

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

## Table of Contents

I. General	3
IV Sampling policy	5
V Subcontractors Evaluation Procedures	5
VI Classification of observations and irregularities	6
VII Sanction List	6
VIII Side by side assessment for equivalency to regulation 834/2007 and 889/2008	13
IX Publicly available information	46
X Certified product catalogue	46
XI CB standard procedure for updating	46
Annexes of Regulations in the CB Standard	47
ANNEX I	47
ANNEX II	50
ANNEX III	52
ANNEX IV	54
Maximum number of animals per hectare referred to in Article 15 (2)	54
ANNEX V	55
ANNEX VI	56
Products for cleaning and disinfection	59
ANNEX VIII	59
ANNEX IX	67
Ingredients of agricultural origin which have not been produced organically	67
ANNEX X	67
ANNEX XI	68
ANNEX XII	68
ANNEX XIII	69
Content of documentary evidence and CB template	69
Annex XII	70

## **I. General**

1. This SIA “Sertifikācijas un testēšanas centrs” (LTD „Certification and Testing Center”) - (hereinafter – CB), Production Standard for Great Britain (Production standard GB) 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. Organic regulations

In Great Britain the following regulations apply:

- [Retained Council Regulation \(EC\) 834/2007](#)
- [Retained Commission Regulation \(EC\) 889/2008](#)
- [Retained Commission Regulation \(EC\) 1235/2008](#)
- [The Organics Products Regulations 2009](#)

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2009/842/contents>

3. It combines, rationalises and simplifies these documents and adapts them for use outside the legal framework of the GB, 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 Great Britain market. The production standard GB are the same for all third countries in which SIA "Sertifikācijas un testēšanas centrs" is activity

4. In this document CB describes Supervision and Control of Organic Production are applicable for operators according with:

- 4.1. 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);
- 4.2. 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);
- 4.3. 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)
- 4.4. In the case then CB carries out the extension of activities, CB will update the content of this document and will notify Defra of any changes to the measures applied and any requests to amend information must also will be notified.
5. In third countries CB is active in plant production, livestock, processed agricultural products for use as food and feed, aquaculture animal and seaweed, vegetative propagating material and seeds for cultivation.
6. Rules for organic aquaculture animal and seaweed production in section VII article 38 and XIV and Group certification as Annex XV have been added, as of May 2021. These rules are based on the EU Commission Regulation (EC) No 710/2009 and 834/2007.
7. The actual list of activities of CB for the purpose of equivalence viewable in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/2325 of 16 December 2021 establishing, pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council, the list of third countries and the list of control authorities and control bodies that have been recognised

under Article 33(2) and (3) of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 for the purpose of importing organic products into the Union ANNEX II LIST OF RECOGNISED CONTROL AUTHORITIES AND CONTROL BODIES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 2 AND THE RELEVANT SPECIFICATIONS 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).

8. Wherever the EU Regulation says "competent authority" (mistake correction, "control" replaced with "competent" ) 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.
9. As the Standard is developed directly from the language of the European Regulations and the Guidelines, the Standard is 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.
10. 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).
11. For the purpose of equivalence of the processing of food and feed, may be accepted as organic input (agricultural ingredients) only if they are:
  - 11.1. 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);
  - 11.2. 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);
  - 11.3. manufactured and certified in one of the EU countries, according to Reg. 834/2007
  - 11.4. Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.
12. CB will send a concise annual report to Defra by 28 February every year, beginning with 28 February 2023. The annual report by CB follow the template provided by Defra. It update the information in the technical dossier: in particular, it describe the control activities carried out by you in third countries in the previous year, the results obtained, the irregularities and infringements observed, and the corrective measures taken and it contains the most recent assessment report, or update of that report, which contain the results of the regular on-the-spot evaluation, surveillance and reassessment as referred to in Article 33(3) of retained Regulation (EC) No 834/2007

#### **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. *The 5% samples does not include additional sampling due to cases of non-compliances notified in the Organic Farming Information System (OFIS) etc.*

2 *The annual sampling plan CB creates together with inspection plan (integrated plan) according procedure ANN-I-BL-007 based on risk assesment*

3 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 test 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 aanalysis, 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 GB "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 <sup>(1, 2)</sup>		Valuation of observation/violation	Measures to be performed	Sanction
1.	Article 9 of the Regulation 834/2007	use of GMOs (Contamination of GMO)	Unintentional contamination, no use of GMOs detected		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	N2	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	N3	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 <b>radiation</b> 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 reference on organic farming.	Cancel certificate for the sphere
4.	Article 6 of the Regulation 889/2008	Contamination by unauthorized fertilizers and soil improvement products	The rules for <b>mushroom</b> 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		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 <b>about what the CB is forewarned.</b>		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 <b>CB warning</b>	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	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 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, diseases and weeds.	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 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	N2	Withdraw from the labelling of the	



				found.		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 ecosystems.	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
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	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

			conditions)				
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	Contamination by unauthorized 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	Contamination by unauthorized 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	Contamination by unauthorized products	Improper treatment of the animals (incl. aquaculture animals, bees) or nonobservance 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	Contamination by unauthorized 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 respective sector.	N2	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.
				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 834/2007; Article 26, 30, 31, 35, 66 of the Regulation 889/2008	Rules regarding the processing of products have not been observed.	The traceability, separation of activities, cleaning, storage, transportation and accounting of equipment, are not ensured.	1 x infringements found in respective sector.	N2/ 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 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 provided.	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 Set a subsequent transitional period for respective sector or sphere.	Arrange a visit for additional fee.
				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	<b>If the sampling was performed/</b> Additional visit and/ additional sampling	
						<b>If the sampling was not performed:</b> 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.

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

Position	Scope	Reference to EU regulation	Conformity/Equivalence
1	<b>Aim and scope</b>		
1.1.	<b>Aim</b>		
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	<b>Scope</b>		
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; (c) <i>aquaculture animal and seaweed products</i> ; and (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	<b>Overall principles</b>		
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	R 834/2007 Article 4 889/2008, article 26 (2)	C

	<p>or the appropriate management practices and methods referred to in paragraph (a) do not exist, these shall be limited to:</p> <p>(i) inputs from organic production;</p> <p>(ii) natural or naturally-derived substances;</p> <p>(iii) low solubility mineral fertilisers;</p> <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 period on which:</p> <p>2.1. information submitted by operator until sowing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> </ul> <p>2.2. CB before making a decision about the retrospective consideration of the conversion period</p>	R 889/2008 Article 36	E

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CB takes into consideration all operator`s submitted information article 2.1</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• the samples are being analysed of soil, plant and/or products (taken by the 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</li> <li>• any other relevant documents deemed necessary by the CB to assess the request for retroactive recognition</li> </ul> <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 point 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> <p><i>5. In the cases of parcels which have been converted to or were in the process of conversion to organic farming, and which are treated with a product not authorized for organic production, the CB may shorten the conversion period referred to in point 1 in the following two cases:</i></p> <p><i>5.1 parcels treated with a product not authorized for organic production as part of compulsory disease or pest control measure imposed by the authority of Third country;</i></p> <p><i>5.2. parcels treated with a product not authorized for organic production as part of scientific tests approved by the authority of Third country.</i></p> <p><i>6. In the cases provided for points 5.1 and 5.2. the length of the conversion period shall be fixed taking into account of the following factors:</i></p> <p><i>6.1. the process of degradation of the product concerned shall guarantee, at the end of the conversion period, an insignificant level of residues in the soil and, in the case of perennial crop, in the plant.</i></p> <p><i>6.2. the harvest following the treatment may not be sold with reference to organic production methods.</i></p>		
3	<b>Control</b>		
3.1.	<b>Control system</b>		
	<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	<b>Control visits</b>		
	<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.</p>	R 834/2007 Article 27  R 889/2008 Article 65, <i>Article 92c</i>	E   C

	<p>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.</p> <p><i>6.1. additional random control visits carried out in accordance with CB section VIII article 3.2 p. 3 of at least 10% of operators under contract in accordance with the risk category are performed.</i></p> <p><i>6.2. at least 10% of all inspections and visits carried out in accordance with CB section VIII article 3.2 p. 3 and 6.1 are unannounced.</i></p> <p>7. Any additional requirements specified by the regulatory framework are included in the requirements of planning inspections and sampling.</p>		
4	<b>Specific principles applicable to farming</b>		
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	<b>General rules for all operators</b>		
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>	R 889/2008 Article 63 1 a, b, c, d	C



	<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>		
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 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>	R 889/2008 Article 63 2	C
5.3	<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>	R 834/2007 Article 28 5       R 889/2008 Article 63 3   R 834/2007 Article 28 5	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	<b>Stock and financial records</b>		
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 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	R889/2008 Article 66 1 (d)	C
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	<b>Plant production records</b>		
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;	CB procedure	E

	<p>4. seeding or planting date, seeding rate or planting thickness of the crop;</p> <p>5. type, amount and application date of organic, mineral fertilizer and lime material used;</p> <p>6. type, dose and application date of plant protection product used;</p> <p>7. type and amount of obtained production</p>		
8	<p><b>Parallel production</b></p> <p><i>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 sudden 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.</i></p>		
8.1	<p><i>„The entire agricultural holding shall be managed in compliance with the requirements applicable to organic production. However, in accordance with specific conditions to be laid down in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 37(2), a holding may be split up into clearly separated units or aquaculture production sites which are not all managed under organic production. As regards animals, different species shall be involved. As regards aquaculture the same species may be involved, provided that there is adequate separation between the production sites. As regards plants, different varieties that can be easily differentiated shall be involved.</i></p> <p><i>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.“</i></p>	R 834/2007 Article 11	C
8.2	<p><i>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.</i></p>	R 889/2008 Article 35 1	C
8.3	<p><i>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.</i></p>	R 889/2008 Article 35 2	C
8.4	<p><i>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:</i></p> <p><i>(a) the organic products shall be kept separate from the other agricultural products and/or foodstuffs;</i></p> <p><i>(b) every measure shall be taken to ensure identification of consignments and to avoid mixtures or exchanges with nonorganic products;</i></p> <p><i>(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.</i></p>	R 889/2008 Article 35 4	C
8.5	<p><i>„1. Where the conditions laid down in Article 22(2)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 apply, a producer may run organic and non-organic production units in the same area: (a) in the case of the production of perennial crops, which require a cultivation period of at least three years, where varieties cannot be easily differentiated, provided the following conditions are met: (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; (ii) appropriate measures have been taken to ensure the permanent separation of the products obtained from each unit concerned; (iii) the control authority or control body is notified of the harvest of each of the products concerned at least 48 hours in advance; (iv) upon completion of the harvest, the producer informs the control authority or control body of the exact quantities harvested on the units concerned</i></p>	R 834/2007 Article 22 R889/2008 Article 40 1 (a)	C

	<p><i>and of the measures applied to separate the products; (v) the conversion plan and the control measures referred to in Chapter 1 and 2 of Title IV have been approved by the competent authority; this approval shall be confirmed each year after the start of the conversion plan; (b) in the case of areas intended for agricultural research or formal education agreed by the Member States' competent authorities and provided the conditions set out in point (a)(ii)(iii)(iv) and the relevant part of point (v) are met; (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; (d) in the case of grassland exclusively used for grazing.</i></p> <p><i>2. The competent authority may authorise holdings carrying out agricultural research or formal education to rear organic and non-organic livestock of the same species, where the following conditions are met: (a) appropriate measures, notified in advance to the control authority or control body, have been taken in order to guarantee the permanent separation between livestock, livestock products, manure and feedingstuffs of each of the units; (b) the producer informs the control authority or control body in advance of any delivery or selling of the livestock or livestock products; (c) the operator informs the control authority or control body of the exact quantities produced in the units together with all characteristics permitting the identification of the products and confirms that the measures taken to separate the products have been applied."</i></p>		
8.6	<p><i>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.</i></p>	R 889/2008 Article 73	C
10	<b>Storage of products, access to facilities</b>		
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. Organic products shall be clearly identifiable at all times</p>	R 889/2008 Article 35	C
10.2	<p>Access to facilities The operator shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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;</li> <li>(b) provide the CB with any information reasonably necessary for the purposes of the control;</li> <li>(c) submit, when requested by the CB, the results of its own quality assurance programmes.</li> </ul> <p>Importers and first consignees shall submit the information on imported consignments</p>	R889/2008 Article 67 1	C
11	<b>Prohibition on the use of GMOs</b>		
11.1	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>2. GMOs or products produced from GMOs for food and feed, operators may rely on the labels accompanying within the European Union 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 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 within the European Union 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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>4. With regard to nonorganic seeds purchased in non-EU countries for use in</i></p>	R 834/2007 Article 9	C

	<i>organic production the organic operator shall require the vendor document the absence of GMO by presenting a sampling report and the corresponding laboratory report. Alternatively the organic operator may the organic operator shall check for the absence of GMO in nonorganic seeds not the non-EU country by sample taking and laboratory analysis on his own initiative. He shall seek and follow the instruction of the CB concerning the method of sample taking and the choice of laboratory.</i>		
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	<b>Prohibition on the use of ionising radiation</b>		
	The use of ionising radiation for the treatment of organic food or feed, or of raw materials used in organic food or feed is prohibited	R 834/2007 Article 10	C
13	<b>Prohibition of hydroponic production</b>		
	Hydroponic production is prohibited.	R 889/2008 Article 4	C
14	<b>Applications and complaints</b>		
	The operator shall record the applications and complaints	Operators procedure	E
15	<b>Principles for organic production</b>		
15.1	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;	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	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; All plant production techniques used shall prevent or minimise any contribution to the contamination of the environment;	R 834/2007 Article 5 (a) Article 12 1(a)	C
15.4	<i>„Fertilizers and soil conditioners may only be used when they have been authorized for use in organic production in line with Article 16 of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 and in the SIA Standard.“</i> Mineral nitrogen fertilisers shall not be used;	R 834/2007 Article 12 1(d)(e)	C
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, crop rotation, cultivation techniques and thermal processes.	R 834/2007 Article 12 1(g)	C
15.6	<i>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 by Regulations (EC) No 834/2007 and 889/2008 and included in the Annexes of this Standard. Only these products may be applied and they may only be applied 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. Operators shall keep documentary evidence of the need to use the product.</i>	R 834/2007 Article 12 1(h) R 889/2008 Article 5. 1	C
16	<b>Farm production</b>		
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	<i>Products for cleaning and disinfection in plant production shall be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production by Regulations (EC) No 834/2007 and 889/2008 and included in the Annexes of this Standard.</i>	R 834/2007 Article 12 1(j)	C
16.3	Only fertilisers and soil conditioners referred to 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 to 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	<b>Collection of wild plants</b>		
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	<b>Seeds, seed potatoes or vegetative propagating material and perennial crops</b>		
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	C
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 crops, two growing seasons. <i>Organic Seeds and Propagation Material:</i> - <i>Organic seeds:</i> ▪ <i>Mother plant is not genetically modified.</i> ▪ <i>In general, seeds must be certified organic.</i>	R 834/2007 Article 12 1(h), (i)	C

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>In case of annual crops, mother plant has been cultivated at least one vegetation period organically. In case of perennial crops, mother plant has been cultivated at least two growth periods organically.</i></li> <li>- <i>Organic vegetative propagation material (incl. grafting material for annual crops):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Parental plant is not genetically modified.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Parental plant has been cultivated during the last year resp. – in case of perennial field crops - two years organically.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Retrospective approval of cultivation of parental plant is possible.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Except, organic vegetative propagation material is not available for the species or variety.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>- <i>Production of planting stocks, scions for grafting and young trees (perennial crops):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Parental plant is not genetically modified.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Conventional untreated young trees can be certified as organic – provided the growing area has organic status.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><i>Exceptions are only considered as being acceptable in the context of conservation of biodiversity of cultural plants or in order to enable organic production to be initiated.</i></p> <p><i>Conventional (non-organic) seeds and vegetative propagation material to be used in organic agriculture shall be produced respecting the following:</i></p> <p><i>Seeds, seedlings, etc. are not treated with substances that are not listed in Annex II of COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 889/2008 (only listed organic pesticides allowed)</i></p>		
18.3	<p><b><i>Conventional Seeds, Seedlings and Vegetative Propagating Material</i></b></p> <p><i>In case of certifications outside the EU, due to the history of development of organic agriculture, the availability of organic seed cannot be compared to the situation within the EU, and operators outside the EU many times may not have access to the varieties mentioned in Annex X of (EC) 889/2008.</i></p> <p><i>Therefore, in third countries <b>untreated</b> conventional seeds and planting stocks/young trees may be used, even though if not mentioned in Annex X of 889/2008, provided that sufficient proof is presented that organic planting material is commercially not available in that third country and where they are necessary in order to ensure access to feed, seed and farm inputs:</i></p> <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 accordance with CB procedure ANN-R-BL-017 about issue a permit for use of non organic seeds or propagating material.</p> <p>1. Where the conditions laid down in 19.1 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 Annex II of 889/2008 (only listed organic pesticides allowed; use of conventional fertilizers is tolerated (889/2008, Art. 45 (2) 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) rests 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</p>	R 889/2008 Article 45	C

	<p>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>		
19	<b>Exceptional production rules</b>		
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 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	<b>Specific rules on mushroom production</b>		
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 according to organic production method.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 6 (a) (i) (b)	C
20.2	<p>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.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 6 (a) (ii)	C
20.3	<p>Peat is not chemically treated;</p> <p>Wood is not treated with chemical products after felling.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 6 (c) (d)	C
20.4	<p>Mineral products for substrates may be used only referred to Regulation No 889/2008 Annex I, water and soil.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 6 (e)	C
	<b>Livestock production rules</b>		
21	<b>Origin of animals</b>		
21.1	<p>The following rules shall apply to livestock production:</p> <p>(a) with regard to the origin of the animals:</p> <p>(i) organic livestock shall be born and raised on organic holdings;</p> <p>(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);</p> <p>(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).</p>	R 834/2007 Article 14 1a)	C
21.2	<p>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</p>	R 889/2008	C



	conditions provided for in paragraphs 21.2 to 21.5 of CBS.	Article 9 1	
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 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.	R 889/2008 Article 38 1	C
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	R 834/2007 Article 14	C

	conditions for eg. Where it necessary in order to solve problems related to the management of organic livestock.	1(b)(v)	
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 rodud 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: (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.	R 889/2008 Article 74	C
22	<b>Husbandry practices, transportation, identification</b>		
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.	R 834/2007 Article 5 (m) R 834/2007 Article 14 1(e)	C

	(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.		
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	<b>Animal housing conditions, density, livestock manure</b>		
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 (iv) shall ensure that the developmental, physiological and ethological needs of animals are met. (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;	R 834/2007 Article 5 (h) Article 14 1 (b) (ii) (iii), (d) (iii)	
23.2	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. Housing for livestock shall not be mandatory in areas with appropriate climatic conditions to enable animals to live outdoors.	R 889/2008 Article 10 1, 2	
23.3	Open air areas may be partially covered.	R	C

	Herbivores shall have access to pasturage for grazing whenever conditions allow. In cases where herbivores have access to pasturage during the grazing period and where the winter-housing system gives freedom of movement to the animals, the obligation to provide open air areas during the winter months may be waived.	889/2008 Article 14 1, 2, 3	
23.4	Bulls over one year old shall have access to pasturage or an open air area.	R 889/2008 Article 14 4	C
23.5	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.	R 889/2008 Article 46	C
23.6	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.	R 889/2008 Article 11 1	C
23.7	The housing shall be provided with a comfortable, clean and dry laying/rest area of sufficient size, consisting of a solid construction which is not slatted. Ample dry bedding strewn with litter material shall be provided in the rest area. The litter shall comprise straw or other suitable natural material. The litter may be improved and enriched with any mineral product listed in Regulation 889/2008 Annex I.	R 889/2008 Article 11 2	C
23.8	The housing of calves in individual boxes is forbidden after the age of one week.	R 889/2008 Article 11 3	C
23.9	Sows shall be kept in groups, except in the last stages of pregnancy and during the suckling period. Piglets shall not be kept on flat decks produced piglet cages. Exercise areas shall permit dunging and rooting by porcine animals. For the purposes of rooting different substrates can be used.	R 889/2008 Article 11 4, 5, 6	C
23.10	Water fowl shall have access to a pond, lake or a pool whenever the weather and hygienic conditions permit in order to respect their species-specific needs and animal welfare requirements.	R 889/2008 Article 12 2	C
23.11	Poultry shall not be kept in cages. Buildings for all poultry shall meet the following conditions: (a) at least one third of the floor area shall be solid, that is, not of slatted or of grid construction, and covered with a litter material such as straw, wood shavings, sand or turf; (b) in poultry houses for laying hens, a sufficiently large part of the floor area available to the hens shall be available for the collection of bird droppings; (c) they shall have perches of a size and number commensurate with the size of the group and of the birds as laid down in Regulation 889/2008 Annex III; (d) they shall have exit/entry pop-holes of a size adequate for the birds, and these pop-holes shall have a combined length of at least 4 m per 100 m <sup>2</sup> area of the house available to the birds; (e) each poultry house shall not contain more than: (i) 4 800 chickens, (ii) 3 000 laying hens, (iii) 5 200 guinea fowl, (iv) 4 000 female Muscovy or Peking ducks or 3 200 male Muscovy or Peking ducks or other ducks, (v) 2 500 capons, geese or turkeys; (f) the total usable area of poultry houses for meat production on any single unit, shall not exceed 1 600 m <sup>2</sup> ; (g) poultry houses shall be constructed in a manner allowing all birds easy access to open air area. 4. Natural light may be supplemented by artificial means to provide a maximum of 16 hours light per day with a continuous nocturnal rest period without artificial light of at least eight hours.	R 889/2008 Article 12 1, 3, 4	C

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,  (b) 150 days for capons,  (c) 49 days for Peking ducks,  (d) 70 days for female Muscovy ducks,  (e) 84 days for male Muscovy ducks,  (f) 92 days for Mallard ducks,  (g) 94 days for guinea fowl,  (h) 140 days for male turkeys and roasting geese and  (i) 100 days for female turkeys.</p> <p>Competent authority introduce the criteria of slow-growing strains.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 12 5	C
23.13	<p>Poultry shall have access 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 access 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 access 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	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.	R 834/2007 Article 14 1 (f)	C
23.16	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.	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 values 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 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</p>	R 889/2008 Article 3 2, 3	C
24	<b>Management, animal husbandry practices</b>		
24.1	Personnel keeping animals shall possess the necessary basic knowledge and skills	R	C

	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;	834/2007 Article 15 1 (b)	
25	<b>Production rules for animal feeding</b>		
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	C

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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	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. The figures shall be calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feed from agricultural origin. The operator shall keep documentary evidence of the need for the use of this provision.	R 889/2008 Article 43	C
25.14	In-conversion feed 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 %. 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. 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.	R 889/2008 Article 21	C
25.15	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: Non-organic feed materials of plant or animal origin, or other feed materials that are listed in Section 2 of Annex V, provided that: (i) they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents, (ii) the restrictions laid down in Article 43 or Article 47(c) are complied with.	R 889/2008 Article 22 (a)	C
25.16	Non-organic spices, herbs, and molasses, provided that: (i) their organic form is not available; (ii) they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents; (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.	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	Products from sustainable fisheries, provided that: (i) they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents; (ii) their use is restricted to non-herbivores; (iii) the use of fish protein hydrolysate is restricted solely to young animals;	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	C

		(g)	
25.22	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. 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 rodenticide use in free-range areas, periods of transhumance where restrictions apply.	R 889/2008 Article 76 (d)	C
26	<b>Preventive measures and Veterinary treatment</b>		
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	(i) Disease shall be treated immediately to avoid suffering to the animal. (ii) 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.	R 834/2007 Article 14 (e) (ii)	C
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, coccidiostats and other artificial aids for growth promotion purposes) and the use of hormones or similar substances to control reproduction or for other purposes (e.g. induction or synchronisation of oestrus), is prohibited.	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	C



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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 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.	R 889/2008 Article 24 5	C
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.	<b>Specific requirements and housing conditions in beekeeping</b>		
	<b>General rules</b>		
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 Standard	R 834/2007 Article 23,24,25 R 889/2008 Article 57,58	C
<b>Conversion period</b>			
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 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 organic production, the operator shall keep the organically produced and in-conversion products separate rable and keep adequate records to show the separation.	R 834/2007 Article 17 (c)	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
<b>Origin of bees</b>			
27.13	For bees, preference shall be given to the use of Apis mellifera. 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

	<b>Siting of the apiaries</b>		
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
	<b>Feeding</b>		
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
	<b>Disease prevention and veterinary treatment</b>		
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 prepare.	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	R 889/2008 Article 25.4,7,8	C

	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.		
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
	<b>Specific requirements and housing conditions, identification</b>		
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	C

		889/2008 Article 13.4	
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.	<b>Catastrophic circumstances</b>		
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; Upon approval by the CB, the individual operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of the above exceptions.	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
29.	<b>Products and substances used in farming and criteria for their authorisation</b>		
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 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	R 834/2007 Article 16.1	C

	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
<b>30. General rules on the production of processed food</b>			
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 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 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 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;	R 834/2007 Article 19 2 (b)	C
30.5	The following conditions shall apply to the composition of organic processed food:	R	C

	<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>	834/2007 Article 19 2. (c)	
30.6	The following conditions shall apply to the composition of organic processed food: an organic ingredient shall not be present together with the same ingredient in non-organic form or an ingredient in conversion;	R 834/2007 Article 19 2. (d)	C
30.7	The following conditions shall apply to the composition of organic processed food: food produced from in-conversion crops shall contain only one crop ingredient of agricultural origin.	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	<i>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 an operator provides for proof that he is unable to obtain yeast extract or autolysate from organic production.</i>	R 889/2008 Article 46a	C
30.13	<p><b>Specific provisions for yeast production</b></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	<b>Production of processed food</b>		
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	<b>Collection, packaging, transport and storage of products</b>		
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 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: (a) the name and address of the operator and, where different, of the owner or seller of the product; (b) the name of the product or a description of the compound feedingstuff accompanied by a reference to the organic production method; (c) the name and/or the code number of the control body or authority to which the operator is subject; and (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.	R 889/2008 Article 31 1	C
32.14	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.	R 889/2008 Article 33	C
32.15	The closing of packaging, containers or vehicles shall not be required where: (a) transportation is direct between an operator and another operator who are both subject to the organic control system, and (b) the products are accompanied by a document giving the information required under paragraph 1, and (c) both the expediting and the receiving operators shall keep documentary records of such transport operations available for the control body or control authority of such transport operations.	R 889/2008 Article 31 2	C
	<b>Deleted organic yeast</b>		
	<b>Delete Criteria for certain products and substances in processing</b> (not applicable)		
33	<b>Use of terms referring to organic production</b>		
33.1	For the purposes of this Standard a product shall be regarded as bearing terms referring to the organic production method where, in the labelling, advertising material or commercial documents, such a product its ingredients or feed materials are described in terms suggesting to the purchaser that the product or its ingredients or feed materials have been obtained in accordance with the rules laid down in this	R 834/2007 Article 23 1	E

	Standard. 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.		
33.2	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.	R 834/2007 Article 23 2	C
33.3	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.	R 834/2007 Article 23 3	C
33.4	As regards processed food, the terms referred to in paragraph 1 may be used: (a) in the sales description, provided that: (i) the processed food complies with Reg 834/2007 Article 19; (ii) at least 95 % by weight, of its ingredients of agricultural origin are organic;	R 834/2007 Article 23 4 (a)	C
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	R	C

	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	889/2008 Article 57	
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 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 1	C
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	<b>Marking, packaging</b>		
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) P. 889/2008, Article 57	C
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	C

		(1)	
35	<b>Measures in case of suspicion of infringements and irregularities</b>		
35.1	<p>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</p> <p>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.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 91.1	C
35.2	<p>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.</p> <p>Before taking such a decision, the CB shall allow the operator to comment.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The operator shall cooperate fully with the CB in resolving the suspicion.</p>	R 889/2008 Article 91.2	C
35.3	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The level of communication shall depend on the severity and the extent of the irregularity or infringement found</p>	R 834/2007 Article 30	C  E  C
	CB shall take whatever measures and sanctions are required to prevent fraudulent use of the indications referred to in Section VII point 27.5 and Annex XI.	R 889/2008 Article 91 (3), Annex XI	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 style="text-align: center;"><b>Look for:</b> <b>XV Classification of observations and irregularities</b> <b>XVI Sanction List</b></p>	R 834/2007 Article 30	E
<b>37. Exchange of information</b>			
37.1	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	R 834/2007	C

	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	Article 31	
37.2	CB all publicly available information is published on the website <a href="http://www.stc.lv">www.stc.lv</a> After receiving the client's interest about certification process (or application) sector employees explain the requirements necessary to carry out the certification process: 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 <a href="http://www.stc.lv">www.stc.lv</a>	R 834/2007 Article 31	C
37.3	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. 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. 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.	R 889/2008 Article 92	C

#### IX Publicly available information

1. CB all publicly available information is published on the website [www.stc.lv](http://www.stc.lv)

- *Certified product catalogue:*
  - *names and addresses of operators,*
  - *certificates Nr., category of certified products, status of certificate, expiration date of certificate, reduction, suspension and revocation of certification*
  - *Certificate actual.*

Information about procedures and certification schemes, as well as the documents: [www.stc.lv](http://www.stc.lv)

- • general information about the certification body status and *accreditation status* [www.stc.lv](http://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 <http://www.stc.lv>

#### X 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 <http://www.stc.lv> 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

#### XI 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:  
 ANN-I-BL-012-EN-31.05.2019.-R8

ANN- Conformity Assessment Department document

I- document type (instruction-standard);

BL- organic farming;

012 - document serial number;

EN- language of document;

27.01.2020. – data of last update;

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](http://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](http://www.stc.lv)

### **Annexes of Regulations in the CB Standard**

CB standard is to be used only in comply with EU Regulation 889/2008 and 834/2007 current versions.

#### **ANNEX 1**

Fertilisers, soil conditioners and nutrients referred to in Article 3(1) and Article 6d(2)

Note:

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

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

<b>Authorisation</b>	<b>Name Compound products or products containing only materials listed hereunder:</b>	<b>Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use</b>
A	Farmyard manure	Product comprising a mixture of animal excrements and vegetable matter (animal bedding). Factory farming origin forbidden
A	Dried farmyard manure and dehydrated poultry manure	Factory farming origin forbidden
A	Composted animal excrements, including poultry manure and composted farmyard manure included	Factory farming origin forbidden
A	Liquid animal excrements	Use after controlled fermentation and/or appropriate dilution Factory farming origin forbidden
B	Composted or fermented mixture of household	Product obtained from source separated

	waste	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
A	Peat	Use limited to horticulture (market gardening, floriculture, arboriculture, nursery)
A	Mushroom culture wastes	The initial composition of the substrate shall be limited to products of this Annex
A	Dejecta of worms (vermicompost) and insects	
A	Guano	
A	Composted or fermented mixture of vegetable matter	Product obtained from mixtures of vegetable matter, which have been submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production
B	Biogas digestate containing animal by-products co-digested 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 <a href="#">(1)</a> ) must not be from factory farming origin. The Processes have to be in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011. Not to be applied to edible parts of the crop
B	Products or by-products of animal origin as below: Blood meal Hoof meal Horn meal Bone meal or degelatinised bone meal Fish meal Meat meal Feather, hair and ‘chiquette’ meal Wool Fur (1) Hair Dairy products Hydrolysed proteins (2)	(1) Maximum concentration in mg/kg of dry matter of chromium (VI): not detectable (2) Not to be applied to edible parts of the crop
A	Products and by-products of plant origin for fertilisers	Examples: oilseed cake meal, cocoa husks, malt culms
B	Hydrolysed proteins of plant origin	
A	Seaweeds and seaweed products	As far as directly obtained by: (i) physical processes including dehydration, freezing and grinding (ii) extraction with water or aqueous acid and/or alkaline solution (iii) fermentation
A	Sawdust and wood chips	Wood not chemically treated after felling
A	Composted bark	Wood not chemically treated after felling



A	Wood ash	From wood not chemically treated after felling
A	Soft ground rock phosphate	Product as specified in point 7 of Annex IA.2. to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council ( <a href="#">2</a> ). Cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P205
A	Aluminium-calcium phosphate	Product as specified in point 6 of Annex IA.2. to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003, Cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P205 Use limited to basic soils (pH > 7,5)
A	Basic slag	Products as specified in point 1 of Annex IA.2. to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003
A	Crude potassium salt or kainit	Products as specified in point 1 of Annex IA.3. to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003
A	Potassium sulphate, possibly containing magnesium salt	Product obtained from crude potassium salt by a physical extraction process, containing possibly also magnesium salts
A	Stillage and stillage extract	Ammonium stillage excluded
A	Calcium carbonate, for instance: chalk, marl, ground limestone, Breton ameliorant, (maerl), phosphate chalk	Only of natural origin
B	Mollusc waste	Only from sustainable fisheries, as defined in Article 4 (1) (7) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 or organic aquaculture
B	Egg shells	Factory farming origin forbidden.
A	Magnesium and calcium carbonate	Only of natural origin e.g. magnesian chalk, ground magnesium, limestone
A	Magnesium sulphate (kieserite)	Only of natural origin
A	Calcium chloride solution	Foliar treatment of apple trees, after identification of deficit of calcium
A	Calcium sulphate (gypsum)	Products as specified in point 1 of Annex ID. to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 Only of natural origin
A, B	Industrial lime from sugar production	By-product of sugar production from sugar beet and sugar cane
A	Industrial lime from vacuum salt production	By-product of the vacuum salt production from brine found in mountains
A	Elemental sulphur	Products as specified in Annex ID.3 to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003
A	Trace elements	Inorganic micronutrients listed in part E of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003
A	Sodium chloride	<a href="#">Only mine salt.</a>
A	Stone meal and clays	
B	Leonardite (Raw organic sediment rich in humic acids)	Only if obtained as a by-product of mining activities
B	Humic and fulvic acids	Only if obtained by inorganic salts/solutions excluding ammonium salts; or obtained from drinking water purification
B	Xylite	Only if obtained as a by-product of mining activities (e.g. by-product of brown coal mining)
B	Chitin (Polysaccharide obtained from the shell of	Only if obtained from sustainable fisheries, as

	crustaceans)	defined in Article 4(1)(7) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 or organic aquaculture
B	Organic rich sediment from fresh water bodies formed under exclusion of oxygen (e.g. sapropel)	Only organic sediments that are by-products of fresh water body management or extracted from former freshwater areas When applicable, extraction should be done in a way to cause minimal impact on the aquatic system Only sediments derived from sources free from contaminations of pesticides, persistent organic pollutants and petrol like substances Maximum concentrations in mg/kg of dry matter: cadmium: 0,7; copper: 70; nickel: 25; lead: 45; zinc: 200; mercury: 0,4; chromium (total): 70; chromium (VI): not detectable
B	Biochar — pyrolysis product made from a wide variety of organic materials of plant origin and applied as a soil conditioner	Only from plant materials, untreated or treated with products included in Annex II. Maximum value of 4 mg polycyclic aromatic hydro-carbons (PAHs) per kg dry matter (DM). This value shall be reviewed every second year, taking into account the risk of accumulation due to multiple applications
<p>(1) Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 of 25 February 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1069/ 2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive (OJ L 54, 26.2.2011, p. 1).</p> <p>(2) Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 relating to fertilisers (OJ L 304, 21.11.2003, p. 1).</p>		

## ANNEX II

Pesticides — Plant protection products referred to in Article 5(1)

All the substances listed in this Annex have to comply at least with the conditions for use as specified in the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011. More restrictive conditions for use for organic production are specified in the second column of each table.

### 1. Substances of plant or animal origin

Name	Description, compositional requirement, conditions for use
Allium sativum (Garlic extract)	
Azadirachtin extracted from Azadirachta indica (Neem tree)	
Beeswax	Only as pruning agent/wound protectant
COS-OGA	
Hydrolysed proteins excluding gelatine	
Laminarin	Kelp shall be either grown organically in accordance with Article 6d or harvested in a sustainable way in accordance with Article 6c
Maltodextrin	
Pheromones	Only in traps and dispensers.
Plant oils	All uses authorised, except herbicide .
Pyrethrins	Only from plant origin
Quassia extracted from Quassia	Only as insecticide, repellent

amara	
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
Salix spp. Cortex (a.k.a. willow bark)	
Terpenes (eugenol, geraniol and thymol)	

## 2. Basic substances

Basic substances based on food (including: Lecithins, sucrose, fructose, vinegar, whey, chitosan hydrochloride (1), and Equisetum arvense etc.)	Only those basic substances as defined by Article 23 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 (2) which are food as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 and have plant or animal origin Substances not to be used as herbicides
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(1)

Obtained from sustainable fisheries or organic aquaculture.

(2)

Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1).

## 3. Micro-organisms or substances produced by or derived from micro-organisms

Name	Description, compositional requirement, conditions for use
Micro-organisms	Not from GMO origin
Spinosad	
Cerevisane	
3. Substances other than those mentioned in Sections 1, 2 and 3	
Name	Description, compositional requirement, conditions or restrictions to use
Aluminium silicate (Kaolin)	
Calcium hydroxide	When used as fungicide, only in fruit trees, including nurseries, to control Nectria galligena
Carbon dioxide	
Copper compounds in the form of: copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride, copper oxide, Bordeaux mixture, and tribasic copper sulphate	
Diammonium phosphate	Only as attractant in traps
Ethylene	
Fatty acids	All uses authorised, except herbicide
Ferric phosphate (iron (III) orthophosphate)	Preparations to be surface-spread between cultivated plants
Hydrogen peroxide	
Kieselgur (diatomaceous earth)	

Lime sulphur (calcium polysulphide)	
Paraffin oil	
Potassium and sodium hydrogen carbonate (a.k.a. potassium /sodium bicarbonate)	
Pyrethroids (only deltamethrin or lambda-cyhalothrin)	Only in traps with specific attractants; only against <i>Bactrocera oleae</i> and <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> Wied
Quartz sand	
Sodium chloride	All uses authorised, except herbicide
Sulphur	

### ANNEX III

Minimum surface areas indoors and outdoors and other characteristics of housing in the different species and types of production referred to in Reg. 889/2007 Article 10(4)

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

	<b>Indoors area (net area available to animals) Live weight minimum (kg)</b>		<b>Outdoors area (exercise area, excluding pasturage)</b>
		<b>M<sup>2</sup>/head</b>	
Breeding and fattening bovine and equidae	up to 100	1,5	1,1
	up to 200	2,5	1,9
	up to 350	4,0	3
	over 350	5 with a minimum of 1 m <sup>2</sup> /100 kg	3,7 with a minimum of 0,75 m <sup>2</sup> /100 kg
Dairy cows		6	4,5
Bulls for breeding		10	30
Sheep and goats		1,5 sheep/goat	2,5
		0,35 lamb/kid	0,5
Farrowing sows with piglets up to 40 days		7,5 sow	2,5
Fattening pigs	up to 50	0,8	0,6
	up to 85	1,1	0,8
	up to 110	1,3	1
	Over 110 kg	1,5	1,2
Piglets	over 40 days and up to 30 kg	0,6	0,4
Brood pigs		2,5 female	1,9
		6 male If pens are used for natural service: 10 m <sup>2</sup> /boar	8,0

#### 2. Poultry

	<b>Indoors area (net area available to animals)</b>			<b>Outdoors area (m<sup>2</sup> of area available in rotation/head)</b>
	<b>No animals/m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>cm perch/animal</b>	<b>nest</b>	

Laying hens	6	18	7 laying hens per nest or in case of common nest 120 cm <sup>2</sup> /bird	4, provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded
Fattening poultry (in fixed housing)	10 with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m <sup>2</sup>	20 (for guinea fowl only)		4 broilers and guinea fowl 4,5 ducks 10 turkey 15 geese In all the species mentioned above the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded
Fattening poultry in mobile housing	16 <a href="#">(1)</a> in mobile poultry houses with a maximum of 30 kg liveweight/m <sup>2</sup>			2,5 , provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded
<p>(1) Only in the case of mobile houses not exceeding 150 m<sup>2</sup> floor space.</p>				

**ANNEX IV**  
**Maximum number of animals per hectare referred to in Article 15 (2)**

<b>Class or species</b>	<b>Maximum number of animals per ha equivalent to 170 kg N/ha/year</b>
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 as referred to in Article 22(d), Article 24(2) and Article 25m(1)

### 1. FEED MATERIALS OF MINERAL ORIGIN

Authorisation	Substance	Conditions for use
A	Calcareous marine shells	
A	Maerl	
A	Lithotamn	
A	Calcium gluconate	
A	Calcium carbonate	
A	Defluorinated monocalciumphosphate	
A	Defluorinated dicalciumphosphate	
A	Magnesium oxide (anhydrous magnesia)	
A	Magnesium sulphate	
A	Magnesium chloride	
A	Magnesium carbonate	
A	Calcium magnesium phosphate	
A	Magnesium phosphate	
A	Monosodium phosphate	
A	Calcium sodium phosphate	
A	Monoammonium phosphate (ammonium dihydrogen orthophosphate)	Only for aquaculture
A	Sodium chloride	
A	Sodium bicarbonate	
A	Sodium carbonate	
A	Sodium sulphate	
A	Potassium chloride	

### 2. OTHER FEED MATERIALS

Fermentation (by-)products from microorganisms the cells of which have been inactivated or killed:

A	Saccharomyces cerevisiae	
A	Saccharomyces carlsbergiensis	

## ANNEX VI

Feed additives used in animal nutrition referred to in Reg. 889/2008 Article 22(g), Article 24(2) and Article 25m(2)  
Feed additives listed in this Annex must be authorised under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

### 1. TECHNOLOGICAL ADDITIVES

#### (a) Preservatives

ID numbers or Functional groups	Substance	Description, conditions for use
E 200	Sorbic acid	
E 236	Formic acid	
E 237	Sodium formate	
E 260	Acetic acid	
E 270	Lactic acid	
E 280	Propionic acid	
E 330	Citric acid	

#### (b) Antioxidants

ID number or Functional groups	Substance	Description, conditions for use
1b306(i)	Tocopherol extracts from vegetable oils	
1b306(ii)	Tocopherol-rich extracts from vegetable oils (delta rich)	

#### (c) Emulsifiers, stabilisers, thickeners and gelling agents

ID numbers or Functional groups	Substance	Description, conditions for use
1c322	Lecithins	Only when derived from organic raw material.
		Use restricted to aquaculture animal feed.

#### (d) Binders and anti-caking agents

ID number or Functional groups	Substance	Description, conditions for use
E 412	Guar gum	
E 535	Sodium ferrocyanide	Maximum dose rate of 20 mg/kg NaCl calculated as ferrocyanide anion.
E 551b	Colloidal silica	
E 551c	Kieselgur (diatomaceous earth, purified)	
1m558i	Bentonite	
E 559	Kaolinitic clays, free of asbestos	
E 560	Natural mixtures of steatites and chlorite	
E 561	Vermiculite	
E 562	Sepiolite	
E 566	Natrolite-Phonolite	
1g568	Clinoptilolite of sedimentary origin	
E 599	Perlite	

#### (e) Silage additives

ID number or Functional groups	Substance	Description, conditions for use
1k	Enzymes, micro-organisms	Use restricted to production of silage when weather conditions do not



1k236	Formic acid,	allow for adequate fermentation.
1k237	Sodium formate	The use of formic, propionic acid and their sodium salts in the production of silage shall only be permitted when weather conditions do not allow for adequate fermentation
1k280	Propionic acid	
1k281	Sodium propionate	

## 2. SENSORY ADDITIVES

ID number or Functional groups	Substance	Description, conditions for use
2b	Flavouring compounds	Only extracts from agricultural products.
	Castanea sativa Mill.: Chestnut extract	

## 3. NUTRITIONAL ADDITIVES

### (a) Vitamins, pro-vitamins and chemically well-defined substances having similar effect

ID number or Functional groups	Substance	Description, conditions for use
3a	Vitamins and provitamins	Derived from agricultural products. If derived synthetically, only those identical to vitamins derived from agricultural products may be used for monogastric animals and aquaculture animals. If derived synthetically, only vitamins A, D and E identical to vitamins derived from agricultural products may be used for ruminants; the use is subject to prior authorisation of the Member States based on the assessment of the possibility for organic ruminants to obtain the necessary quantities of the said vitamins through their feed rations.
3a920	Betaine anhydrous	Only for monogastric animals Only from natural origin and when available from organic origin

### (b) Compounds of trace elements

ID number or Functional groups	Substance	Description, conditions for use
E1 Iron		
3b101	Iron(II) carbonate (siderite)	
3b103	Iron(II) sulphate monohydrate	
3b104	Iron(II) sulphate heptahydrate	
3b201	Potassium iodide	
3b202	Calcium iodate, anhydrous	
3b203	Coated granulated calcium iodate anhydrous	
3b301	Cobalt(II) acetate tetrahydrate	
3b302	Cobalt(II) carbonate	
3b303	Cobalt(II) carbonate hydroxide (2:3) monohydrate	
3b304	Coated granulated cobalt(II) carbonate	

	hydroxide (2:3) monohydrate	
3b305	Cobalt(II) sulphate heptahydrate	
3b402	Copper(II) carbonate dihydroxy monohydrate	
3b404	Copper (II) oxide	
3b405	Copper(II) sulphate pentahydrate	
3b409	Dicopper chloride trihydroxide (TBCC)	
3b502	Manganese (II) oxide	
3b503	Manganous sulfate, monohydrate	
3b603	Zinc oxide	
3b604	Zinc sulphate heptahydrate	
3b605	Zinc sulphate monohydrate	
3b609	Zinc chloride hydroxide monohydrate (TBZC)	
3b701	Sodium molybdate dihydrate	
3b801	Sodium selenite	
3b810, 3b811, 3b812, 3b813 and 3b817	Selenised yeast inactivated	

#### 4. ZOOTECHNICAL ADDITIVES

ID number or Functional groups	Substance	Description, conditions for use
4a, 4b, 4c and 4d	Enzymes and microorganism in the category of 'Zootechnical additives'	

## ANNEX VII

### Products for cleaning and disinfection

#### 1. Products for cleaning and disinfection of buildings and installations for livestock production referred to in Article 23(4):

##### Buildings and installations

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

#### 2. Products for cleaning and disinfection for aquaculture animals and seaweed production referred to in Reg. 889/2008 Articles 6e(2), 25s(2) and 29a

##### 2.1

Subject to compliance with relevant Union and national provisions as referred to in Article 16(1) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, and in particular with Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council ( [35](#) ), products used for cleaning and disinfection of equipment and facilities in the absence of aquaculture animals may contain the following active substances:

- 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

Subject to compliance with relevant Union and national provisions as referred to in Article 16(1) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, and in particular with Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 and Directive 2001/82/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ( [36](#) ), products used for cleaning and disinfection of equipment and facilities in the presence as well as in the absence of aquaculture animals may contain the following active substances:

- 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 referred to in Article 27(1)(a) and Article 27a(a)

#### A. SECTION A — FOOD ADDITIVES, INCLUDING CARRIERS

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

Code	Name	Preparation of foodstuffs of		Specific conditions and restrictions in addition to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008
		plant origin	Animal origin	
E 153	Vegetable carbon		X	Ashy goat cheese Morbier cheese
E 160b*	Annatto, Bixin, Norbixin		X	Red Leicester cheese Double Gloucester cheese Cheddar Mimolette cheese
E 170	Calcium carbonate	X	X	Shall not be used for colouring or calcium enrichment of products
E 220	Sulphur dioxide	X	X(Only for mead)	In fruit wines (wine made from fruits other than grapes, including cider and perry) and mead with and without added sugar: 100 mg/l (Maximum levels available from all sources, expressed as SO <sub>2</sub> in mg/l)
E 223	Sodium metabisulphite		X	Crustaceans
E 224	Potassium metabisulphite	X	X (Only for mead)	In fruit wines (wine made from fruits other than grapes, including cider and perry) and mead with and without added sugar: 100 mg/l (Maximum levels available from all sources, expressed as SO <sub>2</sub> in mg/l)
E250	Sodium nitrite		X	For meat products. May only be used, if it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the competent authority that no technological alternative, giving the same guarantees and/or allowing to maintain the specific features of the product, is available. Not in combination with E252. Indicative ingoing amount expressed as NaNO <sub>2</sub> : 80 mg/kg, maximum residual amount expressed as NaNO <sub>2</sub> : 50 mg/kg
E252	Potassium nitrate		X	For meat products. May only be used, if it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the competent authority that no technological alternative, giving the same guarantees and/or allowing to maintain the specific features of the product, is available. Not in combination with E250. Indicative ingoing amount expressed as NaNO <sub>3</sub> : 80 mg/kg, maximum residual amount expressed as NaNO <sub>3</sub> : 50 mg/kg
E 270	Lactic acid	X	X	
E 290	Carbon dioxide	X	X	
E 296	Malic acid	X		
E 300	Ascorbic acid	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Meat products
E 301	Sodium ascorbate		X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Meat products in connection with nitrates and nitrites
E 306(*)	Tocopherol-rich extract	X	X	Anti-oxidant
E 322(*)	Lecithins	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Milk products. Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022. Until that date, only when derived from organic raw material.
E 325	Sodium lactate		X	Milk-based and meat products
E 330	Citric acid	X	X	
E 331	Sodium citrates	X	X	
E 333	Calcium citrates	X		
E 334	Tartaric acid (L(+)-)	X	X(Only for mead)	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Mead.
E 335	Sodium	X		

	tartrates			
E 336	Potassium tartrates	X		
E 341 (i)	Monocalcium phosphate	X		Raising agent for self-raising flour
E 392*	Extracts of Rosemary	X	X	Only when derived from organic production
E 400	Alginic acid	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: milk-based products
E 401	Sodium alginate	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: milk-based products and sausages based on meat ◀
E 402	Potassium alginate	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: milk-based products
E 406	Agar	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: milk-based products and meat products
E 407	Carrageenan	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: milk-based products
E 410*	Locust bean gum	X	X	Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022.
E 412*	Guar gum	X	X	Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022.
E 414*	Arabic gum	X	X	Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022.
E 415	Xanthan gum	X	X	
E 417	Tara gum powder	X	X	Thickener Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022.
E 418	Gellan gum	X	X	High-acyl form only Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022.
E 422	Glycerol	X	X	Only from plant origin Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022. For plant extracts, flavourings, humectant in gel capsules and as a surface coating of tablets
E 440 (i)*	Pectin	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: milk-based products
E 464	Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose	X	X	Encapsulation material for capsules
E 500	Sodium carbonates	X	X	
E 501	Potassium carbonates	X		
E 503	Ammonium carbonates	X		
E 504	Magnesium carbonates	X		
E 509	Calcium chloride		X	Milk coagulation
E 516	Calcium sulphate	X		Carrier
E 524	Sodium hydroxide	X		Surface treatment of 'Laugengebäck' and regulation of acidity in organic flavourings
E 551	Silicon dioxide	X	X	For herbs and spices in dried powdered form, flavourings and propolis
E 553b	Talc	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: surface treatment of sausages

E 901	Beeswax	X		As a glazing agent for confectionary only. Beeswax from organic production
E 903	Carnauba wax	X		As a glazing agent for confectionary As a mitigating method for mandatory extreme cold treatment of fruit as a quarantine measure against harmful organisms (Commission Implementing Directive (EU) 2017/1279) <a href="#">(1)</a> Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022. Until that date, only when derived from organic raw material.
E 938	Argon	X	X	
E 939	Helium	X	X	
E 941	Nitrogen	X	X	
E 948	Oxygen	X	X	
E 968	Erythritol	X	X	Only when derived from organic production without using ion exchange technology

(1)

Commission Implementing Directive (EU) 2017/1279 of 14 July 2017 amending Annexes I to V to Council Directive 2000/29/EC on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community (OJ L 184, 15.7.2017, p. 33).

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

Name	Preparation of all foodstuffs of plant origin	Preparation of all foodstuffs of animal origin	Specific conditions and restrictions in addition to Regulation (EU) No 1333/2008
Water	X	X	Drinking water within the meaning of Council Directive 98/83/EC
Calcium chloride	X	X	Coagulation agent With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: sausages based on meat
Calcium carbonate	X		
Calcium hydroxide	X		
Calcium sulphate	X		Coagulation agent
Magnesium chloride (or nigari)	X		Coagulation agent
Potassium carbonate	X		With regard to foodstuffs of plant origin: drying of grapes
Sodium carbonate	X	X	
Lactic acid		X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: for the regulation of the pH of the brine bath in cheese production
L(+)/lactic acid from fermentation	X		With regard to foodstuffs of plant origin: for the preparation of plant protein extracts
Citric acid	X	X	
Sodium hydroxide	X		With regard to foodstuffs of plant origin: for sugar(s) production; for oil production excluding olive oil production; for the preparation of plant protein extracts
Sulphuric acid	X	X	Gelatine production Sugar(s) production
Hop extract	X		With regard to foodstuffs of plant origin: only for antimicrobial purposes in

			production of sugar. When available from organic production
Pine rosin extract	X		With regard to foodstuffs of plant origin: only for antimicrobial purposes in production of sugar. When available from organic production
Hydrochloric acid		X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: 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	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: gelatine production
Hydrogen peroxide		X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: gelatine production
Carbon dioxide	X	X	
Nitrogen	X	X	
Ethanol	X	X	Solvent
Tannic acid	X		Filtration aid
Egg white albumin	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	X	
Talc	X		In compliance with the specific purity criteria for food additive E 553b
Bentonite	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: as a sticking agent for mead
Cellulose	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Gelatine production
Diatomaceous earth	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Gelatine production
Perlite	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Gelatine production
Hazelnut shells	X		
Rice meal	X		
Beeswax	X		Releasing agent. Beeswax from organic production
Carnauba wax	X		Releasing agent. Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022. Until that date, only when derived from organic raw material
Acetic acid/vinegar		X	Only when derived from organic production. For fish processing only. From natural fermentation, Not to be 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)
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#### SECTION C — PROCESSING AIDS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF YEAST AND YEAST PRODUCTS

Name	Primary yeast	Yeast confections/ formulations	Specific conditions
Calcium chloride	X		
Carbon dioxide	X	X	
Citric acid	X		For the regulation of the pH in yeast production
Lactic acid	X		For the regulation of the pH in yeast production
Nitrogen	X	X	
Oxygen	X	X	
Potato starch	X	X	For filtering 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 authorised for use or addition in organic products of the wine sector referred to in Article 29c

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 <a href="#">(1)</a> , yeast cell walls - -	
Point 6: Use	Di-ammonium phosphate Thiamine hydrochloride Yeast autolysates	
Point 7: Use	Sulphur dioxide Potassium bisulphite or potassium metabisulphite	(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 <a href="#">(2)</a> Plant proteins from wheat or peas <a href="#">(2)</a> Isinglass <a href="#">(2)</a> Egg white albumin <a href="#">(2)</a> Tannins <a href="#">(2)</a> Potato proteins <a href="#">(2)</a> Yeast protein extracts <a href="#">(2)</a> Casein Chitosan derived from <i>Aspergillus niger</i> 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 <a href="#">(2)</a>	
Point 27: Addition	Meta-tartaric acid	
Point 28: Use	Acacia gum <a href="#">(2)</a> (= 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:

#### 2. Algae, including seaweed, permitted in non-organic foodstuffs preparation

#### 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 X

Model of a vendor declaration referred to in Reg. 889/2008 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 XI

A Organic logo of the EU, referred to in Article 571. 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](https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/organic/sites/orgfarming/files/docs/body/user_manual_logo_en.pdf)

## ANNEX XII

The general format of the code numbers is as follows:

AB-CDE-999

Where:

1. 'AB' is the ISO code as specified in Article 58(1)(a) for the country where the controls take place; and
  2. 'CDE' is a term, indicated in three letters to be decided by the Commission or each Member State, like 'bio' or 'öko' or 'org' or 'eko' establishing a link with the organic production method as specified in Article 58(1)(b); and
  3. '999' is the reference number, indicated in maximum three digits, to be attributed, as specified in Article 58(1)(c) by:
    - (a) each Member State's competent authority to the Control Authorities or Control Bodies to which they have delegated control tasks in accordance with Article 27 of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007;
    - (b) the Commission, to:
      - (i) the Control Authorities and Control Bodies referred to in Article 3(2)(a) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008 ([37](#)) and listed in Annex I to that Regulation;
      - (ii) the third countries' competent authorities or Control Bodies referred to in Article 7(2)(f) of Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008 and listed in Annex III to that Regulation;
      - (iii) the Control Authorities and Control Bodies referred to in Article 10(2)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008, and listed in Annex IV to that Regulation;
    - (c) each Member State's competent authority to the Control Authority or Control Body which has been authorised until 31 December 2012 for issuing the certificate of inspection in accordance with Article 19(1) fourth subparagraph of Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008 (import authorisations), upon proposal of the Commission.
- The Commission shall make the code numbers available to the public by any appropriate technical means, including publication on the Internet.

Detailed information about use of code number

[https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/organic/sites/orgfarming/files/docs/body/user\\_manual\\_logo\\_en.pdf](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 XIII

#### 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 XIV

#### Specific Organic Aquaculture production rules

(Stocking density for aquaculture animals by species or group of species referred to in section VII point 38)

#### SECTION 1

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

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

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

Maximum stocking density Salmonid species not listed below 15 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Salmon 20 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Brown trout and Rainbow trout 25 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Arctic charr 25 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

## **SECTION 2**

Organic production of salmonids in sea water:

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

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

## **SECTION 3**

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

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

Production system In open water containment systems (net pens/cages) with minimum sea

current speed to provide optimum fish welfare or in open systems on land.

Maximum stocking density For fish other than turbot: 15 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

For turbot: 25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>

## **SECTION 4**

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

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

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

At least 50 % of the dikes must have plant cover

Wetland based depuration ponds required

Maximum stocking density 4 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

## **Annex XII**

### **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.

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

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 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.