



PROVISIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF SELF GOVERNMENT

**KUVENDI I KOSOVËS**  
**СКУПШТИНА КОСОВА**  
**ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO**

---

**Law No. 02/L-122**

**ON ORGANIC FARMING**

**The Assembly of Kosovo,**

Pursuant to the Chapter 5.1 (n) and 9.1.26 (a) of the Constitutional Framework for Provisional Self-Government in Kosovo (UNMIK Regulation No. 2001/9, of May 15, 2001),

Hereby adopts:

**LAW ON ORGANIC FARMING**

**CHAPTER I**

General provisions

Article 1

1.1 This Law shall apply for the products, where such products bear indicators referring to the organic production method as following:

- (a) unprocessed agricultural crop products, also livestock and unprocessed livestock products, produced in compliance with principles of production and their specific inspection rules, are introduced in Annexes I and III of this Law;
- b) processed agricultural crop and livestock products intended for human consumption prepared essentially from one or more ingredients of plant and/or animal origin;

1.2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1 of this article, where the detailed production rules are laid down in Annex I of this Law for certain animal species, the rules provided for labeling in Articles 6 and 7 of this Law and for the inspections in Articles 15 and 16 of this Law, shall apply for these species and their products, with the exception of aquaculture products.

## Article 2

According to this Law organic products shall be regarded bearers of indicators referring to the organic production method, where in the labeling, advertising material or related documents, such a product, its ingredients or feeding materials are described in terms of “Organic Farming” providing purchaser how that production or its components are presumed in accordance with the rules of organic production as specified in Article 4 of this Law.

## Article 3 Definitions

For the purpose of this Law used terms have the following meaning:

“**Labeling**” shall mean any word, particulars, trade marks, brand names, pictorial matter or symbols on any packaging , document, notice, label, accompanying or referring to a product specified in Article 1 of this Law;

“**Production**” shall mean the operations on the agricultural holding involved in producing, packaging and initial labeling as products of organic production agricultural products produced on that holding;

“**Preparation**” shall mean the operations of preserving and processing of agricultural products including slaughter and cutting for livestock products, and also packaging and alterations made to the labeling concerning the presentation of the organic production methods of the fresh, preserved and processed products;

“**Marketing**” shall mean holding or displaying for sale, offering for sale, selling, delivering or placing on the market any organic production;

“**Operator**” shall mean any natural or legal person who produces, prepares exports or imports products referred to in Article 1 of this Law.

“**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 wild animals and fishing shall not be considered as organic production;

“**Organic farming**” means special and sustainable production in agriculture and forestry, which is produced in accordance with rules of organic farming.

“**Conventional production**” means farming and food productions which are not defined by this Law.

“**Convert period**” means necessary time for passing from other system of production in organic system.

“**Producer of organic productions**” means a legal and natural person, who produces processes and trades the organic productions under the requirements and technical specifications as specified in this law.

“**Organic production**” is a production produced in harmony with provisions of this Law.

“**Certificate**” is an official document that the entitled legal person for the implementation of procedure in the organic production certifies that the organic production is in accordance with provisions based on standards of organic farming.

**“Sign of organic productions”** is a unique sign codified to the productions that are produced in the harmonization with this law and sub-legal acts issued under this Law.

**“Unit of organic farming”** is a company or farm that exercises production activity, processing and trading of organic productions in the accordance with this Law

**“Material for reproduction in the organic Production”** includes all living organism or their parts, with what starts or is hold certain organic production, expect genetic organisms modified and their component parts.

**“Certified bodies”** means any private, local or international institution approved by Ministry that certifies compliance of productions, processes of producers – processors, services and system of quality, under standards and technical specification as determined in this Law.

**“Inspection bodies”** mean inspectors approved by Ministry.

**“Inspection system”** means the regulation of inspection according to this Law.

**“Modified genetic organism” (MGO)** are all living organisms, genetical material of whom is created through genetical manipulation, out of the natural roads of the breeding.

**“Components”** are substances used along the processing of organic production including nutritive additives.

**“Ministry”** means Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development.

## CHAPTER II

### Article 4

#### Methods of Organic Farming

4.1. The organic production method implies that for the production of organic products referred to in Article 1.1 point (a) of this Law:

(a) when the requirements of Annex I are fulfilled and the detailed rules relating thereto,

(b) only products composed of substances mentioned in Annex I and II may be used as plant protection production, fertilisers, soil conditioners, feedingstuffs, feed materials, compound feedingstuffs, feed additives, substances used in animal nutrition, cleaning and disinfecting products for livestock buildings and installations, products for pest and disease control of livestock buildings and their installation, and they may be used only under the specific conditions laid down in Annex I and II.

(c) only seed or vegetative propagating material produced by the organic production method referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article is used,

(d) genetically modified organisms or any product derived from such organisms must not be used, with the exception of veterinary medicinal products.

4.2. Exception from paragraph 1 point (b) of this Article, treated seeds with products that are not included in Annex II, may be used only when users of seed may indicate to the inspection body that it has been impossible to provide in the market seed without treatment of suit varieties of the mentioned type.

Article 5  
Conditions of the organic production

The organic production is realized in specific conditions as defined below:

- a) space isolation of the land plots, livestock farms and processing capacities from the possibility of pollution;
- b) no polluted area, where the level of polluted matters is under allowed maximal level;
- c) accepted quality of the water for irrigation and minimal pollution of the air in producing region.

**CHAPTER III**

Article 6  
Labeling of Organic products

6.1. The labelling and advertising of productions specified in Article 1 point (a) of this Law may refer to organic production only when:

- (a) such indication show clearly that they relate to method of organic production;
- (b) the product was produced in accordance with the rules laid down in Article 4 of this law;
- (c) the produced product or imported by any operator who is subject to the inspection measures laid down in Article 11 of this Law.

6.2. The labelling and advertising of a product specified in Article 1.1 point (b) of this Law may refer to organic production methods in the sales description of the product only when:

- (a) at least 95% of the ingredients of agricultural origin of the product are derived from , products obtained in accordance with the rules laid down in Article 4 or imported from other countries under the arrangements laid down in article 10 of this Law;
- (b) the products or its ingredients of agricultural origin referred to in point (a) of this paragraph have not been subjected to treatment involving the use of substances not listed in Annex VI, Section B;
- (c) the products has been prepared or imported by any operator who is subjected to the inspection measures laid down in Articles 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of this Law.

6.3. 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, unless such reference is clearly given in the list of ingredients.

6.4. Labelling and advertising of a production specified in the article 1 point (b) of this Law, may be referred in the description of production along the selling, in organic production just when:

- (a) all components of production with organic origin are produced or presumed by the productions in the accordance with certain rules under article 4 and 18 of this Law.

(b) production contains just mentioned substances in Annex VI, Section A, as a component with non farming origin;

(c) production or its components during their processing are not subjected to the treatment including use of radiation ionium or substances that are not included in Annex VI, Section B.

(d) production has been prepared by any operator who is subjected to the inspection measures specified under article 11 of this Law.

6.5. For the amendment from paragraph 3 of this article, certain components with farming origin that do not meet requirements in that paragraph may be used with limits from the maximum level from 5% of the components with farming origin in final production in preparation of productions as referred in Article 1.1 point (b) of this Law, with a condition that such components are:

(a) with farming origin and are not produced in accordance with rules specified in Article 4 and 18 or,

(b) with farming origin and are not produced in sufficient quantities in accordance with certain rules specified in Article 6, 7 and 8 of this Law.

## Article 7

### Label of production in Convert

7.1. Signs that refer the convert in the methods of organic farming may be given in the labelling and advertising of production referred in Article 1.1. point (a) or (b) of this Law when it will be composed by one component with farming origin, provided that:

(a) requirements referred in paragraph 1 or paragraph 3 of Article 6 of this Law, to be fulfilled in the whole, with the exception of those that have to do with duration of convert period referred in paragraph 1 of Anex I;

(b) period of convert at least 12 months prior the harvest to be collected;

(c) such signs do not disorient the purchaser regarding distinguishes from productions that meet all requirements of this Law;

(d) commensurable with set conditions under point (a) and (b) of this paragraph to be controlled by the inspection body.

7.2. Labelling and advertising of production as referred in article 1.1. point (b) of this Law, prepared partly by the components that do not meet the requirements from Article 6 paragraph 3 of this Law may be referred in the methods of organic production, provided that:

(a) at least 50% of the ingredients of agricultural origin satisfy the requirements referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2 point (a) of this Law;

(b) the product satisfies the requirements referred to in paragraph 1, point (a) (b) and (c) of this Article.

(c) the indications referring to organic production methods:

i. clearly refer to only those ingredients obtained according to the rules referred to in Article 18 of this Law;

(d) the ingredients and their relative types appear in descending order by weight in the list of ingredients;

(e) indications in the list of ingredients appear in the same colour and with an identical size and style of lettering;

(f) label is written in Kosovo official languages, but does not exclude also the other languages.

7.3. Limitative lists of the substances and products referred to in Article 6 paragraph 4, points (b) and (c) of this Law should be set in Annex VI, Sections A, B and C.

7.4. Conditions of use and compositional requirements of these ingredients and substances may be specified in accordance with EU rules.

## Article 8

### Label of Production in Convert

8.1. In the label of production signs of convert in the organic production may be used, if the production content just one component with farming origin as following:

(a) Meets all the requirements with exception of period of the convert presented in Annex I.

(b) a conversion period of at least 12 months before collection of the harvest.

(c) label of production of convert should be distinguished from the consumer of the organic production that meets the intended requirements in accordance with this Law.

(d) inspection body inspects and verifies completion of requirements under point (a) and (b) of this paragraph.

8.2. In the label of this production should be used the denomination “production in covert” which ought to be distinguished clearly in the form, colour and style from the signs of label for organic production.

## Article 9

### Package, transport and storage of organic productions

Ministry by the sub-legal enactments will define the criterions for package, transport and storage of organic productions.

## Article 10

### Registration of operators

10.1. Any operator who produce, process, prepare, exports, imports productions that are specified in Article 1 of this Law should do the following:

(a) notifies officially for its activities the competent authority of Ministry which notification should contain information specified in Annex IV,

(b) Presents its activity to the inspection system.

10.2. Ministry assignees the competent authority for receiving the applications of the operators that have to do with their registration as a producer, processor, packager, importer and exporter of the organic productions.

10.3. Competent Authority should provide an official register that contain operators file.

## CHAPTER IV

### Article 11 Inspection Sysytem

11.1. Ministry shall set up:

(a) an inspection system that operates from one or more inspection authorities authorized and/or by the other approved subjects to whom the operators that produce or prepare productions specified in Article 1 of this Law are subject of inspection;

(b) one or more inspection bodies that will operate according to Article 11, 12, 13 and 14 of this Law.

11.2. Ministry regulates by sub-legal enactments necessary measures for role, authorisation and composition of the inspection body.

11.3. Inspection system must include at least the application of prevention measures and the inspection measures specified in Annex III.

### Article 12 Other Inspection Subjects

For the approval of other subjects of the inspection should be taken into consideration the following:

(a) to be applied the standards procedures of the inspection, that include detail description of the inspection measures and the prevention ones;

(b) punitive measures which inspection bodies will apply in case of ascertain of any different irregularities;

(c) possession of necessary resources regarding the qualified personnel, administrative and technical equipments, inspection experience and security;

(d) objectivity of inspection body toward the operators.

### Article 13 Supervision of Inspection Bodies

13.1. With the approval on an inspection body the competent authority should:

(a) provide that the executed inspections from the inspection body are objective;

(b) verifies the efficacy of its inspection;

- (c) to take responsibilities for any found violation and applicable fines;
- (d) draw the approval of the inspection body when he fails to fulfill the requirements referred in points (a) and (b) of this paragraph or are not fulfilled criterions mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article or fails to meet the set requirements in paragraph 2 of this Article and Article 14 paragraph 1 and 3 of this Law;

13.2. Inspection authority and approved inspection bodies referred in Article 11 paragraph 1 of this Law should:

- (a) provide at least inspection measures and supervision specified in Annex III are applied to the different operators;
- (b) non publication of information and data that gain during their inspection towards other persons except responsible persons and competent authorities.

#### Article 14

14.1. Approved inspection bodies will:

- (a) give to the competent authority, for inspection purposes access in the offices and their equipments together with any information and necessary support for the competent authority for the fulfilment of its obligations in the accordance with this Law;
- (b) send to the competent authority of Ministry up to 31 January of any year a list of operators who have been subject of their inspection and to present to the same authority an annual summarized report.

14.2. Inspection bodies referred in Article 11, paragraph 1 of this Law should provide that:

- (a) when it will be considered any irregularity in relation with implementation of Article 6, 7, 8 and 18 of this Law or referred measures in Annex III, intended indications in Article 4 of this Law that referred to the methods of organic production are suspended from the whole contingent of production affected by the mentioned irregularity;
- (b) when it is displayed the violation, or if it is ascertained any violation with continued effect, to stop the operator that has the line with this from the organization of selling of the productions with the signs that referred methods of organic production for a time period which will be agreed with the competent authority of the Ministry.

14.3. In the accordance with set procedures in Article 4 of this Law may be adopted:

- (a) Detailed rules regarding requirements indicated in Article 13, paragraph 1 and mentioned measures in Article 13, paragraph 2 of this Law,
- (b) Implemented measures regarding the provisions from this paragraph.

14.4 For livestock meat production Ministry shall ensure, without exception to the provisions set in Annex III:

- a) that the inspections related 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 traces 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.

(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) In any event the measures taken under Article 11, 12, 13 and 14 of this Law, shall ensure that consumers are given guarantees that the products have been produced in accordance with this Law.

## Article 15

### Indicators that productions are covered with the inspection scheme

15.1. Indicators that productions are covered by special scheme of the inspection, presented in Annex V, may be set in the label of productions referred in Article 1 of this Law just when such productions:

(a) meet the requirement from Article 6, paragraph 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 of this Law, as well as any provision issued from these articles;

(b) has been subject of inspection measures referred in Article 11, paragraph 3 of this Law during the all phases of productions and preparation too;

(c) has been produced or prepared by the operators whose activities have been subject of the inspection by the inspection authority referred to article 11, paragraph 1 of this Law and it was known their right by the inspection body for using indications presented in Annex V;

(d) are packaged and transported up to the point of selling with retail in close package; (e) indicate in the label name and any registration sign of inspection bodies, name and address of producers or processors and other elements intended with this Law and sub-legal enactments issued by this Law.

15.2. In the label or advertising material may not be done any declaration that suggests for the purchaser that the indicator presented in Annex V that guarantees for high quality regarding taste nutritive and healthy value.

15.3. Inspection Authority and inspection bodies referred in article 11, paragraph 1 should provide:

(a) in case of ascertainment of any irregularity for measures referred in Article 4, 6, 7 and 18 of this Law or in Annex III, and indication indicated in Annex V is offset by the contingent of production;

(b) When violations are displayed, or is ascertained any violation with the continued effect, drawn from the operator that have the line with this the right to use the indicator presented in Annex V within time period which will be agreed with competent authority.

15.4. Rules regarding drawing of indicators presented in Annex V when the violation set by the Articles 4, 6, 7 and 18 of this Law or requirements and measures in Annex III are implemented can be taken in compliance with determined procedures according to this Law.

15.5. Ministry will undertake any activity required for prevention of misuse of the indicators presented in Article 2 and Annex V.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **Article 16**

#### **Import of organic production**

16.1. Without any prejudice of the Article 4 of this Law, productions specified in Article 1 of this Law that are imported by other countries may be traded only when:

(a) they are produced in other countries in accordance with Article 4 of this Law and produced in production unit as well as under inspection of an authorized inspection;

(b) authority or competent body in other countries has issued the inspection certificate that indicates that the defined production in certificate:

i. was obtained within a production system applying rules equivalent to those laid down in Article 4 of this Law, and

ii. was subject to a system of inspection recognized as equivalent in the accordance with paragraph 2 (b) of this Article.

16.2. For the purpose of the entering of productions specified in Article 1 of this Law, Ministry may require to be entering in the list referred in paragraph 1 (a) of this Article, taking into consideration:

(a) guaranties that country may offer regarding the application of equivalent rules with those set in Article 4 of this Law;

(b) the effectiveness of the inspection measures applied, must be equivalent to the inspection measures referred to in Article 11 of this Law to ensure compliance with the rules referred to in point (a) of this paragraph.

16.3. The certificate referred to in paragraph, point (b) of this Article, must:

(a) accompany production, in original copy, up to the importer;

(b) That the importer should keep the certificate available for inspection authority for period not less than two years,

## **CHAPTER VI**

### **Article 17**

#### **Punitive Provisions**

17.1 Fine punishment from 500.00 up to 5.000.00 will be punished for minor offence legal and natural person (producer) if:

a) The label and advertising of productions specified in Article 1.1, point (a) of this Law is not referred to the organic production and methods of organic farming, Article 6, paragraph 2 of this Law;

b) In the label of production sign of convert in the organic production is used for production that contain more than one component of agriculture origin, Article 8, paragraph 1 point (a), (b), (c) and (d);

- c) on the labelling of production was not used denomination“production in covert”, Article 8, paragraph 2 of this Law;
- d) Operator that produces, prepares or imports productions specified in Article 1 of this law by other countries for the purposes of their trading do not present his activity to the competent authorities, Article 10, paragraph 1, point (a) of this Law;
- e) Does not avoid irregularities ascertained by inspection body, Article 14, paragraph 2 point (a) and (b) of this;
- f) Indications that the productions are covered with special scheme of the inspection are set in the label of productions referred in Article 1 of this Law, when such productions:
  - i) do not meet the requirements under Articles 4, 6, 7 and 18 of this Law, paragraph 1 point (a) of this Law;
  - ii) they were not subject of inspection measures during the all phases of production and preparation, Article 15, paragraph 1, point (b) of this Law;
  - iii) has not been produced or prepared by the operators whose activity has been subject of the inspection by the inspection authority and is known the production or preparation by the authority or body for the use of indications presented Article 15, paragraph 1, point (c) of this Law;
  - iv) has not been done the package and transport of productions up to the point of selling with retail in close package, Article 15, paragraph 1 point (d) of this LAW;
- g) in the label do not show the name or register sign of the inspection bodies, name and address of the producer or processor, Article 15, paragraph 1, point (e) of this Law;
- h) It is confirmed or declared in the label or other advertising material that suggests to the purchaser that the indication presented guarantee high quality regarding the taste, nutritive and healthy value, Article 15, paragraph 2, of this Law;
- i) It is traded with products imported from other countries without inspection certificate of production showing that production was obtained within a system of production that has applied equivalent rules which have been subject of inspection known as equivalent, Article 16, paragraph 1, point (b) (i), (ii) of this Law.

17.2. For the actions foreseen according to this article, the natural person responsible for the legal person will be punished with a fine from 1.000.00 to 3.000.00 €

## CHAPTER VII

### Article 18

### FINAL PROVISIONS

18.1. By this Law products not authorised for the certain purposes in Article 4.1, point (b) may be included in Annex II in accordance with EU regulations and procedures provided that the following conditions are satisfied:

- (a) if they are used for the purpose of plant pest or plant diseases control:
  - i. those are important for the control of harmful organisms or special disease for which other biological, agro technical, physical or selection alternatives are not available as well as their use interfere any direct contact with seed, plant or planting productions, however in the cases of even age plants, direct contact may be done, but only out of vegetative

season for nutritive parts (fruits) provided that such application do not result in the indirect way in the presence of residues of productions in nutritive parts, and  
ii. their use does not result in, or contribute to unacceptable effects or in contamination of the environment.

(b) If they are used for fertilization or soil- conditioning purposes:

- i. they are essential for specific nutrition requirements of crops or specific soil-conditioning purposes which cannot be fulfilled by the practices mentioned in Annex I, and
- ii. their use does not result in unacceptable effects on the environment or contribute to the contamination thereof.

18.2. If needed, the following may be specified for any product included in Annex II:

- i. the detailed description of the product;
- ii. the conditions of its use and compositional and/or solubility requirements, with regard in particular to the need to insure that these products contain in minimum presence of residues on edible parts of the crop as well as minimum effect on the environment;
- iii. requirements for particular labelling for the products referred to in Article 1 of this Law where such products are obtained with the aid of certain products referred to in Annex II.

18.3. Amendments in Annex II, concerning either inclusion or cancelling of products as referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, or inclusion or amendments of specifications as referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, shall be adopted in the accordance with the regulation and procedures of EU.

#### Article 19

Sub-legal acts under which will be implemented this law, will be issued in the term of 12 months from the day of entering into force of this law

#### Article 20

The present law shall enter into force after adoption by the Assembly of Kosova on the date of its promulgation by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

**Article No. 02/L-122**  
**17 September 2007**

**President of the Assembly of Kosovo,**

---

**Kolë Berisha**

## **ANNEX I**

### **PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIC PRODUCTION AT FARM LEVEL**

#### **A.Plant and plant products**

1. The principles laid down in this Annex should be applied in the parcels during the period of transformation at least 2 year prior sowing or in case of multi annual plants that are different from the meadows, at least 3 years prior the first harvest of the products.

The inspection body with the approval of the competent authority should decide in the defined cases for the pushing or reduction of this period taking into account the previous usage of the parcels, However the transformation of period may be reduced in possible minimum, in the case when the parcels have been treated with one product not included in the Annex II, part B as a part of scheme of the control of pests and diseases.

Reduction of the transformation period of should be taken into consideration when:

Parcel are transformed or are transferring in the organic farming,

Degradation of pesticide should be resulted at the inconsiderable level of the land, when it is spoken for the multi annual plants,

Harvested products after the treatment will not be sold using the reference of organic production.

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 program;
- (b) incorporation of livestock manure from organic livestock production in accordance with the provisions and within the restrictions of part B, point 7.1, of this Annex;
- (c) incorporation of other organic material, composted or not, from holdings producing according to the rules of this Regulation.

2.2. Other organic or mineral fertilizers, 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 point

2(1)(b)above, the restrictions as referred to in part B, section 7.1, of this Annex are satisfied.

2.3. For compost activation appropriate plant-based preparations or preparations of micro-organisms, not genetically modified 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 and permitted in general agriculture in the Member State concerned, 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 recognized by the inspection body or inspection authority.

3. Pests,diseases and weeds shall be controlled by a combination of the following measures:

- choice of appropriate species and varieties,
- appropriate rotation program,
- mechanical cultivation procedures,
- protection of natural enemies of pests through provisions favorable 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.

5. For 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,
  - (a) either from holdings producing according to the organic production method;
  - (b) or satisfying the requirements referred to in Annex II, Part A,
- 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 to water and soil.

## **B. LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS FROM THE FOLLOWING SPECIES:**

### **Bovine, Porcine, Ovine, Caprine, Equidae, Poultry**

#### **1. General principles**

1.1. Livestock production forms an integral part of many agricultural holdings practicing 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 ('production hors sol') is not in conformity with the rules of this Regulation.

1.3. By utilizing renewable natural resources (livestock manure, legumes and fodder crops), the cropping/stock farming system and the pasturage systems allow soil fertility to be maintained and improved in the long term and contributes to the development of sustainable agriculture.

1.4. Organic stock farming is a land-related activity. Except where authorized by way of exception in this Annex, 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 minimizing 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.

1.5. In organic stock farming, all livestock on one and the same production unit must be reared in accordance with the rules laid down in this Regulation.

1.6. However, livestock not reared in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation may be present on the holding provided they are reared on units where the buildings and parcels are separated clearly from the units producing in accordance with the rules of this Regulation, and a different species is involved.

1.7. By derogation from this principle, livestock not reared in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation can use, for a limited period of time each year, the pasturage of units complying with this Regulation, provided that such animals come from extensive husbandry and number of animals per ha corresponding to 170 kg of Nitrogen per year/hectare as defined in Annex VII of this Regulation) and provided that other animals which are subject to the requirements of this Regulation are not present on this pasturage at the same time. This derogation must be authorized beforehand by the inspection authority or body.

1.8. By way of a second derogation from this principle, animals reared in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation may be grazed on common land, providing that:

- (a) the land has not been treated with products other than those allowed for in Annex II of this Regulation, for at least three years;
- (b) any animals which use the land concerned, which are not subject to the requirements of this Regulation, are derived from extensive production, and the number of animals per ha corresponding to 170 kg of Nitrogen per year/hectare as defined in Annex VII of this Regulation;
- (c) any livestock products produced by animals reared in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation, 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 this Regulation, can be proved to the satisfaction of the inspection authority or 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 part A of this Annex relating to plants and plant products.

2.1.2. By derogation from this principle, the conversion period may be reduced to one year for pasturages, open air runs and exercise areas used by non-herbivore species. This period may be reduced to six months where the land concerned has not, in the recent past, received treatments with products other than those referred to in Annex II of this Regulation. This derogation must be authorized by the inspection authority or body.

### **2.2. Conversion of livestock and livestock products**

2.2.1. If livestock products are to be sold as organic products, the livestock must be reared according to the rules laid down in this Regulation for at least:

- 12 months in the case of equidae and bovines (including bubalus and bison species) for meat production, and in any case at least three quarters of their lifetime,
- 6 months in the case of small ruminant and pigs;
- 6 months in the case of animals for milk production;
- 10 weeks for poultry for meat production, brought in before they are three days old,
- 6 weeks in the case of poultry for egg production.

2.2.2. By derogation from paragraph 2.2.1 and for the constitution of a herd or flock, calves and small ruminants for meat production can be sold as organically reared during a transitional period expiring provided that:

- they come from extensive husbandry,
- they are reared in the organic-production unit until the time of sale or slaughter, for a minimum period of six months for calves and two months for small ruminants,
- the origin of the animals complies with the conditions expressed in the fourth and fifth indents of paragraph 3.4.

### **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 the existing animals and their offspring and at the same time also to the land used for animal feed/pasturage before starting the conversion;
- (b) the animals are mainly fed with products from the production unit.

## **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 (e.g. 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 Article 6 and in this Annex. Throughout their life, this system of production must be applied.

3.3. By way of a first derogation, subject to the prior approval by the inspection authority or body, livestock existing on the livestock production unit, not complying with the rules of this Regulation 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, on-organically reared livestock may be brought into an organic livestock production unit, subject to the following conditions:

- pullets for the production of eggs must not be more than 18 weeks old,
- 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 this Regulation as soon as they are weaned and in any case they must be less than six months old,
- lambs and kids for breeding purposes must be reared according to the rules of this Regulation as soon as they are weaned and in any case must be less than 45 days old,
- piglets for breeding purposes must be reared according to the rules of this Regulation as soon as they are weaned and they must weigh less than 25 kg.

3.5. This derogation, which must be authorized beforehand by the inspection authority or body, applies for a three years transitional period .

3.6. By way of a third derogation, the renewal or reconstitution of the herd or flock shall be authorized by the control authority or 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 no more than 18 weeks old;
- (c) poultry for meat production less than three days old piglets for breeding purposes, as soon as they are weaned, of a weight less than 25 kg. Cases (b),(c)and (d)are authorized for a three year transitional period.

3.7. In the case of pigs, pullets and poultry for meat production, this transitional derogation will be re-examined before the date of expiry to see if there are grounds for an extension to this deadline.

3.8. By way of a fourth derogation, subject to a maximum of 10 % of adult equine or bovine livestock and 20 %, These livestock may be brought in, as female (nulliparous) animals, from non organic-production stock farms 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 authorized by the control authority or body.

3.9. The percentages laid down in the above derogation shall not apply to production units with less than 10 equine or bovine animals, or with less than five porcine. For these units, any renewal as mentioned above 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 authority or body, in the following special cases:

- when a major extension to the stock farm is undertaken,
- when a breed is changed,
- when a new livestock specialization is developed,



3.11. By way of a fifth derogation, males for breeding may be brought in from non organic-production stock farms provided that the animals are subsequently reared and always fed in accordance with the rules laid down in this Regulation.

3.12. Where livestock comes from units not complying with the present Regulation, 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 this regulation must be complied with.

3.13. Where livestock is obtained from units not complying with this Regulation, special attention must be paid to animal health measures. The inspection authority or body may apply, depending on local circumstances, special measures, such as screening tests, and quarantine periods.

#### **4. Feed**

4.1. Feed is intended to ensure quality production rather than maximizing production, while meeting the nutritional requirements of the livestock at various stages of their development. Fattening practices are authorized 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 feeding stuffs.

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 this Regulation.

4.4. Up to 30 % of the feed formula of rations on average may comprise in-conversion feeding stuffs. When the in-conversion feeding stuffs come from a unit of the own holding, this percentage can be increased to 60 %.

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.

4.6. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development shall designate areas or regions where transhumance (including movements of animals to grazing areas in mountains) is practicable, without prejudice to the provisions on the feeding of livestock laid down in this Annex.

4.7. Rearing systems for herbivores 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. Nevertheless, the inspection authority or body can permit a reduction to 50 % for animals in dairy production for a maximum period of three months in early lactation.

4.8. By way, for a transitional period the use of a limited proportion of conventional feeding stuffs is authorized when the farmers are unable to obtain feed exclusively from organic production. The maximum percentage of conventional feeding stuffs authorized per year is 10 % in the case of herbivores and 20 % for other species. These figures shall be calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feeding stuffs from agricultural origin. The maximum percentage authorized of conventional feeding stuffs 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 Competent Authority can authorize for a limited period and in relation to a specific area, a higher percentage of conventional feeding stuffs where such authorization is warranted.

4.10. For the poultries, feedstuff used must keep at least 65% cereals.

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 II, Part D, sections 1.5 and 3.1 can be used as additives and processing aid, respectively, in silage.

4.13. Conventional feed materials of agricultural origin can be used for animal feeding only if listed in Annex II, Part C, section 1 (feed materials from plant origin), subject to the quantitative

restrictions imposed in this Annex, 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 Annex II, Part C, section 2, and subject to the quantitative restrictions imposed in this Annex.

4.15. In order to satisfy nutritional requirements of livestock, only products listed in Annex II, Part C, section 3 (feed materials from mineral origin), and part D, sections 1.1 (trace elements) and 1.2 (vitamins, pro-vitamins and chemically well-defined substances having a similar effect), can be used for animal feeding.

4.16. Only products listed in Annex II, part D, sections 1.3 (enzymes), 1.4 (microorganisms), 1.6 (binders, anti-caking agents and coagulants), 2 (certain products used in animal nutrition) and 3 (processing aids in feeding stuffs) can be used in animal feeding for the purposes indicated in respect to the abovementioned categories. Antibiotics, coccidiostats, medicinal substances, growth promoters or any other substance intended to stimulate growth or production shall not be used in animal feeding.

4.17. Feeding stuffs, feed materials, compound feeding stuffs, feed additives, processing aids for feeding stuffs and certain products used in animal nutrition must not have been produced with the use of genetically modified organisms or products derived there from.

## **5. Disease prevention and veterinary treatment**

5.1. 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;
- (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 defense of the animal;
- (d) ensuring an appropriate density of livestock, thus avoiding over stocking 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. 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.), homeopathic 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 synthesized allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics may be used under the responsibility of a veterinarian;
- (c) The use of chemically synthesized allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics for preventive treatments is prohibited;

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 synchronization of oestrus), or for other purposes, is prohibited.
- (b) veterinary treatments to animals, or treatments to buildings, equipment and facilities, which are compulsory under national or Community legislation shall be authorized, including the use of immunological veterinary medicinal products when a disease has been recognized as

present in a specific area in which the production unit is located.

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 posology the method of administration; the duration of the treatment, and the legal withdrawal period. This information is to be declared to the inspection authority or 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 food- stuffs from such animals, is to be twice the legal withdrawal period or, in a case in which this period is not specified, 48 hours.

5.8. With the exception of vaccinations, treatments for parasites and any compulsory eradication schemes established by the States, where an animal or group of animals receive more than two or a maximum of three courses of treatments with chemically-synthesized allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics within one year (or more than one course of treatment if their productive lifecycle is less than one year) the livestock concerned, or produce derived from them, may not be sold as being products produced in accordance with this Regulation, and the livestock must undergo the conversion periods laid down in Section 2 of this Annex, subject to the agreement of the inspection authority or body.

## **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 authorized by the inspection authority or 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. 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, capons, etc.) but only under the conditions set out in the last sentence of the paragraph 6.1.2.

6.1.4. Keeping livestock tethered is forbidden. Nevertheless, by derogation from this principle, the inspection authority or body can authorize 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. By derogation from the provisions laid down in paragraph 6.1.4, cattle can be tethered in buildings provided that regular exercise is provided and rearing takes place in line with animal welfare requirements with comfortably littered areas as well as individual management. This derogation which must be authorized by the inspection authority or body shall apply for a five year transitional period.

6.1.6. By a further derogation, cattle in small holdings can be tethered, if it is not possible to keep the cattle in groups appropriate to their behavior requirements, provided they have at least twice a week access to pastures, open air runs or exercise areas. This derogation, which must be authorized by the inspection authority or body, shall apply to holdings which meet the requirements of natural rules concerning organic production of livestock.

6.1.7. There where the livestock are kept in the groups, six of the group should be depending by the stage of development and the necessity of welfare species. It is also prohibited the keeping of animals in condition or under a regime of the feeding stuff that may be caused anemia.

6.1.8. For poultry, the minimum age at slaughter shall be:

- 81 days for chickens,
- 150 days for capons,
- 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 guinea fowl,
- 140 days for turkeys and roasting geese.

Where producers do not apply these minimum slaughter ages, they must use slow-growing strains.

## **6.2. Transport**

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 tranquilizer, 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, use in one economy may not exceed of 170 kg nitrogen per year/hectare used in one farming area. If it is needed may be reduced the density of live stocks, stocked for avoiding overloading 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 agricultural area used for the various categories of animals shall be set out by figures laid down in Annex VII.

7.3. Holdings that practice method of biological production may create the cooperation with economy and other companies that act in the accordance with foreseeable of this Annex with the purposes of the spreading of fertilizers from the organic production. This maximum limit from 170 kg nitrogen from the organic fertilizers per year/hectare from the framing area used will be calculated in all units of organic production of such cooperation.

7.4. To ensure sound fertilizer 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 fertilizer to the land is either inappropriate, in cases where the production unit is located within a designated nitrate vulnerable zone.

## **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. behavioral 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.

### **8.2. 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 shall 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 behavioral needs of the animals, which depend in particular on the size of the group and the animal's. 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, heath land, 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 Part E of Annex II 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 minimize smell and to avoid attracting insects or rodents. Only the products listed in part B, section 2, of Annex II can be used for the elimination of insects and other pests in buildings and other installations where livestock is kept.

### **8.3. Mammals**

8.3.1. 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 those areas whenever the physiological condition of the animal, the weather conditions and the state of the ground. 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 Bulls above 1 year should be sent for the grazing in the opening areas.

8.3.4. By way of the final fattening phase of cattle pigs and sheep for meat production may take place indoors, provided that this indoors period does not exceed one fifth of their lifetime and in any case for a maximum period of three months.

8.3.5. Livestock housing must have smooth, but not slippery floors. At least half 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 authorized for use as a fertilizer in organic farming in accordance with Part A of Annex II.

8.3.7. The housing of calves in individual boxes is forbidden after the age of one week.

8.3.8. 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:

- at least one third 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 m<sup>2</sup> area of the house available to the birds;
- each poultry house must not contain more than:

- 4 800 chickens,
  - 3 000 laying hens,
  - 5 200 guinea fowl,
  - 4 000 female Muscovy or Peking ducks or 3 200 male Muscovy or Peking ducks or other ducks,
  - 2 500 capons, geese or turkeys;
- the total usable area of poultry houses for meat production on any single production unit, must not exceed 1 600 m<sup>2</sup>.

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 rearing of each batch of poultry has been completed, runs must be left empty to allow vegetation to grow back, and for health reasons. 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.

## **8.5. General derogation on the housing of livestock**

8.5.1. By way of derogation from the requirements set out in paragraphs 8.3.1, 8.4.2, 8.4.3 and 8.4.5 and the stocking densities laid down in Annex VIII, the competent authorities may authorize derogations from the requirements of these paragraphs and of Annex VIII for a transitional period expiring on 31 December 2010. This derogation can only be applied to livestock producing Holdings with existing buildings, constructed before entering into force of this law and in so far as these livestock buildings comply with national rules concerning organic livestock production.

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

## **C. 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 qualification of beekeeping products as being from organic production is closely bound up both with the characteristic 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 this Regulation. By derogation from this principle, an operator can run units not complying with this Regulation provided that all the requirements of this Regulation are fulfilled with the exception of the provisions laid down in paragraph 4.2 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 this Regulation 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 this annex.

3.3. By way of a first derogation, subject to the prior approval by the inspection authority or body, apiaries existing in the production unit not complying with the rules of this Regulation can be converted.

3.4. By way of a second derogation, swarms on their own may be acquired from beekeepers not producing in accordance with this Regulation during a two years transitional period subject to the conversion period.

3.5. By way of a third derogation, the reconstitution of the apiaries shall be authorized by the control authority or body, when apiaries complying with this Regulation 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 this Regulation 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 units. In the case, the conversion period does not apply.

#### **4. Siting of the apiaries**

4.1. The Competent Authority may designate regions or areas where beekeeping complying with this Regulation 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 authority or body by the beekeeper. Where no such areas are identified, the beekeeper must provide the inspection authority or body with appropriate documentation and evidence, including suitable analyses if necessary, that the areas accessible to his colonies meet the conditions required in this annex.

4.2. The siting of the apiaries must:

- (a) Ensure enough natural nectar, honeydew and pollen sources for bees,
- (b) Be such that, within a radius of 3 km from the apiary site, nectar and pollen sources consist essentially of organically produced crops and/or spontaneous vegetation, according to the requirements of Article 6 and Annex I of this Regulation, and crops not subject to the provisions of this Regulation,
- (c) Maintain enough distance from any non-agricultural production sources possibly leading to contamination, for example: urban centers, motorways, industrial areas, waste dumps, waste incinerators, etc. The inspection authorities or 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 authorized where the survival of the hives is endangered due to extreme climatic conditions. Artificial feeding shall be made with organically produced honey, preferably from the same organic-production unit.

5.3. By way of a first derogation from paragraph 5.2, the competent authorities may authorize 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 crystallization of honey.

5.4. By way of a second derogation, sugar syrup, sugar molasses and honey not covered by this Regulation may be authorized by the inspection authority or body for artificial feeding during a two years transitional period.

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 this annex.

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 beekeeping which complies with this annex shall respect the following principles:

- (a) they can be used in so far as the corresponding use is authorized in the Competent Authority.
- (b) Phytotherapeutic and homeopathic 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 abovementioned products should prove or is unlikely to be effective to eradicate a disease or infestation which risks destroying colonies, allopathic chemically synthesized medicinal products may be used under the responsibility of a veterinarian, or other persons authorized by Competent Authority, without prejudice to the principles laid down in paragraphs (a) and (b) above;
- (d) the use of allopathic chemically synthesized medicinal products for preventive treatments is prohibited;

(e) without prejudice to the principle in 6.3 a . acid, lactic acid, acetic acid and oxalic acid and the following substances: menthol, thymol, eucalyptol or camphor can be used in cases of infestation with *Varroa jacobsoni* .

6.4. In addition to the above principles, veterinary treatments or treatments to hives, combs etc. which are compulsory under national or Community legislation shall be authorized.

6.5. If a treatment is applied with chemically synthesized 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 this Regulation. 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 paragraph 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 or authority 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 apiary is situated must be registered together with the identification of the hives. The inspection body or authority must be informed of the moving of apiaries with a deadline agreed on with the inspection authority or 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 derogation, in particular in the case of new installations or during the conversion period, bees wax not coming from such units may be authorized by the inspection authority or 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 part B, Section 2,of Annex II 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**

**Part A**

**Fertilizers and soil conditioners**

General conditions for all the 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 State where the product is used.

Name	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
Compound products or products containing only materials listed hereunder:	
— Farmyard manure	Product comprising a mixture of animal excrements and vegetable matter (animal bedding) Need recognized by the inspection body or inspection authority Indication of animal species Coming from extensive husbandry and only in the sense of .

Dried farmyard manure and dehydrated poultry manure	Need recognized by the inspection body or inspection authority Indication of animal species Coming from extensive husbandry and only in the sense of .
Composted animal excrements, including poultry manure and composted farmyard manure included	Need recognized by the inspection body or inspection authority Indication of the animal species Factory farming origin forbidden
Liquide animal excrements	— Use after controlled fermentation and/or appropriate dilution Need recognized by the inspection body or inspection authority Indication of animal species Factory farming origin forbidden
Composted or fermented household waste	Product obtained from source separated household waste which has been submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production Only vegetable and animal household waste Only when produced in a closed and monitored collection system, accepted by the Member State
	Maximum concentrations in mg/kg of dry matter: cadmium:0,7;copper:70;nickel:25;lead:45; zinc:200;mercury:0,4;chromium (total):70; chromium (VI):0 (* ) Need recognized by the inspection body or inspection authority
Peat	Use limited to horticulture (market gardening, floriculture,arboriculture,nursery)
Clay (e.g.perlite,vermiculite,etc.)	
Mushroom culture wastes	The initial composition of the substrate must be limited to products of the present list
Deject of worms (vermicompost)and insects	
Guano	Need recognized by the inspection body or inspection authority
Composted or fermented mixture of vegetable matter	Product obtained from mixtures of vegetable matter, which have been submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production Need recognized by the inspection body or

	inspection authority
<p>Products or by-products of animal origin as below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— blood meal</li> <li>— hoof meal</li> <li>— horn meal</li> <li>— bone meal</li> <li>— fish meal</li> <li>— meat meal</li> <li>— feather, hair and ‘ chiquette ’ meal</li> <li>— wool</li> <li>— fur</li> <li>— hair</li> <li>— dairy products</li> </ul>	<p>Need recognized by the inspection body or inspection authority</p> <p>Maximum concentration in mg/kg of dry matter of Chromium (VI):</p>
<p>Products and by-products of plant origin for fertilizers (for instance, oilseed cake meal, cocoa husks, malt culms, etc.)</p>	
Seaweeds and seaweed products	<p>As far as directly obtained by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) physical processes including dehydration, freezing and grinding;</li> <li>(ii) extraction with water or aqueous acid and/or alkaline solution;</li> <li>(iii) fermentation;</li> </ul> <p>Need recognized by the inspection body or inspection authority</p>
Sawdust and wood chips	Wood not chemically treated after felling
Composted bark	Wood not chemically treated after felling
Wood ash	From wood not chemically treated after felling
Soft ground rock phosphate	Cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P205.
— Aluminum calcium phosphate	<p>Cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P205</p> <p>Use limited to basic soils (pH &gt;7,5)</p>
Basic slag	Need recognized by the inspection body or inspection authority
Crude potassium salt (for instance: kainit, sylvinit, etc.)	Need recognized by the inspection body or inspection authority
Potassium sulphate, possibly containing magnesium salt	Product obtained from crude potassium salt by a physical extraction process, and containing possibly also magnesium salts

	Need recognized by the inspection body or inspection authority
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: magnesia chalk, ground magnesium limestone,etc.)	Only of natural origin Need recognized by the inspection body or inspection authority
Magnesium sulfate (for instance: kieserite)	
Calcium chloride solution	Foliar treatment of apple trees, after identification of deficit of calcium Need recognized by the inspection body or inspection authority
Calcium sulphate (gypsum)	Only of natural origin
Industrial lime from sugar production	Need recognized by the inspection body or inspection authority
Elemental sulphur	Need recognized by the inspection body or inspection authority
Trace elements	Need recognized by the inspection body or inspection authority
Sodium chloride	Only mined salt
Stone meal	Need recognized by the inspection body or inspection authority

## **B. PESTICIDES**

### **1.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,
- only in accordance with the specific provisions of the plant protection product legislation applicable within the Member State where the product is used.

#### **I.Substances of crop or animal origin**

<b>Name Description</b>	<b>compositional requirements;conditions for use</b>
Azadirachtin extracted from <i>Azadirachta indica</i> (Neem tree)	Insecticide Need recognised by the inspection body or inspection authority
Beeswax	Pruning agent
Gelatine	Insecticide

Hydrolysed proteins Attractant;	only in authorized applications in combination with other appropriate products of this Annex II, part B.
Lecithin	Fungicide
Extract (aqueous solution) from <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	Insecticide, only against aphids in subtropical fruit trees (e.g. oranges, lemons) and tropical crops (e.g. bananas); use only at the start of the vegetation period; need recognized by the inspection body or inspection authority,
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 the inspection body or inspection authority
Quassia extracted from <i>Quassia amara</i>	Insecticide, repellent (not attracted)
Rotenone extracted from <i>Derris spp.</i> and <i>Lonchocarpus spp.</i> and <i>Terphrosia spp.</i>	Insecticide; need recognized by the inspection body or inspection authority.

## II. Microorganisms used for biological pest control

Name Description,	compositional requirements; conditions for use
Microorganisms (bacteria, viruses and fungi) e.g. <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> , <i>Granulosis virus</i> , etc.	Only products not genetically modified.

## 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	composition requirements; conditions for use
Diammonium phosphate	Attractant, only in traps
Metaldehyde	Molluscicide, only in traps containing a repellent to higher animal species,
Pheromones	Attractant, sexual behaviour disrupter; only in traps and dispensers.
Pyrethroids (only deltamethrin or lambda-	Insecticide, only against <i>Batrocera oleae</i> and <i>Ceratitis</i>

cyhalothrin)	<i>capitata wied;</i> Need recognized by the inspection body or inspection authority
--------------	---

#### IV. other substances of traditional as wells as organic farming use

Name Description,	Composition requirements, conditions for use
Copper with form of copper hydroxide, copper sulphate, copper oxid	Fungicide Need recognized by the inspection body and inspection authority
Ethylene	For saving banana color
Calium salt of greasy acide	Insecticide
Kalinite	Preventive banana baking
Calcium polisulfit	Fungicide, insecticide, acaracid; Need recognized by the inspection body and inspection authority
Parafine oil	Insecticide, I acaracid
Mineral oils insecticide, fungicide	Only in frutable , vineyard , olive and tropical plants(eg. Banana); Need recognized by the inspection body and inspection authority,
Calium permanganate	Fungicide, bactericide; Only in frutable, olives and vineyard
Quartsor sand	Loathing
Sulphur	Fungicide , acaracid, loathing

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

Products listed in Section 1

Rodenticides

#### C. FEED MATERIALS

##### 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, hulls and bran; barley as grains, protein and middling and bran, rice as grain , split rice bran and germ ;millet as grains; rye as grains, middling and bran; sorghum as grains; wheat as grains, middlings, bran, gluten feed, gluten and germ; triticale as grains; maize as grains, bran, middlings, germ and gluten; malt.

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 expeller; palm kernels as expeller; pumpkin seed as expeller; olives, olive pulp; vegetable oils (from physical extraction).

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

chickpeas as seeds, chickling vetch as seeds submitted to heat treatment ;chickpeas as seeds, middlings and bran;chickpeas as seeds, middling and bran;broad beans as seeds, middlings and bran; lupine as seeds, middling 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:

citrus pulp; apples pulp; tomato pulp; grapes pulp

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.

## **2.Feed materials from animal origin**

2.1.Milk and milk products. Only the following substances are included in the category:

fresh milk ,milk powder, skimmed milk, skimmed-milk powder, buttermilk, buttermilk powder, whey, whey powder ,whey powder low in sugar, whey protein powder (extracted by physical treatment),casein powder, lactose powder.

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

fish,f ish oil and cod-liver oil not refined; fish molluscan, hydrolysate and proteolysates obtained by an enzyme action, whether or not in soluble form, fish meal.

## **3.Feed materials from mineral origin**

Only the following substances are included in this category:

### **Sodium:**

unrefined sea salt

coarse rock salt

sodium sulphate

sodium carbonate

sodium bicarbonate

sodium 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

Sulphur:  
sodium sulphate.

**D.FEED ADDITIVES,CERTAIN SUBSTANCES USED IN ANIMAL NUTRITION AND PROCESSING AIDS USED IN FEEDINGSTUFFS**

**1.Feed additives**

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

E1	Iron: ferrous (II)carbonate ferrous (II) sulphate monohydrate and/or heptahydrate ferric (III)oxide
E2	Iodine: calcium iodate, anhydrous calcium iodate, hexahydrate sodium iodide;
E3	Cobalt: cobaltous (II)sulphate monohydrate and/or heptahydrate basic cobaltous (II)carbonate, monohydrate
E4	Copper: copper (II)oxide basic copper (II)carbonate, monohydrate copper (II)sulphate, pentahydrate;
E5	Manganese: manganous (II)carbonate manganous oxide and manganic oxide manganous (II)sulfate,mono-and/or tetrahydrate
E6	Zinc: zinc carbonate zinc oxide zinc sulphate mono-and/or heptahydrate;
E7	Molybdenum:



	ammonium molybdate,sodium molybdate
E8	Selenium: sodium selenate sodium selenite.

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

- preferably derived from raw materials occurring naturally in feedingstuffs,or
- synthetic vitamins identical to natural vitamins only for monogastric animals.

1.3.Enzymes.

1.4.Microorganisms.

1.5.Preservatives.Only the following substances are included in this cate gory:

E 236 Formic acid only for silage

E 260 Acetic acid only for silage

E 270 Lactic acid only for silage

E 280 Propionic acid only for silage

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

E 551b Colloidal silica

E 551c Kieselgur

E 553 Sepiolit

E 558 Bentonite

E 559 Kaolinitic clays

E 561 Vermiculite

E 599 Perlite.

## **2.Certain products used in animal nutrition**

Only the following products are included in this category:

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

- sea salt,coarse rock salt,enzymes,yeasts,whey,sugar,sugar beet pulp,cereal flour, molasses and lactic,acetic,formic and propionic bacteria.

When weather conditions do not allow appropriate fermentation,authority or revisory body may authorize use of lactic,formic ,propionic and acetic acids for silage processing .

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

Potassum 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)

Phosporic acid (dairy equipment)

Formaldehyde

## **F.OTHER PRODUCTS**

### **ANNEX III**

#### **MINIMUM INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS AND PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES UNDER THE INSPECTION SCHEME**

##### **A.1.plants and plant products from farm productions or collections**

1. Produce should be done in unit of soil plots and produce as well as preservation to be clearly separated from those of other unit which does not produce in accordance with rules seted in this law; processing reports and/or packaging may be part of unit ,when their activity is limited in processing and packaging on its farm product.
- 2.When the inspection arrangements are first implemented, even though the producer activity is limited in on collection of wild plants, inspection body must draw up:

— a full description of the unit, indicating environment of protection and processing of soil plots and/or collection areas and environments where are accomplished certain operations of processing and /or packaging,

- all the practical measures to be taken by producer at the level of the unit to ensure fulfillment decisions of this law.
- and , in case of wild plants collection , it is given guarantee to third parties ,that producers can prove that decisions in annex I poiny 4 are fullfiled .

The description and practical measures concerned must be contained in a declaration,signed by the concerned producer. In addition,this declaration must specify:

- last application date in plots and/or areas of collection products which use is not in accordance with this law;
3. each year ,before the data set by inspection body , producer should inform the body its file of plant products giving an analytic description for each plot.
  4. it should be kept written register and/or document which will allow inspection body to identify the origine, nature and quantity of all byed raw materials, and usage of such materials.; Moreover,it should be kept written registers about nature ,quantity and desrination of all farm products that are sold . sold quantity to the last consummator will be account on dayly base. When unit processes its farm products, in register should be kept the information according to point B,2, the third part of this Anex.
  - 5.It is forbidden the storage in raw materials unit different from those used in accordance with this law.
  6. exept preannouncement inspections visits ,the inspection body must make a full physical inspection at least once a year. After each visit an inspection report is compiled that is signed by unit responsible person.
  7. Producer should give the access tot eh inspection organism for the inspection purposes in the environmental of the storage and production and parcels of the lands, as well as in the account

and other support documents. He has to ensure any information to the inspection organism so necessary information for the inspection purposes.

8.1. Products may be transferred to the other units, including the retail and wholesale market only with the suit coverage or in closed container order to prevent the replacement of the content and secured with the label, without prejudice any another indicators from the law;

(a) Name and address of the responsible person for the production or preparation of the product, or when is mentioned another seller, a declaration that indicate a unit measure and inspection body to identifies without being evacuated the responsible person for the production of product;

b) Name of product including a reference of the method of the organic production.

8.2. However closure of the coverage or container will not be require when:

(a) transportation is among the producer and another operator that tow of them are subject tot eh inspection system and

(b) products are accompanied by one document, when there are given information required under previous sub paragraph.

9. When an operator have some units of production at the same zone that produce plants or planted products without being covered from the Article 1 together with the environments of storage of the raw material (such, like a fertilizer, insecticides, seeds) should be subject tot eh rules of the inspection in the accordance with the first paragraph of the point 2 and points3 and 4. Plant of the same variety lie those produced in indicate unit in the point 1 may not be produced in this unit, however producer may avoid from the given rule in the last sentence of the previous sub paragraph:

(a) in the case of production of agriculture products multi annual (fruits, grape vine) provided that:

1. Mentioned production belongs to the transformation plan in line with what producer ensures for the beginning of transformation of the latest part of the interested zone for the organic productions in the short period which may not be in any way to pass the maximum of 5 years.

2. It must be taken the suitable measures for insuring a permanent share of the products taken by any interested unit.

3. Organism or inspected authority should be inform for the harvest of any product at least 48 hours prior.

4. Immediately after the harvest, producer should inform the organism or inspection authority fort he accurate quantity in the interest unit together with the special features (such as quality, color, mid average etc) and to confirm that are applied taken measure for the separation of products.

5. Transformation plan and measures under point 1 and 2 are approved by the organism or the inspection authority. This approval should confirm at any year after the beginning of the transformation plan;

(a) in the case of specified areas from the Scientifics agriculture researches come to the agreement with the competent authority suggesting that are completed conditions 2,3 and 4

(b) in the case of seeds production, breeding materials vegetative and nurseries to secure that are completed the conditions 2,3,4.

## **A.2. Animals and livestock productions from the livestock farms.**

1. When the inspection system is applied in the livestock [products for the first time, producer and inspection body should foresee:

- a full description of the locals of the animal stand, grass – plots, pastures etc. And according to the case, storage environmental, coverage and processing of animals, livestock products, raw material and producer factors,

- a full description of the plant of the collection to organic fertilizer,

- plan of the spreading of such fertilizers in the agreement with inspection organizem or the inspection authority, together with the full description of the area given for the

- production of plants – when it is required, agreement under contract in other forms in line with the spreading of fertilizers,
- management plan for the livestock unit of the organic production (e.g: feeding management for the nutritive, reproduction, health etc),
  - all practical measures will be undertaken in the livestock farm for guarantee of the completion of the provisions of this Regulation.

Descriptions and taken measures will be noted in an inspection report firm by the interested producer.

Further more, the report should be specified the obligation of the producer for the execution of the operations and in the case of the violation, application of the administrative measures.

2. The overall requirements of the inspection in point 1 and 4 up to 8 of the Part A.1 to cover the plants and livestock products.

Avoiding from these rules, is allowed the usage of medical veterinary products allopathic and antibiotic providing that are given by one veterinary in line with the treatments under Annex I, and are treated in one controlled place as well as noted in the register of farm.

3 .The animals should be identified in permanent form suitable techniques for any specie, individuals in the case of small mammals 1.

4. Data of the livestock should be noted in one register and to be kept always available of the authority or inspection organisms in the company.

Such indications that give a full:

For any specie, in line with the animals that come to the farm: origin and date of coming, period of transformation, identification sign and veterinary indications;

- in line with the animals that are removed from the farm: age, number of matriculation, weight of the case of slaughters, identification sign and destination;

- details for any animal that are lost and reasons;

- in line with the food: type, involvement of the additional food, portions of the different compounds and period of enters of the areas with the free zones.

- Concerning the diseases, treatment and veterinary care such as: date of the treatment, diagnose, type of the used product, method of the treatment and description of doctor for the veterinary care with the appropriate reasons and period of use prior the selling of livestock products.

5. When a producer manages with some livestock farms at the same region, unit that produce animals or livestock products will be subject to the inspection system under the first designation, second ad the third of the point 1 of this section in animals and products.

## **B. Units for the preparation of plants and animals products as well as food products that contain plants and animals products.**

1. When the registration of the inspection is applied for the first time, producer and inspection organism will compile:

- a full description unit indicating used technicians for the processing, package and store of agriculture products prior and after their processing,
- all the best practices at the level unit for guarantee to the enforcement of this law.

This description and related measures should be given in a firm inspection report also from the responsible person of the unit.

For more the report should contain taken measures by the operator for caring out the operations under the law.

2. Written register should contain available an inspection organism for the following:

- origin, nature and quantity of the agriculture products that are delivered in a unit,
- nature, quantities and destination of the products that have had left the unit,
- any another information that is required by the inspection organism for the purpose of the suitable inspection of such operations like the origin, nature, quantities of the components, additives and technologies assistants given to the unit and composition of the processed products.

3. When the products are processed, packaged and stored in one unit under this law:

- a unit should share a surface that is in the location for storing of products, prior and after operations,
- operations should be constantly done till to the their full final shared physically and in time from the similar operations done in the products not included in this law.
- If such operations will not be finished often, then should be announced earlier, in a certain time together with inspection organisms,
- Any measure should be dealing for guarantee the identification of parties and for prevention the mixture with products that are not dealt with the rules of this law.

4. Expect the inspection visits that are not informed, the inspection body should do the full physical inspection at least one in year of the unit. So it may be taken tests samples of the unauthorized products. However those may be taken, when it will be doubt any use that is not authorized regarding the products. After each visit should be complied an inspection report firm by the responsible person for the inspected unit.

5. The operator should give the access to the inspection organisms for the inspection purposes so access for the unit and written registers as well as other insurance documentation.

6. Given products in Article 1 may be transferred in other units, including the retail and wholesale market, only with the suitable coverage or closed container in the way to prevent the replacement of content and equipped with the label when it is indicated without prejudice other indicators by the law:

- (a) Name and address of the responsible person for the production or preparation of the product, or when is mentioned another seller, a declaration that indicate a unit measure and inspection body to identifies without being evacuated the responsible person for the production of product;
- (b) Name of product including a reference of the method of the organic production.

On receipt of a product the operator shall check the closing of the packaging or container where it is required and the presence of the indications referred to the above paragraph to the point A.8.1. or to the point C.8. The result of these verifications shall be explicitly mentioned in the documentary accounts under point B.2. When the control leave any doubt, so it may be subject to the processor or coverage after the elimination of this doubt, not being extracted without indicator that refer to the method of the organic farming

**C. Imports of plants, plant products, livestock, livestock products and food-stuffs comprising plant and/or livestock products, animal feeding stuffs, compound feeding stuffs and feed materials from EU countries**

1. When the rules of the inspection are applied for the first time, exporter and inspection body should give the following:

- a full description of the environments of the exporters and its activities indicating that how is possible points of the entering of products in the Community and any another mean that the exporter use for the storage, storeroom for the exported products,
- all practical measures taken by the exporter for the engagement of the enforcement of this law,
- this description and taken measures should be included in the report of inspection of the firm by the exporter.

For more report must contain the liabilities of the exporter:

- to guarantee that any mean or the way by the inspection body or, when these storerooms are in another State by any inspection organisms approved for the inspection by this State.
2. It must be kept the registers in written that allows the inspection organisms to identified for

any exported party product:

- origin, nature and quantity of the mentioned party and with the request of the inspection organisms to identified for any exported product party:
- origin, nature ad quantity of the mentioned party and with the request of the inspection organisms any detail for the way of transport in locals or magazines of the importer.
- Origin, nature and destination of the mentioned party and with the request of the inspection organism, any detail for the way of transport from the locals or magazines of the importer in destination.

3. The exporter should inform the inspection organism for each exported consignment in the Community giving required details to the organism or authority, like a copy of the certificate of the inspection for organic imported products.

When the imported products referred in Article 1 are saved in the storeroom when the other agriculture products or feeding stuffs products are processed, coverage or storage:

- referred products in Article 1 should keep as separated by the other agriculture products and or food products,
- it should be taken measures for guarantee the identification of parties of the products and prevention of components with products that are not dealing with accordance with the rules of this law.

Expect unannounced inspection visits the inspection body should do a full natural inspection at least once in a year, of the locals of the exporter. The inspection body will inspect the written registers mentioned in point C.2 and certificates under law. So it may be taken samples for the tests of substances without authorized in this law. However those might be taken when it is doubt the use of substances that are not authorized. After each visit should be compiled an inspection report, firmid also from the responsible perosn for the inspection unit.

4. The exporter should for the purposes of the inspection to give tot he inspection organisms access for its locations and for the written registers and to support with the others documents, especially the exportation certificate. He has to ensure the inspection organism any necessary information for the inspection purposes.

5. The organic products should be exported with the coverage or suit container closed in the way of prevention of the replacement of the contain and ensured with the identification party of the goods with the inspection certificate.

#### **ANNEX IV INFORMATION TO BE NOTIFIED**

- (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.
- (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 this law
- (f) The name of the approved body to which the operator entrusted inspection of his undertaking, where the State has implemented the inspection system by approving such bodies.

#### **ANNEX V 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 labeling.

AL : Organic Farming Albanian control system

ES: Agricultura Ecológica — Sistema de control CE

DA:Økologisk Jordbrug — EF-kontrolordning  
 DE:Ökologischer Landbau — EG-Kontrollsystem or Biologische Landwirtschaft — EG-Kontrollsystem  
 EL ???  
 EN:Organic Farming — EC Control System  
 FR:Agriculture biologique — Système de contrôle CE  
 T:Agricoltura Biologica — Regime di controllo CE  
 MT:Agrikultura Organika — Sistema ta'Kontroll tal-KE  
 NL:Biologische landbouw — EG-controlesysteem  
 PT:Agricultura Biológica — Sistema de Controlo CE  
 F:Luonnonmukainen maataloustuotanto — EY:n valvontajärjestelmä  
 SV:Ekologiskt jordbruk — EG-kontrollsystem

## **PART B:COMMUNITY LOGO**

**B.1.Conditions with regard to the presentation and use of the Community logo**

B.1.1.The Community logo referred to above shall comprise of the models in part B.2 of this Annex.

B.1.2.The indications that must be included in the logo are listed in part B.3 of this Annex. It is possible to combine the logo with the indication mentioned in part A to this Annex.

B.1.3.To use the Community logo and the indications referred to in part B.3 of this Annex, the technical reproduction rules laid down in the graphic manual in part B.4 of this Annex must be complied with.

### **B.2. Models**

Name		Specific conditions
E 170 Calcium	Carbonates	all authorized functions except coloring
E 270	Lactic acid	
E 290	Carbondioxyde	
E 296	Malic acid	
E 300	Ascorbic acid	
E 306	Tocopherol-rich extract	Anti-oxidant in fats and oils
E 322	Lecithin	
E 330	Citric acid	
E 333	Calcium citrates	
E 334	Tartaric acid	
E 335	Sodium tartrate	
E 336	Potassium tartrate	
E 341 (i)	Monocalciumphosphate raising agent for self raising flour	Raising agent for self raising flour
E 400	Alginic acid	
E 401	Sodium alginate	
E 402	Potassium alginate	
E 406	Agar	
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	Sodiumcarbonates	
E 501	Potassiumcarbonates	
E 503	Ammoniumcarbonates	
E 504	Magnesiumcarbonates	
E 516	Calcium sulphate	Carrier
E 524	Sodiumhydroxyde surface	Treatment of Laugengebäck
E 551	Silicon dioxide anti-caking	Agent for herbs and spices
E 938	Argon	
E 941	Nitrogen	
E 948	Oxygen	

## **ANNEX VI INTRODUCTION**

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

1.ingredients with farming 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.

2.ingredients of agricultural origin: different ingredients from those with agriculture origine and that pertain at least one of the below category:

3.1.food additives,including carriers for food additives,

3.2.flavourings,

3.3.water and salt;

3.4.micro-organism preparations;

3.5.minerals (including trace elements)and vitamins;

4. 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;

## **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 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 live-stock products, national rules shall apply.

Notwithstanding reference to any ingredient in Sections A and C or any processing aid in Section B, any processing practice, such as smoking, shall be carried out and 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.

## **SECTION A — INGREDIENTS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL ORIGIN**

A.2. Labeled flavourings as natural aromatization substances

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

Any preparations of micro-organisms normally used in food processing, with the exception of micro-organisms genetically modified

A.5. Minerals (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.

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

Name	Specific conditions
Nitrogen	
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 hydroxyde	Sugar production oil production from rape seed
Sulphuric acid	Sugar production
Isopropanol (propan-2-ol)	In the crystallisation process in sugar for a [ ... ] period expiring on 31.12.2006
Carbon dioxide	
Ethanol solvent	
Tannic acid filtration aid	
Egg white albumen	
Casein	
Gelatin	
Isinglass	
Vegetable oils.	Greasing, releasing or antifoaming 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 – enzymes:

Any preparations of micro-organisms and enzymes normally used as processing aid in food processing, with the exception of micro-organisms genetically modified.

**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

Annex:

**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:**

Nutmeg	<i>Myristica fragrans</i> ,until 31.12.2000 only
Pepper green	<i>Piper nigrum</i> , until 30.4.2001 only
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 Annex

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:

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

C.2.3.Miscellaneous:

Coriander, smoked	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> until 31.12.2000 only
Pea protein	<i>Pisum</i> 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
- Mixtures of crops permitted in conventional foodstuffs preparation, and giving coloring and tasting qualities to confectionary, only for preparation of ' Gummi Bärchen '
- Mixtures of the following peppers:*Piper nigrum* ,*Schinus molle* and *Schinus terebinthifolium* ,

C.3.Animal products:

- Aquatic organisms, not originating from aquaculture, and permitted in
- Conventional foodstuffs preparation
- Buttermilk powder
- Gelatin
- Honey

## **ANNEX VII FARMING FROM ORGANIC PRODUCTION**

Maximum number of animals per ha Class or species	Maximum number of animals per ha equivalent to 170 kg N/ha/year
Equines over six months old	2
Calves for fattening	5
Other bovine animals less than one year old	5

Male bovine animals from one to less than two years old	3,3
Female bovine animals from one to less than two years old	3,3
Male bovine animals two years old or over	2
Breeding heifers	2,5
Heifers for fattening	2,5
Dairy cows	2
Cull dairy cows	2
Other cows	2,5
Female breeding rabbits	100
Ewes	13,3
Goats	13,3
Piglets	74
Breeding sows	6,5
Pigs for fattening	14
Other pigs	14
Table chickens	580
Laying hens	230

## **ANNEX 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	M 2 /head	M 2 /head

	(kg)		
Breeding and fattening bovine and equidae	up to 100 up to 200 up to 350 up to 350	1,5 2,5 4.0 5 with a minimum 1 m <sup>2</sup> /100 kg	1,1 1,9 3 3.7 with a minimum 0.75m <sup>2</sup> /100kg
Dairy cows		6	4.5
Bulls for breeding		10	30
Sheep and goats		1.5 sheep/goats 0.35 lam/kid 2.5	2.5 0.5 per lamb/kid
Farrowing sows with piglets up to 40 days		7.5 sows	2.5
Fattening pigs up to 50 0,8 0,6	Up to 50 Up to 85 Up to 110	0.8 1.1 1.3	0.6 0.8 1
Piglets	Over 40 days and above 30kg	0.6	0.4
Brood pigs		2.5 female 6.0 males	1.9 8.0

## 2. POULTRY

	Indoors area (net area available to animals)			Outdoors area (m <sup>2</sup> of area avail- able in rotation/ head No
	Animals/m <sup>2</sup> cm	Perch/animal	Nest	
Laying hens	6	18	8 laying hens per nest or in case of common nest 120 cm <sup>2</sup> /bird	4,provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/ year is not exceeded

Fattening poultry (in fixed housing)	10 with a maximum of 21 kg live-weight/m <sup>2</sup>	20 (for guinea fowl only)	4 broilers and guinea fowl 4,5 ducks 10 turkey 15 geese In all the species mentioned above the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded	
Fattening poultry in mobile housing	16 (*)in mobile poultry houses with a maximum of 30 kg live-weight/m <sup>2</sup>			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 m<sup>2</sup> floor spaces which remains open at night.