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Compendium of UK Organic Standards

September 2006



Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru
Welsh Assembly Government



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This document is also available on the Defra website –
www.defra.gov.uk/farm/organic

Published by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

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INTRODUCTION

The Compendium is the standard for organic food production that must be complied with in the UK. It is based on, and complies with, Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2092/91, as amended.

Please note that there are some differences between the livestock standards in Annex IIB of this Compendium, and Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2092/91, as permitted by Article 12 of the Council Regulation. The main text in Section 1 of the document is compulsory. The text boxes contain interpretative and guidance notes to assist in the application of the Standards.

Section 2 of this Compendium contains information of an advisory nature. Following this part of the compendium is not compulsory for licensed organic producers, although it represents good practice.

The Compendium is published by Defra on behalf of all Rural Affairs Departments in the UK (Department of Agriculture and Rural Development Northern Ireland, Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department and the Welsh Agriculture and Rural Affairs Department). For particular specified purposes Defra is designated as the competent authority and for others Defra acts on behalf of all four Rural Affairs Departments in the UK.

Any queries on the interpretation of the provisions of these Standards should be addressed to the Organic Branch, Defra, Area 4 D, Nobel House, Smith Square, London SW1P 3JR, Tel: 0207 238 5605, Fax: 0207 238 6148. E-mail: organic.standards@defra.gsi.gov.uk

SECTION 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THESE STANDARDS, INCLUDING SCOPE, DEFINITIONS, LABELLING, INSPECTION AND IMPORTS

Guidance Note:

- The purpose of Provisions 1 to 15 is to set out the scope and general provisions of these Standards, which underpin the more detailed rules laid down in the Annexes.
- The Provisions are based on the text and numbering of the Articles of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2092/91. Where appropriate, interpretative text boxes provide clarification.
- In some cases, paragraphs have an entry of 'Not allocated'. This signifies EC text which has no direct significance in terms of these Standards.

Scope

(Provision 1)

1. These Standards shall apply to the following products, where such products bear, or are intended to bear, indications referring to the organic production method (see Provision 2 for a definition of 'indications'):
 - (a) unprocessed agricultural crop products; also livestock and unprocessed livestock products, to the extent that principles of production and specific inspection rules for them are laid down in Annexes I and III;
 - (b) processed agricultural crop and livestock products intended for human consumption prepared essentially from one or more ingredients of plant and/or animal origin;
 - (c) feedingstuffs, compound feedingstuffs and feed materials not covered under subparagraph (a).
2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, where the detailed production rules are not laid down in Annex I, for certain animal species, the rules provided for labelling in Provision 5 and for the inspections in Provisions 8 and 9 shall apply for these species and the products there from, with the exception of aquaculture and aquaculture products. Pending the inclusion of detailed production rules for aquaculture and aquaculture products, national rules or, in the absence thereof, private standards accepted or recognised by Defra, shall apply.
3. Not allocated.

Interpretative Note:

- In paragraph 1(a) the reference to 'unprocessed agricultural crop products' and also 'livestock and unprocessed livestock products' is generally taken to mean any product as defined in Article 32 and Chapter 1 to the Treaty of Amsterdam. If in doubt as to whether a product falls within the scope of this definition, advice should be sought from Defra.
- In paragraph 1(b), it is important to note that this only covers products for human consumption. Therefore, whilst most dietary and health food and drinks are covered by these standards, cosmetic products, wool and clothing are not.
- Fertilisers are not covered by these Standards or Regulation (EEC) No. 2092/91. However, Annex II A of these Standards lists those fertilisers and soil conditioners which may, under certain circumstances, be used as a complement to organically derived green and animal manures in organic farming.
- For the purposes of paragraph two, Defra is yet to agree any national rules for species not covered by Annex I, for example aquaculture. **Wild fish are not permitted to be sold as organic.**

(Provision 2)

For the purposes of this Regulation a product shall be regarded as bearing indications referring to the organic production method where, in the labelling, advertising material or commercial documents, such a product, its ingredients or feed materials are described in terms suggesting to the purchaser that the product, its ingredients or feed materials have been obtained in accordance with the rules of production laid down in Article 6. In particular, the following terms or their usual derivatives (such as bio, eco etc.) or diminutives, alone or combined, shall be regarded as indications referring to the organic production method throughout the Community and in any Community language, unless they are not applied to agricultural products in foodstuffs or feedingstuffs or clearly have no connection with this method of production:

- in Spanish: ecológico,
- in Danish : økologisk,
- in German: ökologisch, biologisch,
- in Greek: βιολογικό,
- in English: organic,
- in French: biologique,
- in Italian: biologico,
- in Dutch: biologisch,
- in Portuguese: biológico,
- in Finnish: luonnonmukainen,
- in Swedish: ekologisk.

(Provision 3)

These Standards shall apply without prejudice to other Community provisions or national provisions, in conformity with Community law, concerning products specified in Provision 1 above, such as provisions governing the production, preparation, marketing, labelling and inspection, including legislation in foodstuffs and animal nutrition.

Interpretative note:

- General legal requirements set out in Community legislation, or in national legislation (where this conforms to Community law) shall apply to goods produced to these Standards. For example, organic products can only be placed on the market as far as they satisfy all legally stipulated food safety requirements which also apply to corresponding products from conventional production.

Definitions

(Provision 4)

For the purposes of these standards:

1. "labelling" shall mean any words, particulars, trade marks, brand names, pictorial matter or symbols on any packaging, document, notice, label, board or collar accompanying or referring to a product specified in Provision 1;
2. "production" shall mean the operations on the agricultural holding involved in producing, packaging and initially labelling as products of organic production, agricultural products produced on that holding;
3. "preparation" shall mean the operations of preserving and/or processing of agricultural products (including slaughter and cutting for livestock products), and also packaging and/or alterations made to the labelling concerning the presentation of the organic production method of the fresh, preserved and/or processed products;
4. "marketing" shall mean holding or displaying for sale, offering for sale, selling, delivering or placing on the market in any other form;
5. "operator" shall mean any natural or legal person who produces, prepares or imports from a third country, with a view to the subsequent marketing thereof, products as referred to in Provision 1, or who markets such products;
6. "ingredients" shall mean the substances, including additives, used in the preparation of the products specified in Provision 1(1)(b), as defined in Article 6(4) of Directive 79/112/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs for sale to the ultimate consumer;
7. "plant protection products" shall mean products as defined in Article 2(1) of Council Directive 79/117/EEC of 21 December 1978 prohibiting the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances, as last amended by Directive 89/365/EEC;

8. "detergents" shall mean substances and preparations, within the meaning of Council Directive 73/404/EEC of 22 November 1973 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to detergents, as last amended by Directive 86/94/EEC, which are intended to be used for cleaning certain products as referred to in Provision 1(1)(a);
9. "pre-packaged foodstuff" shall mean any single item as defined in Article 1 (3) (b) of Directive 79/112/EEC;
10. "list of ingredients" shall mean the list of ingredients referred to in Article 6 of Directive 79/112/EEC;
11. "livestock production" shall mean the production of domestic or domesticated terrestrial animals (including insects) and aquatic species farmed in fresh, salt or brackish water. The products of hunting and fishing of wild animals shall not be considered as organic production;
12. "genetically modified organism (GMO)" shall mean any organism as defined in Article 2 of Council Directive 90/220/EEC of 23 April 1990 on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms(*);
13. "GMO derivative " shall mean any substance which is either produced from or produced by GMOs, but does not contain them;
14. "use of GMOs and GMO derivatives" shall mean use thereof as foodstuffs, food ingredients (including additives and flavourings), processing aids (including extraction solvents), feedingstuffs, compound feedingstuffs, feed materials, feed additives, processing aids for feedingstuffs, certain products used in animal nutrition (under Directive 82/471/EEC) (**) plant protection products, veterinary medicinal products, fertilisers, soil conditioners, seeds, vegetative reproductive material and livestock;
15. "veterinary medicinal products" shall mean products as defined in Article 1(2) of Council Directive 65/65/EEC of 26 January 1965 on the approximation of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action relating to medicinal products(***);
16. "homeopathic veterinary medicinal products" shall mean products as defined in Article 1(1) of Council Directive 92/74/EEC of 22 September 1992, widening the scope of Directive 81/851/EEC on the approximation of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action relating to veterinary medicinal products and laying down additional provisions on homeopathic veterinary medicinal products (****);
17. "feedingstuffs" shall mean products as defined in Article 2(a) of Council Directive 79/373/EEC of 2 April 1979 on the marketing of compound feedingstuffs (*****);
18. "feed materials" shall mean products as defined in Article 2(a) of Council Directive 96/25/EC of 29 April 1996 on the circulation of feed materials, amending Directives 70/524/EEC, 74/63/EEC, 82/471/EEC and 93/74/EEC and repealing Directive 77/101/EEC(*****);

19. "compound feedingstuffs" shall mean products as defined in Article 2(b) of Directive 79/373/EEC;
20. "feed additives" shall mean products as defined in Article 2 (a) of Council Directive 70/524/EEC of 25 November 1970 concerning additives in feedingstuffs(*****);
21. "certain products used in animal nutrition" shall mean nutritional products within the scope of Council Directive 82/471/EEC of 30 June 1982 concerning certain products used in animal nutrition;
22. "organic-production unit/holding/stockfarm" shall mean a unit, holding or stockfarm complying with the rules of these standards;
23. "organically-produced feedingstuffs/feed materials" shall mean feedingstuffs/feed materials produced in accordance with the rules of production laid down in Provision 6;
24. "in-conversion feedingstuffs/feed materials" shall mean feedingstuffs/feed materials complying with the rules of production laid down in Provision 6, except for the conversion period where those rules apply for at least one year before the harvest;
25. "conventional feedingstuffs/feed materials" shall mean feedingstuffs/feed materials not covered by the categories mentioned in paragraphs 23 and 24 above;
26. "composting" shall mean the process whereby materials are fermented aerobically in order to encourage the breeding of bacteria and to kill off weed seeds and pathogens. The heap should heat up to a temperature of at least 60°C.
27. "feed materials from the organic production method" shall mean organically-produced feed materials or feed prepared from such materials.
28. "feed materials from products in conversion to organic farming" shall mean in-conversion feed materials or products prepared from such materials.

Interpretative Note:

- The definition of 'livestock production' in paragraph 11 means that the products of hunting and fishing of wild animals cannot be legally labelled and marketed as organic.

(¹) OJ L 117, 8.5.1990, p. 15. Directive as last amended by Directive 97/35/EC (OJ L 169, 27.6.1997, p. 72).

(^(*)) OJ L 213, 21.7.1982, p. 8. Directive as last amended by Directive 1999/20/EC (OJ L 80, 25.3.1999, p. 20).

(^(**)) OJ L 22, 9.2.1965, p. 369. Directive as last amended by Directive 93/39/EC (OJ L 214, 24.8.1993, p. 22).

(^(***)) OJ L 297, 13.10.1992, p. 12.

(^(****)) OJ L 86, 6.4.1979, p. 30. Directive as last amended by Directive 98/87/EC (OJ L 318, 27.11.1998, p. 43).

(^(*****)) OJ L 125, 23.5.1996, p. 35. Directive as amended by Directive 98/67/EC (OJ L 261, 24.9.98, p. 10).

(^(*****)) OJ L 270, 14.12.1970, p. 1. Directive as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 45/1999 (OJ L 6, 21.1.1999, p. 3).

Interpretative Note:

GMO

“genetically modified organism (GMO)” means any organism as defined in Article 2 and Annex 1 Part A and Part B of Council Directive 90/220/EEC of 23 April 1990 on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms. That is:

Genetically modified organism means an organism in which the genetic material has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination. Such genetic modification occurs at least through the use of:

- recombinant DNA techniques using vector systems;
- techniques involving the direct introduction into an organism of heritable material prepared outside the organism including micro-injection, macro-injection and micro-encapsulation;
- 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.

The following processes are NOT considered in Council Directive 90/220/EEC to result in genetic modification, on condition that they do not involve the use of recombinant DNA or GMOs:

- *in vitro* fertilization;
- conjugation, transduction, transformation or any other natural process;
- polyploidy induction.

GMO derivative means any substance which is either produced from or produced by GMOs, but does not contain them;

use of GMOs and GMO derivatives means use thereof as foodstuffs, food ingredients (including additives and flavourings), processing aids (including extraction solvents), feedingstuffs, compound feedingstuffs, feed materials, feed additives, processing aids for feedingstuffs, certain products used in animal nutrition (under Directive 82/471/EEC), plant protection products, veterinary medicinal products, fertilisers, soil conditioners, seeds, vegetative reproductive material and livestock.

Labelling

(Provision 5)

Labelling of unprocessed products

1. The labelling and advertising of a product specified in Provision 1 (1)(a), may refer to organic production methods only where:
 - (a) such indications show clearly that they relate to a method of agricultural production;
 - (b) the product was produced in accordance with the rules laid down in Provision 6 or imported from a third country under the arrangements laid down in Provision 11;
 - (c) the product was produced or imported by an operator who is subject to the inspection measures laid down in Provisions 8 and 9;
 - (d) the labelling refers to at least the code number of the inspection body to which the operator is subject. Defra has given a unique reference number to each UK inspection body as follows:

Code	Approved Body
UK 2	Organic Farmers & Growers
UK 3	Scottish Organic Producers Association
UK 4	Organic Food Federation
UK 5	Soil Association Certification Ltd
UK 6	BioDynamic Agricultural Association
UK 7	Irish Organic Farmers and Growers Association Ltd
	Food Certification (Scotland) Ltd
UK 9	Organic Trust Ltd
UK10	CMi Certification
UK 13	Quality Welsh Food Certification Ltd
UK 15	Asisco Ltd

The code shall be preceded by the words “Organic Certification”, for example, “Organic Certification UK 1”. This shall not prevent the inclusion of the name, initials or logo of the approved inspection body on the label if desired.

2. Not allocated.

Labelling of processed organic foodstuffs

3. The labelling and advertising of a product specified in Provision 1(1)(b) may bear indications referring to organic production methods in the sales description of the product only where:
 - (a) at least 95% of the ingredients of agricultural origin of the product are, or are derived from, products obtained in accordance with the rules laid down in Provision 6 below, or imported from third countries under the arrangements laid down in Provision 11;

- (b) all the other ingredients of agricultural origin of the product are included in Annex VI, Section C, or have been provisionally authorised by the Member State in which the product was produced (Defra in the case of the UK) in accordance with the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 207/93, as amended;
- (c) the product contains only substances listed in Annex VI, section A as ingredients of non-agricultural origin;
- (d) the product or its ingredients of agricultural origin, referred to in subparagraph (a), have not been subjected to treatments involving the use of substances which are not listed in Annex VI, section B (processing aids);
- (e) the product or its ingredients have not been subjected to treatments involving the use of ionising radiation;
- (f) the product has been prepared or imported by an operator who is subject to the inspection measures laid down in Provisions 8 and 9;
- (g) the labelling refers to the name and/or the code number of the inspection authority or body to which the operator who has carried out the most recent preparation operation is subject. (see Provision 5 (1)(d)).

The indications referring to organic production methods must make it clear that they relate to a method of agricultural production and must be accompanied by a reference to the ingredients of agricultural origin concerned, unless such reference is clearly given in the list of ingredients;

- (h) the product has been produced without the use of genetically modified organisms and/or any products derived from such organisms.

Trade Marks

- 3a. By way of derogation from paragraphs 1 to 3 above, trade marks which bear an indication referred to in Provision 2, may continue to be used until 1 July 2006 in the labelling and advertising of products which do not comply with these standards provided that:
- registration of the trade mark was applied for before 22 July 1991 and is in conformity with the First EC Council Directive 89/104/EEC of 21 December 1988 to approximate the laws of the Member States relating to trade marks,¹ and;
 - the trade mark is already reproduced with a clear, prominent, and easily readable indication that the products are not produced according to the organic production method as prescribed in these Standards.

Revisions to Annex VI C

4. Ingredients of agricultural origin may be included in Annex VI section C, only where it has been shown that such ingredients are of agricultural origin and are not produced in sufficient quantity in the Community in accordance with the rules laid down in Provision 6, or cannot be imported from third countries in accordance with the rules laid down in Provision 11. The decision to include these ingredients of agricultural origin in Annex VI section C, is taken at Community level subject to the procedures outlined in Provision 14.

¹ OJ L 40, 11.2.1989, p. 1. as amended by Decision 92/10/EEC (OJ L 6, 11.1.1992, p. 35).

Labelling of products as 'in-conversion'

5. Crop products labelled or advertised in accordance with paragraphs 1 or 3 may bear indications referring to conversion to the organic production method, provided that:
- (a) the requirements referred to in paragraph 1 or paragraph 3 (for either unprocessed or processed products) are fully satisfied, with the exception of that concerning the length of the conversion period referred to in paragraph 1 of Annex I;
 - (b) a conversion period of at least 12 months before the harvest has been complied with;
 - (c) such indications do not mislead the purchaser of the product regarding its difference from products which satisfy all of the requirements of paragraphs 1 or 3. To ensure that this is not the case, such indications must take the form of the words "product under conversion to organic farming", and must appear in a colour, size and style of lettering which is not more prominent than the sales description of the product; in this indication the words "organic farming" shall not be more prominent than the words "product under conversion to";
 - (d) the product contains only one crop ingredient of agricultural origin;
 - (e) the labelling refers to the name and/or the code number of the inspection authority or body to which the operator who has carried out the most recent production or preparation operation is subject - see paragraph 1(d) above.
 - (f) the product has been produced without the use of genetically modified organisms and/or any products derived from such organisms.

Labelling rules for products where 70% to 95% of the ingredients of agricultural production are organic

- 5a. In addition to the provisions of paragraph 3 above, the labelling and advertising of a product as referred to in Provision 1(1)(b) may bear indications referring to organic production methods where:
- (a) at least 70% of the ingredients of agricultural origin are, or are derived from, products obtained in accordance with the rules laid down in Provision 6 or imported from third countries under the arrangements laid down in Provision 11;
 - (b) all the other ingredients of agricultural origin of the product are included in Annex VI, section C or have been provisionally authorised by the Member State in which the product was produced (Defra in the case of the UK) in accordance with the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 207/93, as amended;
 - (c) the indications referring to organic production methods appear in the list of ingredients and only in clear relation to those ingredients obtained according to the rules laid down in Provision 6 or imported from third countries under the arrangements laid down in Provision 11;
 - they appear in the same colour and with an identical size and style of lettering as the other indications in the list of ingredients;
 - such indications must also appear in a separate statement set in the same visual field as the sales description and indicating the percentage of the ingredients of agricultural origin or derived there from which were obtained in

accordance with the rules laid down in Provision 6 or were imported from third countries under the arrangements laid down in Provision 11;

- the statement may not appear in a colour, size and style of lettering which is more prominent than the sales description of the product. The statement shall be in the following form: "X% of the agricultural ingredients were produced in accordance with the rules of organic production";
- (d) the product contains only substances listed in Annex VI section A as ingredients of non-agricultural origin;
- (e) the product or its ingredients of agricultural origin referred to in subparagraph (a) have not been subjected to treatments involving the use of substances not listed in Annex VI section B;
- (f) the product or its ingredients have not been subjected to treatments involving the use of ionising radiation;
- (g) the product has been prepared or imported by an operator who is subject to the inspection measures laid down in Provisions 8 and 9 of these standards;
- (h) the labelling refers to the name and/or the code number of the inspection authority or inspecting body to which the operator who has carried out the most recent production or preparation operation is subject (see paragraph 1(d) above);
- (i) the product has been produced without the use of genetically modified organisms and/or any products derived from such organisms.

6.– 8. Not allocated

9. For the calculation of the percentages referred to in paragraphs 3 and 6, the rules provided for in Articles 6 and 7 of Directive 79/112/EEC shall be applied.

10. In a product, as referred to in Provision 1(1), paragraphs (a) and (b), an ingredient obtained according to the rules laid down in Provision 6 shall not be present together with the same ingredient not obtained according to those rules.

11. Not allocated.

Guidance note:

- Processed products containing less than 70% organically-derived agricultural ingredients cannot be labelled as organic. Non-agricultural ingredients (water, salt, etc.) are excluded from the calculation of the percentage. Detailed guidelines are available from Defra.
- Paragraphs 5.3(b) and 5a(b) of Council Regulation 2092/91 permit Defra to authorise the use of certain ingredients of agricultural origin not listed in Annex VI C, where it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of Defra that such ingredients are not available in organic form on the Community market. Further advice can be obtained from Defra on this derogation. The lists of additives and processing aids, and their conditions for use, in Annex VI A and Annex VI B respectively, are not covered by this derogation, and can only be changed by Commission Regulation under the procedures highlighted in Provision 14.

Labelling of feedingstuffs, compound feedingstuffs and feed materials

12. The labelling, advertising and commercial documentation relating to the product referred to in Provision 1 may refer to organic production methods only where:
 - (a) the products have been produced, prepared or imported by an operator who is subject to the inspection measures laid down in Provisions 8 and 9 of these Standards;
 - (b) the products and the materials of which they are composed and any other substance used in the preparation of those products have not been subjected to treatments involving the use of ionising radiation;
 - (c) the conditions referred to in points 4.12, 4.13, 4.14, 4.16, 4.17 and 4.18 of Part B of Annex I to these Standards are met as required;
 - (d) feed materials from the organic production method do not enter simultaneously with the same feed materials produced by conventional means into the composition of the product;
 - (e) feed materials from products in conversion to organic farming do not enter simultaneously with the same feed materials produced by conventional means into the composition of the product.

13. Without prejudice to paragraphs 14 and 15 below, the reference to the organic production method referred to in paragraph 12 shall be made solely by the following indication:
 - (a) "organically-produced", where at least 95 % of the product's dry matter is comprised of organically-produced feed material(s);
 - (b) "may be used in organic production in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91" 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 conventional materials.

14. The indication referred to in paragraph 13:
 - (a) must be separate from the wording referred to in Article 5 of Directive 79/373/EEC or in Article 5(1) of Directive 96/25/EC;
 - (b) must not be presented in a colour, format or character font that draws more attention to it than to the description or name of the animal feedingstuff referred to in Article 5(1)(a) of Directive 79/373/EEC or Article 5(1)(b) of Directive 96/25/EC respectively;
 - (c) must be 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 total percentage of animal feed of agricultural origin;

- (d) must be accompanied by the name and/or the code number of the inspection body to which the operator who carried out the final preparation is subject;
 - (e) must be accompanied by a list of names of feed materials from the organic production method;
 - (f) must be accompanied by a list of names of feed materials from products in conversion to organic farming.
15. The indication referred to in paragraph 13 may be also accompanied by a reference to the requirement to use the feedingstuffs in accordance with the rules laid down in Part B of Annex I to these Standards on the composition of daily rations.
 16. Defra shall decide on the name and/or code number for the inspection body referred to in paragraph 14(d) and shall notify the Commission accordingly.
 17. The trade marks and sales descriptions bearing an indication referred to in Provision 2 of these Standards may be used only if at least 95 % of the product's dry matter is comprised of feed material from the organic production method.
 18. Notwithstanding paragraphs 12, 13 and 14, the trade marks bearing an indication referred to in Provision 2 may still be used until 1 July 2006 in the labelling and advertising of the products referred to in Provision 1 which do not comply with these Standards if the following conditions are met.
 - (a) registration of the trade mark was applied for before 24 August 1999 and the trade mark is in conformity with Council Directive 89/104/EEC(8); and
 - (b) the trade mark is already reproduced with a clear, prominent, and easily readable indication that the products are not produced according to the organic production method as laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91.

Rules of Production

(Provision 6)

1. The organic production method implies that for the production of products referred to in Provision 1(1)(a) other than seeds and vegetative propagating material:
 - (a) at least the requirements of Annex I and, where appropriate, the detailed rules relating to it, must be satisfied;
 - (b) only products composed of substances mentioned in Annex I or listed in Annex II may be used as plant protection products, fertilisers, soil conditioners, feedingstuffs, feed materials, compound feedingstuffs, feed additives, substances used in animal nutrition under Directive 82/471/EEC, cleaning and disinfecting products for livestock buildings and installations, products for pest and disease control of livestock buildings and installations or for another purpose where such purpose is specified in Annex II in regard to certain products. They may be used only under the specific conditions laid down in Annex I and II in so far as the corresponding use is authorised in general agriculture in the United Kingdom, in

accordance with the relevant Community provisions or national provisions in conformity with Community law;

- (c) only seed or vegetative propagating material produced by the organic production method referred to in paragraph 2 is used;
 - (d) genetically modified organisms and/or any product derived from such organisms must not be used, with the exception of veterinary medicinal products.
2. The organic production method implies that for seeds and vegetative reproductive material, the mother plant in the case of seeds and the parent plant(s) in the case of vegetative propagating material have been produced:
- (a) without the use of genetically modified organisms and/or any products derived from such organisms; and
 - (b) in accordance with subparagraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 for at least one generation or, in the case of perennial crops, two growing seasons.

Conditions for granting authorisations

3. (a) By way of derogation from paragraph 1(c), vegetative propagating material not obtained by the organic production method may be used, in so far as users of such propagating material can show to the satisfaction of their inspection body that they were unable to obtain on the market propagating material for an appropriate variety of the species in question and satisfying the requirements of paragraph 2. In that case, propagating material which is not treated with products not listed in Annex II, Section B must be used, if available on the Community market.
- (b) By way of derogation from paragraph 1(c), seeds and seed potatoes not obtained by the organic production method may be used, in so far as users of such propagating material can show to the satisfaction of their inspection body that:
- no variety of the species which the user wants to obtain is registered in the database provided for in Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No. 1452/2003;
 - no supplier 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;
 - the variety which the user wants to obtain is not registered in the database, and the user is able to demonstrate that none of the alternatives of the same species are appropriate and that the authorisation therefore is significant for his production;
 - it is justified for use in research, tests in small-scale field trials or for variety conservation purposes agreed by Defra;

In these cases, propagating material must not be:

- treated with plant protection products, other than those accepted for treatment of seed in part B of Annex II, unless chemical treatment is prescribed in accordance with Council Directive 2000/29/EC for phytosanitary purposes by Defra for all varieties of a given species in the area where the seed or seed potatoes are to be used;

- produced with the use of genetically modified organisms and/or any products derived from such organisms;
4. An authorisation based on paragraph 3(b) granted to use seed or seed potatoes not obtained by the organic production method must be granted by the inspection body before the sowing of the crop.
 5. Such authorisation will only be granted to individual users for one season at a time and the inspection body will register the quantities of seed or seed potatoes authorised on the national database.
 6. By way of derogation from paragraph 5, Defra may grant to all users a general authorisation for a given:
 - species when and in so far as the condition laid down in point 1 of paragraph 3(b) is fulfilled, or
 - variety when and in so far as the conditions laid down in point 3 of paragraph 3(b) are fulfilled.Such authorisations shall be clearly indicated in the database.
 7. Authorisation may only be granted during periods for which the database is updated, as set out by Defra.

Database

8. Defra will set up and maintain a national database on which the suppliers of organic seed should register the seed and seed potato varieties they have available.

Registration

9. Varieties for which seed or seed potatoes produced by the organic production method are available shall be registered in the database at the request of the supplier.
10. Any variety which has not been registered in the database shall be considered as unavailable with regard to the application of paragraph 3(b) of Provision 6.
11. Defra shall decide in which period of the year the database has to be regularly updated for each species or group of species cultivated on its territory. The database shall hold information on this.

Conditions for registration

12. For registration, the supplier must be able to:
 - (a) demonstrate that they or the last operator, in cases where the supplier is only dealing with prepackaged seed or seed potatoes, has been subjected to the inspection system referred to in Provision 9 of these Standards;

- (b) demonstrate that the seed or seed potatoes to be placed on the market comply with the general requirements applicable to seed and vegetative propagating material;
 - (c) make available all the information required under Provision 9 of these Standards, and undertake to update this information at the request of the manager of the database or whenever such updating is necessary to ensure that the information remains reliable.
13. The manager of the database may, with the approval of Defra, refuse a supplier's application for registration or delete an already accepted registration if the supplier does not comply with the requirements set out in paragraph 13.

Registered information

14. For each registered variety and for each supplier, the database shall contain at least the following information:
- (a) the scientific name of the species and the variety denomination;
 - (b) the name and contact details of the supplier or his representative;
 - (c) the area where the supplier can deliver the seed or seed potatoes to the user in the usual time needed for the delivery;
 - (d) the country or region in which the variety is tested and approved for the purpose of the common catalogue of varieties of agricultural plant species and vegetable species;
 - (e) the date from which the seed or seed potatoes will be available;
 - (f) the name and/or code number of the inspection body in charge of the inspection of the operator as referred to in Provision 9 of these Standards.
15. The supplier shall immediately inform the manager of the database if any of the registered varieties are no longer available. The amendments shall be recorded in the database.
16. Besides the information specified in paragraph 14, the database shall contain a list of the species listed in the Annex.

Annual report

17. The inspection bodies designated to grant authorisations shall register all authorisations, and shall make this information available in a report to Defra and to the manager of the database. The report shall contain, for each species concerned by an authorisation according to paragraph 3, first indent of this Provision, 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 Provision 6 (3) points 1, 2, 3 or 4;
 - (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 Provision 6(3)(b) indent 5.

Summary report

18. Defra shall before 31 March each year send a summary report covering all authorisations of the UK from the previous calendar year to the Commission and to the other Member States. The report shall contain the information specified in paragraph 17. The information shall be published in the database. The Soil Association, as the manager of the database, shall collect the reports and produce a summary report.

Annex

19. Species for which it is established, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91, that organically produced seed or seed potatoes are available in sufficient quantities and for a significant number of varieties in all parts of the Community, are set out in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No. 1452/2003.

The species listed in the Annex are not entitled to authorisations pursuant to the derogation referred to in Provision 6(3)(a), points 1-4 unless it is justified by one of the purposes referred to in Provision 6(3)(a) point 4.

Interpretative Note:

- The conditions for granting a derogation for the use of non-organic seed as set out in Provision 6(3)(a) are laid out in Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1452/2003.
- Defra will maintain a national database on which suppliers of organic seed can register the seed and seed potato varieties they have available. The database will be managed by the Soil Association on behalf of Defra.
- Derogations for the use of non-organic seed and seed potatoes will only be permitted by inspection bodies for the reasons set out in Provision 6(3)(a) of these Standards. Inspection bodies shall inform Defra, other Member States and the Commission of any authorisation granted under paragraph 3(a) by displaying the information on a section of the national database.
- For species listed in the Annex to Regulation 1452/2003 a derogation to use non-organic seed will not be granted, unless it is for use in research, tests in small-scale field trials or for variety conservation purposes agreed by Defra.

(Provision 7)

This Provision provides the criteria for adding substances to the lists of permitted inputs in Annex II. Advice can be obtained from Defra on the procedures that should be followed.

The Inspection system

Registration of operators

(Provision 8)

1. Any operator who produces, prepares, stores or imports from a third country products as specified in Provision 1 with a view to the subsequent marketing thereof, or who markets such products, shall:
 - a) notify this activity to the competent authority of the Member State where the activity is carried out; such notification shall include the information referred to in Annex IV;
 - b) submit his undertaking to the inspection system referred to in Provision 9.
 - Member States may exempt from the application of this paragraph operators who sell such products directly to the final consumer or user provided they do not produce, prepare, store other than in connection with the point of sale, or import such products from a third country.
 - Where an operator contracts out any of the activities referred to in the first subparagraph 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 inspection system referred to in Article 9.
2. Not allocated.
3. Defra shall ensure that an updated list containing the names and addresses of operators subject to the inspection system is made available to interested parties.

Inspection procedures

(Provision 9)

1. Member States shall set up an inspection system operated by one or more designated inspection authorities and/or by approved private bodies to which the operators referred to in Provision 8(1) shall be subject.
2. Any operator who complies with the provisions of these Standards and pays his contribution to inspection expenses shall have access to the inspection system.
3. The inspection system shall comprise at least the application of the precautionary and inspection measures specified in Annex III.
4. Not allocated.

5. For the approval of a private inspection body, Defra shall take the following into account:
 - (a) the standard inspection procedure to be followed, containing a detailed description of the inspection measures and precautions which the body undertakes to impose on operators subject to its inspection;
 - (b) the penalties which the body intends to apply where irregularities and/or infringements are found;
 - (c) the availability of appropriate resources in the form of qualified staff, administrative and technical facilities, inspection experience and reliability;
 - (d) the objectivity of the inspection body vis-à-vis the operators subject to its inspection;
 - (e) the body concerned must satisfy the requirements laid down in the conditions of standard EN 45011.

6. After an inspection body has been approved, Defra shall:
 - (a) ensure that the inspections carried out by the inspection body are objective;
 - (b) verify the effectiveness of its inspections;
 - (c) take cognisance of any irregularities and/or infringements found and penalties applied;
 - (d) withdraw approval of the inspection body where it fails to satisfy the requirements referred to in (a) and (b) or no longer fulfils the criteria indicated in paragraph 5 or fails to satisfy the requirements laid down in paragraphs 7, 8, 9 and 11.
 - (e) issue a code number to each inspection body approved in accordance with the provisions above. It will inform the other Member States and the European Commission of the codes.

7. The approved inspection bodies referred to in paragraph 1 shall:
 - (a) ensure that at least the inspection measures and precautions specified in Annex III are applied to undertakings subject to their inspection;
 - (b) not disclose information and data they obtain in their inspection activity to persons other than the person responsible for the undertaking concerned and Defra. However, upon request duly justified by the necessity to guarantee that the products have been produced in accordance with this Regulation, they shall exchange with other inspection authorities or approved inspection bodies relevant information on the results of their inspection (see Annex III, section 11). They may also exchange the above-mentioned information on their own initiative.

8. Approved inspection bodies shall also:
 - (a) give Defra, for inspection purposes, access to their offices and facilities, together with any information and assistance deemed necessary by Defra for the fulfilment of its obligations pursuant to these standards;

- (b) send to Defra by 31 January each year, a list of operators subject to their inspection on 31 December of the previous year and present to Defra a concise annual report in a form specified by Defra.
9. Furthermore, the inspection bodies referred to in paragraph 1 shall:
- (a) ensure that, where an irregularity is found regarding the implementation of Provisions 5 and 6 or of the provisions referred to in Articles 3 and 4 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 223/2003², or of the measures referred to in Annex III, the indications provided for in Provision 2 referring to the organic production method are removed from the entire lot or production run affected by the irregularity concerned;”
 - (b) where a manifest infringement, or an infringement with prolonged effects is found, prohibit the operator concerned from marketing products with indications referring to the organic production method for a period to be agreed with Defra.
10. Not allocated.
11. Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraphs 5 and 6, approved inspection bodies must satisfy the requirements laid down in the conditions of standard EN45011.
12. (a) For livestock meat production Defra shall ensure, without prejudice to the provisions of Annex III, that the inspections relate to all stages of production, slaughter, cutting and any other preparation up to the sale to the consumer to ensure as far as technically possible the traceability of livestock products through the production, processing and any other preparation chain from the unit of production of the livestock until the unit of final packaging and/or labelling. Defra will inform the Commission together with the report on supervision referred to in Provision 15, on the measures taken and their follow-up;
- (b) For other livestock products different from meat, further provisions to ensure, as far as technically possible, traceability will be set out in Annex III;
 - (c) The measures taken under Provision 9 shall ensure that consumers are given guarantees that the products have been produced in accordance with these Standards.

Indication that products are covered by the Community inspection system

(Provision 10)

1. The indication and/or the logo shown in Annex V of these Standards and Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91, indicating that products are covered by the specific inspection scheme, may appear on the labelling of products as referred to in Provision 1 only where such products:
- (a) satisfy the requirements of Provision 5 (1) or (3);

² OJ L ...

- (b) have been subject to the inspection system referred to in Provision 9 throughout the production and preparation process or, in the case of imported products to equivalent measures; in the case of products imported according to Provision 11 (6), the implementation of the inspection system shall comply with requirements equivalent to those provided for in Provision 9;
 - (c) are sold directly by the producer or preparer to the ultimate consumer in sealed packaging, or placed on the market as pre-packaged foodstuffs; in the case of direct sales by the producer or preparer to the ultimate consumer, the sealed packaging is not required when the labelling enables the product requiring this indication to be identified clearly and unambiguously;
 - (d) show on the labelling the name and/or business name of the producer, preparer or vendor together with the name or code number of the inspection body, and any indication required in accordance with the provisions of the regulations on the labelling of foodstuffs, in accordance with general Community legislation.
2. No claim may be made on the label or advertising material that suggests to the purchaser that the indication shown in Annex V constitutes a guarantee of superior organoleptic, nutritional or salubrious (health) quality.
 3. The inspection bodies referred to in Provision 9 (1) must:
 - (a) ensure that, where an irregularity is found under Provisions 5 and 6 or the measures referred to in Annex III, the indication shown in Annex V is removed from the entire lot or production run affected by the irregularity concerned;
 - (b) where a manifest infringement, or an infringement with prolonged effects, is found, withdraw from the operator concerned the right to use the indication shown in Annex V for a period to be agreed with Defra.
 4. Rules on withdrawal of the indication shown in Annex V where certain infringements of Provisions 5, 6 and 7 or of the requirements and measures in Annex III are detected, may be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Provision 14.

Imports from third countries

(Provision 11)

1. Without prejudice to Provision 5, products as specified in Provision 1 which are imported from a third country may be marketed in the UK only where:
 - (a) they originate in a third country appearing in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No. 94/92, as amended;
 - (b) the competent authority in the third country has issued a certificate of inspection as provided for in Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1788/01. The original of this certificate must accompany the goods to the premises of the first consignee. Where necessary it should be returned to the importer who must keep the certificate at the disposal of their inspection body for not less than two years.

2.– 5. Not allocated

6. (a) By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the importer(s) of products into the UK shall be authorised by Defra to market for one year, products imported from a third country not included in the Annex referred to in paragraph 1(a) provided the importer(s) provide(s) Defra with sufficient evidence that the imported products were manufactured according to production rules equivalent to those laid down in Provision 6 and were subject to inspection measures of equivalent effectiveness to those referred to in Provisions 8 and 9, and that such inspection measures will be permanently and effectively applied.

Such authorisation shall be valid only as long as the above-mentioned conditions are shown to be satisfied.

(b)-(d) Not allocated;

7. Not allocated.

Interpretative note:

- For the purposes of paragraph 6(a) an importer is any legal person or persons who are responsible for the payment of duties or levies on entry into free circulation, or who own(s) the goods prior to their receipt by the first consignee (see Annex III C).
- Council Regulation 2092/91 (Annex III, section C) defines 'first consignee' as "the natural or legal person referred to in Article 11(3)(a) to whom the consignment is delivered and who will receive it for further preparation and/or marketing". Defra interprets this as meaning that an operator who is simply a handling agent, has no financial interest in the goods and does not prepare them in anyway (including re-packing or re-labelling them) will not be subject to the inspection system. In any other case the operator will require to be registered with an inspection body.
- If an operator is only a handling agent (e.g. a warehouse) they are not currently subject to the inspection system, but in any other case the operator will be required to be registered with an inspection body. A warehouse will be subject to the inspection system from 1 July 2005.
- The Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No. 94/92, as amended, and the details of the conditions which apply to produce covered by Provision 1(a) from the countries are available from Defra and can be found at: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/farm/organic/imports/index.htm>
- When Defra issues an authorisation subject to the requirements of paragraph 6(a), the authorisation is valid for one year in the first instance, after which time it must be renewed annually by completing a renewal form and submitting updated organic certification for the operators involved in the authorisation.
- When Defra issues an authorisation subject to the requirements of paragraph 6(a), it has to notify the Commission and all other Member States. This is done via a Commission database that the competent authorities in each Member State have access to. If the Commission or a Member State objects to the granting of an authorisation, it can raise the issue in the Committee referred to in Provision 14. Should it emerge from discussions in this forum that a majority of Member States and the Commission are of the opinion that the imported products were not manufactured according to equivalent production rules and/or inspection measures of equivalent effectiveness, the Commission will request Defra to withdraw it.
- Defra only issues an authorisation for goods being imported into the EU by a UK importer. Importers from other Member States will need to be authorised by the competent authority in that Member State, even if the goods are subsequently marketed in the UK. These goods do not have to enter the EU via the UK.

Free movement of organic produce within the Community

(Provision 12)

Defra may not, on grounds relating to the method of production, to labelling or to the presentation of that method, prohibit or restrict the marketing of products as specified in Provision 1 that meet the requirements of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2092/91, as amended.

However, with regard to the rules in Annex IB on livestock production, Defra may apply more stringent rules to livestock and livestock products produced in the UK, provided that these rules are in compliance with Community law and do not prohibit or restrict the marketing of other livestock and livestock products that meet the requirements of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2092/91, as amended.

Administrative provisions and implementation

(Provision 13)

The following may be adopted by the European Commission in accordance with the procedure laid down in Provision 14 and will be automatically applicable to these standards:

- detailed rules for applying these standards;
- amendments to Annexes I to IV, VI, VII and VIII;
- amendments to Annex V in order to define a Community logo to accompany or replace the indication that products are covered by the inspection scheme (see also Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 331/2000);
- restrictions and implementation measures for applying the derogation as referred to in Provision 6(1)(d) for veterinary medicinal products;
- implementation measures according to scientific evidence or technical progress to apply the prohibition on the use of GMOs and GMOs derivatives with regard, in particular, to a de minimis threshold for unavoidable contamination which shall not be exceeded.

EC Management Committee procedure

(Provision 14)

This Article in Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2092/91 outlines the procedure for adopting new standards/rules for the areas in Provision 13.

Information to be supplied to the EC Commission

(Provision 15)

Before 1 July each year, Defra shall inform the Commission of measures taken in the preceding year for the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2092/91 and shall communicate:

- a list of the operators who, on 31 December of the previous year, had given notification under Provision 8 (1)(a) and are subject to the inspection system referred to in Provision 9,
- a report on supervision pursuant to Provision 9 (6).

In addition, by 31 March each year, Defra shall inform the Commission of the list of inspection bodies approved on 31 December of the previous year, their legal and operational structure, their standard inspection procedure, their penalty arrangements and, where appropriate, their code number and, where used, their logo.

Guidance note:

The European Commission is required each year to publish, in the 'C' series of the Official Journal of the European Communities, the lists of approved bodies notified to it. An updated list of Community inspection bodies is available from Defra upon request.

(Provision 15a)

Not allocated.

(Provision 16)

Not allocated.

ANNEX I

A PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIC PRODUCTION AT FARM LEVEL

1 Plants and plant products

- 1.1 The principles laid down in Provision 6(1)(a), (b) and (d) and set out in particular in this Annex must normally have been applied on the parcels during a conversion period of at least two years before sowing, or, in the case of grassland, at least two years before its exploitation as feedingstuff from organic farming, or, in the case of perennial crops other than grassland, at least three years before the first harvest of products as referred to in Provision 1(1)(a). The conversion period shall commence at the earliest on the date on which the producer notified their activity in accordance with Provision 8 and submitted his holding to the inspection system provided for in Provision 9.
- 1.2 However, the inspection body may decide, in agreement with Defra, to recognise retroactively as being part of the conversion period any previous period in which:
- (a) the land parcels were part of a programme implemented pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92 of 30 June 1992 on agricultural production methods compatible with the requirements of the protection of the environment and the maintenance of the countryside³ or Chapter VI of Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999 of 17 May 1999 on support for rural development from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) and amending and repealing certain Regulations⁴, or as part of another official programme, provided that the programmes concerned guarantee that products not listed in parts A and B of Annex II have not been used on those parcels, or
 - (b) the parcels were natural or agricultural areas which were not treated with products not listed in parts A and B of Annex II. This period can be taken into consideration retroactively only under the condition that satisfactory proof has been furnished to the inspection body allowing it to satisfy itself that the conditions were met for a period of at least three years.
- 1.3 The inspection body may, with the approval of Defra, decide, in certain cases, to extend the conversion period beyond the period laid down in paragraph 1.1, having regard to previous parcel use.
- 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 are treated with a product not listed in Annex II, Defra may reduce the length of the conversion period to less than the period laid down in paragraph 1.1 in the following two cases:
- (a) parcels treated with a product not listed in part B of Annex II as part of a compulsory disease or pest control measure imposed by Defra within its own territory or in certain parts of its territory for a specific crop production;
 - (b) parcels treated with a product not listed in parts A or B of Annex II as part of scientific tests approved by Defra.

³ OJ L 215, 30.7.1992, p. 85.

⁴ OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 80.

In these cases, the length of the conversion period shall be fixed taking into account all of the following points:

- the process of degradation of the plant protection product concerned must 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,
- the harvest following the treatment may not be sold with reference to organic production methods,
- Defra must inform the other Member States and the Commission of its decision to require compulsory treatment.

Guidance Note:

- A procedure has been agreed for permitting a reduction in the normal conversion period for land in appropriate circumstances – see the Defra form OB7.
- The permission for a reduction in the conversion period will take into account the three indents of paragraph 1.4(b).

- 2.1 The fertility and the biological activity of the soil must be maintained or increased, in the first instance, by:
- (a) cultivation of legumes, green manures or deep-rooting plants in an appropriate multi-annual rotation programme;
 - (b) incorporation of livestock manure from organic livestock production in accordance with the provisions and within the restrictions of paragraph 7.1 of part B of this Annex;
 - (c) incorporation of other organic material, composted or not, from holdings producing according to the rules of these Standards.
- 2.2 Other organic or mineral fertilisers mentioned in Annex II, may, exceptionally, be applied, as a complement to the extent that:
- adequate nutrition of the crop being rotated or soil conditioning are not possible by the methods set out under (a), (b) and (c) of the preceding subparagraph;
 - with regard to the products in Annex II referring to manure and/or animal excrements: these products may only be used to the extent that, in combination with the livestock manure referred to in paragraph 2.1(b), the restrictions as referred to in paragraph 7.1 of part B of this Annex are satisfied.
- 2.3 For compost activation, appropriate plant-based preparations or preparations of micro-organisms, not genetically modified in the meaning of point 12 of Provision 4 may be used. So-called “biodynamic preparations” from stone meal, farmyard manure or plants may also be used for the purposes covered by this paragraph and by paragraph 2.1.

- 2.4 Appropriate preparations of micro-organisms, not genetically modified in the meaning of point 12 of Provision 4 and permitted in general agriculture in the UK, may be used to improve the overall condition of the soil or the availability of nutrients in the soil or in the crops, where the need for such use has been recognised by the inspection body.
- 3 Pests, diseases and weeds shall be controlled by a combination of the following measures:
- choice of appropriate species and varieties;
 - appropriate rotation programme;
 - mechanical cultivation procedures;
 - protection of natural enemies of pests through provisions favourable to them (e.g. hedges, nesting sites, release of predators);
 - flame weeding.
- Only in cases of immediate threat to the crop may recourse be had to products referred to in Annex II.
- 4 The collection of edible plants and parts thereof, growing naturally in natural areas, forests and agricultural areas, is considered an organic production method provided that:
- those areas have received no treatments with products other than those referred to in Annex II for a period of three years before the collection.
 - the collection does not affect the stability of the natural habitat or the maintenance of the species in the collection area.

Mushroom Production

- 5 For the production of mushrooms, substrates may be used, if they are composed only of the following components:
- 5.1 Farmyard manure and animal excrements (including the products referred to in indents 1 to 4 of Annex II, Part A
- (a) either from holdings producing according to the organic production method;
 - (b) or satisfying the requirements referred to in Annex II, Part A, indents 1 to 4, only up to 25% (*), and only when the product under 5.1(a) is not available.
- (*) This percentage is calculated on weight of total components of the substrate (excluding the covering material and any added water) before composting.
- 5.2 Products of agricultural origin, other than those covered under point 5.1 (e.g. straw), from holdings producing according to organic production method.
- 5.3 Peat not chemically treated.

5.4 Wood, not treated with chemical products after felling.

5.5 Mineral products of Annex II Part A, water and soil.

Guidance Note:

Guidance can be obtained from Defra on the application of these Standards to the production of watercress.

ANNEX I

B STANDARDS APPLYING TO LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS FROM THE FOLLOWING SPECIES: BOVINE (INCLUDING BUBALUS AND BISON SPECIES), PORCINE, OVINE, CAPRINE, EQUIDAE, POULTRY.

1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES

- 1.1 Livestock production forms an integral part of many agricultural holdings practising organic farming.
- 1.2 Livestock production must contribute to the equilibrium of agricultural production systems by providing for the nutrient requirements of crops and by improving the soil's organic matter. It can thus help establish and maintain soil-plant, plant-animal and animal-soil interdependence. As part of this concept, landless production is not in conformity with the rules of these Standards.
- 1.3 By utilising renewable natural resources (livestock manure, legumes and fodder crops), the cropping/stockfarming system and the pasturage systems allow soil fertility to be maintained and improved in the long term and contribute to the development of sustainable agriculture.
- 1.4 Organic stockfarming is a land-related activity. Except where authorised by way of exception in these Standards, livestock must have access to a free-range area and the number of animals per unit of area must be limited to ensure integrated management of livestock and crop production on the production unit, so minimising any form of pollution, in particular of the soil and of surface and ground water. The number of livestock must be closely related to the area available in order to avoid problems of over-grazing and erosion and to allow for the spreading of livestock manure so that any adverse effect on the environment can be avoided. Detailed rules on the use of livestock manure are set out in section 7 of this Annex.
- 1.5 In organic stockfarming, all livestock on one and the same production unit must be reared in accordance with the rules laid down in these Standards.
- 1.6 However, livestock not reared in accordance with these Standards 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 these Standards, and a different species is involved. Where an operator operates a holding or farming enterprise on which livestock not reared in accordance with these Standards are present and also operates a holding or farming enterprise on which livestock reared in accordance with these Standards are present, the latter must be physically, financially and operationally separate from other holdings or farming enterprises.

- 1.7 By derogation from this principle, livestock not reared in accordance with the provisions of these Standards can use, for a limited period of time not exceeding 120 days each year, the pasturage of units complying with these Standards, provided that such animals come from extensive husbandry (as defined in Article 6(5) of Regulation (EC) No 950/97 or, for other species not mentioned in that Regulation, the number of animals per ha corresponding to 170 kg of Nitrogen per year/hectare as defined in Annex VII of these Standards) and provided that other animals which are subject to the requirements of these Standards are not present on this pasturage at the same time. This derogation must be authorised beforehand by the inspection body.
- 1.8 By way of a second derogation from this principle, animals reared in accordance with the provisions of these Standards may be grazed on common land, providing that:
- (a) the land has not been treated with products other than those allowed for in these Standards, for at least 3 years;
 - (b) any animals which use the land concerned, which are not subject to the requirements of these Standards, are derived from extensive production, as defined in Article 6(5) of Regulation (EC) No 950/97; or, for other species not mentioned in that Regulation, the number of animals per ha corresponding to 170 kg of Nitrogen per year/hectare as defined in Annex VII of these Standards;
 - (c) any livestock products produced by animals reared in accordance with the provisions of these Standards, whilst using this land, shall not be regarded as being from organic production, unless adequate segregation from other animals not complying with the requirements of these Standards, can be proved to the satisfaction of the inspection body.

2 CONVERSION

2.1 Conversion of land associated with organic livestock production

- 2.1.1 Where a production unit is converted, the whole area of the unit used for animal feed must comply with the rules on organic farming, using the conversion periods established in Annex IA of these Standards relating to plants and plant products.
- 2.1.2 By derogation from this principle, the conversion period may be reduced to 1 year for pasturages, open air runs and exercise areas used by non-herbivore species, where there is evidence that the areas concerned have not received any materials not listed in these Standards for at least 12 months before the start of the reduced conversion period. This derogation must be authorised by the inspection body.

2.2 Conversion of livestock and livestock products

- 2.2.1 Livestock, other than poultry, intended for meat production must be raised from birth on a unit managed in accordance with these Standards. In addition, ewes, goats and sows whose progeny is intended for meat production must be managed in accordance with these standards after mating. Cattle whose progeny is intended for meat production must be managed in accordance with these standards for at least 12 weeks before calving. Otherwise, when a production unit is converted, livestock products may be sold as organic products, provided the livestock are reared according to the rules laid down in these Standards for at least the periods set out below.

- 6 months in the case of sheep for milk production;
- nine months in the case of cattle for milk production, except that the requirements of these Standards in respect of feed must be complied with for at least six months before the end of the conversion period;
- 10 weeks for poultry for meat production, brought in before they are three days old;
- six weeks in the case of poultry for egg production.

2.3 Simultaneous conversion

2.3.1 By derogation from paragraphs 2.2.1, 4.2 and 4.4, 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 livestock, pasturage and/or any land used for animal feed, shall be reduced to 24 months subject to the following conditions:

- (a) the derogation applies only to existing animals and their offspring. However, the derogation does not apply to animals intended for meat production, other than the offspring of existing cattle which have been managed in accordance with these Standards for at least 12 weeks before calving and the offspring of existing ewes, goats and sows managed in accordance with these Standards after mating;
- (b) the animals are mainly fed with products from the production unit.
- (c) animals complying fully with the requirements of these Standards may be brought on to or sold off the unit but such livestock and any products from them may not be sold as organic until after the completion of the latest 24 month conversion period to which they have been subject.

3 ORIGIN OF THE ANIMALS

3.1 In the choice of breeds or strains, account must 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 (eg. porcine stress syndrome, PSE Syndrome, sudden death, spontaneous abortion, difficult births requiring caesarean operations, etc.) Preference is to be given to indigenous breeds and strains.

3.2 Livestock must come from production units which comply with the rules on the various types of livestock production laid down in these Standards. Throughout their life, this system of production must be applied.

3.3 By way of a first derogation, subject to the rules in Section 2.2.1 and to prior approval by the inspection body, livestock existing on the livestock production unit, not complying with these Standards can be converted.

3.4 By way of a second derogation, when a herd or flock is constituted for the first time and organically reared animals are not available in sufficient numbers, non-organically

reared livestock may be brought into an organic livestock production unit, subject to the following conditions:

- pullets for the production of eggs and poultry for meat production must be less than three days old;
- young buffalo for breeding purposes must be less than six months old;
- calves and foals for breeding purposes must be reared according to the rules of these Standards as soon as they are weaned and in any case must be less than six months old;
- lambs and kids for breeding purposes must be reared in accordance to the rules of these Standards as soon as they are weaned and in any case must be less than 60 days old;
- piglets for breeding purposes must be reared according to the rules of these Standards as soon as they are weaned and they must weigh less than 35 kg.

3.5 This derogation must be authorised beforehand by the inspection body.

3.6 By way of a third derogation, the renewal or reconstitution of the herd or flock shall be authorised by the inspection body when organically reared animals are not available, and in the following cases:

- (a) high mortality of animals caused by health or catastrophic circumstances;
- (b) pullets for egg production and poultry for meat production less than three days old;
- (c) piglets for breeding purposes, which must be reared according to the rules of this regulation as soon as they are weaned and must weigh less than 35 kg.

Case (c) is authorised for a transitional period expiring on 31 July 2006.

3.7

Notwithstanding the provisions laid down in points 3.4 and 3.6, non-organically reared pullets for egg production of not more than 18 weeks may be brought into an organic livestock unit when organically reared pullets are not available, subject to the following conditions:

- prior authorisation of the inspection body;
- from 31 December 2005, the provisions laid down in paragraphs 4 (Feed) and 5 (Disease prevention and veterinary treatment) of Annex I shall apply to non-organically reared pullets intended to be brought into organic livestock units.

3.8 By way of a fourth derogation, subject to a maximum of 10% of adult livestock excluding poultry (20% in the case of sheep) may be brought in, as female (nulliparous) animals, from non organic-production stockfarms per year, for supplementing natural growth and for the renewal of the herd or flock, when organically reared animals are not available, and only when authorised by the inspection body. The rules in 2.2.1 of these Standards shall apply, except in respect of animals for dairy production where the conversion period will be six months.

- 3.9 The percentages laid down in the above derogation shall not apply to production units with less than 10 bovine animals or with less than 5 porcine, ovine or caprine animals. For these units, any renewal shall be limited to a maximum of one animal per year.
- 3.10 These percentages may be increased up to 40% following the opinion and agreement of the inspection body, in the following special cases:
- when a major extension to the stockfarm is undertaken;
 - when a breed is changed;
 - when a new livestock specialisation is developed;
 - when breeds are in danger of being lost to farming. Animals of those breeds must not necessarily be nulliparous.
- 3.11 By way of a fifth derogation, males for breeding may be brought in from non organic-production stockfarms provided that the animals are subsequently reared and always fed in accordance with the rules laid down in these Standards.
- 3.12 Where livestock comes from units not complying with these Standards, in accordance with the conditions and restrictions set out in paragraphs 3.3 to 3.11 above, the periods laid down in paragraph 2.2.1 must be observed if the products are to be sold as being from organic production and during these periods all the rules set out in these Standards must be complied with.
- 3.13 Where livestock is obtained from units not complying with these Standards, special attention must be paid to animal health measures. The inspection body may apply, depending on local circumstances, special measures, such as screening tests, and quarantine periods.
- 3.14 Not allocated.

4 FEED

- 4.1 Feed is intended to ensure quality production rather than maximising production, while meeting the nutritional requirements of the livestock at various stages of their development. Fattening practices are authorised in so far as they are reversible at any stage of the rearing process. Force-feeding is forbidden.
- 4.2 Livestock must be fed on organically produced feedingstuffs.
- 4.3 Furthermore, livestock must be reared in accordance with the rules set out in this Annex, using feed from the unit or, when this is not possible, using feed from other units or enterprises subject to the provisions of these Standards. Moreover, in the case of herbivores, except during the period each year when the animals are under transhumance, at least 50% of the feed shall come from the farm unit itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in co-operation with other organic farms.
- 4.4 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 own holding, this percentage can be increased to 60%. These figures shall be expressed as a percentage of the dry matter of feedingstuffs of agricultural origin.
- 4.5 The feeding of young mammals must be based on natural milk, preferably maternal milk. All mammals must be fed on natural milk for a minimum period, depending on the species concerned, which shall be three months for bovines (including *bubalus* and *bison* species) and equidae, 45 days for sheep and goats and 40 days for pigs.

Interpretative note:

- Organic milk, whole or not, free of additives, in liquid or powder form may be used after 21 days in the specific cases of organic dairy sheep and goat production.

- 4.6 Not allocated.
- 4.7 Rearing systems for herbivores after they have been weaned are to be based on maximum use of pasturage according to the availability of pastures in the different periods of the year. At least 60% of the dry matter in daily rations is to consist of roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage.
- 4.8 By way of derogation from paragraph 4.2, the use of a limited proportion of conventional feedingstuffs of agricultural origin is authorised where farmers can show to the satisfaction of the inspection body or authority of the Member State that they are unable to obtain feed exclusively from organic production.

The maximum percentage of conventional feedingstuffs authorised per period of 12 months is:

For herbivores: 5% during the period from 25 August 2005 to 31 December 2007.

(a) For other species:

15% during the period from 25 August 2005 to 31 December 2007;

10% during the period from 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2009;

5% during the period from 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2011.

These figures shall be calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feedingstuffs from agricultural origin. The maximum percentage authorised of conventional feedingstuffs in the daily ration, except during the period each year when the animals are under transhumance, must be 25 % calculated as a percentage of the dry matter.

- 4.9 By derogation from paragraph 4.8, 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, Defra can authorise for a limited period and in relation to a specific area, a higher percentage of conventional feedingstuffs where such authorisation is warranted. Upon approval by Defra, the inspection body shall apply this derogation to individual operators. Defra will inform other Member States and the Commission of the derogations they have granted.
- 4.10 Not allocated.
- 4.11 Roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage must be added to the daily ration for pigs and poultry.
- 4.12 Only products listed in Annex IID of these Standards can be used as additives and processing aids, respectively, in silage.
- 4.13 Conventional feed materials of agricultural origin can be used for animal feeding only if listed in these Standards (Annex IIC section 1 - feed materials from plant origin), and subject to the quantitative restrictions imposed in these Standards, and only if they are produced or prepared without the use of chemical solvents.
- 4.14 Feed materials from animal origin (whether conventional or organically produced) can only be used if listed in these Standards (Annex IIC, Section 2), and subject to the quantitative restrictions imposed in these Standards.
- 4.15 Not allocated.
- 4.16 In order to satisfy nutritional requirements of livestock, only products listed in these Standards (Annex IIC Section 3 - feed materials from mineral origin), (Annex IID Section 1.1 - trace elements) (Annex IID Part 1.2 - vitamins, pro-vitamins and chemically well-defined substances having a similar effect) can be used for animal feeding.
- 4.17 Only products listed in these Standards Annex II, part D, sections 1.3 (enzymes); 1.4 (micro-organisms); 1.5 (preservatives); 1.6 (binders, anti-caking agents and coagulants); 1.7 (antioxidant substances); 2 (certain products used in animal nutrition) and 3 (processing aids used in feedingstuffs) can be used in animal feeding for the purposes indicated in respect to the above-mentioned categories. Antibiotics, coccidiostats, medicinal substances, growth promoters or any other substance intended to stimulate growth or production shall not be used in animal feeding.

- 4.18 Feedingstuffs, feed materials, compound feedingstuffs, feed additives, processing aids for feedingstuffs and certain products used in animal nutrition must not have been produced with the use of genetically modified organisms or products derived therefrom.

5 DISEASE PREVENTION AND VETERINARY TREATMENT

5.1.1 In these Standards -

“Allopathic veterinary medicinal products” means antibiotics and chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products, vitamin preparations, mineral and glucose solutions, herbal extracts and phytotherapeutic remedies.

“Chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products” means anti-parasitic drugs, hormones and mediators, anti-inflammatory and analgesic drugs, drugs which affect the nervous system (e.g. sedatives and anaesthetics) and drugs with a specific effect on target organs (e.g. bronchodilators and spasmolytics).

“ Immunological preparations” means vaccines and antisera.

- 5.1.2 The development and management of organic livestock systems requires special care in nurturing positive health and vitality, ensuring the proper control of disease and the encouragement of positive animal welfare. ("Positive welfare" is used here in the sense used by Farm Animal Welfare Council (FAWC) to mean the satisfaction of the animal's needs, including behavioural needs and not merely the avoidance of cruelty.) This must be provided for by a plan drawn up by the farmer, preferably working in partnership with a veterinary surgeon and agreed between them during and after conversion, to develop and operate an organic livestock system which conforms to these Standards. The plan must ensure the development of a pattern of health building and disease control measures appropriate to the particular circumstances of the individual farm and allow for the evolution of a farming system progressively less dependent on allopathic veterinary medicinal products.

Guidance Note:

It is suggested that an established, recognised template (for example the Bristol Welfare Assurance Programme template) is used as for developing health plans

- 5.1.3 Disease prevention in organic livestock production shall be based on the following principles:

- (a) the selection of appropriate breeds or strains of animals as detailed in section 3 of this Annex;
- (b) the application of animal husbandry practices appropriate to the requirements of each species, encouraging strong resistance to disease and the prevention of infections;
- (c) the use of high quality feed, together with regular exercise and access to pasturage, having the effect of encouraging the natural immunological defence of the animal;

- (d) ensuring an appropriate density of livestock, thus avoiding overstocking and any resulting animal health problems.
- 5.2 The principles set out above, should limit animal-health problems so that they can be controlled mainly by prevention.
- 5.3 If, despite all of the above preventive measures, an animal becomes sick or injured, it must be treated immediately, if necessary in isolation, and in suitable housing.
- 5.4 Veterinary medicinal products must be authorised in accordance with current European and UK legislation and should only be used as permitted under such legislation. The use of veterinary medicinal products in organic farming shall comply with the following principles:
- (a) Phytotherapeutic (e.g. plant extracts (excluding antibiotics), essences, etc.), homoeopathic products (e.g. plant, animal or mineral substances) and trace elements and products listed in Part C, section 3 of Annex II, shall be used in preference to chemically-synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics, provided that their therapeutic effect is effective for the species of animal, and the condition for which the treatment is intended.
 - (b) If the use of the above products should not prove, or is unlikely to be, effective in combating illness or injury, and treatment is essential to avoid suffering or distress to the animal, chemically-synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics may be used under the responsibility of a veterinary surgeon.
 - (c) The use of chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics for preventive treatments is prohibited. Where due to an identified disease risk the welfare of animals cannot be maintained by management practices alone, the inspection body may permit the strategic use of a chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicine, other than an antibiotic, in the context of the health plan referred to in paragraph 5.1.2. Vaccination is permitted in cases where there is a known disease risk. Single, two in one or four in one vaccines are preferred to more complex multiple vaccines unless such cover is specifically required. Vaccine choice and use should be agreed with the nominated veterinary surgeon to ensure adequate disease protection during the conversion phase with, where possible, progressive reductions in use as the organic unit becomes established.
 - (d) The use of all medicines, including allopathic veterinary medicinal products, immunological preparations and homeopathic products must be summarised in the animal health plan referred to above.
- 5.5 In addition to the above principles, the following rules shall apply:
- (a) the use of substances to promote growth or production, (including antibiotics, coccidiostats and other artificial aids for growth promotion purposes) and the use of hormones or similar substances to control reproduction (e.g. induction or synchronisation of oestrus), or for other purposes, is prohibited. Nevertheless, hormones may be administered to an individual animal, as a form of therapeutic veterinary treatment;
 - (b) veterinary treatments to animals, or treatments to buildings, equipment and facilities, which are compulsory under national or Community legislation shall be authorised, including the use of immunological veterinary medicinal products when a disease has been recognised as present in a specific area in which the production unit is located;

- (c) animal treatment products involving the use of organophosphates are permitted for controlling ectoparasites only when, prior to their use, the operator has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the inspection body that a suitable alternative is not available and that other management techniques and inputs can be expected not to be effective.
- 5.6 Whenever veterinary medicinal products are to be used the type of product must be recorded clearly, (including an indication of the active pharmacological substances involved) together with details of the diagnosis; the dosage; the method of administration; the duration of the treatment, and the legal withdrawal period. This information is to be declared to the inspection body before the livestock or livestock products are marketed as organically produced. Livestock treated must be clearly identified, individually in the case of large animals; individually or by batch, in the case of poultry and small animals.
- 5.7 The withdrawal period between the last administration of an allopathic veterinary medicinal product to an animal under normal conditions of use, and the production of organically produced foodstuffs from such animals, is to be twice the legal withdrawal period, or in a case in which this period is not specified, or is given as zero, 48 hours. In the case of a chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal product used in a manner other than that specified in the Marketing Authorisation, the withdrawal period is:
- 7 days in the case of eggs or milk;
 - 28 days for meat from poultry or mammals (including fat and offal).
- 5.8 With the exception of vaccinations, treatments for parasites and any compulsory eradication schemes established by Defra, where an animal or group of animals receives more than three courses of treatment with chemically-synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics within one year (or more than one course of treatment if their productive lifecycle is less than 1 year) the livestock concerned, or produce derived from them, may not be sold as being products produced in accordance with these standards, and the livestock must undergo the conversion periods laid down in section 2 of this Annex, subject to the agreement of the inspection body.

Interpretative Note:

- For the purposes of the above paragraph a course of treatment shall mean all necessary measures taken to restore the animal to health following a particular disease episode.

6 HUSBANDRY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES, TRANSPORT AND IDENTIFICATION OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

6.1 Husbandry practices

- 6.1.1 In principle, the reproduction of organically reared livestock should be based on natural methods. Nevertheless, artificial insemination is permitted. Other forms of artificial or assisted reproduction (for example embryo transfers) are prohibited.

- 6.1.2 Operations such as attaching elastic bands to the tails of sheep, tail-docking, cutting of teeth, trimming of beaks and dehorning must not be carried out systematically in organic farming. Some of these operations may, however, be authorised by the inspection body, for reasons of safety (for example dehorning in young animals) or if they are intended to improve the health, welfare or hygiene of the livestock and these must be specified in the animal health plan required by paragraph 5.1.2. Such operations must be carried out at the most appropriate age by qualified personnel and any suffering to the animals must be reduced to a minimum.
- 6.1.3 Physical castration is allowed in order to maintain the quality of products and traditional production practices (meat-type pigs, bullocks, etc.) but only under the conditions set out in the last sentence of paragraph 6.1.2.
- 6.1.4 Keeping livestock tethered is forbidden. Nevertheless, by derogation from this principle, the inspection body, can authorise this practice for individual animals upon justification by the operator that this is necessary for safety or welfare reasons, and that such tethering is only for a limited period of time.
- 6.1.5 Not allocated.
- 6.1.6 By derogation from the provisions laid down in paragraph 6.1.4, cattle in small holdings can be tethered if it is not possible to keep them in groups appropriate to their behaviour requirements. For this purpose, a smallholding is defined as a unit containing a maximum of 20 cattle. Tethered cattle must have daily access to pastures, open air runs or exercise runs for a period of at least one hour. Tethering must allow for ease of movement. Ample bedding and water must be provided. This derogation, which must be authorised by the inspection body, shall apply to holdings which met the requirements of national rules concerning organic production of livestock effective until 24 August 2000, or in the absence thereof, private standards accepted or recognised by Defra.
- 6.1.7 Not allocated.
- 6.1.8 Where livestock are reared in groups, the size of the group must depend upon their stage of development and the behavioural needs of the species concerned. The keeping of livestock in conditions, or on a diet, which may encourage anaemia, is prohibited.
- 6.1.9 For poultry, the minimum age at slaughter shall be:
- 81 days for chickens;
 - 49 days for Peking ducks;
 - 70 days for female Muscovy ducks;
 - 84 days for male Muscovy ducks;
 - 92 days for Mallard ducks;
 - 94 days for guineafowl;
 - 140 days for turkeys and roasting geese.

Where producers do not apply these minimum slaughter ages, they must use slow-growing strains. The rules laid down in Section 2.2.1 must be followed.

6.2 Handling and Transportation of Live Animals and Birds

- 6.2.1 Transport of livestock must be carried out so as to limit the stress suffered by the animals in accordance with the relevant national or Community legislation in force. Loading and unloading must be carried out with caution and without the use of any type of electrical stimulation to coerce the animals. The use of any allopathic tranquilliser, prior to and during transport, is prohibited.
- 6.2.2 During the period leading up to and at the time of slaughter, livestock must be handled in such a way that stress to the animals is reduced to a minimum.

6.3 Identification of livestock products

- 6.3.1 Livestock and livestock products are to be identified at all stages of their production, preparation, transport and marketing.

7 LIVESTOCK MANURE

- 7.1 The total amount of manure, as defined in Directive 91/676/EEC, applied on the holding may not exceed 170 kg of Nitrogen per year/hectare of agricultural area used, the amount specified in Annex III of the above-mentioned Directive. Where necessary, the total stocking density shall be reduced to avoid exceeding the limit expressed above.
- 7.2 To determine the appropriate density of livestock referred to above, the livestock units equivalent to 170 kg of Nitrogen per year/hectare of agriculture area used for the various categories of animals to be used are set out in Annex VII.
- 7.3 Not allocated.
- 7.4 Organic-production holdings may establish cooperation exclusively with other holdings and enterprises, which comply with the provisions of this Regulation, with the intention of spreading surplus manure from organic production. The maximum limit of 170 kg of Nitrogen from manure per year/hectare of agricultural area used, will be calculated on the basis of all of the organic production units involved in such a cooperation.
- 7.5 Not allocated.
- 7.6 Storage facilities for livestock manure must be of a capacity to preclude the pollution of water by direct discharge, or by run-off and infiltration of the soil.
- 7.7 To ensure sound fertiliser management, the capacity of such storage facilities for livestock manure must exceed the storage capacity required for the longest period of the year in which any application of fertiliser to the land is either inappropriate (in accordance with the relevant COGAP) or when such application is prohibited, in cases where the production unit is located within a designated area such as a nitrate vulnerable zone.

Guidance note:

The Codes of Good Agricultural Practice (CoGAP) are listed below and are applied in **England** and **Wales**:

- Protection of Air (October 1998), Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food & Welsh Office Agriculture Department.
- Addendum to Protection of Air (June 2002), Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food & Welsh Office Agriculture Department.
- Protection of Soil (October 1998), Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food & Welsh Office Agriculture Department.
- Protection of Water (October 1998), Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food & Welsh Office Agriculture Department.
- Addendum to Protection of Water (June 2002), Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food & Welsh Office Agriculture Department.

These can be found at: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/enviro/cogap/cogap.htm>

Other relevant guidance is:

- Fertiliser recommendations for agricultural and horticultural crops (RB209) Seventh edition (2000), Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

In **Northern Ireland** the relevant CoGAPS are:

- Prevention of Pollution of Air and Soil - Department of Agriculture and Rural Development <http://www.ruralni.gov.uk/pdfs/cmd/CoGapAirfinal1.pdf>
and:
- Prevention of Pollution of Water - Department of Agriculture and Rural Development <http://www.ruralni.gov.uk/pdfs/cmd/CoGapWaterfinal1.pdf>

In **Scotland** the relevant CoGAP is:

- The PEPFAA Code ("Prevention of Environmental Pollution from Agricultural Activity") (2002), Scottish Executive:
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/library5/environment/pepfaa-00.asp>
- Scottish Agricultural College's "Technical Note T516" (Nitrogen recommendations for Cereals, Oilseed Rape and Potatoes).

8. FREE RANGE AREAS AND LIVESTOCK HOUSING

8.1 General principles

- 8.1.1 Housing conditions for livestock must meet the livestock's biological and ethological needs (e.g. behavioural needs as regards appropriate freedom of movement and comfort). The livestock must have easy access to feeding and watering. Insulation, heating and ventilation of the building must 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 must permit plentiful natural ventilation and light to enter.
- 8.1.2 Free-range, open-air exercise areas, or open-air runs must, if necessary, provide sufficient protection against rain, wind, sun and extreme temperatures, depending on the local weather conditions and the breed concerned.

8.2 Stocking densities and the avoidance of over-grazing

- 8.2.1 Housing for livestock will not be mandatory in areas with appropriate climatic conditions to enable animals to live outdoors.
- 8.2.2 The stocking density in buildings should provide for the comfort and well-being 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 optimum density will seek to 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.
- 8.2.3 The minimum surface areas for indoor housing and outdoor exercise areas, and other characteristics of housing for different species and categories of animals, are laid down in Annex VIII.
- 8.2.4 The outdoor stocking density of livestock kept on pasturage, other grassland, heathland, wetland, heather, and other natural or semi-natural habitats, must be low enough to prevent poaching of the soil and over-grazing of vegetation.
- 8.2.5 Housing, pens, equipment and utensils must be properly cleaned and disinfected to prevent cross-infection and the build-up of disease-carrying organisms. Only the products listed in these Standards can be used for such cleaning and disinfection of livestock buildings and installations. Faeces, urine and uneaten or spilt food must be removed as often as necessary to minimise smell and to avoid attracting insects or rodents. Only the products listed in Annex II, part B, section 2 of these Standards can be used for the elimination of insects and other pests in buildings and other installations where livestock are kept.

8.3 Mammals

- 8.3.1 Subject to the provisions in paragraph 5.3, all mammals must have access to pasturage or an open-air exercise area or an open-air run which may be partially covered and they must be able to use these areas whenever the physiological condition of the animal, the weather conditions and the state of the ground permit, unless there are Community or National requirements relating to specific animal health problems that prevent this. Herbivores must have access to pasturage whenever conditions allow.
- 8.3.2 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 exercise areas or open-air runs during the winter months may be waived.
- 8.3.3 Notwithstanding the last sentence of paragraph 8.3.1, bulls over one year old must have access to pasturage or an open-air exercise area or an open-air run.
- 8.3.4 By way of derogation from paragraph 8.3.1, the final fattening phase of cattle, pigs and sheep for meat production may take place indoors, provided that this indoor period does

not exceed one fifth of their lifetime and in any case for a maximum period of three months.

8.3.5 Livestock housing must have smooth but not slippery floors. At least 50% of the total floor area must be solid, that is, not of slatted or of grid construction.

8.3.6 The housing must 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 must be provided in the rest area. The litter must comprise straw or other suitable natural material. The litter may be improved and enriched with any mineral product authorised for use as a fertiliser in organic farming in accordance with Part A of Annex II.

8.3.7 As regards the rearing of calves, from 24 August 2000 all holdings, without derogation, must comply with Directive 91/629/EEC laying down minimum standards for the protection of calves. The housing of calves in individual boxes is forbidden after the age of one week.

8.3.8 As regards the rearing of pigs, from 24 August 2000, all holdings must comply with Council Directive 91/630/EEC, laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs. However, sows must be kept in groups, except in the last stages of pregnancy and during the suckling period. Piglets may not be kept on flat decks or in piglet cages. Exercise areas must permit dunging and rooting by the animals. For the purposes of rooting, different substrates can be used.

8.4 Poultry

8.4.1 Poultry must be reared in open-range conditions and cannot be kept in cages.

8.4.2 Water fowl must have access to a stream, pond or lake whenever the weather conditions permit in order to respect animal welfare requirements or hygienic conditions.

8.4.3 Buildings for all poultry must meet the following minimum conditions:

- poultry houses must be structures with their own dedicated grazing, air space, ventilation, feed and water;
- 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;
- in poultry houses for laying hens, a sufficiently large part of the floor area available to the hens must be available for the collection of bird droppings;
- they must have perches of a size and number commensurate with the size of the group and of the birds as laid down in Annex VIII;.
- they must have exit/entry pop-holes of a size adequate for the birds, and these pop-holes must have a combined length of at least 4 m per 100 m² area of the house available to the birds;
- each poultry house must not contain more than:

- 4800 chickens;
- 3000 laying hens;
- 5200 guinea fowl;
- 4000 female Muscovy or Peking ducks or 3200 male Muscovy or Peking ducks or other ducks;
- 2500 geese or turkeys;

- the total usable area of poultry houses for meat production on any single production unit, must not exceed 1,600 m².

8.4.4 In the case of laying hens 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.

8.4.5 Poultry, must have access to an open-air run whenever the weather conditions permit and, whenever possible, must have such access for at least one third of their life. These open-air runs must be mainly covered with vegetation, be provided with protective facilities, and permit animals to have easy access to adequate numbers of drinking and feeding troughs.

8.4.6 For health reasons, buildings must be emptied of livestock between each batch of poultry reared. The buildings and fittings are to be cleaned and disinfected during this time. In addition, when the production of each batch of laying hens has been completed, runs must be left empty for at least two months to allow vegetation to grow back, and for health reasons. In case of poultry for meat production this period shall be not less than two months per year. These requirements shall not apply to small numbers of poultry which are not kept in runs and which are free to roam throughout the day.

8.4.7. Notwithstanding the provisions laid down in points 8.4.2 and 8.4.5, poultry may be kept indoors where operators are required to comply with restrictions, including veterinary restrictions, which are taken on the basis of Community law for the purpose of protecting public or animal health, prevent or restrict access of the poultry to open-air runs. Where poultry are kept indoors, they shall permanently have access to sufficient quantities of roughage and suitable material in order to meet the poultry's ethological needs.

8.5 General derogation on the housing of poultry

8.5.1 The inspection body may authorise derogations from the requirements on flock sizes set out in paragraph 8.4.3 and the stocking densities laid down in Annex VIII (2) for a transitional period expiring on 31 December 2010. This derogation may only be applied in respect of existing poultry buildings constructed before 24 August 1999 and operated by poultry producers registered with an inspection body prior to 24 August 1999 whether or not full organic production had begun at that date. In cases where producers were registered with an inspection body prior to 24 August 1999, but not producing poultry or poultry products, they may on a case by case basis be approved for operation under this derogation if the producer can demonstrate that as of that date he/she had houses conforming to the requirement for poultry production applying at that time.

8.5.2 The operators benefiting from this derogation shall present a plan to the inspection body, containing the arrangements which ensure, at the end of the derogation, compliance with the provisions of these Standards.

8.5.3 Not allocated.

ANNEX I

C STANDARDS APPLYING TO BEEKEEPING AND BEEKEEPING PRODUCTS

1. General principles

- 1.1 Beekeeping is an important activity that contributes to the protection of the environment and agricultural and forestry production through the pollination action of bees.
- 1.2 The organic status of beekeeping products as being from organic production is closely bound up both with the characteristics of the hives' treatments and the quality of the environment. This qualification also depends on the conditions for extraction, processing and storage of beekeeping products.
- 1.3 When an operator runs several beekeeping units in the same area all the units must comply with the requirements of these Standards. By derogation from this principle, an operator can run units not complying with these Standards provided that all the requirements of these Standards are fulfilled with the exception of the provisions laid down in paragraph 4.2 of this part of the Annex for the siting of the apiaries. In that case, the product cannot be sold with references to organic production methods.

2. Conversion period

- 2.1 Beekeeping products can be sold with references to the organic production method only when the provisions laid down in these Standards have been complied with for at least one year. During the conversion period, the wax has to be replaced according to the requirements laid down in paragraph 8.3.

3. Origin of the bees

- 3.1 In the choice of breeds, account must be taken of the capacity of animals to adapt to local conditions, their vitality and their resistance to disease. Preference shall be given to the use of European breeds of *Apis mellifera* and their local ecotypes.
- 3.2 Apiaries must be constituted by means of the division of colonies or the acquisition of swarms or hives from units complying with the provisions laid down in these Standards.
- 3.3 By way of a first derogation, subject to the prior approval by the inspection body, apiaries existing in the production unit not complying with the rules of these Standards can be converted.
- 3.4 Not allocated.
- 3.5 By way of a third derogation, the reconstitution of the apiaries shall be authorised by the inspection body, when apiaries complying with these Standards are not available, in case of high mortality of animals caused by health or catastrophic circumstances, subject to the conversion period.

- 3.6 By way of a fourth derogation, for the renovation of the apiaries, 10% per year of the queen bees and swarms not complying with these Standards, can be incorporated into the organic production unit, provided that the queen bees and swarms are placed in hives with combs or comb foundations coming from organic production. In that case, the conversion period does not apply.

4. Siting of the apiaries

- 4.1 Defra may designate regions or areas where beekeeping complying with these Standards is not practicable. A map on an appropriate scale listing the location of hives as provided for in Annex III, Part A1, section 2, first indent shall be provided to the inspection body by the beekeeper. Where no such areas are identified, the beekeeper must provide the inspection body with appropriate documentation and evidence, including suitable analyses if necessary, that the areas accessible to their colonies meet the conditions required in these Standards.

- 4.2 The siting of the apiaries must:

- (a) ensure enough natural nectar, honeydew and pollen sources for bees and access to water;
- (b) be such that, within a radius of 3 km from the apiary site, nectar and pollen sources consist essentially of organic crops and/or spontaneous vegetation, according to the requirements of Provision 6 and Annex I of these Standards, and crops not subject to the provisions of this Regulation but treated with low environmental impact methods such as, for example, those described in programmes developed under Regulation (EEC) N° 2078/92 which cannot significantly affect the qualification of beekeeping production as being organic;
- (c) maintain enough distance, if necessary, from non-agricultural production sources possibly leading to contamination, for example: urban centres, motorways, industrial areas, waste dumps, waste incinerators, etc. The inspection bodies shall establish measures to ensure this requirement.

The above requirements do not apply to areas where flowering is not taking place, or when the hives are dormant.

5. Feed

- 5.1 At the end of the production season hives must be left with reserves of honey and pollen sufficiently abundant to survive the winter.
- 5.2. The artificial feeding of colonies is authorised where the survival of the hives is endangered due to extreme climatic conditions. Artificial feeding shall be made with organic honey, preferably from the same organic production unit.
- 5.3 By way of a first derogation from paragraph 5.2, the inspection body can authorise the use of organically produced sugar syrup or organic sugar molasses, instead of organically produced honey in artificial feeding, in particular, when it is required by climatic conditions that provoke crystallisation of honey.
- 5.4 Not allocated.

- 5.5 The following information shall be entered in the register of the apiaries with regard to the use of artificial feeding: type of product, dates, quantities and hives where it is used.
- 5.6 Other products different from those indicated in paragraphs 5.1 to 5.4 cannot be used in beekeeping, which complies with these Standards.
- 5.7 Artificial feeding may be carried out only between the last honey harvest and 15 days before the start of the next nectar or honeydew flow period.

6. Disease prevention and veterinary treatments

- 6.1 Disease prevention in beekeeping shall be based on the following principles:
- (a) the selection of appropriate hardy breeds;
 - (b) the application of certain practices encouraging strong resistance to disease and the prevention of infections, such as: regular renewal of queen bees; systematic inspection of hives to detect any health anomalies; control of male broods in the hives; disinfecting of materials and equipment at regular intervals; destruction of contaminated material or sources; regular renewal of beeswax and sufficient reserves of pollen and honey in hives.
- 6.2 If, despite all the above preventive measures, the colonies become sick or infested, they must be treated immediately and, if necessary, the colonies can be placed in isolation apiaries.
- 6.3 The use of veterinary medicinal products in organic beekeeping shall comply with the following principles:
- (a) they can be used in so far as the corresponding use is authorised in the United Kingdom in accordance with the relevant Community provisions or national provisions in conformity with Community law;
 - (b) phytotherapeutic and homoeopathic products shall be used in preference to allopathic products chemically synthesised, provided that their therapeutic effect is effective for the condition for which the treatment is intended;
 - (c) if the use of the above mentioned products should prove or is unlikely to be effective to eradicate a disease or infestation which risks destroying colonies, allopathic chemically synthesised medicinal products may be used under the responsibility of a veterinary surgeon, without prejudice to the principles laid down in paragraphs (a) and (b) above;
 - (d) the use of allopathic chemically synthesised medicinal products used for preventive treatments is prohibited;
 - (e) without prejudice to the principle in (a) above, formic acid, lactic acid, acetic acid and oxalic acid and the following substances: menthol; thymol; eucalyptol or camphor can be used for infestation with *Varroa jacobsoni*.
- 6.4 In addition to the above principles, veterinary treatments or treatments to hives, combs etc, which are compulsory under Community or National legislation shall be authorised.

- 6.5 If a treatment is applied with chemically synthesised allopathic products, during such a period, the colonies treated must be placed in isolation apiaries and all the wax must be replaced with wax complying with the conditions laid down in these Standards. Subsequently, the conversion period of one year will apply to those colonies.
- 6.6 The requirements laid down in the previous paragraph do not apply to products mentioned in 6.3(e)
- 6.7 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, must be recorded clearly and declared to the inspection body, before the products are marketed as organically produced.

7. Husbandry management practices and identification

- 7.1 The destruction of bees in the combs as a method associated with the harvesting of beekeeping products is prohibited.
- 7.2 Mutilation such as clipping the wings of queen bees is prohibited.
- 7.3 The replacement of the queen bees involving the killing of the old queen is permitted.
- 7.4 The practice of destroying the male brood is permitted only to contain the infestation with *Varroa jacobsoni*.
- 7.5 The use of chemical synthetic repellents is prohibited during honey extractions operations.
- 7.6 The zone where the organic apiary is situated must be registered together with the identification of the hives. The inspection body, must be informed of the moving of apiaries with a deadline agreed on with the inspection body.
- 7.7 Particular care shall be taken to ensure adequate extraction, processing and storage of beekeeping products. All the measures to comply with these requirements shall be recorded.
- 7.8 The removals of the supers and the honey extraction operations must be entered in the register of the apiary.

8. Characteristics of hives and materials used in beekeeping

- 8.1 The hives must be made basically of natural materials presenting no risk of contamination to the environment or the apiculture products.
- 8.2 With the exception of products mentioned in paragraph 6.3(e) in the hives can be used only natural products such as propolis, wax and plant oils.

- 8.3 The beeswax for new foundations must come from organic production units. By way of a derogation, in particular in the case of new installations or during the conversion period, beeswax not coming from such units may be authorised by the inspection body. In exceptional circumstances, where organically produced beeswax is not available on the market and provided that it comes from the cap.
- 8.4 The use of combs, which contain broods, is prohibited for honey extraction.
- 8.5 For the purposes of protecting materials (frames, hives and combs), in particular from pests, only appropriate products listed in Annex II B, section 2 are permitted.
- 8.6 Physical treatments such as steam or direct flame are permitted.
- 8.7 For cleaning and disinfecting materials, buildings, equipment, utensils or products used in beekeeping only the appropriate substances listed in Annex II part E are permitted.

ANNEX II

A FERTILIZERS AND SOIL CONDITIONERS

General conditions for all products:

- use only in accordance with provisions of Annex I,
- **use only in accordance with the provisions of the legislation on placing on the market and use of the products concerned, applicable in general agriculture in the UK.**

Name	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
Compound products or products containing only materials listed hereunder:	
- Farmyard manure	<p>Product comprising a mixture of animal excrements and vegetable matter (animal bedding)</p> <p>Need recognised by inspection body</p> <p>Indication of animal species</p> <p>Coming from extensive husbandry and only in the sense of Article 6 (4) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91⁵, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 3669/93⁶</p>
- Dried farmyard manure and dehydrated poultry	<p>Need recognised by inspection body</p> <p>Indication of animal species</p> <p>Coming from extensive husbandry and only in the sense of Article 6 (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91.</p>
- Composted animal excrements, including poultry manure and composted farmyard manure included	<p>Need recognised by inspection body</p> <p>Indication of the animal species</p> <p>Factory farming origin forbidden</p>

⁵ OJ No L 218, 6.8. 1991, p.1.

⁶ OJ No L 338, 31. 12. 1993, p.26.

Name	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
<p>- Liquid animal excrements (slurry, urine, etc.)</p>	<p>Use after controlled fermentation and/or appropriate dilution</p> <p>Need recognised inspection body</p> <p>Indication of animal species</p> <p>Factory farming origin forbidden</p>
<p>- Composted or fermented household waste</p>	<p>Product obtained from source separated household waste, which has been submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production</p> <p>only vegetable and animal household waste</p> <p>only when produced in a closed and monitored collection system, accepted by the Member State</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): 0 (*)</p> <p>Need recognised by inspection body.</p> <p>(*) Limit of determination</p>
<p>- Peat</p>	<p>Use limited to horticulture (market gardening, floriculture, arboriculture, nursery)</p>
<p>- Clays (e.g. perlite, vermiculite, etc)</p>	
<p>- Mushroom culture wastes</p>	<p>The initial composition of the substrate must be limited to products of the present list</p>
<p>- Dejecta of worms (vermicompost) and insects</p>	
<p>- Guano</p>	<p>Need recognised by inspection body</p>
<p>- Composted or fermented mixture of vegetable matter</p>	<p>Product obtained from mixtures of vegetable matter. which have been submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production</p> <p>Need recognised by inspection body</p>

Name	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Products or by-products of animal origin as below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - blood meal - hoof meal - horn meal - bone meal or degelatinised bone meal - fish meal - meat meal - feather, hair and “chiquette” meal - wool - fur - hair - dairy products 	<p>Need recognised by inspection body</p> <p>Maximum concentration in mg/kg of dry matter of Chromium (VI): 0 (*)</p> <p>(*) Limit of determination</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Products and by-products of plant origin for fertilizers (for instance, oilseed cake meal, cocoa husks, malt culms, etc.) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seaweeds and seaweeds products 	<p>As far as directly obtained by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) physical processes including dehydration, freezing and grinding; (ii) extraction with water or aqueous acid and/or alkaline solution; (iii) fermentation; <p>Need recognised by inspection body</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sawdust and wood chips 	Wood not chemically treated after felling
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Composted bark 	Wood not chemically treated after felling
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wood ash 	From wood not chemically treated after felling
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soft ground rock phosphate - Aluminium calcium phosphate 	<p>Product as specified by Council Directive 76/116/EEC⁷, as last amended by Directive 89/284/EEC⁸</p> <p>Cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P205</p> <p>Product as specified by Council Directive 76/116/EEC⁹, as last amended by Directive 89/284/EEC¹⁰</p> <p>Cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P205</p> <p>Use limited to basic soils (pH > 7.5)</p>

⁷ OJ No L 24, 30. 1. 1976, p.21.

⁸ OJ No L 111, 22. 4. 1989, p.34.

⁹ OJ No L 24, 30. 1. 1976, p.21.

Name	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
- Basic slag	Need recognised by inspection body
- Crude potassium salt (for instance : kainit, sylvinit, etc.)	Need recognised by inspection body
- Potassium sulphate possibly containing magnesium salt	Product obtained from crude potassium salt by a physical extraction process, and containing possibly also magnesium salts Need recognised by inspection body
- Stillage and stillage extract	Ammonium stillage excluded
- Calcium carbonate of natural origin (for instance: chalk, marl, ground limestone, Breton ameliorant (maërl), phosphate chalk)	-
- Magnesium and calcium carbonate of natural origin (for instance : magnesian chalk, ground magnesium limestone, etc.)	Only of natural origin Need recognised by inspection body
- Magnesium sulphate (for instance : kieserite)	-
- Calcium chloride solution	Foliar treatment of apple trees, after identification of deficit of calcium Need recognised by inspection body
- Calcium sulphate (gypsum)	Product as specified by Directive 76/116/EEC, as amended by Directive 89/284/EEC Only of natural origin
- Industrial lime from sugar production	Need recognised by inspection body
- Industrial lime from vacuum salt production	By-product of the vacuum salt production from brine found in mountains. Need recognized by the inspection body.
- Elemental sulphur	Product as specified by Directive 76/116/EEC, as amended by Directive 89/284/EEC Need recognised by inspection body

¹⁰ OJ No L 111, 22. 4. 1989, p.34.

Name	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
- Trace elements	Trace elements included in Directive 89/530/EEC ¹¹ Need recognised by inspection body
- Sodium Chloride	Only mined salt Need recognised by inspection body
- Stone meal	-

¹¹ OJ No L 281, 30. 9. 1989, p. 116.

ANNEX II

B PESTICIDES

Products for plant protection

General conditions applicable for all the products composed or containing the following active substances:

- use in accordance with provisions of Annex I,
- **they may be used only in so far as approval is given for their use under the relevant UK legislation.** ☼ indicates the active ingredients that are currently approved pesticide products for use in agriculture, horticulture or the home garden in the UK.

Interpretative Note:

The relevant national legislation for pesticides is:

- Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986, as amended;
- Control of Pesticides Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1987, as amended;
- Pesticides (Maximum Residue Levels in Crops, Food and Feeding Stuff) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999, as amended;
- Pesticides (Maximum Residue Levels in Crops, Food and Feeding Stuff) (Scotland) Regulations 2000;
- Pesticides (Maximum Residue Levels in Crops, Food and Feeding Stuff) (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2002, as amended;
- Plant Protection Products Regulations 1995, as amended;
- Plant Protection Products Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995, as amended;
- Plant Protection Products (Scotland) Regulations 2003;
- Plant Protection Products (Basic Conditions) Regulations 1997;
- Plant Protection Products (Basic Conditions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1997.

I. Substances of crop or animal origin

Name	Description; compositional requirements; conditions for use
- Azadirachtin extracted from <i>zadirachta indica</i> . (Neem tree)	Insecticide Need recognised by inspection body
- (*) Beeswax	Pruning agent
- Gelatine	Insecticide
- (*) Hydrolysed proteins	Attractant Only in authorised applications in combination with other appropriate products of this Annex II, part B

Name	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
- Lecithin	Fungicide
- Plant oils (e.g. mint oil, pine oil, caraway oil)	Insecticide, acaricide, fungicide and sprout inhibitor
- ☀ Pyrethrins extracted from <i>Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium</i> .	Insecticide Need recognised by inspection body
- Quassia extracted from <i>Quassia amara</i> .	Insecticide, repellent
- ☀ Rotenone extracted from <i>Derris spp.</i> and <i>Lonchocarpus spp.</i> and <i>Terphrosia spp.</i>	Insecticide Need recognised by inspection body

II. Microorganisms used for biological pest control

Name	Description; compositional requirements; conditions for use
- Microorganisms (bacteria, viruses and fungi) e.g. ☀ <i>Bacillus thuringensis</i> , <i>Granulosis virus</i> , etc.	Only products not genetically modified in the meaning of Directive 90/220/EEC ⁽¹⁾ .

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

General conditions:

- the traps and/or dispensers must prevent the penetration of the substances in the environment and prevent contact of the substances with the crops under cultivation.
- the traps must be collected after use and disposed of safely

Name	Description; compositional requirements; conditions for use
- ([*]) Diammonium phosphate	Attractant only in traps
- Pheromones	Attractant; sexual behaviour disrupter Only in traps and dispensers

(1) OJ No L117, 8.5.1990, p.15.

(*) In certain Member States the products [market] with (^{*}) are not considered as plant protection products and are not subject to the provisions of the plant protection products legislation.

Name	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
- Pyrethroids (only deltamethrin or lambda-cyhalothrin)	Insecticide only in traps with specific attractants; only against <i>Batrocera oleae</i> and <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> wied Need recognised by inspection body

III.A. Preparations to be surface-spread between cultivated plants

Name	Description; compositional requirements; conditions for use
☼ Iron (III) orthophosphate	Molluscicide

IV. Other substances from traditional use in organic farming

Name	Description; compositional requirements; conditions for use
Copper in the form of ☼ copper hydroxide, ☼ copper oxychloride, (tribasic) ☼ copper sulphate, cuprous oxide	Fungicide Until 31 December 2005 up to a maximum of 8 kg copper per hectare per year, and from 1 January 2006 up to 6 kg copper per ha per year, without prejudice to a more limited quantity if laid down under the specific terms of the general legislation on plant protection products in the Member State where the product is to be used. For perennial crops, Member States may, by derogation to the previous paragraph, provide that the maximum levels apply as follows : the total maximum quantity used from March 2002 until 31 December 2006 shall not exceed 38 kg copper per ha; from 1 January 2007, the maximum quantity which may be used each year per ha shall be calculated by subtracting the quantities actually used in the 4 preceding years from, respectively, 36, 34, 32 and 30 kg copper for the years 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 and following years. Need recognised by the inspection body

Name	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
- ☀ (*) Ethylene	Degreening of bananas, kiwis and kakis; Flower induction of pineapple Need recognized by the inspection body.
- ☀ Fatty acid potassium salt (soft soap)	Insecticide
- (*) Potassium alum (Kalinite)	Prevention of ripening of bananas
- Lime sulphur (Calcium polysulphide)	Fungicide, insecticide, acaricide Need recognised by inspection body
- ☀ Paraffin oil	Insecticide, acaricide
- Mineral oils	Insecticide, fungicide only in fruit trees, vines, olive trees and tropical crops (e.g. bananas) Need recognised by inspection body
- Potassium permanganate	Fungicide, bactericide only in fruit trees, olive trees and vines
- (*) Quartz sand	Repellent
- ☀ Sulphur	Fungicide, acaricide, repellent

V. Other substances

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

(¹) In certain Member States the products marked with (*) are not considered as plant protection products and are not subject to the provisions of the plant protection products legislation.

Interpretative Note:

- Commission Regulation (EC) No 473/2002 requires Defra to provide a report to the Commission before 31st December 2004 on the implementation of the derogation for the use of copper compounds in Annex II, part B (above) and on the results of the measures implemented, particularly the quantities actually required in each cultivation period since the entering into force of the provision on 15th March 2002.

2. Products for pest and disease control in livestock buildings and installations:

Products listed in section 1 of Annex IIB.

Rodenticides

ANNEX II

C FEED MATERIALS

Guidance Note:

- Section 1 of this Annex lists the feed materials of plant origin that can be used in conventional form for organic production, when there is insufficient supply of organically produced versions.
- Section 2 of this Annex lists the feed materials of animal origin (conventional and organic) that can be used in organic production.
- Only products that are individually listed can be used, subject to the restrictions in paragraph 4.13, 4.14, 4.16 and 4.18 of Annex IB. There is no possibility of inspection bodies or Defra issuing a derogation for the use of a material not listed below, or for changing the conditions of use, where specified.

1. Feed materials from plant origin

- 1.1. Cereals, grains, their products and by-products. Only the following substances are included in this category:

Oats as grains, flakes, middlings, hulls and bran; barley as grains, protein and middlings; rice germ expeller; millet as grains; rye as grains and middlings; sorghum as grains; wheat as grains, middlings, bran, gluten feed, gluten and germ; spelt as grains; triticale as grains; maize as grains, bran, middlings, bran, germ expeller and gluten; malt culms; brewers' grains.

- 1.2. Oil seeds, oil fruits, their products and by-products. Only the following substances are included in this category:

Rape seed, expeller, and hulls; soya bean as bean, toasted, expeller and hulls; sunflower seed as seed and expeller; cotton as seed and seed expeller; linseed as seed and expeller; sesame seed as seed and expeller; palm kernels as expeller; pumpkin seed as expeller; olives, olive pulp and vegetable oils (from physical extraction).

- 1.3. Legume seeds, their products and by-products. Only the following substances are included in this category:

Chick peas as seeds, middlings and bran; chervil as seeds, middlings and bran; chickling vetch as seeds submitted to heat treatment, middlings and bran; peas as seeds, middlings, and bran; broad beans as seeds, middlings and bran; horse beans as seeds, middlings and bran, vetches as seeds, middlings and bran and lupin as seeds, middlings and bran.

- 1.4. Tuber roots, their products and by-products. Only the following substances are included in this category:

Sugar beet pulp, potato, sweet potato as tuber, potato pulp (by-product of the extraction of potato starch), potato starch, potato protein and manioc.

- 1.5. Other seeds and fruits, their products and by-products. Only the following substances are included in this category:

Carob, carob pods and meals thereof, pumpkins, citrus pulp; apples, quinces, pears, peaches, figs, grapes and pulps thereof; chestnuts, walnut expeller, hazelnut expeller; cocoa husks and expeller; acorns.

- 1.6. Forages and roughages. Only the following substances are included in this category:

Lucerne, lucerne meal, clover, clover meal, grass (obtained from forage plants), grass meal, hay, silage, straw of cereals, and root vegetables for foraging.

- 1.7. Other plants, their products and by-products. Only the following substances are included in this category:

Molasses, seaweed meal (obtained by drying and crushing seaweed and washed to reduce iodine content), powders and extracts of plants, plant protein extracts (solely provided to young animals), spices and herbs.

- 1.8. The following feed materials may be used until 30 June 2004: rice as grain, rice broken, rice bran, rye feed, rye bran, turnip rape seed expeller, turnip rape seed hulls and tapioca.

2. Feed materials from animal origin

- 2.1. Milk and milk products. Only the following materials are included in *this* category:

Raw milk as defined in Article 2 of Directive 92/46/EEC¹², milk powder, skimmed milk, skimmed-milk powder, buttermilk, buttermilk powder, whey, whey powder, whey powder low in sugar, whey protein powder (extracted by physical treatment), casein powder lactose powder, curd and sour milk.

- 2.2. Fish, other marine animals their products and by-products. Only the following materials are included in this category:

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

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

¹² OJ 268, 14.9.1992 p.1.

3. Feed materials from mineral origin.

Only the following materials are included in this category:

Sodium:

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

Potassium:

potassium chloride

Calcium:

lithotamnion and maerl
 Shells of aquatic animals (including cuttlefish bones)
 calcium carbonate
 calcium lactate
 calcium gluconate

Phosphorus:

defluorinated dicalcium phosphate
 defluorinated monocalcium phosphate
 monosodium phosphate
 calcium-magnesium phosphate
 calcium-sodium phosphate

Magnesium:

magnesium oxide (anhydrous magnesia)
 magnesium sulphate
 magnesium chloride
 magnesium carbonate
 magnesium phosphate

Sulphur:

sodium sulphate

Bone dicalcium phosphate precipitate may be used until 30 June 2004.

ANNEX II

D FEED ADDITIVES, CERTAIN SUBSTANCES USED IN ANIMAL NUTRITION (DIRECTIVE 82/471/EEC) AND PROCESSING AIDS USED IN FEEDINGSTUFFS

Interpretative Note:

Each Section below, begins with a general description, followed by a list of those products which may be used under this general description. Only products that are individually listed can be used, subject to the restrictions in paragraphs 4.12, 4.14, 4.16, 4.17 and 4.18 of Annex I B.

There is no possibility of inspection bodies or Defra issuing a derogation for the use of a material not listed below, or for changing the conditions of use, where specified.

1. Feed Additives

1.1. Trace elements. Only the following substances are included in this category:

- E 1 Iron:
 - ferrous (II) carbonate
 - ferrous (II) sulphate monohydrate and/or heptahydrate
 - ferric (III) oxide

- E 2 Iodine:
 - calcium iodate, anhydrous
 - calcium iodate, hexahydrate
 - sodium iodide

- E 3 Cobalt:
 - cobaltous (II) sulphate monohydrate and/or heptahydrate
 - basic cobaltous (II) carbonate, monohydrate

- E 4 Copper:
 - copper (II) oxide
 - basic copper (II) carbonate, monohydrate
 - copper (II) sulphate, pentahydrate

- E 5 Manganese:
 - manganous (II) carbonate
 - manganous oxide and manganic oxide
 - manganous (II) sulfate, mono-and/or tetrahydrate

- E 6 Zinc:
 - zinc carbonate
 - zinc oxide
 - zinc sulphate mono- and/or heptahydrate

- E 7 Molybdenum:
 - ammonium molybdate, sodium molybdate

- E 8 Selenium:

sodium selenate
sodium selenite.

- 1.2. Vitamins, provitamins and chemically well-defined substances having a similar effect. Only the following substances are included in this category:

Vitamins authorised under Regulation (EC) No. 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and the Council¹³ :

- vitamins derived from raw materials occurring naturally in feedingstuffs,
- synthetic vitamins identical to natural vitamins for monogastric animals, or
- with prior authorisation of the inspection body, synthetic vitamins A, D and E identical to natural vitamins for ruminants.

- 1.3. Enzymes. Only the following substances are included in this category:

Enzymes authorised under Directive 70/524/EEC.

- 1.4. Microorganisms. Only the following microorganisms are included in this category:

microorganisms authorised under Directive 70/524/EEC

- 1.5. Preservatives. Only the following substances are included in this category:

E 200 Sorbic acid
E 236 Formic acid
E 260 Acetic acid
E 270 Lactic acid
E 280 Propionic acid
E 330 Citric acid

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

- 1.6. Binders, anti-caking agents and coagulants. Only the following substances are included in this category:

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

- 1.7. Antioxidant substances. Only the following substances are included in this category:

E306 Tocopherol-rich extracts of natural origin.

- 1.8. Silage additives. Only the following substances are included in this category:

as from 19 October 2004, enzymes, yeasts and bacteria authorised by Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition.

¹³ OJ L268, 18.10.2003, p.29.

2. **Certain products used in animal nutrition** Only the following products are included in this category:

Brewer's yeasts.

3. **Processing aids used in feedingstuffs**

- 3.1. Processing aids for silage. Only the following substances are included in this category:

- Sea salt, coarse rock salt, whey, sugar, sugar beet pulp, cereal flour and molasses.
- Up to 18 October 2004, enzymes, yeasts, and lactic, acetic, formic, and propionic bacteria.

(**) OJ L 270. 14.12.1970, p1. Directive 70/524/EEC will be repealed with effect from 19.10.2004. From that date, Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September on additives for use in animal nutrition (OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, p29), shall apply.

ANNEX II

E PRODUCTS AUTHORISED FOR CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF LIVESTOCK BUILDINGS AND INSTALLATIONS (E.G. EQUIPMENT AND UTENSILS).

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 II

F OTHER PRODUCTS

There are no substances in this category permitted for use.

ANNEX III

MINIMUM INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS AND PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES UNDER THE INSPECTION SCHEME REFERRED TO IN PROVISIONS 8 AND 9 OF ANNEX VIII

Guidance note:

- The references to 'Provisions' in Annex III refer solely to the General and Specific Provisions of this Annex, unless specified otherwise.

The General Provisions set out in this Annex shall apply to all operators referred to in Provision 8(1), to the extent that those provisions relate to the activities carried out by the operator concerned. In addition to the General Provisions, the Specific Provisions shall apply to those operators who carry out the activities mentioned in the title of each subsection.

General Provisions

1. Minimum inspection requirements

- 1.1 The inspection requirements of this Annex shall apply without prejudice to the measures adopted by Defra necessary to ensure traceability of the products, as referred to in Provision 9 (12)(a) and (c), during the entire production chain, and to ensure that the provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2092/91 are satisfied.

2. Implementation

- 2.1 The operators already in activity at the date mentioned in Article 2, of Commission Regulation (EC) N° 2491/2001, shall also be subject to the provisions referred to in paragraph 3 and to the initial inspection provisions foreseen in Sections A, B, C, D, and E of the Specific Provisions of this Annex.

3. Initial inspection

When the inspection arrangements are first implemented, the operator responsible must draw up:

- a full description of the unit and/or premises and/or activity,
- all the practical measures to be taken at the level of the unit and/or premises and/or activity to ensure compliance with this Regulation, and in particular with the requirements in this Annex,
- 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, those description and measures may be part of a quality system as set up by the operator.

The description and measures concerned must be contained in a declaration, signed by the responsible operator.

In addition, this declaration must include an undertaking by the operator:

- to perform the operations in accordance with Articles 5, 6, 6a and, where relevant, Article 11 of this Regulation, and/or Regulation (EC) No 223/2003,
- to accept, in the event of infringement or irregularities, the enforcement of the measures referred to in Article 9(9) of this Regulation and, where relevant, in Article 10(3) of this Regulation, and
- to accept 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.

This declaration must be verified by the inspection body or authority that issues a report identifying the possible deficiencies and non-compliances with the provisions of this Regulation. The operator must countersign this report and take the necessary corrective measures.

4. Communications

The operator responsible must notify any change in the description or of the measures referred to in point 3 and in the initial inspection provisions foreseen in sections A, B, C, D and E of the Specific Provisions of this Annex to the inspection body or authority in due time.

5. Inspection visits

The inspection body or authority must make a full physical inspection, at least once a year, of all operators. The inspection body or authority may take samples for testing of products not authorised under this Regulation or for checking production techniques not in conformity with this Regulation. Samples may also be taken and analysed for detecting possible contamination by unauthorised products. However, such analysis must be carried out where the use of unauthorised products is suspected. An inspection report must be drawn up after each visit, countersigned by the responsible person of the unit or his representative.

Moreover, the inspection body or authority shall carry out random inspection visits, announced or not, based on a general evaluation of the risk of non-compliance with this Regulation and with Regulation (EC) No 223/2002, taking into account at least the results of previous inspections, the quantity of products concerned and the risk for exchange of products.

6. Documentary accounts

Stock and financial records must be kept in the unit or premises, to enable the operator to identify and the inspection body or authority to verify:

- the supplier and, where different, the seller, or the exporter of the products,
- the nature and the quantities of products as referred to in Article 1 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,
- the nature and the quantities of products as referred to in Article 1 held in storage at the premises,

- the nature, the quantities and the consignees and, where different, the buyers, other than the final consumers, of any products as referred to in Article 1, which have left the unit or the first consignee's premises or storage facilities,

- in case of operators who do not store or physically handle such products, the nature and the quantities of products as referred to in Article 1 bought and sold, and the suppliers, and where different, the sellers or the exporters and the buyers, and where different, the consignees.

The documentary accounts must also comprise the results of the verification at reception of products and any other information required by the inspection body or authority for the purpose of proper inspection.

The data in the accounts must be documented with appropriate justification documents.

The accounts must demonstrate the balance between the input and the output.

7. Packaging and transport of products to other operators or units

7.1 The operators shall ensure that products as referred to in Provision 1 may be 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 in accordance with, as applicable Provision 5 of these Standards or Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No. 223/2003;
- (c) the name and/or the code number of the inspection 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 the inspection body and which permits to link the lot with the accounts referred to in point 6.

7.2 The information under (a), (b), (c) and (d) can also be presented on an accompanying document, if such document can be undeniably linked with the packaging, container or vehicle of the product. This accompanying document shall include information on the supplier and/or the transporter.

7.3 However, the closing of packaging, containers or vehicles is not required where:

- transportation is direct between a producer and another operator who are both subject to the inspection system referred to in Provision 9, and
- the products are accompanied by a document giving the information required under the previous subparagraph, and
- the inspection body of both the expediting and the receiving operators have been informed of such transport operations and have agreed thereto. Such agreement might be provided for one or more transport operation(s).

Guidance Note:

- As far as is reasonably practicable, biodegradable materials made from plant materials e.g. starch-based plastic should be used for the packaging of organic products.
- Materials used for product packaging should be of food grade quality, clean, unused and be strong enough to protect the product during handling, transit and as appropriate display. The packaging must not affect the organoleptic character of the product or transmit to it any substances in quantities that may be harmful to human health.

7a. Reception of products from other units and other operators

On receipt of a product as referred to in Article 1, the operator shall check the closing of the packaging or container where it is required and the presence of the indications referred to in point 7. The operator shall crosscheck the information on the label referred to in point 7 with the information on the accompanying documents. The result of these verifications shall be explicitly mentioned in the documentary accounts referred to in point 6.

8. Storage of products

For the storage of products, areas must be managed in order to ensure identification of lots and to avoid any mixing with or contamination by products and/or substances not in compliance with this Regulation. Products referred to in Article 1 must be clearly identifiable at all times.

9. Products suspected not to satisfy the requirements of the Standard

9.1 Where an operator considers or suspects that a product which he has produced, prepared, imported or had delivered from another operator, is not in compliance with this Standard, he shall initiate procedures either to withdraw from this product any reference to the organic production method or to separate and identify the product. He may only put it into processing or packaging or on the market after elimination of that doubt, unless it is placed on the market without indication referring to the organic production method. In case of such doubt, the operator shall immediately inform the inspection body. The inspection body may require that the product cannot be placed on the market with indications referring to the organic production method until it is satisfied, by the information received from the operator or from other sources, that the doubt has been eliminated.

9.2 Where an inspection body has a substantiated suspicion that an operator intends to place on the market a product not in compliance with these Standards but bearing a reference to the organic production method, this inspection body can require that the operator may provisionally not market the product with this reference. This decision shall be supplemented by the obligation to withdraw from this product any reference to the organic production method if the inspection body is sure that the product does not fulfil the requirements of these Standards. However if the suspicion is not confirmed, the above decision shall be cancelled not later than the time period specified by the inspection body. The operator shall co-operate fully with the inspection body in resolving the suspicion.

10. Access to facilities

- 10.1 The operator must give the inspection body, for inspection purposes, access to all parts of the unit and all premises, as well as to the accounts and relevant supporting documents. He must provide the inspection body with any information deemed necessary for the purposes of the inspection.
- 10.2 When requested by the inspection body, the operator shall submit the results of its own voluntary inspection and sampling programmes.
- 10.3 In addition, importers and first consignees must submit any import authorisations under Provision 11(6) and certificates of inspection for import from third countries.

11. Exchange of information

Where the operator and his subcontractors are inspected by different inspection bodies or authorities, the declaration referred to in paragraph 3.3 must include an agreement by the operator on his behalf and that of his subcontractors, that the different inspection bodies or authorities can exchange information on the operations under their inspection and on the way this exchange of information can be implemented.

SPECIFIC PROVISIONS

A. Production of plants, plant products, livestock and/or livestock products

This section applies to any unit involved in production as defined in Provision 4(2), of products referred to in Provision 1(1)(a) for its own account or for account of a third party.

Production must take place in a unit of which the production premises, land parcels, pasturage, open-air exercise areas, open air runs, livestock buildings, and, where applicable, the premises for the storage of crops, crop products, livestock products, raw materials and inputs, are clearly separate from those of any other unit not producing in accordance with the rules laid down in these Standards.

Processing, packaging and/or marketing may take place at the production unit, where these activities are limited to its own agricultural produce.

Quantities sold directly to the final consumer shall be accounted for on a daily basis.

Storage, in the unit, of input products other than those permitted by Provisions 6(1) (b), 6(1)(c) and 6(3)(a), is prohibited.

On receipt of a product as referred to in Provision 1, the operator shall check the closing of the packaging or container where it is required and the presence of the indications referred to in paragraph 7 of the General Provisions of this Annex. The result of this verification shall be

explicitly mentioned in the documentary accounts referred to in paragraph 6 of the General Provisions.

A.1 Plants and plant products from farm production or collection

1. Initial inspection

- 1.1 The full description of the unit referred to under point 3 of the General Provisions of this Annex must
- be drawn up even where the producer limits his activity to the collection of wild plants,
 - show 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
 - 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 Provision 6 (1)(b).
- 1.2 In case of collection of wild plants, the practical measures referred to under paragraph 3 of the General Provisions of this Annex must include the guarantees given by third parties which the producer can provide to ensure that the provisions of Annex I, section A, paragraph 4, are complied with.

2. Communications

- 2.1 Each year, before the date indicated by the inspection body, the producer must notify the body of its schedule of production of crop products, giving a breakdown by parcel.

3. Several production units run by the same operator

- 3.1 Where an operator runs several production units in the same area, the units producing crops or crop products not covered by Provision 1, together with storage premises for input products (such as fertilisers, plant protection products, seed) must also be subject to the General inspection arrangements laid down in the General Provisions of this Annex as well as to the specific inspections provisions as regards paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the General Provisions.
- 3.2 The same variety as, or a variety that cannot be easily differentiated from those produced at the unit referred to in the second paragraph of section A, may not be produced at these units.
- 3.3 However, producers may derogate from the rule referred to in the last sentence of the preceding subparagraph:
- (a) in the case of the production of perennial crop products (edible fruit bearing trees, vines and hops) provided the following conditions are met:
 - i) the production in question forms part of a conversion plan in respect of which the producer gives a firm undertaking and which provides for the beginning of the conversion of the last part of the area concerned to organic production in the shortest possible period which may not in any event exceed a maximum of five years,

- ii) appropriate measures have been taken to ensure the permanent separation of the products obtained from each unit concerned,
 - iii) the inspection body is notified of the harvest of each of the products concerned at least 48 hours in advance,
 - iv) immediately upon completion of the harvest, the producer informs the inspection body of the exact quantities harvested on the units concerned together with any particular distinguishing features (such as quality, colour, average weight, etc) and confirms that the measures taken to separate the products have been applied,
 - v) the conversion plan and the measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 3 of the General Provisions have been approved by the inspection body. This approval must be confirmed each year after the start of the conversion plan.
- (b) in the case of areas intended for agricultural research agreed by Defra, provided that conditions (ii), (iii) and (iv) and the relevant part of condition (v) referred to in (a) are met;
- (c) in the case of production of seed, vegetative propagating material and transplants, provided that conditions (ii), (iii) and (iv) and the relevant part of condition (v) referred to in (a) are met;
- (d) in the case of grassland exclusively used for grazing.

Guidance note:

Approved producers, and those in the process of conversion to organic production must keep accurate records of their production activities. These must be made available for examination when inspections are carried out by the inspection body. The records must be sufficiently comprehensive to demonstrate that these Standards have been observed and they must be retained for a period of not less than 3 years. The records should include:

Input Records

Details of the origin, nature and quantities of all materials brought-in and the use of such materials.

Output Records

Details of the nature, quantities and consignees of all agricultural products sold. Quantities sold directly to the final consumer must be accounted for on a daily basis.

Stock Records

Appropriate stock records for raw materials and finished products.

Crop Records

Records of:

In-Conversion

- a) the planned rotations
- b) the cropping plan by field or area
- c) treatments with agro-chemicals and artificial fertilisers by field or area over the last 2 crop years preceding conversion.

Organic Status

- a) the rotational plan
- b) the cropping plan by field or area
- c) the source, type and rate of usage of organic materials used for fertilisation and soil conditioning by field or area
- d) the source, type and rate of usage of mineral fertilisers by field or area
- e) the source, type and usage of products used for pest and disease control
- f) the source and type of seeds and/or transplants used.

A.2 Livestock and livestock products produced by animal husbandry

1. Initial inspection

1.1 When the inspection system applying specifically to livestock production is first implemented, the full description of the unit referred to under paragraph 3 of the General Provisions of this Annex must include:

- a full description of the livestock buildings, pasturage, open-air exercise areas, open air runs, etc., and, where applicable, the premises for the storage, packaging and processing of livestock, livestock products, raw materials and inputs,
- a full description of the installations for the storage of livestock manure.

1.2 The practical measures referred to under paragraph 3 of the General Provisions of this Annex must include:

- plan for spreading manure agreed with the inspection body, together with a full description of the areas given over to crop production,
- where appropriate, as regards the spreading of manure, the written arrangements with other holdings complying with the provisions of this Annex.
- management plan for the organic-production livestock unit (e.g. management for feeding, reproduction, health, etc).

2. Identification of livestock

2.1 The livestock must 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.

3. Livestock records

3.1 Livestock records must be compiled in the form of a register and kept available to the inspection authorities at all times at the address of the holding.

3.2 Such records, which are to provide a full description of the herd or flock management system, must contain the following information:

- by species, as regards livestock arriving at the holding: origin and date of arrival, conversion period, identification mark and veterinary record;
- as regards livestock leaving the holding: age, number of heads, weight in case of slaughter, identification mark and destination;
- details of any animals lost and reasons;
- 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;
- as regards disease prevention and treatment and veterinary care: date of treatment, diagnosis, type of treatment product, method of treatment and

practitioner's prescription for veterinary care with reasons and withdrawal periods applying before livestock products can be marketed.

Guidance note:

The following records should be kept by the livestock producer:

Brought-In Stock

- a) species, source and numbers of brought-in stock
- b) veterinary history
- c) quarantine measures undertaken
- d) conversion time by animal or group prior to full organic status.

Veterinary Treatments

- a) date of purchase of veterinary medicine
- b) name of veterinary medicine and quantity purchased
- c) supplier of veterinary medicine
- d) identity of animals treated
- e) number treated
- f) date treatment started
- g) date treatment finished
- h) total quantity of veterinary medicine used
- i) length of withdrawal period in number of days
- j) earliest date for sale of animal or produce
- k) name of person who administered veterinary medicine

Feedstuffs

- a) constituent ingredients of the feed
- b) proportion of the constituents to the total feed (on a dry matter basis)
- c) source of the constituent parts.

The livestock movement book must be kept up-to-date and complete.

4. Several production units run by the same operator

4.1 Where a producer, in accordance with paragraph 1.6 of section B and 1.3 of section C of Annex I manages several production units, the units which produce livestock or livestock products not covered by Provision 1 must also be subject to the inspection system as regards paragraph 1 of this subsection on livestock and livestock products and as regards the provisions on livestock management, livestock records and the principles governing storage of animal husbandry products used.

4.2 A derogation with regard to the requirement of different involved species in paragraph 1.6 of Annex I B, may be granted to holdings carrying out agricultural research by the inspection body, in agreement with Defra, where the following conditions are met:

- appropriate measures, agreed with the inspection body have been taken in order to guarantee the permanent separation between livestock, livestock products, manure and feedingstuffs of each of the units;
- the producer informs the inspection body in advance of any delivery or selling of the livestock or livestock products;

- the operator informs the inspection body of the exact quantities produced in the units together with all characteristics permitting the identification of the products and confirms that the measures taken to separate the products have been applied.

5. Other requirements

- 5.1 By way of a derogation from those rules, 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 Annex I, that they are stored in a supervised location and that they are entered in the farm register.

B. Units for preparation of plant and livestock products and foodstuffs composed of plant and livestock products

This Section applies to any unit involved in the preparation, as defined in Article 4(3), of products referred to in Article 1(1), for its own account or for account of a third party, and including in particular also:

- units involved in packaging and/or re-packaging of such products,
- units involved in labelling and/or re-labelling of such products.

1. Initial inspection

The full description of the unit referred to under point 3 of the General Provisions of this Annex must 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.

Guidance note:

- Preparation establishments must conform to all relevant statutory requirements in regard to animal welfare, transport of livestock, premises, equipment, the facilities that must be provided, general hygiene and the precautions that must be taken to protect food from contamination or deterioration.
- Codes of practice on animal welfare, transport of livestock and hygiene issued by either Defra or the Rural Affairs Departments in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland must be complied with.
- Where non-organically produced products are also processed, packaged or stored in the unit concerned:
 - Operations must be separated by time from similar operations performed on non-organic products. Prior to use for organic production the plant and equipment used, particularly product contact surfaces, must be effectively cleaned. The plant and equipment must be inspected prior to use to ensure that it is clean and free from residues that may contaminate or impair the organic integrity of the products;
 - Effective procedures and practices, supported by effective documented control systems and records, must be established and maintained to ensure that throughout the production cycle organically produced products are kept completely separate from non-organic products.

- During storage and transit, organically produced meat and poultry must be protected from contamination and kept apart from conventionally produced meat/poultry. Products must be packed and transported to the point of retail sale in closed packaging. Each consignment must be accompanied by appropriate documentation enabling the origin of the product to be traced.
- Meat must be labelled in accordance with all relevant legislation. Additionally, each carcass, side, quarter and cut must be labelled giving the slaughter number (to provide an audit trail) and the date of slaughter. If the product is boxed the following information should be marked legibly on each outer package:
 - i) Name and address of supplier or supplier's mark.
 - ii) Contents of the package
 - iii) Slaughter number and slaughter date (not required in the case of offals).
- All birds/carcasses must be labelled in accordance with relevant legislation and the label must include the following particulars:
 - i) the name and address of the producer;
 - ii) the address of the premises where the bird was slaughtered and prepared for sale.

2. Preparation units handling also products not from organic production

Where products not referred to in Article 1 are also prepared, packaged or stored in the preparation unit concerned:

- the unit must have areas separated by place or time within the premises for the storage of products as referred to in Article 1, before and after the operations,
- operations must be carried out continuously until the complete run has been dealt with, separated by place or time from similar operations performed on products not covered by Article 1,
- if such operations are not carried out at regular times or on a fixed day, they must be announced in advance, with a deadline agreed on with the inspection body or authority,
- every measure must be taken to ensure identification of lots and to avoid mixtures or exchanges with products not obtained in accordance with the rules laid down in this Regulation,
- operations on products in accordance with the rules laid down in this Regulation must be carried out only after cleaning of the production equipment. The effectiveness of the cleaning measures must be checked and recorded.

3. Packaging and transport of products to preparation units

Milk, eggs and egg-products from organic farming shall be collected independently from products not produced in accordance with this Regulation. By derogation, and subject to prior approval by the inspection body or authority, simultaneous collection may occur, where appropriate measures are taken to prevent any possible mixture or exchange with products not produced in accordance with this Regulation and to ensure the identification of the products produced in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation. The operator keeps the information relating to collection days, hours, circuit and date and time of reception of the products available to the inspection body or authority.

Guidance note:

- Processors must keep accurate records of their processing activities and make these available to inspection bodies. The records must be sufficiently comprehensive to allow the organic raw materials used in finished products to be traced back to the original source. The records must be retained for a period of not less than 3 years.
- Records should include:
 - i) The origin, nature and quantities of organically produced agricultural products which have been delivered to the unit;
 - ii) The origin, nature and quantities of non-organically produced agricultural products, non-agricultural ingredients and processing aids which have been delivered to the unit;
 - iii) The composition of the organically produced products;
 - iv) The nature, quantities and consignees of the organically produced products which have left the unit;
 - v) Stock records for raw materials and finished products;
 - vi) Plant cleaning schedules including a list of all substances used;
 - vii) Details of any fumigation treatment of premises or equipment including dates of treatment, method of application, substances used, person or organisation responsible for the treatment, clearance time between completion of the treatment and the commencement of processing operations on organic products;
 - viii) Pest control records including a list of the substances used.

Guidance for cleaning, fumigation and pest control in processing and storage

Principles

- This guidance has been set out to achieve the following objectives:-
 - To emphasise the importance of prevention rather than cure.
 - To avoid contamination of organic foods by any form of pests, be that infestation from micro-organisms, insects, rodents or other pest.
 - To ensure that organic foods are not affected by contamination from substances used to control pests.
 - To minimise environmental harm resulting from the control of pests.

Prevention

- A preventative programme is the basis of effective pest control. The operator must therefore be able to demonstrate, including written records, that:
 - All storage and production premises, whether operator or third party controlled are managed as set out below.
 - The design and construction of the premises are suitable for the prevention of pest and infestation build up.
 - Adequate control measures are taken to prevent imported pests. This should include raw materials, via checks on incoming products and supplier audits and also on other risks and in particular second hand plant.
 - Good stock rotation has been maintained.
 - The operator must be able to demonstrate that they have taken the necessary precautions to ensure that newly employed plant or premises are free from contamination by non-permitted materials.
 - Potential entry points for pests are controlled e.g. drains, doors, windows, ventilation ducts are screened.
 - The site is well managed e.g. outside walls kept clear, spillage cleared and appropriate waste management practices.
 - There exists an effective cleaning programme, clearly documented, thoroughly implemented and accurately recorded.
 - Regular monitoring of pest activity should be undertaken by a registered pest control contractor or suitably trained person and records kept.

Treatment

- In the event that preventative measures are not effective, the following requirements must be met:
 - exact records must be kept of all pest control measures taken;
 - substances used for pest control must be correctly labelled and securely stored when not in use;
 - any measures using controlled substances must prevent direct contact with organic raw materials or product;
 - all treatments must be carried out by a suitably qualified person and in accordance with Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1989 (C.O.S.H.H.);
 - those parts of the site that are not used for organic production or storage, and which are under the control of the operator should be treated, where possible, using only methods permitted or restricted within this standard. Use of other methods must ensure the prevention of contamination of organic production or storage by migration, contact, personnel etc;
 - in cases where fumigation of premises, plant or equipment is required the treatment must be carried out in accordance with the C.O.S.H.H Regulations. Adequate clearance time must be allowed for the fumigant to disperse and effective steps must be taken to ensure that fumigant residues do not remain on product contact surfaces before the premises, plant or equipment is used again for organic production. Organically-produced raw materials, semi-finished or finished products must not be present when fumigation treatments are carried out.

Permitted treatments

Name	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
Freezing, heating & vacuum, Nitrogen & Carbon Dioxide	For treatment of products and packaging
Mechanical barriers, sound & light, <u>including</u> UV	
Electrical insect killers	
Legally approved rodenticides or insecticides	Tamper resistant bait stations containing legally approved rodenticides or insecticides in locations where there is no risk of contamination.
Pheromone traps & sticky boards, <u>not containing pesticides</u>	Where the latter are used for rodent control, they must be in accordance with British Pest Control Association Code of Practice (Appendix 1)
Dessicant dust	Dessicant dusts (e.g. diatomaceous earth and amorphous silica) derived from naturally occurring sources and where there is no risk of contamination
Ozone	Only allowed under restricted use in stores and not for treating product

Treatments restricted by the following conditions

Synthetic pyrethroids	Only for: enclosed and sealed units (e.g. motor housings and wiring conduits) Band application around entrances and external apertures
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- Permission to use restricted treatments should be sought in advance from the inspection body. The application should detail reasons for use, substance and details of the procedures to avoid product contamination. In exceptional circumstances, treatment may be carried out and the inspection body notified within two working days. Inspection bodies should not issue consecutive retrospective permissions.

C Imports of plants, plant products, livestock, livestock products and foodstuffs comprising plant and/or livestock products, animal feedingstuffs, compound feedingstuffs and feed materials from third countries.

This section applies to any operator involved, as importer and/or as first consignee, in the import and/or reception, for its own account or for account of another operator, of products referred to in Provision 1(1). For the purpose of this section:

- the importer shall mean the natural or legal person within the European Community who presents a consignment for release for free circulation into the European Community, either on its own, or through a representative,
- the first consignee shall mean the natural or legal person referred to in Provision 11 (3)(a) to whom the consignment is delivered and who will receive it for further preparation and/or marketing.

1. Initial inspection

1.1 Importers:

- The full description of the unit referred to under paragraph 3 of the General Provisions of this Annex must include the importer's premises and his import activities, indicating the points of entry of the products into the Community and any other facilities the importer intends to use for the storage of the imported products pending their delivery to the first consignee.
- In addition, the declaration referred to under paragraph 3 of the General Provisions must include an undertaking by the importer to ensure that any facilities that the importer will use for storage of products are submitted to inspection, to be carried out either by the inspection body or, when these storage facilities are situated in another Member State or region, by an inspection body approved in that Member State or region.

1.2 First consignee:

- The full description of the unit referred to under paragraph 3 of the General Provisions must show the facilities used for the reception and storage. Where other activities, like processing, packaging, labelling and storage of agricultural products before and after the operations concerning them, as well the transport of the products, take place, the relevant provisions under Section B of this Annex shall apply.

When the importer and the first consignee are the same legal person and operating in one single unit, the reports referred to in paragraph 3 of the General Provisions can be formalised within one single report.

2. Documentary accounts

- 2.1 When the importer and the first consignee are not operating in one single unit, both of them must keep stock and financial records.

- 2.2 On request of the inspection body, any details on the transport arrangements from the exporter in the third country to the first consignee and, from the first consignee's premises or storage facilities to the consignees within the EC must be provided.

3. Information on imported consignments

- 3.1 The importer shall, at the latest, by the time the certificate is submitted to the Port Health Authority/Local Authority in accordance with Article 4 point 1 of Commission Regulation (EC) N° 1788/2001 of 7 September 2001 laying down detailed rules for implementing the provisions concerning the certificate of inspection for imports from third countries under Article 11 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs¹⁴, inform the inspection body of each consignment to be imported into the Community, giving:

- the name and address of the first consignee,
- any details the inspection body may require, such as a copy of the inspection certificate for the importation of products from organic farming. On the request of the inspection body of the importer, the latter must pass the information to the inspection body of the first consignee.

4. Importers and first consignees handling also products not from organic production

- 4.1 When imported products referred to in Provision 1 are stored in storage facilities where also other agricultural products or foodstuffs are also stored:

- the products as referred to in Provision 1 must be kept separate from the other agricultural products and/or foodstuffs,
- every measure must be taken to ensure identification of consignments and to avoid mixtures or exchanges with products not obtained in accordance with the rules laid down in these Standards.

5. Inspection visits

- 5.1 The inspection body shall inspect the stock and financial records mentioned in section C, paragraph 2 and the certificates referred to in Provision 11 (1)(b) and (3) and established by Commission Regulation (EC) N° 1788/2001.

- 5.2 Where the importer performs the import operations by different units or premises, he must make available on request, the reports foreseen under paragraphs 3 and 5 of the General Provisions of this Annex for each of these facilities.

6. Reception of products from a third country

- 6.1 Products as referred to in Provision 1 shall be imported from a third country in appropriate packaging or containers, closed in a manner preventing substitution of the content and provided with identification of the exporter and with any other marks and numbers serving to identify the lot with the certificate of inspection for import from third countries.

¹⁴ OJ L 243, 13.9.2001, p. 3

- 6.2 On receipt of a product as referred to in Provision 1, imported from a third country, the first consignee shall check the closing of the packaging or container and the correspondence of the identification of the consignment with the certificate referred to in Regulation (EC) N° 1788/2001. The result of this verification shall be explicitly mentioned in the accounts referred to in section C, paragraph 2 of this Annex.

D Units involved in the production, preparation or import of products referred to in Provision 1(1) and which have contracted out to third parties in part or in total the actual operations concerned.

1. Initial inspection

- 1.1 With regard to the operations, which are contracted out to third parties, the full description referred to in paragraph 3 of the General Provisions shall include:
- a list of the subcontractors with a description of their activities and the inspection bodies to which they are subject; these subcontractors must have agreed to have their holding being subject to the inspection regime of Provision 9, in accordance with the relevant sections of Annex III;
 - 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 their suppliers, and, where different, their sellers, as well as to their consignees and, where different, their buyers.

E Units preparing animal feedingstuffs, compound feedingstuffs and feed materials

This section applies to any unit involved in the preparation, as defined in Provision 4 paragraph 3 of products referred to in Provision 1(1)(c) on its own account or on behalf of a third party.

1. Initial inspection

- 1.1 The full description of the unit referred to under paragraph 3 of the General Provisions of this Annex must:
- indicate the facilities used for the reception, preparation and storage of the products intended for animal feed before and after the operations concerning them,
 - indicate the facilities used for the storage of other products used to prepare feedingstuffs,
 - indicate the facilities used to store products for cleaning and disinfection,
 - indicate, where necessary, the description of the compound feedingstuff that the operator intends to produce, in accordance with Article 5(1)(a) of Directive 79/373/EEC, and the livestock species or class for which the compound feedingstuff is intended,

- indicate, where necessary, the name of the feed materials that the operator intends to prepare.
- 1.2 The measures to be taken by operators, referred to in paragraph 3 of the General Provisions of this Annex, to guarantee compliance with these Standards must include:
- in particular an indication of the precautionary measures to be taken in order to reduce the risk of contamination by unauthorised substances or products, the cleaning measures implemented and the monitoring of their effectiveness,
 - identification of all elements of their activities crucial for guaranteeing at all times that the products referred to in Provision 1(1)(c) prepared in such units comply with these Standards and with Regulation (EC) No 223/2003,
 - the establishment and implementation of, compliance with and updating of appropriate procedures, based on the principles of the HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points) system.
- 1.3 The inspection body shall use these procedures to carry out a general evaluation of the risks attendant on each preparation unit and to draw up an inspection plan. This inspection plan must provide for a minimum number of random samples depending on the potential risks.

2. Documentary accounts

- 2.1 For the purposes of proper inspection of the operations, the documentary accounts referred to in paragraph 6 of the General Provisions of this Annex shall include information on the origin, nature and quantities of feed materials, additives, sales and finished products.

3. Preparation units

- 3.1 When preparing products, operators must ensure that:
- (a) organically-produced feedingstuffs or feedingstuffs derived therefrom, in-conversion feedingstuffs or feedingstuffs derived therefrom, and conventional feedingstuffs are effectively physically separated;
 - (b) all equipment used in units preparing compound feedingstuffs covered by these Standards is completely separated from equipment used for compound feedingstuffs not covered by these Standards.
- 3.2 Notwithstanding the provisions of point (b) of the first subparagraph, until 31 December 2007, operations may take place using the same equipment provided that:
- separation in terms of time is guaranteed and suitable cleaning measures, the effectiveness of which has been checked, have been carried out before commencing preparation of the products covered by these Standards; operators must record these operations,
 - operators must ensure that all appropriate measures are implemented, depending on the risks evaluated in accordance with paragraph 1, and, where necessary, guarantee that products which do not conform to these Standards cannot be placed on the market with an indication referring to organic farming.

- 3.3 The derogation provided for in the second subparagraph is subject to prior authorisation by the inspection body. Such authorisation might be provided for one or more preparation operation(s).

4. Inspection visits

- 4.1 In addition to the complete annual visit, the inspection body must make targeted visits based on a general evaluation of the potential risks of non-compliance with these Standards; the inspection body shall pay particular attention to the critical control points pointed out for the operator, with a view to establishing whether the surveillance and checking operations are carried out as they should be. All the premises used by the operator for the conduct of his activities may be inspected as frequently as the attendant risks warrant.

5. Transporting products to other production/preparation units or storage premises

- 5.1 Operators must ensure that the following conditions are met:
- (a) during transport, organically-produced feedingstuffs or feedingstuffs derived therefrom, in-conversion feedingstuffs or feedingstuffs derived therefrom, and conventional feedingstuffs must be effectively physically separated;
 - (b) the vehicles and/or containers which have transported products that are not covered by these Standards may be used to transport products covered by these Standards if:
 - suitable cleaning measures, the effectiveness of which has been checked, have been carried out before commencing the transport of products covered by these Standards; operators must record these operations,
 - operators must ensure that all appropriate measures are implemented, depending on the risks evaluated in accordance with paragraph 1, and, where necessary, guarantee that products which do not conform to these Standards cannot be placed on the market with an indication referring to organic farming,
 - the inspection body of the operator has been informed of such transport operations and has agreed thereto. Such agreement might be provided for one or more transport operation(s);
 - (c) the finished products referred to in this Regulation are transported separately from other finished products physically or in time;
 - (d) during transport, the quantity of products at the start and each individual quantity delivered in the course of a delivery round must be recorded.

ANNEX IV

INFORMATION TO BE NOTIFIED AS PROVIDED IN PROVISION 8(1)(a)

- (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 operations in accordance with Provision 5, 6, 7 and/or 11;
- (e) In the case of an agricultural holding, the date on which the producer ceased to apply products the use of which is not compatible with Provisions 6 (1) [(6)] and 7 on the parcels concerned;
- (f) The name of the inspection body to which the operator entrusted inspection of his undertaking.

ANNEX V

(See also Provision 5)

PART A: INDICATION THAT PRODUCTS ARE COVERED BY THE INSPECTION SCHEME

The indication that a product is covered by the inspection scheme must be shown in the same language or languages as used for the labelling.

In Spanish : agricultura ecológica
In Czech : ekologické zemědělství
In Danish : økologisk jordbrug
In German: biologische landwirtschaft, or ökologischer landbau
In Estonian : mahepõllumajandus, or ökoloogiline põllumajandus
In Greek : βιολογική γεωργία
In English : organic farming
In French : agriculture biologique
In Italian : agricoltura biologica
In Latvian: bioloģiskā lauksaimniecība
In Lithuanian : ekologinis žemės ūkis
In Hungarian : ökológiai gazdálkodás
In Maltese : agrikultura organika
In Dutch : biologische landbouw
In Polish : rolnictwo ekologiczne
In Portuguese : agricultura biológica
In Slovakian : ekologické poľnohospodárstvo
In Slovenian : ekološko kmetijstvo
In Finnish : luonnonmukainen maataloustuotanto
In Swedish : ekologiskt jordbruk

PART B: COMMUNITY LOGO

A community logo is available for use on organically produced products.¹⁵

¹⁵ Details are given in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 331/2000 of 17 December 1999 – OJ L48/1 of 19 February 2000. Not reproduced here because it includes precise graphical material.

ANNEX VI¹⁶

MATERIALS FOR USE IN ORGANIC FOOD PROCESSING

Introduction

For the purposes of this Annex, the following definitions will apply:

1. ingredients: substances as defined in Provision 4 of this Regulation under the restrictions as referred to in Provision 6 (4) of Council Directive 79/112/EEC of 18 December 1978 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs for sale to the ultimate consumer.
2. ingredients of agricultural origin:
 - (a) single agricultural products and products derived there from by appropriate washing, cleaning, thermic and/or mechanical processes and/or by physical processes having the effect of reducing the moisture content of the product;
 - (b) also, products derived from the products mentioned under (a) by other processes used in food processing, unless these products are considered food additives or flavourings as defined under points 5 or 7 hereunder.
3. ingredients of non-agricultural origin : ingredients other than ingredients of agricultural origin and belonging to at least one of the following categories:
 - 3.1. food additives, including carriers for food additives, as defined under points 5 and 6 hereunder;
 - 3.2. flavourings, as defined under point 7 hereunder;
 - 3.3. water and salt;
 - 3.4. micro-organism preparations;
 - 3.5. minerals (including trace elements) and vitamins.
4. processing aids : substances as defined in Article 1 (3)(a) of Council Directive 89/107/EEC¹⁷ on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning food additives authorised for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption;
5. food additives : substances as defined in Article 1 (1) and (2) of Directive 89/107/EEC and covered by that Directive or by a comprehensive Directive as referred to in Article 3(1) of Directive 89/107/EEC;
6. carriers, including carrier solvents : food additives used to dissolve, dilute, disperse or otherwise physically modify a food additive without altering its technological function in order to facilitate its handling, application or use;

¹⁶ Regulation (EEC) No 207/93 which introduces Annex VI (the source of this Chapter) also lays down the minimal conditions that any amendment of Sections A and B has to satisfy and provides details concerning the use of any ingredient of agricultural origin not included in the Section C.

¹⁷ OJ No L40, 11.2. 1989 p.27.

7. flavouring: substances and products as defined in Article 1 (2) of Council Directive 88/388/EEC¹⁸ of 22 June 1988 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to flavourings for use in foodstuffs and to source materials for their production, and covered by that Directive.

General Principles

Sections A, B and C cover the ingredients and processing aids which may be used in the preparation of foodstuffs composed essentially of one or more ingredients of plant origin, referred to in Provision 1 (1)(b) of this Regulation, with the exception of wines.

Pending the adoption of rules in Sections A and B of this Annex, and in order to cover specifically the preparation of foodstuffs composed of one or more livestock products, national rules shall apply.

Notwithstanding reference to any ingredient in Sections A and C or any processing aid in Section B, any ingredient or such processing aid shall be used only in accordance with relevant Community legislation and/or national legislation compatible with the Treaty and, in the absence thereof, in accordance with the principles of good manufacturing practice for foodstuffs. In particular, additives shall be used according to the provisions of Directive 89/107/EEC and, where relevant, those of any comprehensive Directive as referred to in Article 3 (1) of Directive 89/107/EEC; flavourings shall be used according to the provisions of Directive 88/388/EEC and solvents according to the provisions of Council Directive 88/344/EEC¹⁹ of 13 June 1988 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States on extraction solvents used in the production of foodstuffs and food ingredients.

Section A - Ingredients Of Non-Agricultural Origin

A.1. Food additives, including carriers

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Specific conditions</u>
E 170	Calcium carbonates	All authorised functions except colouring
E 270	Lactic Acid	-
E 290	Carbon dioxide	-
E 296	Malic acid	-
E 300	Ascorbic acid	-
E 306	Tocopherol-rich extract	anti-oxidant in fats and oils
E 322	Lecithins	-
E 330	Citric acid	-
E 333	Calcium citrates	-
E 334	Tartaric acid (L(+) -)	-
E 335	Sodium tartrate	-
E 336	Potassium tartrate	-
E 341(i)	Mono-calciumphosphate	raising agent for self raising flour
E 400	Alginic acid	-
E 401	Sodium alginate	-
E 402	Potassium alginate	-
E 406	Agar	-

¹⁸ OJ No L184, 15.7. 1988 P.61.

¹⁹ OJ No L157 24.6.1988 P.28.

E 407	Carrageenan	-
E 410	Locust beam gum	-
E 412	Guar gum	-
E 413	Tragacanth gum	-
E 414	Arabic gum	-
E 415	Xanthan gum	-
E 416	Karaga gum	-
E 422	Glycerol	Plant extracts
E 440 (i)	Pectin	-
E 500	Sodium carbonates	-
E 501	Potassium carbonates	-
E 503	Ammonium carbonates	-
E 504	Magnesium carbonates	-
E 516	Calcium sulphate	Carrier
E 524	Sodium hydroxide	surface treatment of Läuengeback
E 551	Silicon dioxide	Anti-caking agent for herbs and spices
E 938	Argon	-
E 941	Nitrogen	-
E 948	Oxygen	-

A.2. Flavourings within the meaning of Directive 88/388/EEC

Substances and products as defined in Article 1 (2)(b)(i) and 1(2)(c) of Directive 88/388/EEC labelled as natural flavouring substances or natural flavouring preparations, according to Article 9 (1)(d) and (2) of that Directive.

A.3. Water and salt

Drinking water

Salt (with sodium chloride or potassium chloride as basic components), generally used in food processing.

A.4. Micro-organism preparations

- (i) Any preparations of micro-organisms normally used in food processing, with the exception of micro-organisms genetically modified within the meaning of Article 2 (2) of Directive 90/220/EEC²⁰;

A.5. Minerals including trace elements included, vitamins, amino acids and other nitrogen compounds

Minerals (trace elements included), vitamins, amino acids and other nitrogen compounds, only authorized as far their use is legally required in the foodstuffs in which they are incorporated

²⁰ OJ No L 117, 8.5.1990, P.15.

Section B - Processing Aids and Other Products Which May be Used for Processing of Ingredients of Agricultural Origin from Organic Production

Name	Specific conditions
Water	-
Calcium chloride	coagulation agent
Calcium carbonate	-
Calcium hydroxide	-
Calcium sulphate	coagulation agent
Magnesium chloride (or nigari)	coagulation agent
Potassium carbonate	drying of grapes
Sodium carbonate	sugar production
Citric acid	oil production and hydrolysis of starch
Sodium hydroxide	sugar production oil production from rape seed (<i>Brassica spp</i>)
Sulphuric acid	sugar production
Isopropanol (propan-2-ol)	In the crystallisation process in sugar preparation In due respect of the provisions of Directive 88/344/EEC, as last amended by Directive 97/60/EEC For a period expiring on 31.12.2006
Carbon dioxide	-
Nitrogen	-
Ethanol	solvent
Tannic acid	filtration aid
Egg white albumen	-
Casein	-
Gelatin	-
Isinglass	-
Vegetable oils	greasing, releasing or anti-foaming agent
Silicon dioxide gel or colloidal solution	-
Activated carbon	-
Talc	-
Bentonite	-
Kaolin	-
Diatomaceous earth	-
Perlite	-
Hazelnut shells	-
Rice meal	-
Beeswax	releasing agent
Carnauba wax	releasing agent

Preparations of micro-organisms and enzymes:

Any preparations of micro-organisms and enzymes normally used as processing aids in food processing, with the exception of micro-organisms genetically modified within the meaning of Article 2(2) of Directive 90/220/EEC, and with the exception of enzymes derived from genetically modified organisms within the meaning of Article 2(2) of Directive 90/220/EEC

Section C - Ingredients Of Agricultural Origin Which Have Not Been Produced Organically

C.1. Unprocessed vegetable products as well as products derived therefrom by processes referred to under definition 2(a) of the introduction of this Chapter:

C.1.1. Edible fruits, nuts and seeds:

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

C.1.2. Edible spices and herbs:

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

C.1.3. Miscellaneous:

Algae, including seaweed, permitted in conventional foodstuffs preparation

C.2. Vegetable products, processed by processes as referred to under definition 2(b) of the introduction of this Chapter

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

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

C.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

C.2.3. Miscellaneous:

coriander, smoked
pea protein *Pisum* spp
rum: only obtained from cane sugar juice

kirsch prepared on the basis of fruits and flavourings as referred to in section A.2 of this Annex.

C.3. Animal products:

aquatic organisms, not originating from aquaculture, and permitted in conventional foodstuffs preparation
gelatin
whey powder '*herasuola*'
casings

C.4. Additional Substances Authorised in the UK for processing livestock products

The products below are authorised either because there is a statutory requirement for their use or because Defra is permitted, for the moment, to authorise products for use in the processing of livestock products.

a) Enrichment Agents for Bread and Flour

May be used for flour (other than wholemeal) within the limits specified in Schedule 1 of the Bread and Flour Regulations 1984 and they may be added in an inert carrier of calcium sulphate.

- Iron (as powdered iron)
- Thiamine chloride hydrochloride (Vitamin B)
- Nicotinic acid (Vitamin B3)

b) Enrichment Agents for Margarine

May be used within the limits specified in the Margarine Regulations 1967

- Vitamin A (retinol)
- Vitamin D (calciferol)

c) Coatings for Cheese

- Synthetic cheese coating without fungicides
- Grease-proof and parchment wrappings for cheese

d) Colouring for cheese

- Annatto (obtained by aqueous extraction): For traditional UK coloured cheeses

e) Additional Permitted Processing Aid for Meat Products

- Saltpetre (Potassium Nitrate) Curing Meat
- Sodium Nitrite Curing Meat

ANNEX VII

LIVESTOCK EQUIVALENCE TABLE

Type of Livestock	Maximum number of animals per ha. equivalent to 170 kg N/ha
CATTLE	
Dairy Cow (500kg)	2
Dairy Cow (450kg)	2.2
Cull Dairy Cows	2.2
Dairy Heifer Replacement > 2 years (500kg)	2.9
Beef Cow (500kg)	2.9
Males/Grower Fattener > 2 years (500kg)	2.9
Ditto 12–24 months (400kg)	3.8
Grower Fattener 6–12 months (180kg)	7
Calf (0-6 months) (100kg)	12
Calves for Fattening	-
SHEEP	
Ewes (65kg)	19
Lambs - kept for 6 months	140
Ewes and Lambs	15.7
PIGS	
Pig (Baconer 35-105kg)	16
Cutter (35-85kg)	18
Grower (18-35kg)	28
Weaner (7-18kg) Piglets	60
Sow and Litter (to 7kg) Sow Only Piglets	9.0
POULTRY	
Laying Hens	260
Table Birds (3.5 crops)	560
Turkeys – Male (13.5kg 2.1 crops per year)	120
Turkeys – Female (6.5kg 2.4 crops per year)	260
OTHER	
Equines over six months old	2
Female breeding rabbits	100

Density of livestock may only be equivalent to the production of 170kg of Nitrogen per year/hectare.

ANNEX VIII

MINIMUM SURFACE AREAS INDOORS AND OUTDOORS AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING IN THE DIFFERENT SPECIES AND TYPES OF PRODUCTION

1. Bovines, Ovine And Pigs

	Indoors area (net area available to animals)		Outdoors area (exercise area, excluding pasturage)
	Live weight minimum (kg)	M ² /head	M ² /head
Breeding and fattening bovine and equidae	up to 100	1.5	1.1
	up to 200	2.5	1.9
	up to 350	4.0	3
	over 350	5 with a minimum of 1 m ² /100 kg	3.7 with a minimum of 0.75 m ² /100 kg
Dairy cows		6	4.5
Bulls for breeding		10	30
Sheep and goats		1.5 sheep/goat	2.5
		0.35 lamb/kid	2.5 with 0.5 per lamb/kid
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
Piglets	over 40 days and up to 30 kg	0.6	0.4
Brood pigs		2.5 female	1.9
		6.0 male	8.0

2. Poultry

	Indoors area (net area available to animals)			Outdoors area (m ² of area available in rotation/head)
	No animals/m ²	cm perch/animal	nest	
Laying hens	6	18	8 laying hens per nest or in case of common nest 120 cm ² /bird	4, provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded
Fattening poultry (in fixed housing)	10 with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²	20 (for guinea fowl only)		4 broilers and guinea fowl 4.5 ducks 10 turkey 15 geese In all the species mentioned above the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded
Fattening poultry in mobile housing	16* in mobile poultry houses with a maximum of 30 kg liveweight/m ²			2.5, provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded

* Only in the case of mobile houses not exceeding 150 m² floor space which remain open at night.

SECTION TWO - ADVISORY ANNEX

This Annex provides guidance on good environmental practice with which organic operators are encouraged to comply. This guidance is given without prejudice to the specific conditions which may apply to individual operators under agri-environment schemes or statutory measures.

Organic Production and Care of the Environment

- 1 Organic production systems are designed to produce optimum quantities of food of good nutritional quality by using management practices which aim to avoid the use of agro-chemical inputs and which minimise damage to the environment and wildlife.

- 2 These systems entail the adoption of management practices which underpin and support the principles and aims of organic production. The principles include:-
 - i) Working with natural systems rather than seeking to dominate them;
 - ii) The encouragement of biological cycles involving micro-organisms, soil flora and fauna, plants and animals;
 - iii) The maintenance or development of valuable existing landscape features and adequate habitats for the production of wildlife with particular regard to endangered species;
 - iv) Careful attention to animal welfare considerations;
 - v) The avoidance of pollution;
 - vi) Consideration for the wider social and ecological impact of the farming system.

- 3 When applied these principles result in production practices whose key characteristics are:
 - i) the adoption of sound rotations;
 - ii) the extensive and rational use of animal manure and vegetable wastes;
 - iii) the use of appropriate inputs;
 - iv) appropriate cultivation, weed and pest control techniques; and
 - v) the observance of conservation principles.

- 4 Concern for the environment should manifest itself in willingness to consult appropriate conservation bodies and in high standards of conservation management throughout the organic holding.
- 5 The specific practices needed to respect the conservation principles of organic production will depend upon the individual circumstances on each farm. However, the following principles should be followed where applicable:
- i) Natural features such as streams, ponds, wetlands, heathland and species-rich grassland should be retained as far as possible.
 - ii) Grazing management of natural (or semi natural) habitats such as grassland, heath, moorland, heather and bog and rushy upland, should aim to prevent poaching of the soil and over grazing. Localised heavy stocking particularly in the nesting season should be avoided.
 - iii) Hedges and walls should be retained and managed using traditional methods and materials as far as possible.
 - iv) In hedge and ditch maintenance, the nesting season and wildlife requirements for winter feeding or shelter should be taken into account. Hedge trimming and ditch cleaning should generally not take place between 1 March and 31 August. Where practicable, the maintenance of hedges should result in hedges at diverse stages of growth.
 - v) If it is considered that there are reasonable grounds for alteration to hedges or to field boundaries these should first be discussed with a Conservation Advisor. If alteration does prove to be necessary, consideration should be given to the need for compensatory environmental work.
 - vi) The retention and management of trees in accordance with local custom and woodland practice is essential. Where re-planting is to take place, indigenous varieties of trees and shrubs should be given preference. Where practicable, natural regeneration and coppicing of appropriate species should be practised.
 - vii) Clear felling should be restricted so as to retain a diversity of age classes and habitat within the woodland areas of the holding.
 - viii) Care should be taken in the spreading of manures and slurry. The application of manure within 10 metres of ditches and watercourses and within 50 metres of wells and bore holes should be avoided. The spreading of manure or slurry on frozen ground or on saturated ground should be avoided, so as to prevent excessive run off.
 - viiii) The land management should seek to preserve features of archaeological or historical value or interest avoiding, for example, the levelling of ridge and furrow, and the cultivation of monuments or earth works.
 - x) New buildings should be designed and located to have minimum impact on the landscape.
 - xi) Existing rights of access should be maintained.