cobalt (II) carbonate - Cobalt (II) carbonate hydroxide (2:3) monohydrate - Coated granulated cobalt (II) carbonate - Cobalt (II) sulphate heptahydrate
<p>Copper</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic cupric carbonate, monohydrate - Cupric oxide - Cupric sulphate, pentahydrate - Dicopper chloride trihydroxide (TBCC) 	<p>Manganese</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manganous oxide - Manganous sulfate, monohydrate - Manganous carbonate 	<p>Zinc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zinc oxide - Zinc sulphate monohydrate - Zinc sulphate heptahydrate - Zinc chloride hydroxide monohydrate (TBZC)
<p>Molybdenum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sodium molybdate 	<p>Selenium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sodium selenite - Sodium selenate - Selenised yeast inactivated 	

a) Amino acids (non synthetic)

Use restricted to feed for aquaculture: Methionine, Lysine, Threonine, Tryptophan, Arginine, Histidine

4. Amino acids (non synthetic)

Enzymes and micro-organisms, probiotics

ANNEX VII

Products for cleaning and disinfection

1. Livestock production

Buildings and installations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potassium and sodium soap - Water and steam - Milk of lime - Lime - Quicklime - Sodium hypochlorite (e.g. as liquid bleach) - Caustic soda - Caustic potash - Hydrogen peroxide - Natural essences of plants - Citric, peracetic acid, formic, lactic, oxalic and acetic acid - Alcohol - Nitric acid (dairy equipment) - Phosphoric acid (dairy equipment) - Formaldehyde - Cleaning and disinfection products for teats and milking facilities - Sodium carbonate

2. Aquaculture animals and seaweed production

2.1 Equipment and facilities in the absence of aquaculture animals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ozone - sodium hypochlorite - calcium hypochlorite - calcium hydroxide - calcium oxide - caustic soda - alcohol - potassium permanganate - tea seed cake made of natural camelia seed (use restricted to shrimp production) - mixtures of potassium peroxomonosulphate and sodium chloride producing hypochlorous acid
2.2 Equipment and facilities in the presence of aquaculture animals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - limestone (calcium carbonate) for pH control - dolomite for pH correction (use restricted to shrimp production) - sodium chloride - hydrogen peroxide - sodium percarbonate - organic acids (acetic acid, lactic acid, citric acid) - humic acid - peroxyacetic acids - peracetic and peroctanoic acids - iodophores (only in the presence of eggs)

ANNEX VIII

Certain products and substances for use in production of processed organic food, yeast and yeast products

A. Food additives, including carriers

For the purpose of the calculation of the organic percentage of the final product, food additives marked with an asterisk (*) in the column of the code number, shall be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin.

Name	Code	Foodstuffs of	Foodstuffs of	Specific conditions
------	------	---------------	---------------	---------------------

		plant origin	animal origin	
Vegetabl carbon	E 153		x	Ashy goat cheese Morbier cheese
Annatto, Bixin, Norbixin	E 160b (*)		x	Red Leicester cheese Double Gloucester cheese Cheddar Mimolette cheese
Calcium carbonate	E 170	x	x	Shall not be used for colouring or calcium enrichment of products
Sulphur dioxide or Potassium metabisulphite	E 220 or E 224	x x	x (Only for mead) x (Only for mead)	In fruit wines (*) and mead with and without added sugar): 100 mg (**) In fruit wines (*) and mead with and without added sugar): 100 mg (**) In this context, 'fruit wine' is defined as wine made from fruits other than grapes (including cider and perry) Maximum levels available from all sources, expressed as SO ₂ in mg/l
Sodium metabisulphite	E 223		x Crustaceans	
Sodium nitrite Potassium nitrate	E 250 or E 252		x x	For meat products: 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
Lactic acid	E 270	x	x	
Carbon dioxide	E 290	x	x	
Malic acid	E 296	x		
Ascorbic acid	E 300	x	x Meat products	
Sodium ascorbate	E 301		x	Meat products in connection with nitrates and nitrites
Tocopherol-rich extract	E 306 (*)	x	x	Anti-oxidant
Lecithins	E 322 (*)	x	x Milk products	Only when derived from organic raw Material As from 1 January 2019
Sodium lactate	E 325		x	Milk-based and meat products
Citric acid	E 330	x	x	
Citric acid	E 330		x Crustaceans and molluscs	

Sodium citrates	E 331	x	x	
Calcium citrates	E 333	x		
Tartaric acid (L(+H	E 334	x	x (Only for mead)	
Sodium tartrates	E 335	x		
Potassium tartrates	E 336	x		
Monocalciumphosphate	E 341 (i)	x		Raising agent for self raising flour
Extracts of rosemary	E 392 (*)	x	x	Only when derived from organic production
Alginic acid	E 400	x	x Milk-based products	
Sodium alginate	E 401	x	x Milk-based products	
Potassium alginate	E 402	x	x Milk-based products	
Agar	E 406	x	x Milk-based and meet products	
Carrageenan	E 407	x	x Milk-based products	
Locust bean gum	E 410 (*)	x	x	
Guar gum	E 412 (*)	x	x	
Arabic gum	E 414 (*)	x	x	
Xanthan gum	E 415	x	x	
Gellan gum	E 418	x	x	High-acyl form only
Glycerol	E 422	x		From plant origin. For plant extracts and flavourings
Pectin	E 440 (*)	x	x Milk-based products	
Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose	E 464	x	x	Encapsulation material for capsules
Sodium carbonate	E 500	x		
Potassium carbonates	E 501	x		
Ammonium carbonates	E 503	x		
Magnesium carbonates	E 504	x		
Calcium chloride	E 509		x	Milk coagulation carrier
Calcium sulphate	E 516	x		
Sodium hydroxide	E 524	x		Surface treatment of 'Lau-engebäck' and regulation of acidity in organic flavourings
Silicon dioxide gel or colloidal solution	E 551	x	x	For herbs and spices in dried powdered form Flavourings and propolis
Talc	E 553b	x	x	Coating agent for meat products
Beeswax	E 901	x		As a glazing agent for confectionary only. Beeswax from organic beekeeping
Carnauba wax	E 903	x		As a glazing agent for confectionary only. Only when derived from organic raw material
Argon	E 938	x	x	
Helium	E 939	x	x	

Nitrogen	E 941	x	x	
Oxygen	E 948	x	x	
Erythritol	E 968	x	x	Only when derived from organic production without using ion exchange technology

B. Processing aids and other products, which may be used for processing of ingredients of agricultural origin from organic production

Name	Preparation of foodstuffs of plant origin	Preparation of foodstuffs of animal origin	Specific conditions
Water	x	x	Drinking water within the meaning of Council Directive 98/83/EC
Calcium chloride	x		Coagulation agent
Calcium carbonate	x		
Calcium hydroxide	x		
Calcium sulphate	x		Coagulation agent
Magnesium chloride (or nigari)	x		Coagulation agent
Potassium carbonate	x		Drying of grapes
Sodium carbonate	x	x	
Lactic acid		x	For the regulation of the pH of the brine bath in cheese production
Citric acid	x	x	
Sodium hydroxide	x		For sugar(s) production. For oil production excluding olive oil production
Sulphuric acid	x Sugar(s) production	x Gelatine production	
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
Ammonium hydroxide		x	Gelatine production
Hydrogen peroxide		x	Gelatine production
Carbon dioxide	x	x	
Nitrogen	x	x	
Ethanol	x	x	Solvent
Tannic acid	x		Filtration aid
Egg white albumen	x		
Casein	x		
Gelatin	x		
Isinglass	x		
Vegetable oils	x	x	Greasing, releasing or anti-foaming agent. Only when derived from organic production
Silicon dioxide gel or colloidal solution	x		
Activated carbon	x		
Talc	x		In compliance with the specific purity criteria for food additive E 553b
Bentonite	x	x (Sticking agent for mead)	
Cellulose	x	x (Gelatine production)	
Diatomaceous earth	x	x (Gelatine production)	
Perlite	x	x (Gelatine production)	

Hazelnut shells	x		
Rice meal	x		
Beeswax	x		Releasing agent Beeswax from organic beekeeping
Carnauba wax	x		Releasing agent. Only when derived from organic raw material
Acetic acid/vinegar		x	Only when derived from organic production For fish processing, only from biotechnological source, except if produced by or from GMO
Thiamin hydrochloride	x	x	Only for use in processing of fruit wines, including cider and perry and mead
Diammonium phosphate	x	x	Only for use in processing of fruit wines, including cider and perry and mead
Wood fibre	x	x	The source of timber should be restricted to certified, sustainably harvested wood Wood used must not contain toxic components (post-harvest treatment, naturally occurring toxins or toxins from micro-organisms)

C. Processing aids for the production of yeast and yeast products

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

Annex VIIIa

Products and substances permitted for use or addition in organic products of the wine sector referred to in 30.11

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

Type of treatment in accordance with Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009	Name of products or substances	Specific conditions, restrictions within the limits and conditions set out in Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 and Regulation (EC) No 606/2009
Point 1: Use for aeration or oxygenation	Air Gaseous oxygen	

Point 3: Centrifuging and filtration	Perlite Cellulose Diatomeaceous earth	Use only as an inert filtering agent
Point 4: Use in order to create an inert atmosphere and to handle the product shielded from the air	Nitrogen Carbon dioxide Argon	
Points 5, 15 and 21: Use	Yeasts <u>(1)</u> , yeast cell walls	
Point 6: Use	Di-ammonium phosphate Thiamine hydrochloride Yeast autolysates	
Point 7: Use	Sulphur dioxide Potassium bisulphite or potassium metabi-sulphite	(a) The maximum sulphur dioxide content shall not exceed 100 milligrams per litre for red wines as referred to in point 1(a) of Part A of Annex I B to Regulation (EC) No 606/ 2009 and with a residual sugar level lower than 2 grams per litre; (b) The maximum sulphur dioxide content shall not exceed 150 milligrams per litre for white and rosé wines as referred to in point 1(b) of Part A of Annex I B to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 and with a residual sugar level lower than 2 grams per litre; (c) For all other wines, the maximum sulphur dioxide content applied in accordance with Annex I B to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 on 1 August 2010, shall be reduced by 30 milligrams per litre.
Point 9: Use	Charcoal for oenological use	
Point 10: Clarification	Edible gelatine <u>(2)</u> Plant proteins from wheat or peas <u>(2)</u> Isinglass <u>(2)</u> Egg white albumin <u>(2)</u> Tannins <u>(2)</u> Potato proteins <u>(2)</u> Yeast protein extracts <u>(2)</u> Casein Chitosan derived from Aspergillus niger Potassium caseinate Silicon dioxide	

	Bentonite	
	Pectolytic enzymes	
Point 12: Use for acidification purposes	Lactic acid L(+)Tartaric acid	
Point 13: Use for deacidification purposes	L(+)Tartaric acid Calcium carbonate Neutral potassium tartrate Potassium bicarbonate	
Point 14: Addition	Aleppo pine resin	
Point 17: Use	Lactic bacteria	
Point 19: Addition	L-Ascorbic acid	
Point 22: Use for bubbling	Nitrogen	
Point 23: Addition	Carbon dioxide	
Point 24: Addition for wine stabilisation purposes	Citric acid	
Point 25: Addition	Tannins <u>(2)</u>	
Point 27: Addition	Meta-tartaric acid	
Point 28: Use	Acacia gum <u>(2)</u> (= gum arabic)	
Point 30: Use	Potassium bitartrate	
Point 31: Use	Cupric citrate	
Point 35: Use	Yeast mannoproteins	
Point 38: Use	Oak chips	
Point 39: Use	Potassium alginate	
Point 44: Use	Chitosan derived from <i>Aspergillus niger</i>	
Point 51: Use	Inactivated yeast	
Type of treatment in accordance with Annex III, point A(2)(b) to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009	Calcium sulphate	Only for 'vino generoso' or 'vino generoso de licor'
(1) For the individual yeast strains: if available, derived from organic raw material.		
(2) Derived from organic raw material if available.		

ANNEX IX

Ingredients of agricultural origin which have not been produced organically

1. UNPROCESSED VEGETABLE PRODUCTS AND PRODUCTS DERIVED BY PROCESSES

1.1. Edible fruits, nuts and seeds:

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

1.2. Edible spices and herbs:

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

1.3. Miscellaneous:

Algae, including seaweed, permitted

2. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

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

- cocoa Theobroma cacao
- coconut Cocos nucifera
- olive Olea europaea
- sunflower Helianthus annuus
- palm Elaeis guineensis
- rape Brassica napus, rapa
- safflower Carthamus tinctorius
- sesame Sesamum indicum
- soya Glycine max

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

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

2.3. Miscellaneous:

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

2. ANIMAL PRODUCTS

- aquatic organisms, not originating from aquaculture, and permitted in no- organic foodstuffs preparation
- gelatin
- whey powder 'herasuola'
- casings

ANNEX XIII

Model of a vendor declaration referred to in Article 69

Vendor declaration according to Article 9(3) of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 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 or control authority, as defined in Article 2 of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, which supervises our customer to examine the accuracy of this declaration and if necessary to take samples for analytic proof. I also accept that this task may be carried out by an independent institution which has been appointed in writing by the control body. The undersigned takes responsibility for the accuracy of this declaration. Country, place, date, signature of vendor: Company stamp of vendor (if appropriate):

ANNEX XII

Conditions of use of Organic logo of the EU

1. The organic logo shall not be used in the case of in-conversion products and for products of hunting and fishing and in cases when organic product is only in list ingredients
2. The Organic logo of the EU shall comply with the model below:



3. The reference colour in Pantone is Green Pantone No 376 and Green (50 % Cyan + 100 % Yellow), when a four-colour process is used.
4. The Organic logo of the EU can also be used in black and white as shown, only where it is not practicable to apply it in colour:



5. If the background colour of the packaging or label is dark, the symbols may be used in negative format, using the background colour of the packaging or label.
6. If a symbol is used in colour on a coloured background, which makes it difficult to see, a delimiting outer line around the symbol can be used to improve contrast with the background colours.
7. In certain specific situations where there are indications in a single colour on the packaging, the Organic logo of the EU may be used in the same colour.
8. The Organic logo of the EU must have a height of at least 9 mm and a width of at least 13,5 mm; the proportion ratio height/width shall always be 1:1,5. Exceptionally the minimum size may be reduced to a height of 6 mm for very small packages.
9. The Organic logo of the EU may be associated with graphical or textual elements referring to organic farming, under the condition that they do not modify or change the nature of the Organic logo of the EU, nor any of the

indications mentioned at regulation 889/2008. When associated to national or private logos using a green colour different from the reference colour mentioned in point 2 , the Organic logo of the EU may be used in that non-reference colour.

10 Detailed information about use Organic logo of the EU

https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/organic/sites/orgfarming/files/docs/body/user_manual_logo_en.pdf

ANNEX XIII

Conditions of use of Code number

The general format of the code numbers is as follows:

UA-BIO-173

UA- ISO code for the country where the controls take place;

BIO - is a term, establishing a link with the organic production method;

173- the reference number issued by competent authority of Member state

The code number uses for labeling for organic product.

Detailed information about use of code number

https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/organic/sites/orgfarming/files/docs/body/user_manual_logo_en.pdf

Detailed information about BS code numbers <http://www.stc.lv/>

ANNEX XIV

Content of documentary evidence and CB template

Documentary evidence to the operator consists of:

1. Document Number:

2. Name and address of operator: main activity (producer, processor, importer, etc.):

3. Name, address and code number of CB/ authority:

4. Product groups/Activity: Plant and plant products, Seaweed and seaweed products, Livestock and livestock products, Aquaculture animals and aquaculture animal products, Processed products.

5. Defined as: organic production, in-conversion products; and also non-organic production where parallel production/ Processing pursuant to Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 occurs

6. Validity period: Plant products from to
Seaweed products from to
Livestock products from..... to
Aquaculture animal products from to
Processed products from to

7. Date of control(s):

8. This document has been issued on the basis of Article 29(1) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 and of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008. The declared operator has submitted his activities under control, and meets the requirements laid down in the named Regulations.

Date, place:

Signature on behalf of the issuing CB/authority:

Annex XV

Specific Organic Aquaculture production rules

(Stocking density for aquaculture animals by species or group of species referred to in section 38 [11.12](#); [11.18](#); [11.20](#))

SECTION 1

Organic production of salmonids in fresh water: Brown trout (*Salmo trutta*)—Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)—American brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*)—Salmon (*Salmo salar*)—Charr (*Salvelinus alpinus*)—Grayling

(*Thymallus thymallus*)—American lake trout (or grey trout) (*Salvelinus namaycush*)—Huchen (*Hucho hucho*)

Production system On growing farm systems must be fed from open systems. The flow rate must ensure a minimum of 60 % oxygen saturation for stock and must ensure their comfort and the elimination of farming effluent.

Maximum stocking density Salmonid species not listed below 15 kg/m³

Salmon 20 kg/m³

Brown trout and Rainbow trout 25 kg/m³

Arctic charr 25 kg/m³

SECTION 2

Organic production of salmonids in sea water:

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

Maximum stocking density 10 kg/m³ in net pens

SECTION 3

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

Sparus pagrus]), red drum (*Sciaenops ocellatus*) and other Sparidae, and spinefeet (*Siganus spp.*)

Production system In open water containment systems (net pens/cages) with minimum sea current speed to provide optimum fish welfare or in open systems on land.

Maximum stocking density For fish other than turbot: 15 kg/m³

For turbot: 25 kg/m²

SECTION 4

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

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

Production system There shall be adequate renewal of water to ensure the welfare of the species,

At least 50 % of the dikes must have plant cover

Wetland based depuration ponds required

Maximum stocking density 4 kg/m³

Annex XVI

GROUP CERTIFICATION SYSTEM

a. Objectives of a group certification system

1. To overcome the economic difficulties in relation to the inspection of small operators in developing countries.

b. Principle

2. A substantial part of the inspection work is carried out by internal inspectors in the framework of the internal control system set up by the group.

3. The external control body verifies and evaluates the effectiveness of the internal control system and certifies the group as a whole.

A. Scope :

4. In principle only small farmers can be members of the group covered by group certification.

Larger farms (i.e. farms bearing an external certification cost that is lower than 2 % of their turnover) can also belong to the group but have to be inspected annually by the external inspection body. Processors and exporters can be part of the structure of the group, but have to be inspected annually by the external control body.

5. The farmers of the group must apply similar production systems and the farms should be in geographical proximity.

6. A group may be organised on itself, i.e. as a co-operative, or as a structured group of producers affiliated to a processor or an exporter.

7. The group must be established formally, based on written agreements with its members. It shall have central management, established decision procedures and legal capacity.

8. When intended for export, the marketing of the products must be carried out as a group.

B. The internal control system

9. The internal control system of the group is a documented internal quality system that includes a contractual arrangement with each individual member of the group.

10. Internal inspectors are designated by the group and carry out internal controls. They must receive suitable training. The internal quality system sets out rules to avoid or limit potential conflicts of interest of the internal inspectors.

11. The internal inspectors carry out at least one annual inspection visit to each individual operator including visits to fields and facilities.

12. The internal control system keeps appropriate documentation including at least a description of the farms and the facilities, the production plans, the products harvested, the contractual

arrangement with each individual member and internal inspection reports.

13. The internal control system shall include the application of sanctions to individual members who do not comply with the Organic Standards. It shall inform the external control body of the irregularities and non-compliances found, as well as of the corrective actions imposed with agreed time for completion.

C. The external inspection body

14. The external inspection body evaluates the effectiveness of the internal control system, with the final aim to assess compliance with the Organic Standards by all individual operators.

15. It has a contractual agreement with the group

16. It carries out at least one annual inspection of the group. The inspection shall include an inspection visit of a number of individual farms with the aim to inspect for compliance with the standards and to evaluate the effectiveness of the internal control system.

17. Each year the external inspection body shall define and justify a risk orientated sample of farms subject to their annual inspections. The number of farms subject to annual external

inspection shall in any case not be lower than 10. For a normal risk situation, it shall not be lower than the square root of the number of farms in the group. For medium or high-risk situations, the external inspection bodies shall define a risk factor of at least 1.2 to 1.4 respectively. The farms visited by the external inspection body must be predominantly different from one year

to the other.

<i>Minimum number of farms to be inspected by the external inspection body</i>			
<i>Number of group members = n</i>	<i>Normal risk factor 1</i>	<i>Medium risk factor 1.2</i>	<i>High risk factor 1.4</i>
<i>Minimum</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>n</i>		<i>1.2 square root of n</i>	<i>1.4 square root of n</i>

Factors to define the risk should include:

a) factors related to the magnitude of the farms

– size of the holdings

- value of the products
- difference in value between the organic and the conventional products
- b) factors related to the characteristics of the holdings
 - degree of similarity of the production systems and the crops within the group
 - risks for intermingling and/or contamination
- c) experience gained
 - number of years the group has functioned
 - number of new members registered yearly
 - nature of the problems encountered during controls in previous years and results of previous evaluations of the effectiveness of the internal control system
 - management of potential conflicts of interest of the internal inspectors
 - staff turnover.

18. Larger farms, processors and exporters shall be inspected annually by the external inspection body.

19. In case the external inspection body finds the internal control system to seriously lack reliability and effectiveness, it shall increase the number of farms subject to their annual inspection to at least three times the square root of the number of farms in the group.

20. The external inspection body shall have a documented sanctions policy vis-a vis groups. In cases it finds the internal control system to lack reliability and effectiveness, the external inspection body shall apply sanctions to the group as a whole, including, in case of serious deficiencies, the withdrawal of the certification of the group.

21. A full report of the group, the internal control system, the result of the external audit and also the decision of certification he must be done annually and if required submitted to competent authorities.

22. In group certification, inspection work focuses on those products of the group that are of relevance to certification. Clearly defined fields of group activity that do not pose any risk to the certification-relevant products are not subject to the duty to maintain records. Moreover, if no risk can be identified, such fields are not a focus of inspection.

23. If there is no risk of contamination and no danger of unwanted mixing during the transports by farmers to their location of the community, there is no need to seal the transport.