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## bio.inspecta Organic Standard (bi-OS)

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bio.inspecta Organic Standard for equivalence in third countries in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 as well as relevant implementing rules for import in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008 (Title III; Import of products providing equivalent guarantees).

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## SCOPE OF THIS ORGANIC STANDARD

This Organic Standard covers the rules of organic production for the following product categories:

Scope A: Unprocessed plant products

Scope B: Live animals or unprocessed animal products

Scope D: Processed agricultural products for the use as food (wine not included)

Scope F: Vegetative propagating material and seeds for cultivation

Scope E: Processed agricultural products for use as feed

This Organic Standard does not cover the rules for organic production for the following product categories:

Scope C: Aquaculture and seaweed

# PART I

## BASIC SPECIFICATIONS

### TITLE I

#### AIM, SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS

##### Article 1

##### **Aim and scope**

1. This Organic Standard provides the basis for the sustainable development of organic production while ensuring the effective functioning of the market, guaranteeing fair competition, ensuring consumer confidence and protecting consumer interests. It establishes common objectives and principles to support the rules set out under this Organic Standard concerning:
  - a) all stages of production, preparation and distribution of organic products and their control;
  - b) the use of indications referring to organic production in labelling and advertising.
2. This Organic Standard shall apply to the following products originating from agriculture, where such products are placed on the market or are intended to be placed on the market:
  - a) Live or unprocessed agricultural products;
  - b) processed agricultural products for use as food;
  - c) feed
  - d) vegetative propagating materials and seeds for cultivation

The products of hunting and fishing of wild animals shall not be considered as organic production.

This Organic Standard shall also apply to yeasts used as food or feed.

##### Article 2

##### **Definitions**

For the purpose of this Organic Standard, the following definitions shall apply:

- a) 'organic production' means the use of the production method compliant with the rules established in this Organic Standard, at all stages of production, preparation and distribution;
- b) 'stages of production, preparation and distribution' means any stage from and including the primary production of an organic product up to and including its storage, processing, transport, sale or supply to the final consumer, and where relevant labelling, advertising, import, export and subcontracting activities;
- c) 'organic' means coming from or related to organic production;
- d) 'operator' means the natural or legal persons responsible for ensuring that the requirements of this Organic Standard are met within the organic business under their control;
- e) 'plant production' means production of agricultural crop products including harvesting of wild plant products for commercial purposes;
- f) 'livestock production' means the production of domestic or domesticated terrestrial animals (including insects);
- g) 'conversion' means the transition from non organic to organic farming within a given period of time, during which the provisions concerning the organic production have been applied;
- h) 'preparation' means the operations of preserving and/ or processing of organic products, including slaughter and cutting for livestock products, and also packaging, labelling and/ or alterations made to the labelling concerning the organic production method;

- i) 'food' means any substance or product, whether processed, partially processed or unprocessed, intended to be, or reasonably expected to be ingested by humans;
- j) 'feed' means any substance or product, including additives, whether processed, partially processed or unprocessed, intended to be used for oral feeding to animals;
- k) 'placing on the market' means the holding of food for the purpose of sale, including offering for sale or any other form of transfer, whether free of charge or not, and the sale, distribution, and other forms of transfer themselves;
- l) 'labelling' means any terms, words, particulars, trade marks, brand name, pictorial matter or symbol relating to and placed on any packaging, document, notice, label, board, ring or collar accompanying or referring to a product;
- m) 'pre-packaged foodstuff' shall mean any single item for presentation as such to the ultimate consumer and to mass caterers, consisting of a foodstuff and the packaging into which it was put before being offered for sale, whether such packaging encloses the foodstuff completely or only partially, but in any case in such a way that the contents cannot be altered without opening or changing the packaging.
- n) 'advertising' means any representation to the public, by any means other than a label, that is intended or is likely to influence and shape attitude, beliefs and behaviours in order to promote directly or indirectly the sale of organic products;
- o) 'control body' means bio.insepcta as an independent private third party carrying out inspection and certification in the field of organic production in accordance with the provisions set out under this Organic Standard in third countries;
- p) 'mark of conformity' means the assertion of conformity to a particular set of standards or other normative documents in the form of a mark;
- q) 'ingredient' shall mean any substance, including additives, used in the manufacture or preparation of a foodstuff and still present in the finished product, even if in altered form. Where an ingredient of the foodstuff is itself the product of several ingredients, the latter shall be regarded as ingredients of the foodstuff in question. The following shall not be regarded as ingredients:
  - (i) the constituents of an ingredient which have been temporarily separated during the manufacturing process and later reintroduced but not in excess of their original proportions;
  - (ii) additives:
    - whose presence in a given foodstuff is solely due to the fact that they were contained in one or more ingredients of that foodstuff, provided that they serve no technological function in the finished product,
    - which are used as processing aids;
  - (iii) substances used in the quantities strictly necessary as solvents or media for additives or flavouring.

In certain cases decisions may be taken by bio.inspecta whether the conditions described in point (ii) and (iii) are satisfied.
- r) 'plant protection products' means active substances and preparations containing one or more active substances, put up in the form in which they are supplied to the user, intended to
  - (i) protect plants or plant products against all harmful organisms or prevent the action of such organisms, in so far as such substances or preparations are not otherwise defined below;
  - (ii) influence the life processes of plants, other than as a nutrient, (e.g. growth regulators);
  - (iii) preserve plant products, in so far as such substances or products are not subject to special Council of Commission provisions on preservatives;
  - (iv) destroy undesired plants; or
  - (v) destroy parts of plants, check or prevent undesired growth of plants.
- s) 'genetically modified organism (GMO)' means an organism, with the exception of human beings, in which the genetic material has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination;

Within the terms of this definition:

- a) Techniques of genetic modification are inter alia:
  - (i) recombinant nucleic acid techniques involving the formation of new combinations of genetic material by the insertion of nucleic acid molecules produced by whatever means outside an organism, into any virus, bacterial plasmid or other vector system and their incorporation into a host organism in which they do not naturally occur but in which they are capable of continued propagation;
  - (ii) techniques involving the direct introduction into an organism of heritable material prepared outside the organism including micro-injection, macro-injection and micro-encapsulation;
  - (iii) cell fusion (including protoplast fusion) or hybridisation techniques where live cells with new combinations of heritable genetic material are formed through the fusion of two or more cells by means of methods that do not occur naturally.
- b) Techniques which are not considered to result in genetic modification, on condition that they do not involve the use of recombinant nucleic acid molecules or genetically modified organisms made by techniques/methods other than those excluded and referred in (c):
  - (i) in vitro fertilisation,
  - (ii) natural processes such as: conjugation, transduction, transformation,
  - (iii) polyploidy induction.
- c) Techniques/methods of genetic modification yielding organisms to be excluded, on the condition that they do not involve the use of recombinant nucleic acid molecules or genetically modified organisms other than those produced by one or more of the techniques/methods listed below are:
  - (i) mutagenesis,
  - (ii) cell fusion (including protoplast fusion) of plant cells of organisms which can exchange genetic material through traditional breeding methods.
- t) 'produced from GMOs' means derived in whole or in part from GMOs but not containing or consisting of GMOs;
- u) 'produced by GMOs' means derived by using a GMO as the last living organism in the production process, but not containing or consisting of GMOs nor produced from GMOs;
- v) 'feed additives' means substances, micro-organisms or preparations, other than feed material and premixtures, which are intentionally added to feed in case of essential technological or zootechnical needs or for particular nutritional purposes;
- w) 'equivalent', in describing different systems or measures, means that they are capable of meeting the same objectives and principles by applying rules which ensure the same level of assurance of conformity;
- x) 'processing aid' means any substance not consumed as a food ingredient by itself, intentionally used in the processing of raw materials, foods or their ingredients, to fulfil a certain technological purpose during treatment or processing and which may result in the unintentional but technically unavoidable presence of residues of the substance or its derivatives in the final product, provided that these residues do not present any health risk and do not have any technological effect on the finished product;
- y) 'ionizing radiation' means the transfer of energy in the form of particles or electromagnetic waves of a wavelength of 100 nanometer or less or a frequency of  $3 \times 10^{15}$  Hertz or more capable of producing ions directly or indirectly.

*TITLE II*

**OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES FOR ORGANIC PRODUCTION**

*Article 3*

**Objectives**

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 and plant health or animal health and welfare.

*Article 4:*

**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;
  - iii) exclude the use of GMOs and products produced from or by GMOs with the exception of veterinary medicinal products,
  - iv) are based on risk assessment, and the use of precautionary and preventive measures, when appropriate;
- b) the restriction of the use of external inputs. Where external inputs are required or the appropriate management practices and methods referred to in paragraph (a) do not exist, these shall be limited to:
  - i) inputs from organic production;
  - ii) natural or naturally-derived substances;
  - iii) low solubility mineral fertilisers;
- c) the strict limitation of the use of chemically synthesised inputs to exceptional cases these being:
  - i) where the appropriate management practices do not exist; and
  - ii) the external inputs referred to in paragraph (b) are not available on the market; or
  - iii) where the use of external inputs referred to in paragraph (b) contributes to unacceptable environmental impacts;
- d) the adaptation, where necessary, and within the framework of this Organic Standard, of the rules of organic production taking account of sanitary status, regional differences in climate and local conditions, stages of development and specific husbandry practices.

*Article 5*

**In addition to the overall principles set out in Article 4, organic farming shall be based on the following specific principles:**

- a) the maintenance and enhancement of soil life and natural soil fertility, soil stability and soil biodiversity preventing and combating soil compaction and soil erosion, and the nourishing of plants primarily through the soil ecosystem;
- b) the minimisation of the use of non-renewable resources and off-farm inputs;

- c) the recycling of wastes and by-products of plant and animal origin as input in plant and livestock production;
- d) taking account of the local or regional ecological balance when taking production decisions;
- e) the maintenance of animal health by encouraging the natural immunological defence of the animal, as well as the selection of appropriate breeds and husbandry practices;
- f) the maintenance of plant health by preventative measures, such as the choice of appropriate species and varieties resistant to pests and diseases, appropriate crop rotations, mechanical and physical methods and the protection of natural enemies of pests;
- g) the practice of site-adapted and land-related livestock production;
- h) the observance of a high level of animal welfare respecting species-specific needs;
- i) the production of products of organic livestock from animals that have been raised on organic holdings since birth or hatching and throughout their life;
- j) the choice of breeds having regard to the capacity of animals to adapt to local conditions, their vitality and their resistance to disease or health problems;
- k) the feeding of livestock with organic feed composed of agricultural ingredients from organic farming and of natural non-agricultural substances;
- 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;
- m) the exclusion of rearing artificially induced polyploid animals.

*Article 6*

**Specific principles applicable to processing of organic food**

In addition to the overall principles set out in Article 4, the production of processed organic food shall be based on the following specific principles:

- 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.

*Article 7*

**Specific principles applicable to processing of organic feed**

In addition to the overall principles set out in Article 4, the production of processed organic feed shall be based on the following specific principles:

- a) the production of organic feed from organic feed materials, except where a feed material is not available on the market in organic form;
- b) the restriction of the use of feed additives and processing aids to a minimum extent and only in case of essential technological or zootechnical needs or for particular nutritional purposes;
- c) the exclusion of substances and processing methods that might be misleading as to the true nature of the product;
- d) the processing of feed with care, preferably with the use of biological, mechanical and physical methods.

*TITLE III*  
**PRODUCTION RULES**

*Chapter 1*  
**General production rules**

*Article 8*

**General requirements**

Operators shall comply with the implementing rules set out in Part II of this Organic Standard.

*Article 9*

**Prohibition on the use of GMOs**

1. GMOs and products produced from or by GMOs shall not be used as food, feed, processing aids, plant protection products, fertilisers, soil conditioners, seeds, vegetative propagating material, micro-organisms and animals in organic production.
2. For the purpose of the prohibition referred to in paragraph 1 concerning GMOs or products produced from GMOs for food and feed, in case of purchase of GMO-critical components, the operator must take adequate safeguarding measures regarding GMO prevention. Depending on the risk in the country and the crop concerned, bio.inspecta requests GMO analysis reports or conducts own sample taking and analysis assignment to accredited laboratories. For purchases of food and feed products directly from the EU, operators may assume that no GMOs or products produced from GMOs have been used in the manufacture of these food and feed products, when the latter are not labelled, or accompanied by a document, pursuant to European Regulations.
3. For the purpose of the prohibition referred to in paragraph 1, with regard to products not being food or feed, or products produced by GMOs, operators using such non-organic products purchased from third parties shall require the vendor to confirm that the products supplied have not been produced from or by GMOs.
4. bio.inspecta does not approve exceptions to the use of GMOs. In the case of use of GMO such products may not be used in organic farming and the products are not marketed with reference to ecological / biological production on the market. The clarification in the case of GMO use must be performed by bio.inspecta. Only technically unavoidable accidental contamination of less than 0.9% GMOs (in the case of seeds, less than 0.1 %) can be tolerated in this case, in as far as no further legal provisions speak against such toleration.

*Article 10*

**Prohibition on the use of ionising radiation**

The use of ionising radiation for the treatment of organic food or feed or of raw materials used in organic food or feed is prohibited.

*Chapter 2*  
**Farm production**

*Article 11*

**General farm production rules**

The entire agricultural holding shall be managed in compliance with the requirements applicable to organic production.

A holding may be split up into clearly separated units which are not all managed under organic production. As regards plants, different varieties that can be easily differentiated shall be involved. Where not all units of a holding are used for organic production, the operator shall keep the land 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.



*Article 12*

**Plant production rules**

1. In addition to the general farm production rules laid down in Article 11, the following rules shall apply to organic plant production:
  - a) 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.
  - b) 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;
  - c) the use of biodynamic preparations is allowed;
  - d) in addition, fertilisers and soil conditioners may only be used if they have been authorised for use in organic production under Article 16.
  - e) mineral nitrogen fertilisers shall not be used.
  - f) all plant production techniques used shall prevent or minimise any contribution to the contamination of the environment.
  - g) 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.
  - h) in the case of an established threat to a crop, plant protection products may only be used if they have been authorised for use in organic production under Article 16.
  - i) for the production of products other than seed and vegetative propagating material only organically produced seed and propagating material shall be used. To this end, the mother plant in the case of seeds and the parent plant in the case of vegetative propagating material shall have been produced in accordance with the rules laid down in this Organic Standard for at least one generation, or, in the case of perennial crops, two growing seasons;
  - j) products for cleaning and disinfection in plant production shall be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production under Article 16.
2. The collection of wild plants and parts thereof, growing naturally in natural areas, forests and agricultural areas is considered an organic production method provided that
  - a) those areas have not, for a period of at least three years before the collection, received treatment with products other than those authorised for use in organic production under Article 16;
  - b) the collection does not affect the stability of the natural habitat or the maintenance of the species in the collection area.

*Article 13*

**Not covered in this Organic Standard**

*Article 14*

**Livestock production rules**

1. In addition to the general farm production rules laid down in Article 11, the following rules shall apply to livestock production:
  - a) with regard to the origin of the animals:
    - (i) organic livestock shall be born (and raised) on organic holdings;
    - (ii) for breeding purposes, non-organically raised animals may be brought on to a holding under specific conditions. Such animals and their products may be deemed organic after compliance with the conversion period referred to in Article 17(1)(c);
    - (iii) animals existing on the holding at the beginning of the conversion period and their products may be deemed organic after compliance with the conversion period referred to in Article 17(1)(c);
  - b) with regard to husbandry practices and housing conditions:

- (i) personnel keeping animals shall possess the necessary basic knowledge and skills as regards the health and the welfare needs of the animals;
  - (ii) husbandry practices, including stocking densities, and housing conditions shall ensure that the developmental, physiological and ethological needs of animals are met;
  - (iii) the livestock shall have permanent access to open air areas, preferably pasture, whenever weather conditions and the state of the ground allow this unless restrictions and obligations related to the protection of human and animal health are imposed on the basis of national legislation;
  - (iv) the number of livestock shall be limited with a view to minimising overgrazing, poaching of soil, erosion, or pollution caused by animals or by the spreading of their manure;
  - (v) organic livestock shall be kept separate from other livestock. However, grazing of common land by organic animals and of organic land by non-organic animals is permitted under certain restrictive conditions;
  - (vi) 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;
  - (vii) duration of transport of livestock shall be minimised;
  - (viii) any suffering, including mutilation, shall be kept to a minimum during the entire life of the animal, including at the time of slaughter;
  - (ix) apiaries shall be placed in areas which ensure nectar and pollen sources consisting essentially of organically produced crops or, as appropriate, of spontaneous vegetation or non-organically managed forests or crops that are only treated with low environmental impact methods. Apiaries shall be kept at sufficient distance from sources that may lead to the contamination of beekeeping products or to the poor health of the bees;
  - (x) hives and materials used in beekeeping shall be mainly made of natural materials;
  - (xi) the destruction of bees in the combs as a method associated with the harvesting of beekeeping products is prohibited;
- c) with regard to breeding:
- (i) reproduction shall use natural methods. Artificial insemination is however allowed;
  - (ii) reproduction shall not be induced by treatment with hormones or similar substances, unless as a form of veterinary therapeutic treatment in case of an individual animal;
  - (iii) other forms of artificial reproduction, such as cloning and embryo transfer, shall not be used;
  - (iv) appropriate breeds shall be chosen. The choice of breeds shall also contribute to the prevention of any suffering and to avoiding the need for the mutilation of animals;
- d) with regard to feed:
- (i) primarily obtaining feed for livestock from the holding where the animals are kept or from other organic holdings in the same region;
  - (ii) 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;
  - (iii) with the exception of bees, livestock shall have permanent access to pasture or roughage;
  - (iv) 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 Article 16;
  - (v) growth promoters and synthetic amino-acids shall not be used;
  - (vi) suckling mammals shall be fed with natural, preferably maternal, milk;

- e) with regard to disease prevention and veterinary treatment:
  - (i) disease prevention shall be based on breed and strain selection, husbandry management practices, high quality feed and exercise, appropriate stocking density and adequate and appropriate housing maintained in hygienic conditions;
  - ii) disease shall be treated immediately to avoid suffering to the animal; chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products including antibiotics may be used where necessary and under strict conditions, when the use of phytotherapeutic, homeopathic and other products is inappropriate. In particular restrictions with respect to courses of treatment and withdrawal periods shall be defined;
  - (iii) the use of immunological veterinary medicines is allowed;
  - (iv) treatments related to the protection of human and animal health imposed on the basis of national legislation shall be allowed;
- f) with regard to cleaning and disinfection, products for cleaning and disinfection in livestock buildings and installations, shall be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production under Article 16.

#### Article 15

#### **Not covered in this Organic Standard**

#### Article 16

#### **Products and substances used in farming and criteria for their authorisation**

1. bio.inspecta authorises the products and substances for use in organic production, which may be used in organic farming for the following purposes:
  - a) as plant protection products (Annex II);
  - b) as fertilisers and soil conditioners (Annex I);
  - c) as non-organic feed materials from plant origin, feed material from animal and mineral origin and certain substances used in animal nutrition (Annex V);
  - d) as feed additives and processing aids (Annexes VI, VIII)
  - e) as products for cleaning and disinfection of 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.
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;
  - c) in the case of products referred to in paragraph 1(a), the following shall apply:
    - (i) their use is essential for the control of a harmful organism or a particular disease for which other biological, physical or breeding alternatives or cultivation practices or other effective management practices are not available;
    - (ii) if products are not of plant, animal, microbial or mineral origin and are not identical to their natural form, they may be authorised only if their conditions for use preclude any direct contact with the edible parts of the crop;
  - d) in the case of products referred to in paragraph 1(b), their use is essential for obtaining or maintaining the fertility of the soil or to fulfil specific nutrition requirements of crops, or specific soil-conditioning purposes;
  - e) in the case of products referred to in paragraph 1(c) and (d), the following shall apply:
    - (i) they are necessary to maintain animal health, animal welfare and vitality and contribute to an appropriate diet fulfilling the physiological and behavioural needs of the species concerned or it would be impossible to produce or preserve such feed without having recourse to such substances;

- (ii) feed of mineral origin, trace elements, vitamins or provitamins shall be of natural origin. In case these substances are unavailable, chemically well-defined analogic substances may be authorised for use in organic production.
3. The use of products and substances not covered under paragraph 1, and subject to the objectives and principles laid down in Title II and the general criteria in this Article, shall be allowed in organic farming.

*Article 17*

**Conversion**

1. The following rules shall apply to a farm on which organic production is started:
  - a) the conversion period shall start at the earliest when the operator has notified his activity to bio.inspecta and subjected his holding to the control system in accordance with Article 28(1);
  - b) during the conversion period all rules established by this Organic Standard shall apply;
  - c) conversion periods specific to the type of crop or animal production shall be defined;
  - d) on a holding or unit partly under organic production and partly in conversion to organic production, the operator shall keep the organically produced and in-conversion products separate and the animals separate or readily separable and keep adequate records to show the separation;
  - e) in order to determine the conversion period referred to above, a period immediately preceding the date of the start of the conversion period, may be taken into account, in so far as certain conditions concur.
  - f) animals and animal products produced during the conversion period referred to in subparagraph (c) shall not be marketed with the indications referred to in Articles 23 and 24 used in the labelling and advertising of products.

*Chapter 3*

**Production of processed feed**

*Article 18*

**General rules on the production of processed feed**

1. Production of processed organic feed shall be kept separate in time or space from production of processed non organic feed.
2. Organic feed materials, or feed materials from production in conversion, shall not enter simultaneously with the same feed materials produced by non organic means into the composition of the organic feed product.
3. Any feed materials used or processed in organic production shall not have been processed with the aid of chemically synthesised solvents.
4. Substances and techniques that reconstitute properties that are lost in the processing and storage of organic feed, that correct the results of negligence in the processing or that otherwise may be misleading as to the true nature of these products shall not be used.

*Chapter 4*

**Production of processed food**

*Article 19*

**General rules on the production of processed food**

1. The preparation of processed organic food shall be kept separate in time or space from the preparation of non-organic food.
2. The following conditions shall apply to the composition of organic processed food:
  - a) the product shall be produced mainly from ingredients of agricultural origin; in order to determine whether a product is produced mainly from ingredients of agricultural origin added water and cooking salt shall not be taken into account.

- b) only additives, processing aids, flavourings, water, salt, preparations of micro-organisms and enzymes, minerals, trace elements, vitamins, as well as amino acids and other micronutrients in foodstuffs for particular nutritional uses may be used, and only in so far as they have been authorised for use in organic production listed in Annex VIII of this Organic Standard.
  - c) non-organic agricultural ingredients may be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production listed in Annex IX of this Organic Standard.
  - d) an organic ingredient shall not be present together with the same ingredient in non-organic form or an ingredient in conversion.
  - e) food produced from in-conversion crops shall contain only one crop ingredient of agricultural origin.
3. 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.

#### Article 20

##### **General rules on the production of organic yeast**

1. For the production of organic yeast only organically produced substrates shall be used. Other products and substances may only be used in so far as they have been authorised for use in organic production listed in Annex VIII of this Organic Standard.
2. Organic yeast shall not be present in organic food or feed together with non-organic yeast.

#### Article 21

##### **Criteria for certain products and substances in processing**

1. Authorised products and substances referred to in Article 19 (2)(b) and (c) for use in organic production must be positively listed in Annex VIII of this Organic Standard.

### Chapter 5

#### **Flexibility**

#### Article 22

##### **Exceptional production rules**

1. Existing exceptional production rules are listed in Part II of this Organic Standard. Further exception approvals by bio.inspecta are not destined.
2. Exceptions shall be kept to a minimum and, where appropriate, limited in time and may only be provided for in the following cases:
  - 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;
  - b) where it is necessary in order to ensure access to feed, seed and vegetative propagating material and other farm inputs, where such inputs are not available on the market in organic form;
  - c) where it is necessary in order to ensure access to ingredients of agricultural origin, where such ingredients are not available on the market in organic form;
  - d) where they are necessary in order to solve specific problems related to the management of organic livestock;
  - e) where temporary measures are necessary in order to allow organic production to continue or recommence in the case of catastrophic circumstances.

## TITLE IV LABELLING

### Article 23

#### Use of terms referring to organic production

1. A product with the aim to be exported to the European Community 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 are described in terms suggesting to the purchaser that the product, its ingredients materials have been obtained in accordance with the rules laid down in this Organic Standard. In particular, the terms listed in the Annex, their derivatives or diminutives, such as 'bio' and 'eco', alone or combined, may be used in any European Community language and language of countries where this Organic Standard is being applied for the labelling and advertising of products which satisfy the requirements set out under or pursuant to this Organic Standard. In the labelling and advertising of 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 Organic Standard.
2. The terms referred to in paragraph 1 shall not be used with reference to this Organic Standard for the labelling, advertising and commercial documents of a product which does not satisfy the requirements set out under this Organic Standard, 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 Organic Standard shall not be used.
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 bio.inspecta provisions set in Part II, Art. 9 Paragraph 4.
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 Article 19;
    - ii) at least 95 % by weight, of its ingredients of agricultural origin are organic;
  - b) 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);
  - c) 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 Article 19(1), 19(2)(a), 19(2)(b) and 19(2)(d).  
The list of ingredients shall indicate which ingredients are organic.  
In the case where points (b) and (c) of this paragraph apply, the references to the organic production method may only appear in relation to the organic ingredients and the list of ingredients shall include an indication of the total percentage of organic ingredients in proportion to the total quantity of ingredients of agricultural origin.  
The terms and the indication of percentage referred to in the previous subparagraph shall appear in the same colour, identical size and style of lettering as the other indications in the list of ingredients.
5. The list of designations is limited to:
  - BG: биологичен
  - CS: ekologické, biologické
  - DA: økologisk
  - DE: ökologisch, biologisch
  - EL: βιολογικό
  - EN: organic

ES: ecológico, biológico  
 ET: mahe, ökoloogiline  
 FI: luonnonmukainen  
 FR: biologique  
 GA: orgánach  
 IT: biologico  
 HU: ökológiai  
 LT: ekologiškas  
 LU: biologesch  
 LV: bioloģisks, ekoloģisks  
 MT: organiku  
 NL: biologisch  
 PL: ekologiczne  
 PT: biológico  
 RO: ecologic  
 SK: ekologické, biologické  
 SL: ekološki  
 SV: ekologisk.

#### Article 24

#### **Compulsory indications**

1. Where terms as referred to in Article 23(1) are used:
  - a) the code number referred to in Article 27(10) of bio.inspecta to which the operator who has carried out the most recent production or preparation operation is subject, shall also appear in the labelling;
  - b) the organic logo of the European Union referred to in Article 25(1) as regards prepackaged food shall also appear on the packaging;
  - c) where the organic logo of the European Union 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:
    - 'EU Agriculture', where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in EU
    - 'non-EU Agriculture', where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in third countries,
    - 'EU/non-EU Agriculture', where part of the agricultural raw materials has been farmed in the European Union and a part of it has been farmed in a third country.

The abovementioned indication 'EU' or 'non-EU' may be replaced or supplemented by a country in the case where all agricultural raw materials of which the product is composed have been farmed in that country.

For the abovementioned 'EU' or 'non-EU' indication, small quantities by weight of ingredients may be disregarded provided that the total quantity of the disregarded ingredients does not exceed 2 % of the total quantity by weight of raw materials of agricultural origin.

The abovementioned 'EU' or 'non-EU' indication shall not appear in a colour, size and style of lettering more prominent than the sales description of the product.

The use of the organic logo of the European Union 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 organic logo of the European Union 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.
3. Specific criteria regarding the presentation, composition and size of the indications are referred to in Annex XI of this Organic Standard.

*Article 25***Organic production logos**

1. The organic production logo of the European Union may be used in the labelling, presentation and advertising of products which satisfy the requirements set out under this Organic Standard. The organic logo of the European Union shall not be used in the case of in-conversion products and food as referred to in Article 23(4)(b) and (c).
2. National and private logos may be used in the labelling, presentation and advertising of products which satisfy the requirements set out under this Organic Standard.
3. Specific criteria as regards the presentation, composition and size of the indications are referred in Annex XI of this Organic Standard.

*Article 26***Not covered in this Organic Standard****TITLE V  
CONTROLS***Article 27***Control system**

1. bio.inspecta has a valid accreditation of ISO 17065.
2. bio.inspecta is accredited to the most recently notified version, by a publication in the C series of the Official Journal of the European Union, of European Standard EN 17065 (General requirements for bodies operating product certification systems) and the necessary internal procedures.

*Article 28***Adherence to the control system**

1. Any operator wishing to be certified by bio.inspecta according to the requirements of this Organic Standard and who produces, prepares or stores or imports products in the meaning of Article 1(2) or who places such products on the market shall, prior to placing on the market of any products as organic:
  - a) notify his activity to bio.inspecta
  - b) submit his undertaking to the control system defined by bio.inspecta. Exporters who export products produced in compliance with the production rules laid down in this Organic Standard adhere to this control system. 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 points (a) and (b), and the subcontracted activities shall be subject to the control system.
2. bio.inspecta maintains an updated list containing the names and addresses of operators under its control on its homepage ([www.bio-inspecta.ch](http://www.bio-inspecta.ch)).

*Article 29***Documentary evidence**

1. bio.inspecta 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 Organic 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.
2. The operator shall verify the documentary evidence of his suppliers.
3. The form of the documentary evidence referred to in paragraph 1 shall be drawn up taking into account the advantages of electronic certification.



*Article 30*

**Measures in case of infringements and irregularities**

1. Where an irregularity is found as regards compliance with the requirements laid down in this Organic Standard, bio.inspecta shall ensure that no reference to the organic production method is made in the labelling and advertising of the entire lot or production run affected by this irregularity, where this would be proportionate to the relevance of the requirement that has been violated and to the nature and particular circumstances of the irregular activities.  
Where a severe infringement or an infringement with prolonged effect is found, bio.inspecta shall prohibit the operator concerned from marketing products which refer to the organic production method in the labelling and advertising for a defined period.
2. Information on cases of irregularities or infringements affecting the organic status of a product shall be immediately communicated to other control bodies, control authorities, competent authorities and EU Member States concerned and, where appropriate, to the EU Commission.  
The level of communication shall depend on the severity and the extent of the irregularity or infringement found.

*Article 31*

**Exchange of information**

Upon a request duly justified by the necessity to guarantee that a product has been produced in accordance with this Organic Standard, relevant information on the results of controls shall be exchanged with other control bodies, competent authorities and control authorities. Such information may also be exchanged on bio.inspecta's own initiative.

*TITLE VI*  
**TRADE WITH THIRD COUNTRIES**

*Article 32*

**Import of compliant products**

1. A product imported may be certified by bio.inspecta in the concerned country as organic, if it fulfills the requirements of Regulations (EC) No. 834/2007 and Regulations (EC) No. 889/2008 or any other equivalent standard recognised by the EU Commission.

*Article 33*

**Not covered in this Organic Standard**

*TITLE VII*  
**FINAL AND TRANSITIONAL RULES**

*Article 34-35*

**Not covered in this Organic Standard**

*Article 36*

**Statistical Information**

bio.inspecta shall transmit to the European Commission the statistical information requested.

*Article 37-42*

**Not covered in this Organic Standard**

## PART II

# IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

### TITLE I

#### INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

##### Article 1

##### **Introductory provisions**

1. Subject matter and scope: This Organic Standard lays down specific rules on organic production, labelling and control in respect of products referred to in Article 1(2) of Part I of this Organic Standard.

##### Article 2

##### **Definitions**

In addition to the definitions laid down in Article 2 of Part I of this Organic Standard, the following definitions shall apply:

- a) 'non-organic': means not coming from or not related to a production in accordance to Part I and II of this Organic Standard;
- b) 'veterinary medicinal products': substances presented as having properties for treating or preventing disease; or substances which may be used in or administered to animals with a view either to restoring, correcting or modifying physiological functions by exerting a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action, or to making a medical diagnosis.
- c) 'importer': means the natural or legal person within a country who presents a consignment for release for free circulation into this country, either in person, or through a representative;
- d) 'first consignee' means the natural or legal person to whom the imported consignment is delivered and who will receive it for further preparation and/or marketing;
- e) 'holding' means all the production units operated under a single management for the purpose of producing agricultural products;
- f) 'production unit' means all assets to be used for a production sector such as production premises, land parcels, pasturages, open air areas, livestock buildings, the premises for the storage of crops, crop products, animal products, raw materials and any other input relevant for this specific production sector;
- g) 'hydroponic production' means the method of growing plants with their roots in a mineral nutrient solution only or in an inert medium, such as perlite, gravel or mineral wool to which a nutrient solution is added;
- h) 'veterinary treatment' means all courses of a curative or preventive treatment against one occurrence of a specific disease;
- i) 'in-conversion feedingstuffs' means feedingstuffs produced during the conversion period to organic production, with the exclusion of those harvested in the 12 months following the beginning of the conversion as referred to in Article 17(1)(a) in Part I of this Organic Standard;
- j) 'energy from renewable sources' means renewable non-fossil energy sources: wind, solar, geothermal, wave, tidal, hydropower, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases;
- k) 'control file' means all the information and documents transmitted, for the purposes of the control system, to bio.inspecta by an operator subject to the control system as referred to in Article 28 of Part I, including all the relevant information and documents relating to that operator or the activities of that operator held by bio.inspecta, with the exception of information or documents that have no bearing on the operation of the control system;

- l) 'preserving' means any action, different from farming and harvesting, that is carried out on products, but which does not qualify as processing as defined in point (m). Products which have been "preserved" after harvest remain "unprocessed products". This includes dividing, parting, severing, slicing, boning, mincing, skinning, grounding, cutting, cleaning, trimming, husking, milling, chilling, freezing, deep-freezing or thawing, and excludes packaging or labelling of the product;
- m) 'processing' means any action that substantially alters the initial product, including heating, smoking, curing, maturing, drying, marinating, extraction, extrusion or a combination of those processes, including the use of substances referred to in Article 19(2)(b) of this Organic Standard. Packaging or labelling operations shall not be considered as processing.

## TITLE II

# RULES ON PRODUCTION, PRESERVATION, PROCESSING, PACKAGING, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE OF ORGANIC PRODUCTS

## Chapter 1

### Plant Production

#### Article 3

##### **Soil management and fertilisation**

1. Where the nutritional needs of plants cannot be met by measures provided for in Article 12(1)(a),(b) and (c), of Part I, only fertilisers and soil conditioners referred to in 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.
2. The total amount of livestock manure applied on the holding may not exceed 170 kg of nitrogen per year/hectare of agricultural area used. This limit shall only apply to the use of farmyard manure, dried farmyard manure and dehydrated poultry manure, composted animal excrements, including poultry manure, composted farmyard manure and liquid animal excrements.
3. Organic-production holdings may establish written cooperation agreements exclusively with other holdings and enterprises which comply with the organic production rules, with the intention of spreading surplus manure from organic production. The maximum limit as referred to in paragraph 2, shall be calculated on the basis of all of the organic-production units involved in such cooperation.
4. Appropriate preparations of micro-organisms may be used to improve the overall condition of the soil or the availability of nutrients in the soil or in the crops.
5. For compost activation appropriate plant-based preparations or preparations of micro-organisms may be used.

#### Article 4

##### **Prohibition of hydroponic production**

Hydroponic production is prohibited.

#### Article 5

##### **Pest-, Disease- and Weed control**

1. Where plants cannot be adequately protected from pests and diseases by measures provided for Article 12 (1)(a), (b), (c) and (g) of Part I only products referred to in Annex II of Part II may be used in organic production. Operators shall keep documentary evidence of the need to use the product.
2. For products used in traps and dispensers, except pheromone dispensers, the traps and/or dispensers, shall prevent the substances from being released into the environment and prevent contact between the substances and the crops being cultivated. The traps shall be collected after use and disposed off safely.

*Article 6***Specific rules on mushroom production**

For production of mushrooms, substrates may be used, if they are composed only of the following components:

- a) farmyard manure and animal excrements:
  - i) either from holdings producing according to the organic production method;
  - ii) or referred to in Annex I, only when the product referred to in point (i) is not available; and when they do not exceed 25 % of the weight of total components of the substrate, excluding the covering material and any added water, before composting;
- b) products of agricultural origin, other than those referred to in point (a), from holdings producing according to organic production method;
- c) peat not chemically treated;
- d) wood, not treated with chemical products after felling;
- e) mineral products referred to in Annex I, water and soil.

*Chapter 2***Livestock Production***Article 7***Scope**

This Chapter lays down detailed production rules for the following species: bovine including bubalus and bison, equidae, porcine, ovine, caprine, poultry (species as mentioned in Annex III) and bees.

*Section 1***Origin of animals***Article 8***Origin of organic animals \***

Note for all articles marked with \* : this article lays down specific rules for the following species: bovine including bubalus and bison, equidae, porcine, ovine, caprine, poultry (species as mentioned in Annex III) and bees.

1. In the choice of breeds or strains, account shall be taken of the capacity of animals to adapt to local conditions, their vitality and their resistance to disease. In addition, breeds or strains of animals shall be selected to avoid specific diseases or health problems associated with some breeds or strains used in intensive production, such as porcine stress syndrome, PSE Syndrome (pale-soft-exudative), sudden death, spontaneous abortion and difficult births requiring caesarean operations. Preference is to be given to indigenous breeds and strains.
2. For bees, preference shall be given to the use of *Apis mellifera* and their local ecotypes.

*Article 9***Origin of non-organic animals**

1. In accordance with Part I, Article 14(1)(a)(ii) of this Organic Standard, non-organic animals may be brought onto a holding for breeding purposes, only when organic animals are not available in sufficient number and subject to the conditions provided for in paragraphs 2 to 5 of this Article.

2. 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.
3. 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.
4. The percentages referred to in paragraph 3 may be increased up to 40 %, subject to prior authorisation by bio.inspecta, 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 and in that case animals of those breeds must not necessarily be nulliparous.
5. 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.

## *Section 2*

### **Livestock housing and husbandry practices**

#### *Article 10*

#### **Rules pertaining to housing conditions \***

1. Insulation, heating and ventilation of the building shall ensure that air circulation, dust level, temperature, relative air humidity and gas concentration, are kept within limits which are not harmful to the animals. The building shall permit plentiful natural ventilation and light to enter.
2. Housing for livestock shall not be mandatory in areas with appropriate climatic conditions to enable animals to live outdoors.
3. The stocking density in buildings shall provide for the comfort, the well being and the species-specific needs of the animals which, in particular, shall depend on the species, the breed and the age of the animals. It shall also take account of the behavioural needs of the animals, which depend in particular on the size of the group and the animals' sex. The density shall ensure the animals' welfare by providing them with sufficient space to stand naturally, lie down easily, turn round, groom themselves, assume all natural postures and make all natural movements such as stretching and wing flapping.
4. The minimum surface for indoor and outdoor areas, and other characteristics of housing for different species and categories of animals, are laid down in Annex III.

*Article 11***Specific housing conditions and husbandry practices for mammals**

1. Livestock housing shall have smooth, but not slippery floors. At least half of the indoor surface area as specified in Annex III shall be solid, that is, not of slatted or of grid construction.
2. The housing shall be provided with a comfortable, clean and dry laying/rest area of sufficient size, consisting of a solid construction which is not slatted. Ample dry bedding strewn with litter material shall be provided in the rest area. The litter shall comprise straw or other suitable natural material. The litter may be improved and enriched with any mineral product listed in Annex I.
3. The housing of calves in individual boxes shall be forbidden after the age of one week.
4. Sows shall be kept in groups, except in the last stages of pregnancy and during the suckling period.
5. Piglets shall not be kept on flat decks or in piglet cages.
6. Exercise areas shall permit dunging and rooting by porcine animals. For the purposes of rooting different substrates can be used.

*Article 12***Specific housing conditions and husbandry practices for poultry**

1. Poultry shall not be kept in cages.
2. Water fowl shall have access to a stream, pond, lake or a pool whenever the weather and hygienic conditions permit in order to respect their species-specific needs and animal welfare requirements.
3. Buildings for all poultry shall meet the following conditions:
  - a) at least one third of the floor area shall be solid, that is, not of slatted or of grid construction, and covered with a litter material such as straw, wood shavings, sand or turf;
  - b) in poultry houses for laying hens, a sufficiently large part of the floor area available to the hens shall be available for the collection of bird droppings;
  - c) they shall have perches of a size and number commensurate with the size of the group and of the birds as laid down in Annex III;
  - d) they shall have exit/entry pop-holes of a size adequate for the birds, and these pop-holes shall have a combined length of at least 4 m per 100 m<sup>2</sup> area of the house available to the birds;
  - e) each poultry house shall not contain more than:
    - (i) 4800 chickens,
    - (ii) 3000 laying hens,
    - (iii) 5200 guinea fowl,
    - (iv) 4000 female Muscovy or Peking ducks or 3200 male Muscovy or Peking ducks or other ducks,
    - (v) 2500 capons, geese or turkeys;
  - f) the total usable area of poultry houses for meat production on any single unit, shall not exceed 1600 m<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.

5. To prevent the use of intensive rearing methods, poultry shall either be reared until they reach a minimum age or else shall come from slow-growing poultry strains. Where slow-growing poultry strains are not used by the operator the following minimum age at slaughter shall be:
- 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.

A list of slow-growing strains will be drawn up by bio.inspecta once a EU Member State has published such a list.

#### *Article 13*

##### **Specific requirements and housing conditions in beekeeping**

1. The siting of the apiaries shall be such that, within a radius of 3 km from the apiary site, nectar and pollen sources consist essentially of organically produced crops and/or spontaneous vegetation and/or crops treated with low environmental impact methods equivalent to those as described in Article 36 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 or in Article 22 of Council Regulation 1257/1999 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.
2. bio.inspecta may designate regions or areas where beekeeping complying with organic production rules is not practicable.
3. The hives shall be made basically of natural materials presenting no risk of contamination to the environment or the apiculture products.
4. The bees wax for new foundations shall come from organic production units.
5. Without prejudice to Article 25, only natural products such as propolis, wax and plant oils can be used in the hives.
6. The use of chemical synthetic repellents is prohibited during honey extractions operations.
7. The use of brood combs is prohibited for honey extraction.

#### *Article 14*

##### **Access to open air areas \***

1. Open air areas may be partially covered.
2. In accordance with Part I, Article 14(1)(b)(iii) of this Organic Standard, herbivores shall have access to pasturage for grazing whenever conditions allow.
3. In cases where herbivores have access to pasturage during the grazing period and where the winter-housing system gives freedom of movement to the animals, the obligation to provide open air areas during the winter months may be waived.
4. Notwithstanding paragraph 2, bulls over one year old shall have access to pasturage or an open air area.
5. Poultry shall have access to an open air area for at least one third of their life.
6. 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.

7. Where poultry are kept indoors due to restrictions or obligations imposed on the basis of national legislation, they shall permanently have access to sufficient quantities of roughage and suitable material in order to meet their ethological needs.

*Article 15*

**Stocking density**

1. 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 as referred to in Article 3(2).
2. To determine the appropriate density of livestock referred to above, bio.inspecta will apply Annex IV of this Organic Standard and not accept derogations.

*Article 16*

**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 according to Article 3(3), is prohibited.

*Article 17*

**Simultaneous production of organic and non-organic livestock \***

1. Non organic livestock may be present on the holding provided they are reared on units where the buildings and parcels are separated clearly from the units producing in accordance with the organic production rules and a different species is involved.
2. Non-organic livestock may use organic pasturage for a limited period of time each year, provided that such animals come from a farming system as defined in paragraph 3(b) and that organic animals are not present at the same time on that pasture.
3. 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.
4. During the period of transhumance animals may graze on non-organic land when they are being moved on foot from one grazing area to another. The uptake of non-organic feed, in the form of grass and other vegetation on which the animals graze, during this period shall not exceed 10 % of the total feed ration per year. This figure shall be calculated as a percentage of the dry matter of feedingstuffs from agricultural origin.
5. Operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of provisions referred to in this Article.

*Article 18*

**Management of animals \***

1. Operations such as attaching elastic bands to the tails of sheep, tail-docking, cutting of teeth, trimming of beaks and dehorning shall not be carried out routinely in organic farming. However, some of these operations may be authorised by bio.inspecta for reasons of safety or if they are intended to improve the health, welfare or hygiene of the livestock on a case-by-case basis.



Any suffering to the animals shall be reduced to a minimum by applying adequate anaesthesia and/or analgesia and by carrying out the operation only at the most appropriate age by qualified personnel.

2. Physical castration is allowed in order to maintain the quality of products and traditional production practices but only under the conditions set out in the second subparagraph of paragraph 1.
3. Mutilation such as clipping the wings of queen bees is prohibited.
4. Loading and unloading of animals shall be carried out without the use of any type of electrical stimulation to coerce the animals. The use of allopathic tranquillisers, prior to or during transport, is prohibited.

#### *Article 19*

##### **Feed from own holding and other sources**

1. In case of herbivores, except during the period each year when the animals are under transhumance subject to Article 17(4), 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.

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.

#### *Article 20*

##### **Feed meeting animals' nutritional requirements \***

1. All young mammals shall be fed on maternal milk in preference to natural milk, for a minimum period of three months for bovines including bubalus and bison species and equidae, 45 days for sheep and goats and 40 days for pigs.
2. Rearing systems for herbivores are to be based on maximum use of grazing pasturage according to the availability of pastures in the different periods of the year. At least 60 % of the dry matter in daily rations of herbivores shall consist of roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage. A reduction to 50 % for animals in dairy production for a maximum period of three months in early lactation is allowed.
3. Roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage shall be added to the daily ration for pigs and poultry.
4. The keeping of livestock in conditions, or on a diet, which may encourage anaemia, is prohibited.
5. Fattening practices shall be reversible at any stage of the rearing process. Force-feeding is forbidden.

#### *Article 21*

##### **In-conversion feed \***

1. Up to 30 % of the feed formula of rations on average may comprise in-conversion feedingstuffs. When the in-conversion feedingstuffs come from a unit of the holding itself, this percentage may be increased to 100 %.
2. Up to 20 % of the total average amount of feedingstuffs fed to 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 paragraph 1.

3. The figures in paragraph 1 and 2 shall be calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feedingstuffs of plant origin.

#### Article 22

##### **Use of certain products and substances in feed**

For the purposes of Part I, Article 14(1)(d)(iv) of this Organic Standard only the following substances may be used in the processing of organic feed and feeding organic animals:

- a) 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; and
  - ii) the restrictions laid down in Article 43 or Article 47(c) are complied with;
- b) non-organic spices, herbs, and molasses, provided that:
  - i) their organic form is not available;
  - ii) they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents; and
  - 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;
- c) organic feed materials of animal origin;
- d) feed materials of mineral origin that are listed in Section 1 of Annex V;
- e) products from sustainable fisheries, provided that:
  - i) they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents;
  - ii) their use is restricted to non-herbivores; and
  - iii) the use of fish protein hydrolysate is restricted solely to young animals;
- f) salt as sea salt, coarse rock salt;
- g) feed additives listed in Annex VI.

#### Article 23

##### **Disease prevention \***

1. The use of chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics for preventive treatment is prohibited, without prejudice to Article 24(3).
2. The use of substances to promote growth or production (including antibiotics, coccidiostatics and other artificial aids for growth promotion purposes) and the use of hormones or similar substances to control reproduction or for other purposes (eg. induction or synchronisation of oestrus), is prohibited.
3. Where livestock is obtained from non-organic units, special measures such as screening tests or quarantine periods may apply, depending on local circumstances.
4. Housing, pens, equipment and utensils shall be properly cleaned and disinfected to prevent cross-infection and the build-up of disease carrying organisms. Faeces, urine and uneaten or spilt feed shall be removed as often as necessary to minimise smell and to avoid attracting insects or rodents.

For the purpose of Article 14(1)(f) of this Organic Standard, only products listed in Annex VII may be used for cleaning and disinfection of livestock buildings installations and utensils. Rodenticides (to be used only in traps), and the products listed in Annex II, can be used for the elimination of insects and other pests in buildings and other installations where livestock is kept.

5. Buildings shall be emptied of livestock between each batch of poultry reared. The buildings and fittings shall be cleaned and disinfected during this time. In addition, when the rearing of each batch of poultry has been completed, runs shall be left empty to allow vegetation to

grow back. Bo.inspecta shall establish the period for which runs must be empty. The operator shall keep documentary evidence of the application of this period. These requirements shall not apply where poultry is not reared in batches, is not kept in runs and is free to roam, throughout the day.

#### Article 24-25

##### **Veterinary treatment \***

1. Where despite preventive measures to ensure animal health as laid down in Part I, Article 14(1)(e)(i) of this Organic Standard animals become sick or injured they shall be treated immediately, if necessary in isolation and in suitable housing.
2. 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.
3. If the use of measures referred to in paragraph 1 and 2 is not effective in combating illness or injury, and if treatment is essential to avoid suffering or distress of the animal, chemically-synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics may be used under the responsibility of a veterinarian.
4. 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 Article 38(1).

Records of documented evidence of the occurrence of such circumstances shall be kept for bio.inspecta.

5. 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 as referred to in Article 11 of Directive 2001/82/EC or, in a case in which this period is not specified, 48 hours.

#### Article 25

##### **Specific rules on disease prevention and veterinary treatment in beekeeping \***

1. For the purposes of protecting frames, hives and combs, in particular from pests, only rodenticides (to be used only in traps), and appropriate products listed in Annex II, are permitted.
2. Physical treatments for disinfection of apiaries such as steam or direct flame are permitted.
3. The practice of destroying the male brood is permitted only to isolate the infestation of Varroa destructor.
4. If despite all preventive measures, the colonies become sick or infested, they shall be treated immediately and, if necessary, the colonies can be placed in isolation apiaries.
5. Veterinary medicinal products may be used in organic beekeeping in so far as the corresponding use is in conformity with national provisions.
6. Formic acid, lactic acid, acetic acid and oxalic acid as well as menthol, thymol, eucalyptol or camphor may be used in cases of infestation with Varroa destructor.
7. If a treatment is applied with chemically synthesised allopathic products, during such a period, the colonies treated shall be placed in isolation apiaries and all the wax shall be replaced with wax coming from organic beekeeping. Subsequently, the conversion period of one year laid down in Article 38(3) will apply to those colonies.

8. The requirements laid down in paragraph 7 shall not apply to products listed in paragraph 6.

### Chapter 3

## Preserved and processed products

### Article 26

#### Rules for preserving products and for the production of processed feed and food

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.  
The application of those procedures shall guarantee at all times that preserved or processed products comply with the organic production rules.
2. Operators shall comply with and implement the procedures referred to in paragraph 1. In particular, operators shall:
  - a) take precautionary measures to avoid the risk of contamination by unauthorised substances or products;
  - b) implement suitable cleaning measures, monitor their effectiveness and record those measures;
  - c) guarantee that non-organic products are not placed on the market with an indication referring to the organic production method.
3. 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;
  - b) store organic products, before and after the operations, separate by place or time from non-organic products;
  - c) inform bio.inspecta of the operations referred to in points (a) and (b) and keep available an updated register of all operations and quantities processed;
  - d) take the necessary measures to ensure identification of lots and to avoid mixtures or exchanges with non-organic products;
  - e) carry out operations on organic products only after suitable cleaning of the production equipment.
4. Additives, processing aids and other substances and ingredients used for processing food and any processing practice applied, such as smoking, shall respect the principles of good manufacturing practice.

### Article 27

#### Use of certain products and substances in processing of food

1. For the purpose of Article 19(2)(b) of Part I, only the following substances can be used in the processing of organic food, with the exception of grapevine products, to which the provisions of Chapter 3a apply:
  - a) substances listed in Annex VIII of this Organic Standard;
  - b) preparations of micro-organisms and enzymes normally used in food processing; however, enzymes to be used as food additives have to be listed in Annex VIII, Section A;
  - c) substances, and products defined as:
    - (i) a chemical substance with flavouring properties which is obtained by appropriate physical processes (including distillation and solvent extraction) or enzymatic or microbiological processes from material of vegetable or animal origin either in the raw state or after processing for human consumption by traditional food-preparation processes (including drying, torrefaction and fermentation) and
    - (ii) a product, other than the substances defined in (i), whether concentrated or not, with flavouring properties, which is obtained by appropriate physical processes (including distillation and solvent extraction) or by enzymatic or microbiological

processes from material of vegetable or animal origin, either in the raw state or after processing for human consumption by traditional food preparation processes (including drying, torrefaction and fermentation);  
labelled as natural flavouring substances or natural flavouring preparations, according to a list in descending order of weight of the categories of flavouring substances and flavouring preparations present classified as follows:  
-natural flavouring substances in the case of flavouring substances defined in (i),  
-flavouring preparations in the case of preparations defined in (ii)

- d) colours for stamping meat and eggshells in accordance with, respectively, Article 2(8) and Article 2(9) of European Parliament and Council Directive 94/36/EC;
  - e) drinking water and salt (with sodium chloride or potassium chloride as basic components) generally used in food processing;
  - f) minerals (trace elements included), vitamins, amino acids, and micronutrients, only authorised as far their use is legally required in the EU in the food-stuffs in which they are incorporated.
2. For the purpose of the calculation referred to in Article 23(4)(a)(ii) of Part I
- a) food additives listed in Annex VIII and marked with an asterisk in the column of the additive code number, shall be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin;
  - b) preparations and substances referred to in paragraph (1)(b),(c),(d),(e) and (f) of this Article and substances not marked with an asterisk in the column of the additive code number shall not be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin.
  - c) yeast and yeast products shall be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin.

*Article 28:*

**Use of certain non-organic ingredients of agricultural origin in processing food**

For the purpose of Article 19(2)(c) of Part I, non-organic agricultural ingredients listed in Annex IX to Part II can be used in the processing of organic food.

*Article 29*

**Not covered in this Organic Standard**

*Chapter 4*

**Collection, packaging, transport and storage of products**

*Article 30*

**Collection of products and transport to preparation units**

Operators may carry out simultaneous collection of organic and non-organic products, only where appropriate measures are taken to prevent any possible mixture or exchange with non-organic products and to ensure the identification of the organic products. The operator shall keep the information relating to collection days, hours, circuit and date and time of reception of the products available to the control body or control authority.

*Article 31*

**Packaging and transport of products to other operators or units**

1. Operators shall ensure that organic products are transported to other units, including wholesalers and retailers, only in appropriate packaging, containers or vehicles closed in such a manner that substitution of the content cannot be achieved without manipulation or damage of the seal and provided with a label stating, without prejudice to any other indications required by law:
  - 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 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 bio.inspectat 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.

- 2. 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 bio.inspecta of such transport operations.

#### Article 32

#### **Special rules for transporting feed to other production/preparation units or storage premises**

In addition to the provisions of Article 31, when transporting feed to other production or preparation units or storage premises, operators shall ensure that the following conditions are met:

- a) during transport, organically-produced feed, in-conversion feed, and non-organic feed shall be effectively physically separated;
- b) the vehicles and/or containers which have transported non-organic products are used to transport organic products provided that:
  - (i) suitable cleaning measures, the effectiveness of which has been checked, have been carried out before commencing the transport of organic products; operators shall record these operations,
  - (ii) all appropriate measures are implemented, depending on the risks evaluated in accordance with Article 88(3) and, where necessary, operators shall guarantee that non-organic products cannot be placed on the market with an indication referring to organic production,
  - (iii) the operator shall keep documentary records of such transport operations available for bio.inspecta;
- c) the transport of finished organic feed shall be separated physically or in time from the transport of other finished products;
- d) during transport, the quantity of products at the start and each individual quantity delivered in the course of a delivery round shall be recorded.

#### Article 33

#### **Reception of products from other units and other operators**

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.

#### Article 34

#### **Not covered in this Organic Standard**

*Article 35*

**Storage of products**

1. For the storage of products, areas shall be managed in such a way as to ensure identification of lots and to avoid any mixing with or contamination by products and/or substances not in compliance with the organic production rules. Organic products shall be clearly identifiable at all times.
2. In case of organic plant and livestock production units, storage of input products other than those authorised under this Organic Standard is prohibited in the production unit.
3. The storage of allopathic veterinary medicinal products and antibiotics is permitted on holdings provided that they have been prescribed by a veterinarian in connection with treatment as referred to in Part I, Articles 14(1)(e)(ii) or 15(1)(f)(ii) of this Organic Standard, 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 Organic Standard.
4. 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 non-organic 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.

*Chapter 5*

**Conversion rules**

*Article 36*

**Plant and plant products**

1. For plants and plant products to be considered organic, the production rules as referred to in Articles 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Part I and Chapter 1 and where applicable the exceptional production rules in Chapter 6 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.
2. bio.inspecta may decide to recognise retroactively as being part of the conversion period any previous period in which;
  - a) the parcels were natural or agricultural areas which were not treated with products not authorised for organic production.

The period referred to in point (a) of the first subparagraph can be taken into consideration retroactively only where satisfactory proof has been furnished to bio.inspecta allowing it to satisfy itself that the conditions were met for a period of at least three years.
3. bio.inspecta may decide, in certain cases, where the land had been contaminated with products not authorised for organic production, to extend the conversion period beyond the period referred to in paragraph 1.
4. In the case of parcels which have already been converted to or were in the process of conversion to organic farming, and which were treated with a product not authorised for organic production, bio.inspecta may shorten the conversion period referred to in paragraph 1 in the following case:
  - a) parcels treated with a product not authorised for organic production as part of a compulsory disease or pest control measure imposed by competent national authorities;

In this case the length of the conversion period shall be fixed taking into account of the following factors:

- a) 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 a perennial crop, in the plant;
- b) the harvest following the treatment may not be sold with reference to organic production methods.

bio.inspecta documents such cases and makes information transparent during surveys to the EU Commission, accreditation body and any other relevant authorities.

#### Article 37

##### **Specific conversion rules for land associated with organic livestock production**

1. The conversion rules as referred to in Article 36 of this Organic Standard shall apply to the whole area of the production unit on which animal feed is produced.
2. Notwithstanding the provisions in paragraph 1, the conversion period may be reduced to one year for pasturages and open air areas used by non-herbivore species. This period may be reduced to six months where the land concerned has not during the last year, received treatments with products not authorised for organic production.

#### Article 38

##### **Livestock and livestock products**

1. Where non-organic livestock has been brought onto a holding in accordance with Part I, Article 14(1)(a)(ii) and Article 9 and/or Article 42 of this Organic Standard and if livestock products are to be sold as organic products, the production rules as referred to in Part I, Articles 9, 10, 11 and 14 of this Organic Standard and in Chapter 2 of Title II and where applicable in Article 42 of this Organic Standard must have been applied for at least:
  - a) 12 months in the case of equidae and bovines, including bubalus and bison species, for meat production, and in any case at least three quarters of their lifetime;
  - b) six months in the case of small ruminants and pigs and animals for milk production;
  - c) 10 weeks for poultry for meat production, brought in before they are three days old;
  - d) six weeks in the case of poultry for egg production.
2. Where non-organic animals exist on a holding at the beginning of the conversion period in accordance with Part I, Article 14(1)(a)(iii) of this Organic Standard 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.
3. 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.
4. The conversion period for apiaries does not apply in the case of application of Article 9(5) of this Organic Standard.
5. During the conversion period the wax shall be replaced with wax coming from organic beekeeping.



*Chapter 6*  
**Exceptional production rules**

*Section 1*

**Exceptional production rules related to climatic, geographical or structural constraints  
in accordance with Article 22(2)(a) of Part I**

*Article 39*

**Tethering of animals**

Where the conditions laid down in Part I, Article 22(2)(a) of this Organic Standard apply, bio.inspecta may authorise cattle in small holdings to be tethered if it is not possible to keep the cattle in groups appropriate to their behaviour requirements, provided they have access to pastures during the grazing period according to Article 14(2), and at least twice a week access to open air areas when grazing is not possible.

*Article 40*

**Parallel production**

1. Where the conditions laid down in Article 22(2)(a) of Part I 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) bio.inspecta 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 bio.inspecta of the exact quantities harvested on the units concerned 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 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;
  - c) in the case of grassland exclusively used for grazing.

*Article 41*

**Management of beekeeping units for the purpose of pollination**

Where the conditions laid down in Part I, Article 22(2)(a) of this Organic Standard apply, for the purpose of pollination actions an operator may run organic and non-organic beekeeping units on the same holding, provided that all the requirements of the organic production rules are fulfilled, with the exception of the provisions for the siting of the apiaries. In that case the product cannot be sold as organic.

*Section 2***Exceptional production rules related to non-availability of organic farm inputs in accordance with Article 22(2)(b) of Part I***Article 42***Use of non-organic animals**

Where the conditions laid down in Part I, Article 22(2)(b) of this Organic Standard apply, and with prior authorisation of bio.inspecta,

- a) 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.

*Article 43***Use of non-organic protein feed of plant and animal origin for livestock**

Where the conditions laid down in Part I, Article 22(2)(b) of this Organic Standard apply and 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 % for calendar year 2018.

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.

*Article 44***Use of non-organic beeswax**

In the case of new installations or during the conversion period, non-organic beeswax may be used only

- a) where beeswax from organic beekeeping is not available on the market;
- b) where it is proven free of contamination by substances not authorised for organic production and
- c) provided that it comes from the cap.

*Article 45***Use of seed or vegetative propagating material not obtained by the organic production method**

1. Where the conditions laid down in Article 22(2)(b) Of Part I apply,
  - a) seed and vegetative propagating material from a production unit in conversion to organic farming may be used,
  - b) where point (a) is not applicable, bio.inspecta 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 (5) apply.
2. non-organic seed and seed potatoes may be used, provided that the seed or seed potatoes are not treated with plant protection products, other than those authorised for treatment of seed in accordance with Article 5(1).
3. Authorisation to use seed or seed potatoes not obtained by the organic production method may only be granted in the following cases:
  - a) where no variety of the species which the user wants to obtain is available in organic quality in the third country.
  - b) where no supplier, meaning an operator who markets seed or seed potatoes to other operators, is able to deliver the seed or seed potatoes before sowing or planting in situations where the user has ordered the seed or seed potatoes in reasonable time;
4. The authorisation shall be granted before the sowing of the crop

5. The authorisation shall be granted only to individual users for one season at a time and bio.inspecta shall register the quantities of seed or seed potatoes authorised.

*Section 3*

**Exceptional production rules related to specific management problems in organic livestock in accordance with Article 22(2)(d) of this Organic Standard**

*Article 46*

**Specific management problems in organic livestock**

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.

*Section 4*

**Exceptional production rules related to catastrophic circumstances in accordance with Article 22(2)(f) of this Organic Standard**

*Article 47*

**Catastrophic circumstances**

bio.inspecta may authorise on a temporary basis:

- a) in the case of high mortality of animals caused by health or catastrophic circumstances, the renewal or reconstitution of the herd or flock with non-organic animals, when organically reared animals are not available and provided that the respective conversion period are applied to the non-organic animals;
- b) 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;
- c) 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.
- d) the feeding of bees with organic honey, organic sugar or organic sugar syrup in case of long lasting exceptional weather conditions or catastrophic circumstances, which hamper the nectar or honeydew production.

Upon approval by bio.inspecta, the individual operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of the above exceptions. bio.inspecta shall inform the EU Commission and the accreditation body on the exceptions granted under point (c) of the first paragraph within 1 month from its approval.

*CHAPTER 7*

**Seed data base**

*Article 48*

**Database**

1. The aim is to develop seed databases in the concerned country. As long as such data bases do not exist in the concerned country, the production operation must in case of inquiring materials concerning Part II Article 45(1)(b) carry out market research with local suppliers of seeds and vegetative plant material respectively check the availability with national authorities.

*Article 49-53***Not covered in this Organic Standard***Article 54***Annual report**

1. All authorisations granted under Article 45 must be recorded by bio.inspecta and will be disclosed at the request of the EU Commission and other relevant bodies. The records shall contain, for each species concerned by an authorisation according to Article 45(5), the following information:
  - a) the scientific name of the species and the variety denomination;
  - b) the justification for the authorisation indicated by a reference to Article 45(5)(a), (b), (c) or (d);
  - c) the total number of authorisations;
  - d) the total quantity of seed or seed potatoes involved;
  - e) the chemical treatment for phytosanitary purposes, as referred to in Article 45(2).

*Article 55-56***Not covered in this Organic Standard**

*TITLE III*  
**LABELLING**

*Chapter 1*

**Organic production logo of the European Union**

*Article 57***Organic logo of the EU**

In accordance with Article 25(3) of this Organic Standard the organic logo of the European Union may voluntarily be used according to the model in Annex XI, provided that the use complies with the relevant specifications and the product's origin is labelled truthfully.

For identification purposes the EU organic logo may be used only for products that have been produced in accordance with the requirements of this Organic Standard and Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008 of the Commission which fulfill the requirements of the control system in accordance with Articles 27, 28, 29, 32 and 33 of Part I of this Organic Standard.

*Article 58***Conditions for the use of the code number and place of origin**

1. The code number given to bio.inspecta by the EU Commission in accordance with Article 24(1)(a) of Regulation (EC) 834/2007 must be used. The code number for the product declaration shall,
  - a) start with the acronym identifying the third country, as referred to in this Organic 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 Part I and in accordance with Part B(2) of Annex XI of Part II;
  - c) include a reference number listed in Annex XI to this Organic Standard; 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.
2. The indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials of which the products is composed have been farmed, as referred to in Article 24(1)(c) of Part I, shall be placed immediately below the code number referred to in paragraph 1.

## Chapter 2

### Specific labelling requirements for feed

#### Article 59

##### Scope, use of trade marks and sales descriptions

This Chapter shall not apply to pet food and feed for fur animals.

The trade marks and sales descriptions bearing an indication referred to in Article 23(1) of Part I may be used only if all ingredients of plant or animal origin are from the organic production method and at least 95 % of the product's dry matter is comprised of such ingredients.

#### Article 60

##### Indications on processed feed

1. The terms referred to in Article 23(1) of Part I and the Organic logo of the EU may be used on processed feed provided that all the following requirements are complied with:
  - a) the processed feed complies with the provisions of Part I of this Organic Standard and in particular with Article 14(1)(d)(iv) and (v) for livestock and Article 18 thereof;
  - b) the processed feed complies with the provisions of this Organic Standard and in particular with Article 22 thereof;
  - c) all ingredients of plant or animal origin contained in the processed feed are from the organic production method;
  - d) at least 95 % of the product's dry matter is comprised of organic agricultural products.
2. Subject to the requirements laid down in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1, the following statement is permitted in the case of products comprising variable quantities of feed materials from the organic production method and/or feed materials from products in conversion to organic farming and/or products as referred to in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1: "may be used in organic production equivalent with Regulations (EC) No 834/2007 and (EC) No 889/2008".

#### Article 61

##### Conditions for the use of indications on processed feed

1. The indication provided for in Article 60 shall be:
  - a) separate from the product name and product descriptions referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No. 767/2009;
  - b) presented in a colour, format or character font that does not draw more attention to it than to the description or name of the animal feedingstuff referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No. 767/2009;
  - c) accompanied, in the same field of vision, by an indication by weight of dry matter referring:
    - (i) to the percentage of feed material(s) from the organic production method;
    - (ii) to the percentage of feed material(s) from products in conversion to organic farming;
    - (iii) to the percentage of feed material(s) not covered by points (i) and (ii);
    - (iv) to the total percentage of animal feed of agricultural origin;
  - d) accompanied by a list of names of feed materials from the organic production method;
  - e) accompanied by a list of names of feed materials from products in conversion to organic production.

## Chapter 3

### Other specific labelling requirements

#### Article 62

##### In-conversion products of plant origin

In-conversion products of plant origin may bear the indication 'product under conversion to organic farming' provided that:

- a) a conversion period of at least 12 months before the harvest has been complied with;

- b) the indication shall appear in a colour, size and style of lettering which is not more prominent than the sales description of the product, the entire indication shall have the same size of letters;
- c) the product contains only one crop ingredient of agricultural origin;
- d) the indication is linked to the code number of bio.inspecta as referred to in Article 27(10) of Part I;
- e) the in-conversion production is not intended for export to the EU.

## TITLE IV CONTROLS

### Chapter 1

#### Minimum control requirements

##### Article 63

##### **Control arrangements and undertaking by the operator**

1. When the control arrangements are first implemented, the operator shall draw up and subsequently maintain:
  - a) a full description of the unit and/or premises and/or activity;
  - 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;
  - 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;

Where appropriate, the description and measures provided for in the first subparagraph may be part of a quality system as set up by the operator.
2. The description and the measures referred to in paragraph 1 shall be contained in a declaration, signed by the responsible operator. In addition, this declaration shall include an undertaking by the operator:
  - a) to perform the operations in accordance with the organic production rules;
  - b) to accept, in the event of infringement or irregularities, the enforcement of the measures of the organic production rules;
  - 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.
  - 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 set up by Member State concerned, the exchange of information between those authorities or bodies;
  - e) to accept, in cases where the operator and/or the subcontractors of that operator change their control authority or control body, the transmission of their control files to the subsequent control authority or control body;
  - f) to accept, in cases where the operator withdraws from the control system, to inform without delay the relevant competent authority and control authority or control body;
  - 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;
  - h) to accept to inform the relevant control authority or authorities or control body or bodies without delay of any irregularity or infringement affecting the organic status of their product or organic products received from other operators or subcontractors.

The declaration provided for in the first subparagraph shall be verified by bio.inspecta who issues a report identifying the possible deficiencies and non-compliances with the organic production rules. The operator shall countersign this report and take the necessary corrective measures.

3. For the application of Article 28(1) the operator shall notify the following information to bio.inspecta:
  - a) Name and address of operator;
  - b) Location of premises and, where appropriate, parcels (land register data) where operations are carried out;
  - c) Nature of operations and products;
  - d) Undertaking by the operator to carry out the operation in accordance with the provision laid down in in this Organic Standard.
  - e) In the case of an agricultural holding, the date on which the producer ceased to apply products not authorised for organic production on the parcels concerned.

*Article 64*

**Modification of control arrangements**

The operator responsible shall notify any change in the description or of the measures referred to in Article 63 and in the initial control arrangements set out in Articles 70, 74, 80, 82, 86 and 88 to bio.inspecta in due time.

*Article 65*

**Control visits**

1. bio.inspecta carries out at least once a year a physical inspection of all operators. Implementation requirements for group certification systems are recorded in Part III of this Organic Standard.
2. bio.inspecta 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 bio.inspecta every year shall correspond to at least 5 % of the number of operators under its control. The selection of the operators where samples have to be taken shall be based on the general evaluation of the risk of non-compliance with the organic production rules. This general evaluation shall take into account all stages of production, preparation and distribution.

bio.inspecta 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 bio.inspecta 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.

3. A control report shall be drawn up after each visit, countersigned by the operator of the unit or his representative.
4. Moreover, bio.inspecta shall carry out random control visits, primarily unannounced, based on the general evaluation of the risk of non-compliance with the organic production rules, taking into account at least the results of previous controls, the quantity of products concerned and the risk for exchange of products.

*Article 66*

**Documentary accounts**

1. Stock and financial records shall be kept in the unit or premises and shall enable the operator to identify and bio.inspecta to verify:
  - a) the supplier and, where different, the seller, or the exporter of the products;
  - b) the nature and the quantities of organic products delivered to the unit and, where relevant, of all materials bought and the use of such materials, and, where relevant, the composition of the compound feedingstuffs;
  - c) the nature and the quantities of organic products held in storage at the premises;

- d) the nature, the quantities and the consignees and, where different, the buyers, other than the final consumers, of any products which have left the unit or the first consignee's premises or storage facilities;
  - e) in case of operators who do not store or physically handle such organic products, the nature and the quantities of organic products bought and sold, and the suppliers, and where different, the sellers or the exporters and the buyers, and where different, the consignees.
2. The documentary accounts shall also comprise the results of the verification at reception of organic products and any other information required by bio.inspecta for the purpose of proper control. The data in the accounts shall be documented with appropriate justification documents. The accounts shall demonstrate the balance between the input and the output.
  3. Where an operator runs several production units in the same area, the units for non organic products, together with storage premises for input products must also be subject to the minimum control requirements.

*Article 67*

**Access to facilities**

1. The operator shall:
  - a) give bio.inspecta, for control purposes, access to all parts of the unit and all premises, as well as to the accounts and relevant supporting documents;
  - b) provide bio.inspecta with any information reasonably necessary for the purposes of the control;
  - c) submit, when requested by bio.inspecta, the results of its own quality assurance programmes.

*Article 68*

**Documentary evidence**

1. For the purpose of the application of Article 29(1) of Part I bio.inspecta shall use the model of the documentary evidence set out in Annex XII.

*Article 69*

**Vendor declaration**

For the purpose of the application of Article 9(3) of Part I the vendor declaration that products supplied have not been produced from or by GMOs may follow the form "Assurance of compliance agreement to ban GMO" or the model set out in Annex XIII of this Organic Standard.

*Chapter 2*

**Specific control requirements for plants and plant products from farm production or collection**

*Article 70*

**Control arrangements**

1. The full description of the unit referred to in Article 63(1)(a) shall:
  - a) be drawn up even where the operator limits his activity to the collection of wild plants;
  - b) indicate the storage and production premises and land parcels and/or collection areas and, where applicable, premises where certain processing and/or packaging operations take place; and
  - c) specify the date of the last application on the parcels and/or collection areas concerned of products, the use of which is not compatible with the organic production rules.
2. In case of collection of wild plants, the practical measures referred to in Article 63(1)(b) shall include any guarantees given by third parties which the operator can provide to ensure that the provisions of Article 12(2) of Part I are complied with.



*Article 71***Communications**

Each year, before the date indicated by bio.inspecta, the operator shall notify the control body of its schedule of production of crop products, giving a breakdown by parcel.

*Article 72***Plant production records**

1. Plant production records shall be compiled in the form of a register and kept available to bio.inspecta at all times at the premises of the holding. In addition to Article 71 such records shall provide at least the following information:
  - a) as regards the use of fertiliser: date of application, type and amount of fertiliser, parcels concerned;
  - b) as regards the use of plant protection products: reason and date of treatment, type of product, method of treatment;
  - c) as regards purchase of farm inputs: date, type and amount of purchased product;
  - d) as regards harvest: date, type and amount of organic or in conversion crop production.

*Article 73***Several production units run by the same operator**

Where an operator runs several production units in the same area, the units producing non-organic crops, together with storage premises for farm input products shall also be subject to the general and the specific control requirements laid down in Chapter 1 and this Chapter of this Title.

*Chapter 3***Control requirements for livestock and livestock products produced by animal husbandry***Article 74***Control arrangements**

1. When the control system applying specifically to livestock production is first implemented, the full description of the unit referred to in Article 63(1)(a) shall include:
  - a) a full description of the livestock buildings, pasturage, open air areas, etc., and, where applicable, the premises for the storage, packaging and processing of livestock, livestock products, raw materials and inputs;
  - b) a full description of the installations for the storage of livestock manure.
2. The practical measures referred to in Article 63(1)(b) shall include:
  - a) a plan for spreading manure agreed with bio.inspecta, together with a full description of the areas given over to crop production;
  - b) where appropriate, as regards the spreading of manure, the written arrangements with other holdings as referred to in Article 3(3) complying with the provisions of the organic production rules;
  - c) management plan for the organic-production livestock unit.

*Article 75***Identification of livestock**

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.

*Article 76***Livestock records**

Livestock records shall be compiled in the form of a register and kept available to bio.inspecta 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:

- a) as regards animals arriving at the holding: origin and date of arrival, conversion period, identification mark and veterinary record;
- b) as regards livestock leaving the holding: age, number of heads, weight in case of slaughter, identification mark and destination;
- c) details of any animals lost and reasons thereof;
- d) as regards feed: type, including feed supplements, proportions of various ingredients of rations and periods of access to free-range areas, periods of transhumance where restrictions apply;
- e) as regards disease prevention and treatment and veterinary care: date of treatment, details of the diagnosis, the posology; type of treatment product, the indication of the active pharmacological substances involved method of treatment and veterinary prescription for veterinary care with reasons and withdrawal periods applying before livestock products can be marketed labelled as organic.

*Article 77***Control measures on veterinary medicinal products for livestock**

Whenever veterinary medicinal products are used the information according to Article 76(e) is to be declared to bio.inspecta 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.

*Article 78***Specific control measures on beekeeping**

1. A map on an appropriate scale listing the location of hives shall be provided to the control body by the beekeeper. Where no areas are identified in accordance with Article 13(2), the beekeeper shall provide bio.inspecta with appropriate documentation and evidence, including suitable analyses if necessary, that the areas accessible to his colonies meet the conditions required in this Organic Standard.
2. 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.
3. Whenever veterinary medicinal products are to be used, the type of product, including the indication of the active pharmacological substance, together with details of the diagnosis, the posology, the method of administration, the duration of the treatment and the legal withdrawal period shall be recorded clearly and declared to bio.inspecta before the products are marketed as organically produced.
4. The zone where the apiary is situated shall be registered together with the identification of the hives. bio.inspecta shall be informed of the moving of apiaries by a deadline agreed on with bio.inspecta.
5. Particular care shall be taken to ensure adequate extraction, processing and storage of beekeeping products. All the measures to comply with this requirement shall be recorded.
6. The removals of the supers and the honey extraction operations shall be entered in the register of the apiary.

*Article 79***Several production units run by the same operator**

Where a operator manages several production units, as provided for in Articles 17(1) 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.

*Chapter 4***Control requirements for units for preparation of plant and livestock products and foodstuffs composed thereof***Article 80***Control arrangements**

In the case of a unit involved in the preparation for its own account or for account of a third party, and including in particular units involved in packaging and/or re-packaging of such products or units involved in labelling and/or re-labelling of such products, the full description of the unit referred to in Article 63(1)(a) shall show the facilities used for the reception, the processing, packaging, labelling and storage of agricultural products before and after the operations concerning them, as well as the procedures for the transport of the products.

*Chapter 5***Not covered in this Organic Standard***Articles 81-85***Not covered in this Organic Standard***Chapter 6***Control requirements for units involved in the production or preparation of organic products and which have contracted out to third parties in part or in total the actual operations concerned***Article 86***Control arrangements**

With regard to the operations, which are contracted out to third parties, the full description of the unit referred to in Article 63(1)(a) shall include:

- a) a list of the subcontractors with a description of their activities and an indication of the control bodies to which they are subject;
- b) written agreement by the subcontractors that their holding will be subject to the control regime of Part I, Title V of this Organic Standard
- c) all the practical measures, including inter alia an appropriate system of documentary accounts, to be taken at the level of the unit to ensure that the products the operator places on the market can be traced to, as appropriate, their suppliers, sellers, consignees and buyers.

*Chapter 7***Control requirements for units preparing feed***Article 87***Scope**

This Chapter applies to any unit involved in the preparation of products referred to in Article 1(2)(c) of this Organic Standard on its own account or on behalf of a third party.

*Article 88***Control arrangements**

1. The full description of the unit referred to in Article 63(1)(a) shall indicate:
  - a) the facilities used for the reception, preparation and storage of the products intended for animal feed before and after the operations concerning them;
  - b) the facilities used for the storage of other products used to prepare feedingstuffs;
  - c) the facilities used to store products for cleaning and disinfection;
  - d) where necessary, the description of the compound feedingstuff that the operator intends to produce, in accordance with Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No. 767/2009, and the livestock species or class for which the compound feedingstuff is intended;
  - e) where necessary, the name of the feed materials that the operator intends to prepare.
2. The measures to be taken by operators, as referred to in Article 63(1)(b), to guarantee compliance with the organic production rules shall include the indications of measures referred to in Article 26.
3. bio.inspecta shall use these measures to carry out a general evaluation of the risks attendant on each preparation unit and to draw up a control plan. This control plan shall provide for a minimum number of random samples depending on the potential risks.

*Article 89***Documentary accounts**

For the purposes of proper control of the operations, the documentary accounts referred to in Article 66 shall include information on the origin, nature and quantities of feed materials, additives, sales and finished products.

*Article 90***Control visits**

The control visit referred to in Article 65 shall comprise a full physical inspection of all premises. Moreover, bio.inspecta shall make targeted visits based on a general evaluation of the potential risks of non-compliance with the organic production rules.

bio.inspecta shall pay particular attention to the critical control points pointed out for the operator, with a view to establishing whether the surveillance and checking operations are carried out correctly.

All the premises used by the operator for the conduct of his activities may be checked as frequently as the attendant risks warrant.

*Chapter 8***Infringements and exchange of information***Article 91***Measures in case of suspicion of infringements and irregularities**

1. Where an 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 bio.inspecta. bio.inspecta 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.
2. Where bio.inspecta has a substantiated suspicion that an operator intends to place on the market a product not in compliance with the organic production rules but bearing a reference to the organic production method, bio.inspecta can require that the operator may provisionally not market the product with this reference for a time period to be set by bio.inspecta. Before taking such a decision, bio.inspecta shall allow the operator to comment. This decision shall be supplemented by the obligation to withdraw from this product any reference to the organic production method if bio.inspecta is sure that the

product does not fulfil the requirements of organic production.

However, if the suspicion is not confirmed within the said time period, the decision referred to in the first subparagraph shall be cancelled not later than the expiry of that time period. The operator shall cooperate fully with bio.inspecta in resolving the suspicion.

3. bio.inspecta shall take whatever measures and sanctions are required to prevent fraudulent use of the indications referred to in Title IV of Part I and Title III and/or Annex XI of this Organic Standard.

*Article 92*

**Exchange of information**

1. Where the operator and/or the subcontractors of that operator are checked by different control authorities or control bodies, the control authorities or control bodies shall exchange the relevant information on the operations under their control.
2. Where operators and/or their subcontractors change their control body, the change shall be notified without delay to the control bodies concerned. The previous control body shall hand over the relevant elements of the control file of the operator concerned and the reports referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 63(2) to the subsequent control body. The new control body shall ensure that non-conformities noted in the report of the previous control body have been or are being addressed by the operator.
3. Where the operator withdraws from the control system, the control body of that operator shall, without delay, withdraw the documentary evidence (certificate) from the publication in EasyCert.
4. Where a control body finds irregularities or infringements affecting the organic status of products, it shall without delay inform the Commission. In case of irregularities or infringements found with regard to products under the control of other control authorities or control bodies, it shall also inform those authorities or bodies without delay.

*Article 92c*

**Supervisory activities relating to control bodies**

1. bio.inspecta maintains documentation on its risk analysis procedure, and makes it available to the EU commission and to the accreditation body upon request. The risk analysis procedure shall be designed in such a way that:
  - a) the result of the risk analysis provides the basis for determining the intensity of the unannounced or announced annual inspections and visits;
  - b) additional random control visits carried out in accordance with Article 65(4) of at least 10 % of operators under contract in accordance with the risk category are performed;
  - c) at least 10 % of all inspections and visits carried out in accordance with Art. 65(1) and (4) are unannounced;
  - d) the selection of operators to be submitted to unannounced inspections and visits is determined on the basis of the risk analysis and that these are planned according to the level of risk.

*TITLE V*

**Not covered in this Organic Standard**

*Chapter 1*

**Not covered in this Organic Standard**

*Article 93*

**Not covered in this Organic Standard**

## PART III

# ADDITIONAL IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

### *TITEL I*

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

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

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

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

# ANNEXES

## ANNEX I

### Fertilizers and soil conditioners

Compound products or products containing only materials listed hereunder	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
Farmyard manure	Products comprising a mixture of animal excrements and vegetable matter (animal bedding) Factory farming origin forbidden
Dried farmyard manure and dehydrated poultry manure	Factory farming origin forbidden
Composted animal excrements, including poultry manure and composted farmyard manure included	Factory farming origin forbidden
Liquid animal excrements	Use after controlled fermentation and/or appropriate dilution Factory farming origin forbidden
Composted or fermented household waste	Product obtained from source separated household waste, which has been submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production Only vegetable and animal household waste Only when produced in a closed and monitored collection system, accepted by the Member State Maximum concentrations in mg/kg of dry matter: cadmium: 0,7; copper: 70; nickel: 25; lead: 45; zinc: 200; mercury: 0,4; chromium (total): 70; chromium (VI): not detectable
Peat	Use limited to horticulture (market gardening, floriculture, arboriculture, nursery)
Mushroom culture wastes	The initial composition of the substrate shall be limited to products of this Annex
Dejecta of worms (vermicompost) and insects	
Guano	
Composted or fermented mixture of vegetable matter	Product obtained from mixtures of vegetable matter, which have been submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production
Products or by-products of animal origin as below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- blood meal</li> <li>- hoof meal</li> <li>- horn meal</li> <li>- bone meal or degelatinized bone meal</li> <li>- fish meal</li> <li>- meat meal</li> <li>- feather, hair and 'chiquette' meal</li> <li>- wool</li> <li>- fur</li> <li>- hair</li> </ul>	For fur: maximum concentration in mg/kg of dry matter of chromium (VI): not detectable For hydrolysed proteins: Not to be applied to edible parts of the crop



- dairy products - hydrolysed proteins	
Products and by-products of plant origin for fertilisers	Examples: oilseed cake meal, cocoa husks, malt culms
Seaweeds and seaweed products	As far as directly obtained by: i) physical processes including dehydration, freezing and grinding ii) extraction with water or aqueous acid and/or alkaline solution iii) fermentation
Sawdust and wood chips	Wood not chemically treated after felling
Composted bark	Wood not chemically treated after felling
Wood ash	From wood not chemically treated after felling
Soft ground rock phosphate	Product as specified in point 7 of Annex IA.2. to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council relating to fertilisers, 7 Cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>
Aluminium-calcium phosphate	Product as specified in point 6 of Annex IA.2. of Regulation 2003/2003, Cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> Use limited to basic soils (pH > 7,5)
Basic slag	Products as specified in point 1 of Annex IA.2. of Regulation 2003/2003
Crude potassium salt or kainit	Products as specified in point 1 of Annex IA.3. of Regulation 2003/2003
Potassium sulphate, possibly containing magnesium salt	Product obtained from crude potassium salt by a physical extraction process, containing possibly also magnesium salts
Stillage and stillage extract	Ammonium stillage excluded
Calcium carbonate (chalk, marl, ground limestone, Breton ameliorant, (maerl), phosphate chalk)	Only of natural origin
Magnesium and calcium carbonate	Only of natural origin e.g. magnesian chalk, ground magnesium, limestone
Magnesium sulphate (kieserite)	Only of natural origin
Calcium chloride solution	Foliar treatment of apple trees, after identification of deficit of calcium
Calcium sulphate (gypsum)	Products as specified in point 1 of Annex ID. of Regulation 2003/2003 Only of natural origin
Industrial lime from sugar production	By-product of sugar production from sugar beet
Industrial lime from vacuum salt production	By-product of the vacuum salt production from brine found in mountains
Elemental sulphur	Products as specified in Annex ID.3 of Regulation 2003/2003
Trace elements	Inorganic micronutrients listed in part E of Annex I to Regulation 2003/2003
Sodium chloride	Only mined salt

Stone meal and clays	
Leonardite (Raw organic sediment rich in humic acids)	Only if obtained as a by-product of mining activities
Chitin (Polysaccharide obtained from the shell of crustaceans)	Only if obtained from sustainable fisheries, as defined in Article 3(e) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002 or organic aquaculture
Organic rich sediment from fresh water bodies formed under exclusion of oxygen (e.g. sapropel)	<p>Only organic sediments that are by-products of fresh water body management or extracted from former freshwater areas</p> <p>When applicable, extraction should be done in a way to cause minimal impact on the aquatic system</p> <p>Only sediments derived from sources free from contaminations of pesticides, persistent organic pollutants and petrol like substances</p> <p>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</p>

## ANNEX II

## Plant protection products

## 1. Substances of crop or animal origin

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

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

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

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

Name	Description, compositional requirement, conditions for use
Aluminium silicate (Kaolin)	
Calcium hydroxide	When used as fungicide Only in fruit trees, including nurseries, to control <i>Nectria galligena</i>
Carbon dioxide	

Copper compounds in the form of copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride, copper oxide, Bordeaux mixture, and tribasic copper sulphate	Up to 6 kg copper per ha per year. For perennial crops, by way of derogation from the first paragraph, Member States may provide that the 6 kg copper limit can be exceeded in a given year provided that the average quantity actually used over a 5-year period consisting of that year and of the four preceding years does not exceed 6 kg
Ethylene	
Fatty acids	All uses authorised, except herbicide.
Ferric phosphate (iron (III) orthophosphate)	Preparations to be surface-spread between cultivated plants.
Kieselgur (diatomaceous earth)	
Lime sulphur (calcium polysulphide)	
Paraffin oil	
Potassium hydrogen carbonate (aka potassium bicarbonate)	
Quartz sand	
Sulphur	

## ANNEX III

**Minimum surface areas indoors and outdoors and other characteristics of housing**
**1. Bovines, equidae, ovine, caprine and porcine**

	Indoors area (net area available to animals)		Outdoors area (exercise area, excluding pasturage)
	Live weight minimum (kg)	m <sup>2</sup> /head	m <sup>2</sup> /head
Breeding and fattening bovine and equidae	Up to 100	1.5	1.1
	Up to 200	2.5	1.9
	Up to 350	4	3
	Over 350	5 with a minimum of 1 m <sup>2</sup> /100 kg	3,7 with a minimum of 0,75 m <sup>2</sup> /100 kg
Dairy cows		6	4.5
Bulls for breeding		10	30
Sheep and goats		1,5 sheep/goat	2.5
		0,35 lamb/kid	0.5
Farrowing sows with piglets up to 40 days		7.5 sow	2.5
Fattening pigs	Up to 50	0.8	0.6
	Up to 85	1.1	0.8
	Up to 110	1.3	1
Over 110 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**

	Indoors area (net area available to animals)			Outdoors area (m <sup>2</sup> of area available in rotation/head)
	No animals/m <sup>2</sup>	cm perch/animal	Nest	
Laying hens	6	18	7 laying hens per nest or in case of 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 <sup>(1)</sup> 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

<sup>(1)</sup>Only in the case of mobile houses not exceeding 150 m<sup>2</sup> floor space.

## ANNEX IV

## Maximum number of animals per hectare

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

*ANNEX V*  
**Feed materials**

**1. Feed materials of mineral origin**

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

**2. Other feed materials**

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

Name
Saccharomyces cerevisiae
Saccharomyces carlsbergiensis



## ANNEX VI

## Feed additives used in animal nutrition

## 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 format	
E 260	Acetic acid	
E 270	Lactic acis	
E 280	Propionic acid	
E 330	Citric acid	

## (b) Antioxidants

ID numbers 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) Not relevant for this Organic Standard

## (d) Binders, anti-caking agents

ID numbers or Functional groups	Substance	Description, conditions for use
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 stearites and chlorite	
E 561	Vermiculite	
E 562	Sepiolite	
E 566	Natrolite-Phonolite	
1g568	Clinoptilolite of sedimentary origin	
E 599	Perlite	

## (e) Silage additives

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

## 2. Sensory additives

ID numbers or Functional groups	Substance	Description, conditions for use
2b	Flavouring compounds	Only extracts from agricultural products

## 3. Nutritional additives

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

ID numbers or Functional groups	Substance	Description, conditions for use
3a	Vitamins and provitamins	<p>Derived from agricultural products</p> <p>If derived synthetically, only those identical to vitamins derived from agricultural products may be used for monogastric animals.</p> <p>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</p>

(b) Compounds of trace elements

ID numbers or Functional groups	Substance	Description, conditions for use
E1 Iron	Ferric oxide Ferrous carbonate Ferrous sulphate, heptahydrate Ferrous sulphate, monohydrate	
3b201	Potassium iodide	
3b202	Calcium iodate, anhydrous	
3b203	Coated granulated calcium iodate anhydrous	
3b301	Cobalt(II) acetate tetrahydrate	
3b302	Cobalt(II) carbonate	

3b303	Cobalt(II) carbonate hydroxide (2:3) monohydrate	
3b304	Coated granulated cobalt(II) carbonate	
3b305	Cobalt(II) sulphate heptahydrate	
E4 Copper	Basic cupric carbonate, monohydrate Cupric oxide Cupric sulphate, pentahydrate	
3b409	Dicopper chloride trihydroxide (TBCC)	
E5 Manganese	Manganous oxide Manganous sulfate, monohydrate Manganous carbonate	
E6 Zinc	Zinc oxide Zinc sulphate monohydrate Zinc sulphate heptahydrate	
3b609	Zinc chloride hydroxide monohydrate (TBZC)	
E7 Molybdenum	Sodium molybdate	
E8 Selenium	Sodium selenite Sodium selenate	
3b8.10, 3b8.11, 3b8.12, 3b813 and 3b817	Selenised yeast inactivated	

#### 4. Zootechnical additives

ID numbers 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**

Name
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

## ANNEX VIII

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

## SECTION A – FOOD ADDITIVES, INCLUDING CARRIERS

For the purpose of the calculation referred to in Article 23(4)(a)(ii) food additives marked with an asterisk in the column of the code number, shall be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin.

Code	Name	Preparation of foodstuffs of		Specific conditions
		plant origin	animal origin	
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* and mead with and without added sugar):100 mg **
E 224	Potassium metabisulphite	X	X (only for mead)	In fruit wines* and mead with and without added sugar):100 mg**
E 223	Sodium metabisulphite		X	Crustaceans <sup>2</sup>
E 250 or E 252	Sodium nitrite  Potassium nitrate		X  X	For meat products <sup>1</sup> :  For E 250: indicative ingoing amount expressed as NaNO <sub>2</sub> : 80 mg/kg For E 252: indicative ingoing amount expressed as NaNO <sub>3</sub> : 80 mg/kg For E 250: maximum residual amount expressed as NaNO <sub>2</sub> : 50 mg/kg For E 252: maximum residual amount expressed as NaNO <sub>3</sub> : 50 mg/kg
E 270	Lactic acid	X	X	
E 290	Carbon dioxide	X	X	
E 296	Malic acid	X		
E 300	Ascorbic acid	X	X	Meat products <sup>2</sup>
E 301	Sodium ascorbate		X	Meat products <sup>2</sup> in connection with nitrates and nitrites
E 306*	Tocopherol-rich extract	X	X	Anti-oxidant

E 322*	Lecithins	X	X	Milk products <sup>2</sup> Only when derived from organic raw material***
E 325	Sodium lactate		X	Milk-based and meat products
E 330	Citric acid	X	X	
E 330	Citric acid		X	Crustaceans and molluscs <sup>2</sup>
E 331	Sodium citrates	X	X	
E 333	Calcium citrates	X		
E 334	Tartaric acid (L(+)-)	X	X (Only for mead)	
E 335	Sodium tartrates	X		
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	Milk-based products <sup>2</sup>
E 401	Sodium alginate	X	x	Milk-based products <sup>2</sup>
E 402	Potassium alginate	X	X	Milk-based products <sup>2</sup>
E 406	Agar	X	X	Milk-based and meat products <sup>2</sup>
E 407	Carrageenan	X	X	Milk-based products <sup>2</sup>
E 410*	Locust bean gum	X	X	
E 412*	Guar gum	X	X	
E 414*	Arabic gum	X	X	
E 415	Xanthan gum	X	X	
E 418	Gellan gum	X	X	High-acyl form only
E 422	Glycerol	X		From plant origin For plant extracts and flavourings
E 440* (i)	Pectin	X	X	Milk-based products <sup>2</sup>
E 464	Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose	X	X	Encapsulation material for capsules
E 500	Sodium carbonate	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 gel or colloidal solution	X		For herbs and spices in dried powdered form Flavourings and propolis
E 553b	Talc	X	X	Coating agent for meat products
E 901	Beeswax	X		As a glazing agent for confectionary only Beeswax from organic beekeeping
E 903	Carnauba wax	X		As a glazing agent for confectionary only 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

\* In this context, 'fruit wine' is defined as wine made from fruits other than grapes (including cider and perry).

\*\* Maximum levels available from all sources, expressed as SO<sub>2</sub> in mg/l.

\*\*\* As from 1 January 2019.

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

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

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

Name	Preparation of foodstuffs of plant origin	Preparation of foodstuffs of animal origin	Specific conditions
Water	X	X	Drinking water within the meaning of Council Directive 98/83/EC
Calcium chloride	X		Coagulation agent
Calcium carbonate	X		
Calcium hydroxide	X		
Calcium sulphate	X		Coagulation agent
Magnesium chloride (or nigari)	X		Coagulation agent
Potassium carbonate	X		Drying of grapes
Sodium carbonate	X	X	
Lactic acid		X	For the regulation of the pH of the brine bath in cheese production <sup>1</sup>
Citric acid	X	X	
Sodium hydroxide	X		Sugar(s) production For oil production excluding olive oil production

Sulphuric acid	X	X	Gelatine production <sup>1</sup> Sugar(s) production <sup>2</sup>
Hydrochloric acid		X	Gelatine production For the regulation of the pH of the brine bath in the processing of Gouda-, Edam and Maasdammer cheeses, Boerenkaas, Friese and Leidse Nagelkaas
Ammonium hydroxide		X	Gelatine production
Hydrogen peroxide		X	Gelatine production
Carbon dioxide	X	X	
Nitrogen	X	X	
Ethanol	X	X	Solvent
Tannic acid	X		Filtration aid
Egg white albumen	X		
Casein	X		
Gelatin	X		
Isinglass	X		
Vegetable oils	X	X	Greasing, releasing or anti-foaming agent Only when derived from organic production
Silicon dioxide gel or colloidal solution	X		
Activated carbon	X		
Talc	X		In compliance with the specific purity criteria for food additive E 553b
Bentonite	X	X	Sticking agent for mead <sup>1</sup>
Cellulose	X	X	Gelatine production <sup>1</sup>
Diatomaceous earth	X	X	Gelatine production <sup>1</sup>
Perlite	X	X	Gelatine production <sup>1</sup>
Hazelnut shells	X		
Rice meal	X		
Beeswax	X		Releasing agent. Beeswax from organic beekeeping
Carnauba wax	X		Releasing agent. Only when derived from organic raw material
Acetic acid/vinegar		X	Only when derived from organic production. For fish processing, only from biotechnological source, except if produced by or from GMO



Thiamin hydrochloride	X	X	Only for use in processing of fruit wines, including cider and perry and mead
Diammonium phosphate	X	X	Only for use in processing of fruit wines, including cider and perry and mead
Wood fibre	X	X	The source of timber should be restricted to certified, sustainably harvested wood.  Wood used must not contain toxic components (post-harvest treatment, naturally occurring toxins or toxins from micro-organisms)

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

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

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

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

ANNEX IX

**Ingredients of agricultural origin which have not been produced organically**

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

1.1. Edible fruits, nuts and seeds:

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

1.2. Edible spices and herbs:

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

1.3. Miscellaneous:

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

2. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

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

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

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

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

### 2.3. Divers

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

### 3. ANIMAL PRODUCTS

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

- gelatin
- whey powder 'herasuola'
- casings

## ANNEX XI

**A. Organic logo of the EU**

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



These may be downloaded at [www.eur-lex.europa.eu](http://www.eur-lex.europa.eu) .

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



These may be downloaded at [www.eur-lex.europa.eu](http://www.eur-lex.europa.eu) .

4. If the background colour of the packaging or label is dark, the symbols may be used in negative format, using the background colour of the packaging or label.
5. If a symbol is used in colour on a coloured background, which makes it difficult to see, a delimiting outer line around the symbol can be used to improve contrast with the background colours.
6. In certain specific situations where there are indications in a single colour on the packaging, the Organic logo of the EU may be used in the same colour.
7. The Organic logo of the EU must have a height of at least 9 mm and a width of at least 13,5 mm; the proportion ratio height/width shall always be 1:1,5. Exceptionally the minimum size may be reduced to a height of 6 mm for very small packages.
8. The Organic logo of the EU may be associated with graphical or textual elements referring to organic farming, under the condition that they do not modify or change the nature of the

Organic logo of the EU, nor any of the indications mentioned at Article 58. 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.

### **B. Code numbers**

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

ANNEX XII

**Model of complementary documentary evidence to the operator according to Article 29(1) of Part I of this Organic Standard as referred to in Article 68(1) of this Organic Standard**

<b>Complementary documentary evidence to the operator according to Article 29(1) of Part I of the bio.inspecta Organic Standard</b>	
Document Number:	
Name and address of operator main activity (producer, processor, importer, etc.):	Name, address and code number of control body:
Product groups/activity: A: Unprocessed plants and plant products B: Live animals or unprocessed animal products C: Aquaculture products and seaweeds D: Processed agricultural products for use as food E: Processed agricultural products for use as feed F: Vegetative propagating material and seeds for cultivation	defined as: organic production, in-conversion products*, and also non-organic production, where parallel production/processing pursuant to Article 11 of Part I of bio.inspecta Organic Standard occurs
Validity period: A: from ..... to ..... B: from ..... to ..... C: from ..... to ..... D: from ..... to ..... E: from ..... to ..... F: from ..... to .....	Date of control(s):
<p>The products listed are subject to the provisions of the inspection system provided in the bio.inspecta Organic Standard for equivalence in third countries and are compliant with the requirements set out in Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 and the relevant implementing Regulation (EC) No. 1235/2008 as regards the arrangements for imports of organic products from third countries (Title III; Import of products providing equivalent guarantees)</p> <p>Date, place</p> <p>Signature on behalf of the issuing control body:</p>	

*\*no export to EU*

ANNEX XIII

**Model of a vendor declaration referred to in Article 69**

<b>Vendor declaration according to Article 9(3) of Part I of this Organic Standard</b>	
Name, address of vendor:	
Identification (e.g. lot or stock number):	Product name:
<p>Components:                  (Specify all components existing in the product/used the last in the production process)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	
<p>I declare that this product was manufactured neither 'from' nor 'by' GMOs as those terms are used in Articles 2 and 9 of Part I of this Organic Standard. I do not have any information which could suggest that this statement is inaccurate.</p> <p>Thus, I declare that the above named product complies with Article 9 of Part I of this Organic Standard regarding the prohibition on the use of GMOs.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>I authorise bio.inspecta, as defined in Article 2 of Part I of this Organic Standard, 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 bio.inspecta.</p> <p>The undersigned takes responsibility for the accuracy of this declaration.</p>	
Country, place, date, signature of vendor:	Company stamp of vendor (if appropriate):

The GMO Declaration form (Declaration of compliance with prohibition of GMO) is available at <http://www.infoxgen.com/en/zusicherungserklaerung-bio.html>