

SRS Organic Standard EU Equivalent

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Equivalent to

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 and
COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 889/2008 of 5 September 2008, as amended

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I. Aim, scope and definitions

1. Aim and scope

SRS standard provides the basis for the sustainable development of organic production while ensuring the effective functioning of the internal market, guaranteeing fair competition, ensuring consumer confidence and protecting consumer interests.

It establishes common objectives and principles to underpin the rules set out under this standard concerning:

- (a) all stages of production, preparation and distribution of organic products and their control;
- (b) the use of indications referring to organic production in labelling and advertising.

This standard applies to the following products originating from agriculture, where such products are placed or are intended to be placed on the EU market:

- (a) live or unprocessed agricultural products of plant origin,
- (b) processed agricultural products for use as food,
- (c) feed,
- (d) vegetative propagating material and seeds for cultivation.

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

This standard also applies to yeasts used as food or feed.

2. Operators concerned

This standard applies to any operator involved in activities, at any stage of production, preparation, distribution and export, relating to the products covered by this standard.

However, mass catering operations shall not be subject to this standard.

3. Legal framework

This standard applies without prejudice to other community provisions or national provisions, in conformity with Community law concerning products specified in this paragraph 1, such as provisions governing the production, preparation, marketing, labelling and control, including legislation on foodstuffs and animal nutrition.

4. Definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the following definitions shall apply:

'advertising' means any representation to the public, by any means other than a label, that is intended or is likely to influence and shape attitude, beliefs and behaviours in order to promote directly or indirectly the sale of organic products;

'control body' means SRS, the independent private party carrying out inspection and certification in the field of organic production in accordance with the provisions set out under the Regulations (EC) 834/2007, 889/2008 and this equivalent standard;

'conversion' means the transition from non-organic to organic farming within a given period of time, during which the provisions concerning the organic production have been applied;

'equivalent', in describing different systems or measures, means that they are capable of meeting the same objectives and principles by applying rules which ensure the same level of assurance of conformity;

'exporter' means operator from a third country exporting to EU, performing the last operation for the purpose of preparation and sealing the products in appropriate packaging or containers;

'feed (or 'feeding stuff')' means any substance or product, including additives, whether processed, partially processed or unprocessed, intended to be used for oral feeding to animals;

'in-conversion feeding stuffs' means feeding stuffs produced during the conversion period to organic production, with the exclusion of those harvested in the 12 months following the beginning of the conversion as referred to in paragraph IV.1.2 of this standard;

'feed additives' means substances, micro-organisms or preparations, other than feed material and premature, which are intentionally added to feed or water in order to perform, in particular, one or more of the following functions:

- favorably affect the characteristics of feed,
- favorably affect the characteristics of animal products,
- favorably affect the color of ornamental fish and birds,
- satisfy the nutritional needs of animals,
- favorably affect the environmental consequences of animal production,
- favorably affect animal production, performance or welfare, particularly by affecting the gastro-intestinal flora or digestibility of feeding stuffs,
- have a coccidiostatic or histomonostatic effect.

'first consignee' means the natural or legal person within the European Union to whom the imported consignment is delivered and who will receive it for further preparation and/or marketing;

'food (or 'foodstuff')' means any substance or product, whether processed, partially processed or unprocessed, intended to be, or reasonably expected to be ingested by humans. 'Food' includes drink, chewing gum and any substance, including water, intentionally incorporated into the food during its manufacture, preparation or treatment;

'genetically modified organism (GMO)' means an organism, with the exception of human beings, in which the genetic material has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination and which is not obtained through the following techniques of genetic modifications: mutagenesis and cell fusion (including protoplast fusion) of plant cells of organisms which can exchange genetic material through traditional breeding methods;

'produced from GMOs' means derived in whole or in part from GMOs but not containing or consisting of GMOs;

'produced by GMOs' means derived by using a GMO as the last living organism in the production process, but not containing or consisting of GMOs nor produced from GMOs;

'hydroponic production' means method of growing plants with their roots in a mineral nutrient solution only or in an inert medium, such as perlite, gravel or mineral wool to which a nutrient solution is added;

'holding' means all the production units operated under a single management for the purpose of producing agricultural products;

'importer' means the natural or legal person within the European Union who presents a consignment for release for free circulation into the Union, either on its own, or through a representative;

'ingredient' means any substance, including additives, used in the manufacture or preparation of a foodstuff and still present in the finished product, even if in altered form;

'ionising radiation' means the transfer of energy in form of particles or electromagnetic waves of certain wavelength capable of producing ions with the aim to preserve food, prevent the spread of invasive pests and delay or eliminate sprouting or ripening;

'labelling' means any terms, words, particulars, trade marks, brand name, pictorial matter or symbol relating to and placed on any packaging, document, notice, label, board, ring or collar accompanying or referring to a product;

'mark of conformity' means the assertion of conformity to a particular set of standards or other normative documents in the form of a mark;

'mass catering operations' means the preparation of organic products in restaurants, hospitals, canteens and other similar food business at the point of sale or delivery to the final consumer;

'non-organic' means not coming from or not related to a production in accordance to this standard;

'operator' means the natural or legal persons responsible for ensuring that the requirements of this standard are met within the organic business under their control;

'operator file' means all the information and documents transmitted to the control body by the operator and generated by control body's staff during the control and certification processes, including documentation of the decision not leading to the certificate issuance;

'organic' means coming from or related to organic production;

'organic production' means the use of the production method compliant with the rules established in this standard, at all stages of production, preparation, distribution and export;

'parallel production/processing' means production/processing of the same product with organic and non-organic status.

'placing on the market' means the holding of food or feed for the purpose of sale, including offering for sale or any other form of transfer, whether free of charge or not, and the sale, distribution, and other forms of transfer themselves;

'plant production' means production of agricultural crop products including harvesting of wild plant products for commercial purposes;

'plant protection products' means active substances and preparations containing one or more active substances, put up in the form in which they are supplied to the user, intended to:

- protect plants or plant products against all harmful organisms or prevent the action of such organisms, in so far as such substances or preparations are not otherwise defined below;
- influence the life processes of plants, other than as a nutrient, (e.g. growth regulators);
- preserve plant products, in so far as such substances or products are not subject to special Council of Commission provisions on preservatives;
- destroy undesired plants; or
- destroy parts of plants, check or prevent undesired growth of plants.

'pre-packaged foodstuff' shall mean any single item for presentation as such to the ultimate consumer and to mass caterers, consisting of a foodstuff and the packaging into which it was put before being offered for sale, whether such packaging encloses the foodstuff completely or only partially, but in any case, in such a way that the contents cannot be altered without opening or changing the packaging;

'preparation' means the operations of preserving and/ or processing of organic products, including slaughter and cutting for livestock products, and also packaging, labelling and/ or alterations made to the labelling concerning the organic production method;

'preserving' means any action, different from farming and harvesting, that is carried out on products, but which does not qualify as processing, including all unprocessed actions and excluding packaging or labelling of the product;

'processing' means action that substantially alters the initial product including the use of processing aids. Packaging or labelling operations shall not be considered as processing;

'processing aid' means any substance not consumed as a food ingredient by itself, intentionally used in the processing of raw materials, foods or their ingredients, to fulfil a certain technological purpose during treatment or processing and which may result in the unintentional but technically unavoidable presence of residues of the substance or its derivatives in the final product, provided that these residues do not present any health risk and do not have any technological effect on the finished product;

'production unit' means all assets to be used for a production sector such as production premises, land parcels, the premises for the storage of crops, crop products, raw materials and any other input relevant for this specific production sector;

'stages of production, preparation and distribution' means any stage from and including the primary production of an organic product up to and including its storage, processing, transport, sale or supply to the final consumer, and where relevant labelling, advertising, import, export and subcontracting activities.

II. Objectives and principles for organic production

1. Objectives

Organic production shall pursue the following general objectives:

- (a) Establish a sustainable management system for agriculture that:

- respects nature's systems and cycles and sustains and enhances the health of soil, water, plants and animals and the balance between them,
- contributes to a high level of biological diversity,
- makes responsible use of energy and the natural resources, such as water, soil, organic matter and air.

(b) Aim at producing products of high quality.

(c) Aim at producing a wide variety of foods and other agricultural products that respond to consumers' demand for goods produced by the use of processes that do not harm the environment, human health, plant health or animal health and welfare.

2. Overall principles

Organic production shall be based on the following principles:

(a) The appropriate design and management of biological processes based on ecological systems using natural resources which are internal to the system by methods that:

- use living organisms and mechanical production methods,
- practice land-related crop cultivation,
- exclude the use of GMOs and products produced from or by GMOs,
- are based on risk assessment, and the use of precautionary and preventive measures, when appropriate.

(b) The restriction of the use of external inputs. Where external inputs are required, or the appropriate management practices and methods referred to in paragraph (a) do not exist, these shall be limited to:

- inputs from organic production,
- natural or naturally-derived substances,
- low solubility mineral fertilisers.

(c) The strict limitation of the use of chemically synthesised inputs to exceptional cases these being:

- where the appropriate management practices do not exist and
- the external inputs referred to in paragraph (b) are not available on the market; or
- where the use of external inputs referred to in paragraph (b) contributes to unacceptable environmental impacts.

(d) The adaptation, where necessary, and within the framework of this standard, of the rules of organic production taking account of sanitary status, regional differences in climate and local conditions and stages of development.

3. Specific principles applicable to farming

In addition to the overall principles set out in paragraph II.2, organic farming shall be based on the following specific principles:

- (a) The maintenance and enhancement of soil life and natural soil fertility, soil stability and soil biodiversity preventing and combating soil compaction and soil erosion, and the nourishing of plants primarily through the soil ecosystem.
- (b) The minimisation of the use of non-renewable resources and off-farm inputs.
- (c) The recycling of wastes and by-products of plant and animal origin as input in plant and livestock production.
- (d) Taking account of the local or regional ecological balance when taking production decisions.
- (e) The maintenance of plant health by preventative measures, such as the choice of appropriate species and varieties resistant to pests and diseases, appropriate crop rotations, mechanical and physical methods and the protection of natural enemies of pests.

4. Specific principles applicable to processing of organic food

In addition to the overall principles set out in paragraph II.2, the production of processed organic food shall be based on the following specific principles:

- (a) The production of organic food from organic agricultural ingredients, except where an ingredient is not available on the market in organic form.
- (b) The restriction of the use of food additives, of non-organic ingredients with mainly technological and sensory functions and of micronutrients and processing aids, so that they are used to a minimum extent and only in case of essential technological need or for particular nutritional purposes.
- (c) The exclusion of substances and processing methods that might be misleading regarding the true nature of the product.
- (d) The processing of food with care, preferably with the use of biological, mechanical and physical methods.

5. Specific principles applicable to processing of organic feed

In addition to the overall principles set out in paragraph II.2, the production of processed organic feed shall be based on the following specific principles:

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

III. General production rules

Operators shall comply with the production rules set out in this chapter III and with the implementing rules provided in chapters IV, V and VI.

1. Prohibition on the use of GMOs

- (a) GMOs and products produced from or by GMOs shall not be used as food, feed, processing aids, plant protection products, fertilisers, soil conditioners, seeds, vegetative propagating material, micro-organisms and animals in organic production.
- (b) For **food and feed made in the EU**, operators may assume that the product is not produced by GMO and no GMOs have been used in the manufacture of purchased product, when not stated on the label or accompanying documents.
For other products than food and feed (such as processing aids, ingredients, fertilizers or plant protection products) made in the EU the operator must request the non-GMO declaration for the product by its manufacturer.
- (c) In case of use of **any product not made in EU**, the operator must request the non-GMO declaration for the product by its manufacturer.
- (d) Operators using **non-organic products purchased from third parties** shall require the vendor to confirm that the products supplied have not been produced from or by GMOs.

2. Prohibition on the use of ionizing radiation

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

3. Exceptional production rules

- (a) In accordance with the conditions set out in paragraph (b) below and subject to the objectives and principles for organic production, SRS may grant exceptions from the production rules laid down in chapters III to V.
- (b) Exceptions as referred to in paragraph 1 shall be kept to a minimum and limited in time and may only be provided for in the following cases:
- where they are necessary in order to ensure that organic production can be initiated or maintained on holdings confronted with climatic, geographical or structural constraints;
 - where it is necessary in order to ensure access to seed and vegetative propagating material and other farm inputs, where such inputs are not available on the market in organic form;
 - where it is necessary in order to ensure access to ingredients of agricultural origin, where such ingredients are not available on the market in organic form;
 - where they are necessary with regard to the use of specific products and substances in the processing in order to ensure production of well-established food products in organic form;
 - where temporary measures are necessary in order to allow organic production to continue or recommence in the case of catastrophic circumstances;
 - where the use of food additives and other substances or feed additives is required on the basis of national law of the country of production or the country of consumption.
- (c) Upon approval by SRS, the operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of the granted exception. SRS will document the granted exceptions in the operator files.

IV. Farm production

1. General farm production rules

1.1 *Parallel production*

- (a) The entire agricultural holding shall be managed in compliance with the requirements applicable to organic production.
- (b) However, a holding may be split up into clearly separated units which are not all managed under organic production. Different plant varieties that can be easily differentiated shall be involved, the parallel production of the same plant varieties, both annual and perennial crops, is not allowed. The operator shall keep the land, and products used for, or produced by, the organic units separate from those used for, or produced by, the non-organic units and keep adequate records to show the separation.
- (c) For annual crops, the cultivation of the same variety on organic and fields in conversion to organic is not allowed.

- (d) For perennial crops, which require a cultivation period of at least three years, where varieties cannot be easily differentiated, the cultivation of the same variety on organic and fields in conversion to organic is allowed if following conditions are met:
- the production in question forms part of a conversion plan in respect of which the producer gives a firm undertaking and which provides for the beginning of the conversion of the last part of the area concerned to organic production in the shortest possible period which may not in any event exceed a maximum of five years;
 - appropriate measures have been taken to ensure the permanent separation of the products obtained from each unit concerned;
 - SRS is notified of the harvest of each of the products concerned at least 48 hours in advance;
 - upon completion of the harvest, the producer informs the control authority or control body of the exact quantities harvested on the units concerned and of the measures applied to separate the products;
 - the conversion plan has been approved by SRS; this approval shall be confirmed each year after the start of the conversion plan.
- (e) In the case of production of seed, vegetative propagating material and transplants the producer may run organic and non-organic production units in the same area if following conditions are met:
- appropriate measures have been taken to ensure the permanent separation of the products obtained from each unit concerned;
 - SRS is notified of the harvest of each of the products concerned at least 48 hours in advance;
 - upon completion of the harvest, the producer informs the control authority or control body of the exact quantities harvested on the units concerned and of the measures applied to separate the products;
 - if applicable, the conversion plan has been approved by SRS; this approval shall be confirmed each year after the start of the conversion plan.

1.2 Conversion rules

The following rules shall apply to a farm on which organic production is started:

- (a) The conversion period shall start at the earliest when the operator has notified his activity to SRS and subjected his holding to the control system in accordance with Chapter IX.
- (b) During the conversion period all rules established by this standard shall apply.
- (c) On a holding or unit partly under organic production and partly in conversion to organic production, the operator shall keep the organically produced and in-conversion products separate and keep adequate records to show the separation.
- (d) Conversion periods specific to the plant production are defined as follows:

(d.1) Regular conversion

For plants and plant products to be considered organic, the organic production rules of this standard must have been applied on the parcels during a conversion period of:

- (i) at least two years before sowing for annual crops,
- (ii) in the case of grassland or perennial forage, at least two years before its use as feed from organic farming,
- (iii) in the case of perennial crops other than forage, at least three years before the first harvest of organic products.

(d.2) Retroactive recognition

In order to determine the conversion period referred to above, a period immediately preceding the date of the start of the conversion period, may be taken into account, in so far as certain conditions concur.

SRS may decide to recognize retroactively as being part of the conversion period any previous period in which:

- (i) the land parcels were subject of measures defined in a programme implemented for the protection of environment or in another official equivalent programme, provided that the measures concerned ensure that products not authorized for organic production have not been used on those parcels;
- (ii) the parcels were natural or agricultural areas which were not treated with products not authorized for organic production.

The period referred to this point can be taken into consideration retroactively only where satisfactory proof has been furnished to SRS allowing it to satisfy itself that the conditions were met for a certain period of time. The length of the period retroactively recognized by SRS may vary according to the submitted proofs.

SRS may request minimum one year of organic management on previously virgin natural areas before reaching organic status of the fields.

(d.3) Extension of the conversion period

SRS may decide, in certain cases, where the land had been contaminated with products not authorized for organic production, to extend the conversion period beyond the regular conversion period length.

In the case of parcels which have already been converted to or were in the process of conversion to organic farming, and which are treated with a product not authorized for organic production, SRS may shorten the regular conversion period in the following two cases:

- (i) parcels treated with a product not authorized for organic production as part of a compulsory disease or pest control measure imposed by the competent authority of the country,
- (ii) parcels treated with a product not authorized for organic production as part of scientific tests approved by the competent authority of the country.

The extended length of the conversion period shall be fixed taking into account of the following factors:

- (i) the process of degradation of the product concerned shall guarantee, at the end of the conversion period, an insignificant level of residues in the soil and, in the case of a perennial crop, in the plant;
- (ii) the harvest following the treatment may not be sold with reference to organic production methods.

2. Plant production rules

In addition to the general farm production rules laid down in chapter III and chapter IV.1, the following rules shall apply to organic plant production:

2.1 General plant production rules

- (a) Organic plant production shall use tillage and cultivation practices that maintain or increase soil organic matter, enhance soil stability and soil biodiversity, and prevent soil compaction and soil erosion.
- (b) All plant production techniques used shall prevent or minimise any contribution to the contamination of the environment.
- (c) The use of biodynamic preparations is allowed.
- (d) Hydroponic production is prohibited.

2.2 Soil management and fertilization

- (a) The fertility and biological activity of the soil shall be maintained and increased by multiannual crop rotation including legumes and other green manure crops, and by the application of livestock manure or organic material, both preferably composted, from organic production.
- (b) Mineral nitrogen fertilisers shall not be used.
- (c) Where the nutritional needs of plants cannot be met by measures provided for in paragraph IV.2.1 and IV.2.2(a), only fertilisers and soil conditioners referred to in Annex I to this standard may be used in organic production and only to the extent necessary. Operators

shall keep documentary evidence of the need to use the product. Fertilisers and soil conditioners may only be used if they have been authorised for use in organic production.

(d) The total amount of livestock manure applied on the holding may not exceed 170 kg of nitrogen per year/hectare of agricultural area used. This limit shall only apply to the use of farmyard manure, dried farmyard manure and dehydrated poultry manure, composted animal excrements, including poultry manure, composted farmyard manure and liquid animal excrements.

(e) Organic-production holdings may establish written cooperation agreements exclusively with other holdings and enterprises which comply with the organic production rules, with the intention of spreading surplus manure from organic production. The maximum limit as referred to in paragraph IV.2.2(d), shall be calculated on the basis of all of the organic-production units involved in such cooperation.

(f) Appropriate preparations of micro-organisms may be used to improve the overall condition of the soil or the availability of nutrients in the soil or in the crops.

(g) For compost activation appropriate plant-based preparations or preparations of micro-organisms may be used.

2.3 Pest, disease and weed management

(a) The prevention of damage caused by pests, diseases and weeds shall rely primarily on the protection by natural enemies, the choice of species and varieties, crop rotation, cultivation techniques and thermal processes.

(b) Where plants cannot be adequately protected from pests and diseases by preventive measures, only products referred to in Annex II to this standard may be used in organic production. Operators shall keep documentary evidence of the need to use the product. In the case of an established threat to a crop, plant protection products may only be used if they have been authorised for use in organic production.

(c) For products used in traps and dispensers, except pheromone dispensers, the traps and/or dispensers, shall prevent the substances from being released into the environment and prevent contact between the substances and the crops being cultivated. The traps shall be collected after use and disposed of safely.

(d) Products for cleaning and disinfection in plant production shall be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production.

2.4 Seeds

(a) In the countries where the organic seeds and planting material are available, SRS applies the EU Regulation in identical way as set in this paragraph.

For the production of products other than seed and vegetative propagating material only organically produced seed and propagating material shall be used. To this end, the mother plant in the case of seeds and the parent plant in the case of vegetative propagating material shall have been produced in accordance with the rules laid down in this standard for at least one generation, or, in the case of perennial crops, two growing seasons.

In case the seed/planting material of a particular crop variety planned to be sown/planted by the operator is not available for one of the following reasons:

- variety not available in organic quality on the national market in sufficient amount,
- variety not available at all in organic quality on the national market,
- and at the same time the import of seeds and planting material from abroad is not allowed or restricted by the national authorities,

SRS applies the provisions set in paragraph (b) below.

(b) The operator shall do strong efforts in keeping and using seeds and planting material from own harvest of organic or in conversion crop whenever possible prior to use non-organic seeds or planting material. The evidence proving the efforts and their result shall be documented in detail.

In case:

- it is not possible to keep the own seeds,
- it is not possible to keep own seeds in sufficient amount and quality,
- a new variety is to be cultivated in next season,

and sufficient evidences are in place, the operator may use non-organic seed/planting material under provisions laid down in § (c-g) below.

(c) In case of the use of non-organic seed, the prove of non-GMO and no chemical treatment by substances other than authorized for use in organic production is necessary.

(d) In case the non-organic seed has been treated for phytosanitary purposes prescribed in the country of use by a chemical treatment which is not allowed for organic plant production under this standard, the treated seeds shall NOT be used in the organic production.

(e) The operator shall apply for the authorisation BEFORE SOWING by submitting the evidences as referred to in § (b) and (c) above. SRS may grant the authorisation of the use of non-organic seeds (non-GMO and not treated with prohibited substances) only to individual operators, for individual species or varieties and only for one season. SRS will document the authorization in the operator files.

(f) In countries with a generally low availability of organic certified seeds/planting material, monitored and listed by the technical department of SRS, the authorisation of the use of non-organic seeds (non-GMO and not treated with prohibited substances) may be issued by SRS RETROSPECTIVELY, AFTER SOWING of the crop.

The operator shall submit the evidences as referred to in § (b) and (c) above to SRS with the Organic Production Description¹ before the inspection or during the field visit of the SRS inspector.

The operator alone bares the risk of sanctions resulting from possible rejection of the retrospective application for use of non-organic seeds/planting material and is free to apply for the authorisation before sowing as referred to in § (d) above.

(g) The use of non-organic seeds/planting material is included in the risk assessment and increases the risk level of the operation.

2.5 Mushroom production

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

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

2.6 Wild collection

The collection of wild plants and parts thereof, growing naturally in natural areas, forests and agricultural areas is considered an organic production method provided that:

- (a) The collection areas are well defined, have not, for a period of at least three years before the collection, received treatment with products other than those authorized for use in organic production.
- (b) The collection does not affect the stability of the natural habitat or the maintenance of the species in the collection area.
- (c) All legal requirements concerning the collection of wild plants need to be met. Species protected by international or national law are forbidden to be collected (according to CITES website and national red lists).

¹ OPD is short for organic project description, which is an operator will draw up and maintain for the purpose of control and certification.

- (d) An official permission shall be obtained from the local authorities prior to the collection operations including the permitted quantities for each species.
- (e) The collectors shall be trained and supervised by local experts responsible for the sustainable collection within the determined area.

2.7 Grower group

Grower group certification refers to the certification of a group of growers whose farms are uniform in most ways, and who are organized under one management and marketing system.

- (a) The preconditions for group certification to be fulfilled are as follows:
- the group may be organized and affiliated to an operator having a legal entity concluding a contractual (certification) agreement with SRS. The individual growers have agreements with the group which shall include a declaration of commitment for obeying the production rules and the acceptance of control measures, as well as consenting to both internal and external inspections;
 - generally, only small farmers are covered by group certification. Larger farms, processor and traders might be a part of the group but have to be inspected annually by SRS. The farms shall be in geographical proximity;
 - the crops and farming practices of the growers must be uniform and reflect a consistent process or methodology, using the same inputs;
 - participation in the group is limited to growers who sell all their organic production through the group. All growers shall utilize centralized processing, distribution, and marketing facilities of the system;
 - grower groups must establish and implement an Internal Control System (ICS) serving as a documented internal quality system including supervision and documentation of production practices and inputs used at each grower's operation to insure compliance with the specific organic standard.
- (b) The ICS shall fulfil at least following requirements:
- the ICS keeps appropriate documentation, including internal rules and procedures, a description of the farms and the facilities, production management practices, the contractual arrangement with each individual member and internal inspection reports;
 - internal inspectors are designated by the group and carry out internal controls. They must receive suitable training. The internal quality system sets out rules to avoid or limit potential conflicts of interest of the internal inspectors;
 - the internal inspectors carry out at least one annual inspection visit to each individual operator including visits to fields and facilities, the results are documented in the internal control reports;
 - the internal control system shall include the application of sanctions to individual members who do not comply with the production standards. It shall inform the external inspection body of the irregularities and non-compliances found, as well as of the corrective actions imposed with agreed time for completion.

2.8 Products and substances used in farming

(a) The SRS EU equivalent standard accepts only products and substances which were authorised by the European Commission for the use in organic farming and included in a restricted list for the following purposes:

- as fertilizers and soil conditioners (Annex I),
- as plant protection products (Annex II),
- as non-organic feed materials from plant origin, feed material from animal and mineral origin and certain substances used in animal nutrition,
- as feed additives and processing aids (Annex VI),
- as products for cleaning and disinfection of buildings and installations used for plant production, including storage on an agricultural holding.

Products and substances contained in the restricted list may only be used in so far as the corresponding use is authorised in general agriculture of the third country.

(b) The use of products and substances not covered under the paragraph above and subject to the objectives and principles laid down in Chapter II and III and the general criteria in this chapter, shall be allowed in organic farming.

V. Processing of organic products

1. General rules for the production of preserved and processed feed and food

(a) Production of processed organic feed and/or food shall be kept separate in time or space from production of processed non-organic feed and/or food.

(b) Substances and techniques that reconstitute properties that are lost in the processing and storage of organic feed and/or food, that correct the results of negligence in the processing of these products or that otherwise may be misleading as to the true nature of these products shall not be used.

(c) Additives, processing aids and other substances and ingredients used for processing food or feed and any processing practice applied, such as smoking, shall respect the principles of good manufacturing practice.

(d) Operators producing processed feed or food shall establish and update appropriate procedures based on a systematic identification of critical processing steps. The application of the procedures referred to in paragraph (d) shall guarantee at all times that the preserved or processed products comply with the organic production rules.

(e) Operators shall comply with and implement the procedures referred to in paragraph

(d) In particular, operators shall:

- take precautionary measures to avoid the risk of contamination by unauthorized substances or products,
- implement suitable cleaning measures, monitor their effectiveness and record these operations,

- guarantee that non-organic products are not placed on the market with an indication referring to the organic production method.

(f) Where non-organic products are also prepared or stored in the preparation unit concerned, the operator shall:

- carry out the operations continuously until the complete run has been dealt with, separated by place or time from similar operations performed on non-organic products,
- store organic products, before and after the operations, separate by place or time from non-organic products,
- inform SRS and keep available an updated register of all operations and quantities processed,
- take the necessary measures to ensure identification of lots and to avoid mixtures or exchanges with non-organic products,
- carry out operations on organic products only after suitable cleaning of the production equipment.

2. Production of processed feed

2.1 *General rules on the production of processed feed*

(a) In the organic livestock production, the animals shall be fed with organic feed that meets their nutritional requirements at the various stage of their development. A part of the ration may contain feed of in conversion to organic quality.

(b) The SRS EU equivalent standard accepts only feed material from plant, animal and mineral origin, feed additives, certain products used in animal nutrition and processing aids which were authorised for organic livestock production and in organic feed production and processing (Annex V and VI).

(c) Organic feed materials, or feed materials from production in conversion, shall not enter simultaneously with the same feed materials produced by non-organic means into the composition of the organic feed product.

(d) Any feed materials used or processed in organic production shall not have been processed with the aid of chemically synthesised solvents.

(e) Non-organic feed material of plant or animal origin or other feed material that are listed in section 2 of annex V may be used provided that they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents and do not exceed the maximum allowed percentage of non-organic feed in the total annual feed consumption in organic livestock production systems.

(f) Growth promoters and synthetic amino-acids shall not be used.

(g) Products from sustainable fisheries may be used in feed production, provided that:

- they are produced or prepared without chemical treatments,

- their use is restricted to non-herbivores,
- the use of fish protein hydrolysate is restricted solely to young animals.

(h) Salt as sea salt, coarse rock salt may be used.

3. Production of processed food

3.1 General rules on the production of processed food

(a) The product shall be produced mainly from ingredients of agricultural origin; in order to determine whether a product is produced mainly from ingredients of agricultural origin added water and cooking salt shall not be taken into account.

(b) An organic ingredient shall not be present together with the same ingredient in non-organic form or an ingredient in conversion.

(c) Food produced from in-conversion crops shall contain only one crop ingredient of agricultural origin.

3.2 Products and substances used in processing of food

The SRS EU equivalent standard accepts only products and substances which were authorised by the European Commission for the use in organic food processing (Annex VIII, VIIIa and IX).

(a) Only additives, processing aids, flavourings, water, salt, preparations of micro-organisms and enzymes, minerals, trace elements, vitamins, as well as amino acids and other micronutrients in foodstuffs for particular nutritional uses may be used, and only in so far as they have been authorized for use in organic production.

(b) For the purposes of paragraph (a), only the following substances can be used in the processing of organic food, with the exception of products of the wine sector, for which the provisions of chapter V.4 apply:

- substances listed in Annex VIII to this standard,
- preparations of micro-organisms and enzymes normally used in food processing, however, enzymes to be used as food additives have to be listed in Annex VIII, Section A.,
- substances, and products as defined in Articles 3(2)(c) and 3(2)(d) of Regulation (EC) N° 1334/2008 labelled as natural flavouring substances or natural flavouring preparations, according to Articles 9(1)(d) and (2) of that Directive,
- drinking water and salt (with sodium chloride or potassium chloride as basic components) generally used in food processing,
- minerals (trace elements included), vitamins, amino acids, and micronutrients, only authorized as far their use is legally required in the foodstuffs in which they are incorporated or as regards food placed on the market having particular characteristics or effects to health or nutrition or in relation to needs of specific groups of consumers (as referred to in Reg. (EU) no 889/2008 Art 27.1(f).

For the purpose of the calculation of the organic percentage of the final product:

- food additives listed in Annex VIII and marked with an asterisk in the column of the additive code number, shall be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin,
- preparations and substances referred to in paragraph V.3.2(b) and substances not marked with an asterisk in the column of the additive code number shall not be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin,
- yeast and yeast products shall be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin as of 31 December 2013.

(i) Non-organic agricultural ingredients may be used in the processing of organic food only if they have been listed in Annex IX of this standard.

4. Specific rules for the making of wine

4.1 Scope

(a) This chapter lays down specific rules for the organic production of the following products of the wine sector: grape must, wines including fortified wines, wine vinegar, piquette, wine lees and grape marc.

(b) Commission Regulations (EC) No 606/2009 and (EC) No 607/2009 shall apply, save as explicitly provided otherwise in this chapter.

4.2 Use of certain products and substances

(a) For the purposes of the general rules on production of processed organic food:

- products of the wine sector shall be produced from organic raw material,
- only products and substances listed in Annex VIIIa of this standard can be used for the making of products of the wine sector, including during the processes and oenological practices, subject to the conditions and restrictions laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 and Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 and in particular in Annex I A to that Regulation.

(b) Products and substances listed in Annex VIIIa to this standard and marked with an asterisk, derived from organic raw material, shall be used if available.

4.3 Oenological practices and restrictions

(a) Irrespective of paragraph V.4.2 and of specific prohibitions and restrictions provided for in paragraphs (b) to (d) of this chapter, only oenological practices, processes and treatments, including the restrictions provided for in Article 120c and 120d of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 and in Articles 3, 5 to 9 and 11 to 14 of Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 and in their Annexes, used before 1 August 2010 are permitted.

(b) The use of the following oenological practices, processes and treatments is prohibited:

- partial concentration through cooling according to point (c) of Section B.1 of Annex XVa to Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007,
- elimination of sulphur dioxide by physical processes according to point 8 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009,
- electro dialysis treatment to ensure the tartaric stabilization of the wine according to point 36 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009,
- partial dealcoholisation of wine according to point 40 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009,
- treatment with cation exchangers to ensure the tartaric stabilization of the wine according to point 43 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009.

(c) The use of the following oenological practices, processes and treatments is permitted under the following conditions:

- for heat treatments according to point 2 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009, the temperature shall not exceed 70 °C,
- for centrifuging and filtration with or without an inert filtering agent according to point 3 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009, the size of the pores shall be not smaller than 0.2 micrometer.

(d) The use of the following oenological practices, processes and treatments is allowed but it shall be re-examined by the Commission before 1 August 2018 with a view to phase out or to further restrict those practices:

- heat treatments as referred to in point 2 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009,
- use of ion exchange resins as referred to in point 20 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009,
- reverse osmosis according to point (b) of Section B.1 of Annex XVa to Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007.

4.4 Exceptional wine production rules related to catastrophic circumstances

(a) SRS may authorize on a temporary basis the use of sulphur dioxide up to the maximum content to be fixed in accordance with the Annex I B to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 if the exceptional climatic conditions of a given harvest year deteriorate the sanitary status of organic grapes in a specific geographical area because of severe bacterial attacks or fungal attacks, which oblige the winemaker to use more sulphur dioxide than in previous years to obtain a comparable final product.

(b) Upon approval by SRS, the individual operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of the above exception. SRS will document the granted exceptions in the operator file and inform the accreditation bodies (DAkkS and the EU Commission).

5. Specific rules on the production of organic yeast

- (a) For the production of organic yeast only organically produced substrates shall be used. Other products and substances may only be used in so far as they have been authorized for use in organic production (Annex VIII, Section C).
- (b) Organic yeast shall not be present in organic food or feed together with non-organic yeast.

VI. Collection, packaging, transport and storage of products

1. Transport

1.1 Collection of products and transport to preparation units

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

1.2 Packaging and transport of products to other operators or units

- (a) Operators shall ensure that organic products are transported to other units, including wholesalers and retailers, only in appropriate packaging, containers or vehicles closed in such a manner that substitution of the content cannot be achieved without manipulation or damage of the seal and provided with a label stating, without prejudice to any other indications required by law:
- the name and address of the operator and, where different, of the owner or seller of the product,
 - the name of the product or a description of the compound feeding stuff accompanied by a reference to the organic production method,
 - the name and/or the code number of the control body or authority to which the operator is subject and
 - where relevant, the lot identification mark according to a marking system either approved at national level or agreed with the control body or authority and which permits to link the lot with the accounts referred to in chapter IX.2.4 of this standard.
- (b) The information referred to the paragraph above may also be presented on an accompanying document, if such a document can be undeniably linked with the packaging, container or vehicular transport of the product. This accompanying document shall include information on the supplier and/or the transporter.
- (c) The closing of packaging, containers or vehicles shall not be required where:
- transportation is direct between an operator and another operator who are both subject to the organic control system and

- the products are accompanied by a document giving the information required under paragraph 1.2(a) of this chapter and
- both the expediting and the receiving operators shall keep documentary records of such transport operations available for SRS of such transport operations.

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

In addition to the provisions of paragraph 1.2 above, when transporting feed to other production or preparation units or storage premises, operators shall ensure that the following conditions are met:

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

2. Reception and storage

2.1 Reception of products from other units and other operators

- (a) On receipt of an organic product, the operator shall check the closing of the packaging or container where it is required and the label and accompanying documents as described in paragraph 1.2 of this chapter.
- (b) The operator shall crosscheck the information on the label with the information on the accompanying documents. The result of these verifications shall be recorded according to paragraph IX.2.4 of this standard.
- (c) The operator shall verify the certificate and its validity of his suppliers.

- (d) In case of the reception of products from suppliers certified by another control body than SRS, a national transaction certificate (NTC) shall be requested.
- (e) Organic products imported from another country shall be accepted only after verification of appropriate packaging or containers, closed in a manner preventing substitution of the content and provided with identification of the exporter and with any other marks and numbers serving to identify the lot and with the certificate of control for import (COI) from the country of origin. The importer shall verify the certificate and its validity of his suppliers and document all the verifications done in the records according to paragraph IX.2.4 of this standard.

2.2 Storage

- (a) For the storage of products, areas shall be managed in such a way as to ensure identification of lots and to avoid any mixing with or contamination by products and/or substances not in compliance with the organic production rules. Organic products shall be clearly identifiable at all times.
- (b) The storage of input products other than those authorized under this standard is prohibited in the organic production units.
- (c) In case where operators handle both non-organic products and organic products and the latter are stored in storage facilities in which also other agricultural products or foodstuffs are stored:
- the organic products shall be kept separate from the other agricultural products and/or foodstuffs;
 - every measure shall be taken to ensure identification of consignments and to avoid mixtures or exchanges with non-organic products;
 - suitable cleaning measures, the effectiveness of which has been checked, have been carried out before the storage of organic products;

Operators shall record these operations.

VII. Labelling

1. Use of terms referring to organic production

(a) The labelling, advertising material or commercial documents of a product shall refer to organic production and suggest to the purchaser that the product, its ingredients and the processes the product has undergone only if they have been obtained in accordance with the rules of this standard. In particular, the terms "organic", "biologique" "ecologic", their derivatives or diminutives, such as 'bio' and 'eco', alone or combined, may be used for the labelling and advertising of products which satisfy the requirements set out under or pursuant to this standard.

In the labelling and advertising of live or unprocessed agricultural products terms referring to the organic production method may be used only where, in addition, all the ingredients of that

product have also been produced in accordance with the requirements laid down in this standard.

(b) The terms referred to in paragraph (a) shall not be used in any language for the labelling, advertising and commercial documents of a product which does not satisfy the requirements set out under this standard, unless they are not applied to agricultural products in food or feed or clearly have no connection with organic production. Furthermore, any terms, including terms used in trademarks, or practices used in labelling or advertising liable to mislead the consumer or user by suggesting that a product or its ingredients satisfy the requirements set out under this standard shall not be used.

(c) The terms referred to in paragraph (a) shall not be used for a product for which it has to be indicated in the labelling or advertising that it contains GMOs, consists of GMOs or is produced from GMOs.

2. Compulsory indication of the code number of the control body

Where terms as referred to in chapter VII.1 are used:

(a) The code number of the control authority or control body to which the operator who has carried out the most recent production or preparation operation is subject, shall also appear in the labelling.

(b) The indication of the code number of the control authority or control body is designated by the European Commission and shall:

- start with the acronym identifying the third country, as referred to in the international standard for the two letter country codes under ISO 3166 (Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions),
- include a term which establishes a link with the organic production method,
- include a reference number of the control body to be decided by the European Commission,
- be placed in the same visual field as the Organic logo of the EU, where the Organic logo of the EU is used in the labelling.

(c) For products controlled and certified according to this standard by SRS, the code number is XX-BIO-195, with XX to be replaced by the two letter country code as set out in paragraph (b) above (e.g. CN-BIO-195 for operators located in China, CG-BIO-195 for operators in the Republic of the Congo).

3. Organic logo of the European Union

The Organic logo of the EU shall follow the model in Annex XI and shall be used in accordance with the technical reproduction rules laid down in Annex XI of this standard.

3.1 Condition of use

(a) The Organic logo of the EU may be used in the labelling, presentation and advertising of products which satisfy the requirements set out under this standard.

- (b) The Organic logo of the EU shall not be used in the case of in-conversion products.
- (c) National and private logos may be used in the labelling, presentation and advertising of products which satisfy the requirements set out under this standard.
- (d) The use of the Organic logo of the EU is optional for products from third countries. However, where the Organic logo of the EU appears in the labelling, the indication of the place of origin of the product shall also appear in the labelling.

3.2 Indication of place of origin

- (a) Where the Organic logo of the EU is used, an indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials of which the product is composed have been farmed, shall also appear in the same visual field as the logo and shall take one of the following forms, as appropriate:
 - 'EU Agriculture', where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in the EU,
 - 'non-EU Agriculture', where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in third countries,
 - 'EU/non-EU Agriculture', where part of the agricultural raw materials has been farmed in the EU and a part of it has been farmed in a third country.
- (b) The abovementioned indication 'EU' or 'non-EU' maybe replaced or supplemented by a country in the case where all agricultural raw materials of which the product is composed have been farmed in that country.
- (c) For the abovementioned 'EU' or 'non-EU' indication, small quantities by weight of ingredients maybe disregarded provided that the total quantity of the disregarded ingredients does not exceed 2 % of the total quantity by weight of raw materials of agricultural origin.
- (d) The abovementioned 'EU' or 'non-EU' indication shall not appear in a colour, size and style of lettering more prominent than the sales description of the product.
- (e) The indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials of which the products is composed have been farmed, shall be placed immediately below the code number of SRS.
- (f) The SRS code, the Organic logo of the EU and the indications of the origin of the material shall be marked in a conspicuous place in such a way as to be easily visible, clearly legible and indelible.

4. Labelling of processed food

4.1 Categories of product

As regards processed food, the reference to organic status may be used:

- (a) In the sales description, provided that:
 - the processed food complies with the provisions for processing food set out by chapter V of this standard,

- at least 95% by weight, of its ingredients of agricultural origin are organic.
- (b) Only in the list of ingredients, provided that these comply with the provisions for processing food set out by chapter V of this standard.
- (c) In the list of ingredients and in the same visual field as the sales description, provided that:
- the main ingredient is a product of hunting or fishing,
 - it contains other ingredients of agricultural origin that are all organic,
 - the food complies with the provisions for processing food set out by chapter V of this standard.
- (d) The list of ingredients shall indicate which ingredients are organic. The references to the organic production method may only appear in relation to the organic ingredients and the list of ingredients shall include an indication of the total percentage of organic ingredients in proportion to the total quantity of ingredients of agricultural origin. The terms and the indication of percentage shall appear in the same color, identical size and style of lettering as the other indications in the list of ingredients.

5. Labelling of feed

5.1 Scope, Use of trademarks and sales descriptions

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

The trademarks and sales descriptions bearing an indication referred to organic may be used only if all ingredients of plant or animal origin are from the organic production method and at least 95 % of the product's dry matter is comprised of such ingredients.

5.2 Indication on processed feed

- (a) The reference to organic and the Organic logo of the EU may be used on processed feed provided that all the following requirements are complied with:
- the processed feed complies with the provisions for organic livestock feed listed in § V.2.1(a-h),
 - all ingredients of plant or animal origin contained in the processed feed are from the organic production method,
 - at least 95 % of the product's dry matter is comprised of organic agricultural products.
- (b) In the case of products comprising variable quantities of feed materials from the organic production method and/or feed materials from products in conversion to organic farming, the following statement is permitted on the label: "may be used in organic production in accordance with SRS EU equivalent Organic Standard".

5.3 Conditions for the use of indications on processed feed

The indication provided for in paragraph 5.2 above, shall be:

- (a) Separate from the wording concerning the general labelling requirements of feed placed on the market and used in animal production in the EU as referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EC) 767/2009.
- (b) Presented in a color, format or character font that does not draw more attention to it than to the description or name of the animal feeding stuff referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EC) 767/2009.
- (c) Accompanied, in the same field of vision, by an indication by weight of dry matter referring:
- to the percentage of feed material(s) from the organic production method,
 - to the percentage of feed material(s) from products in conversion to organic farming,
 - to the percentage of feed material(s) from non-organic production,
 - to the total percentage of animal feed of agricultural origin.
- (d) Accompanied by a list of names of feed materials from the organic production method.
- (e) Accompanied by a list of names of feed materials from products in conversion to organic production.
- (f) The indication provided for in paragraph 5.2 of this chapter may be also accompanied by a reference to the requirement to use the feeding stuffs in accordance with Articles 21 and 22 of the Reg. (EC) 889/2008.

6. In-conversion products of plant origin

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

- a conversion period of at least 12 months before the harvest has been complied with,
- the indication shall appear in a color, size and style of lettering which is not more prominent than the sales description of the product, the entire indication shall have the same size of letters,
- the product contains only one crop ingredient of agricultural origin,
- The indication is linked to the code number of the control body or control authority as referred to in chapter VII.2 of this standard.

VIII. Export of products to EU

A product exported from a third country may be placed on the European Community market as organic provided that:

- the product complies with the provisions and implementing rules set out by this standard;
- the operators have been subject to control measures of this standard and such control measures have been permanently and effectively applied;

- the operators at all stages of production, preparation and distribution in the third country have submitted their activities to a control system of SRS or other control body approved and listed for the particular country by European Commission or are located in third country recognized equivalent to the EU Regulation;
- the product is covered by a certificate of inspection issued by SRS or other control body approved by European Community, which confirms that the product satisfies the conditions equivalent to the EU organic standard.
The original of the certificate referred to in this paragraph shall accompany the goods to the premises of the first consignee.

IX. Controls

1. Adherence to control system

1.1 Commitment and notification

(a) Any operator who produces, prepares, stores, or exports products certified according to this standard or who places such products on the market shall, prior to placing on the market of any products as organic or in conversion to organic:

- submit his undertaking to the control system of SRS,
- notify his activity to SRS.

(b) Where an operator contracts out any of the activities to a third party, that operator shall nonetheless be subject to the requirements referred to in point (a) above, and the subcontracted activities shall be subject to the control system.

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

(d) SRS shall keep an updated list containing the names and addresses of operators under its control. This list shall be made available to the interested parties.

(e) SRS control and certification body:

- is accredited by the German Accreditation Body (DAkkS) according to the ISO/IEC 17065:2012 and approved by the European Commission,
- is subjected to the regular performance control and audits by DAkkS,
- acts impartially, confidentially and objectively according to the requirements of the accreditation.

1.2 Certificate

SRS shall provide a certificate to any such operator who is subject to its controls and who in the sphere of his activities, meets the requirements laid down in this standard. The certificate shall include following information:

- name and the address of the operator and his main activity,

- name, address and code number of the control body,
- list of products and their organic, in conversion status,
- note on non-organic production, processing if applicable,
- validity period,
- date of the inspection,
- statement that the certificate has been issued on the basis of this standard and that the operator has submitted all his activities to the control and meets the requirements laid down in this standard,
- date and place of the issuance of the certificate,
- signature on the behalf of the SRS.

2. Minimum control requirements

2.1 *Control arrangements and undertaking by the operator*

(a) When the control arrangements are first implemented, the operator fills in the "Organic Project Description" (OPD) and submit it together with additional documentation to SRS. These shall contain:

- a full description of the unit and/or premises and/or activity,
- all the practical measures to be taken at the level of the unit and/or premises and/or activity to ensure compliance with the organic production rules,
- the precautionary measures to be taken in order to reduce the risk of contamination by unauthorized products or substances and the cleaning measures to be taken in storage places and throughout the operator's production chain.

Where appropriate, the description and measures provided above may be part of a quality system as set up by the operator.

(b) Additionally to the OPD, the operator shall sign a declaration including the commitment of the operator to:

- to perform the operations in accordance with the organic production rules,
- to accept, in the event of infringement or irregularities, the enforcement of the measures of the organic production rules,
- to undertake to inform in writing the buyers of the product in order to ensure that the indications referring to the organic production method are removed from this production,
- to accept, in cases where the operator and/or the subcontractors of that operator are checked by different control authorities or control bodies, the exchange of information between those authorities or bodies,
- to accept, in cases where the operator and/or the subcontractors of that operator change their control authority or control body, the transmission of their control files to the subsequent control authority or control body,
- to accept, in cases where the operator withdraws from the control system, to inform without delay SRS,
- to accept, in cases where the operator withdraws from the control system, that the control file is kept for a period of at least five years,

- to accept to inform the relevant control authority or authorities or control body or bodies without delay of any irregularity or infringement affecting the organic status of their product or organic products received from other operators or subcontractors.

This declaration shall be signed by the operator and will be verified and kept by SRS as an annex to the contract with the operator.

(c) The OPD with its attachments submitted to SRS shall contain following information:

- name and address of operator,
- location of premises and, where appropriate, parcels (land register data) where operations are carried out,
- nature of operations and products,
- undertaking by the operator to carry out the operation in accordance with the provision laid down in this standard,
- in the case of an agricultural holding, the date on which the producer ceased to apply products not authorised for organic production on the parcels concerned,
- name of the previous control body of the operator if applicable.

(d) SRS shall verify the complete information submitted by the operator in the OPD and its attachments and give the operator a written feedback report identifying the possible deficiencies and non-compliances with the organic production rules. The operator shall countersign this report and take the necessary corrective measures.

2.2 Modification of control arrangements

The operator responsible shall notify SRS of any changes in the operation or control arrangements set out in this standard as soon as possible.

2.3 Control visits

(a) In the context of this standard the nature and frequency of the control visits shall be determined on the basis of assessment of the risk of occurrence of irregularities and infringements regarding compliance with the requirements laid down in this standard.

SRS shall conduct following types of control visits:

- initial first inspection: the completeness and the correctness of the OPD shall be strictly checked, the first inspection is announced, very detailed, focused on the structure of the operation and the management practices, all fields (also non-organic) and units shall be visited;
- regular full physical inspection: each operation and it's all premises shall be visited at least once in a year; these annual control visits may be announced or unannounced;
- additional inspection: announced or unannounced, depending on the risk level of the operation, these visits will focus on specific issues.

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

(b) SRS shall take and analyse samples for detecting of products not authorised for organic production, for checking production techniques not in conformity with the organic production rules or for detecting possible contamination by products not authorised for organic production. The number of samples to be taken and analysed by the control authority or control body every year shall correspond to at least 5 % of the number of operators under its control. The selection of the operators where samples have to be taken shall be based on the general evaluation of the risk of non-compliance with the organic production rules. This general evaluation shall take into account all stages of production, preparation and distribution.

SRS take and analyse samples in each case where the use of products or techniques not authorised for organic production is suspected. In such cases no minimum number of samples to be taken and analysed shall apply.

Samples may also be taken and analysed by SRS in any other case for detecting of products not authorised for organic production, for checking production techniques not in conformity with the organic production rules or for detecting possible contamination by products not authorised for organic production.

Sampling shall be conducted only by the SRS staff at the presence of the operation responsible person, samples taken by the operator shall not be accepted. The sampling report shall be signed by the SRS staff and countersigned by the operation responsible person.

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

(d) An inspection report shall be written up after each visit by the SRS inspector, countersigned by the operator of the unit or his representative and submitted to the SRS staff responsible for its evaluation.

2.4 Documentation and records keeping

(a) Stock and financial records shall be kept in the unit or premises and shall enable the operator to identify and SRS to verify:

- the supplier and, where different, the seller, or the exporter of the products,
- the nature and the quantities of organic products delivered to the unit and, where relevant, of all materials bought and the use of such materials, and, where relevant, the composition of the compound feeding stuffs,
- the nature and the quantities of organic products held in storage at the premises,

- the nature, the quantities and the consignees and, where different, the buyers, other than the final consumers, of any products which have left the unit or the first consignee's premises or storage facilities,
- in case of operators who do not store or physically handle such organic products, the nature and the quantities of organic products bought and sold, and the suppliers, and where different, the sellers or the exporters and the buyers, and where different, the consignees,
- the full traceability of the final product back to the raw material origin, through the entire chain of operators responsible for the product from production, processing, transport, storage and trade.

(b) The documentary accounts shall also comprise the results of the verification at reception of organic products and any other information required by SRS for the purpose of proper control. The data in the accounts shall be documented with appropriate justification documents. The accounts shall demonstrate the balance between the input and the output.

The documentary account in feed processing operation shall include information on the origin, nature and quantities of feed material, additives, sales and finished products.

(c) The operator shall submit samples of all product labels and packages to SRS for approval PRIOR to their use.

(d) A non-GMO declaration that a product supplied have not been produced from or by GMOs shall be issued by a technical person responsible in the production factory (not by an administrative assistant) and shall contain at least following:

- name and address of the manufacturer,
- product name,
- identification of product (lot or batch number),
- components and their % share,
- processing flowchart,
- declaration that the product was not manufactured "from" nor "by" GMO,
- obligation for the manufacturer to agree and accept SRS decision to take sample of the product and examine the accuracy of the declaration.

2.5 Access to facilities

The operator shall:

- give SRS, for control purposes, access to all parts of the unit and all premises, as well as to the accounts and relevant supporting documents,
- provide SRS with any information reasonably necessary for the purposes of the control,
- submit, when requested by SRS, the results of its own quality assurance programmes.

3. Specific control requirements for plants and plant products from farm production, wild collection and grower group

3.1 Control arrangements

- (a) The organic project description of the unit shall:
- be drawn up even where the operator limits his activity to the collection of wild plants,
 - indicate the storage and production premises and land parcels and/or collection areas and, where applicable, premises where certain processing and/or packaging operations take place and
 - specify the date of the last application on the parcels and/or collection areas concerned of products, the use of which is not compatible with the organic production rules.
- (b) In case of wild collection, any guarantees and evidences given by third parties which the operator can provide to ensure that the provisions of the paragraph IV.2.6 are complied with, shall be submitted along with the OPD.
- (c) In case of farmer group certification, a substantial part of the inspection work is carried out by the internal inspectors in the framework of the internal control system set up by the group. SRS verifies and evaluates the effectiveness of the internal control system. Following documents shall be submitted along with the OPD to be verified during the inspection:
- updated grower list, maps of fields, collection points, storages of products and input,
 - internal control system description, list of internal inspectors, the contracts with farmers, farmers' internal control system files, sanction system,
 - documentation evidence on field management and post-harvest handling,
 - records on harvest, stock, product flow, transport, separation, traceability.

Each year SRS shall define and justify a risk-orientated sample of farms subject to annual inspections. The number of farms subject to annual external inspection shall in any case not be lower than 10. A part of the farms inspected by SRS in previous year shall be re-inspected in the consecutive year. Larger farms, processors and traders shall be inspected annually by SRS.

In case SRS finds the internal control system to lack reliability and effectiveness or the risk factor of the group has suddenly increased due to factors such as positive residue testing of their product, it shall increase the number of farms subject to their annual inspection to at least three times the square root of the number of farms in the group.

In case SRS finds the internal control system to lack reliability and effectiveness, it shall apply sanctions to the group as a whole, including, in case of serious deficiencies, the withdrawal of the certification of the group.

3.2 Communications

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

3.3 Plant production records

Plant production records shall be compiled in the form of a register and kept available to SRS at all times at the premises of the holding. In addition to the paragraph 3.2 above, such records shall provide at least the following information:

- as regards the use of fertilizer: date of application, type and amount of fertilizer, parcels concerned,
- as regards the use of plant protection products: reason and date of treatment, type of product, method of treatment,
- as regards purchase of farm inputs: date, type and amount of purchased product,
- as regards harvest: date, type and amount of organic or in conversion crop production.

4. Control requirements for production of processed food and feed

This chapter applies to any unit involved in the food and feed preparation and processing on its own account or on behalf of a third party.

4.1 Control arrangements

- (a) In the case of a unit involved in the preparation for its own account or for account of a third party, and including in particular units involved in packaging and/or re-packaging of such products or units involved in labelling and/or re-labelling of such products, the full description of the unit shall show the facilities used for the reception, the processing, packaging, labelling and storage of agricultural products and other ingredients/processing aids/feed additives before and after the operations concerning them, as well as the procedures for the transport of the products.
- (b) The full description of the organic food/feed processing unit shall also indicate:
- the facilities used to store products for cleaning and disinfection,
 - where necessary, the description of the compound feeding stuff that the operator intends to produce, and the livestock species or class for which the compound feeding stuff is intended,
 - where necessary, the name of the feed materials that the operator intends to prepare.
- (c) The practical measures to be taken by operators to guarantee compliance with the organic production rules shall include the indications of measures referred to in chapter V "Processing of organic products".
- (d) SRS shall use these measures to carry out a general evaluation of the risks attendant on each preparation unit and to draw up a control plan. This control plan shall provide for a minimum number of random samples depending on the potential risks.

4.2 Control arrangements for units subcontracting a part of or entire operations concerned to third parties

With regard to the operations, which are contracted out to third parties, the full description of the subcontracted unit shall include:

- a list of the subcontractors with a description of their activities and an indication of the control bodies or authorities to which they are subject,
- written agreement by the subcontractors that their holding will be subject to the control by SRS, or in case the subcontractor is certified organic separately by SRS or other certification body the valid certificate shall be submitted,
- all the practical measures, including inter alia an appropriate system of documentary accounts, to be taken at the level of the unit to ensure that the products the operator places on the market can be traced to, as appropriate, their suppliers, sellers, consignees and buyers.

5. Control requirements for trade

This chapter applies to any operator involved in trading and export to abroad of organic product, for its own account or for account of another operator. It applies also to trading operator who only handles the selling documentation and never physically handles the product itself.

5.1 Control arrangements

The organic project description of trading operator shall include the trader's premises and his import activities, indicating the supplier, reception procedures, transport, storage and any other facilities the operator intends to use for the product before selling.

5.2 Trading records

The trading records shall be kept available to SRS at all times at the premises of the holding. In addition to the paragraph 2.4 of this chapter, such records shall provide at least the following information:

- as regards the supplier of the organic product: supplier certificates, evidence for supplier supervision,
- as regards the separation, traceability and product flow: stock and financial records, transport arrangements, reception, selling records, repacking and relabeling records if applicable.

6. Infringements and exchange of information

6.1 Measures in case of infringements and irregularities

(a) Where an irregularity is found as regards compliance with the requirements laid down in this standard, SRS shall ensure that no reference to the organic production method is made in the labelling and advertising of the entire lot or production run affected by this irregularity, where this would be proportionate to the relevance of the requirement that has been violated and to the nature and particular circumstances of the irregular activities.

- (b) Where a severe infringement or an infringement with prolonged effect is found, SRS shall prohibit the operator concerned from marketing products which refer to the organic production method in the labelling and advertising for a period to be set by SRS.
- (c) Where an operator considers or suspects that a product which he has produced, prepared, imported or that he has received from another operator, is not in compliance with organic production rules, he shall initiate procedures either to withdraw from this product any reference to the organic production method or to separate and identify the product. He may only put it into processing or packaging or on the market after elimination of that doubt, unless it is placed on the market without indication referring to the organic production method. In case of such doubt, the operator shall immediately inform SRS. SRS may require that the product cannot be placed on the market with indications referring to the organic production method until it is satisfied, by the information received from the operator or from other sources, that the doubt has been eliminated.
- (d) Where SRS has a substantiated suspicion that an operator intends to place on the market a product not in compliance with the organic production rules but bearing a reference to the organic production method, SRS can require that the operator may provisionally not market the product with this reference for a time period to be set by him. Before taking such a decision, SRS shall allow the operator to comment. This decision shall be supplemented by the obligation to withdraw from this product any reference to the organic production method if SRS is sure that the product does not fulfil the requirements of organic production. However, if the suspicion is not confirmed within the said time period, the decision referred to in the subparagraph (c) shall be cancelled not later than the expiry of that time period. The operator shall cooperate fully with SRS in resolving the suspicion.
- (e) SRS adopts a catalogue of infringements and irregularities affecting the organic status of products and corresponding measures to be applied in case of infringements or irregularities by operators under SRS's control who are involved in organic production.

6.2 Exchange of information

- (a) Upon a request duly justified by the necessity to guarantee that a product has been produced in accordance with this standard, SRS shall exchange relevant information on the results of its controls with other competent authorities, control authorities and other control bodies. SRS may also exchange such information on its own initiative.
- (b) Information on cases of irregularities or infringements affecting the organic status of a product shall be immediately communicated to the European Commission and the Competent Authorities of the Member States where the products were imported to. The level of communication shall depend on the severity and the extent of the irregularity or infringement found.
- (c) Where the operator and/or the subcontractors of that operator are checked by different control bodies or in case the operator is controlled by more than one control body,

the control bodies shall exchange the relevant information on the operations under their control.

(d) Where operators and/or their subcontractors change their control authority or control body, the previous control authority or control body shall hand over the relevant elements of the control file including the current sanctions or open non-compliances of the operator concerned. SRS shall ensure that non-compliances noted in the report of the control body have been or are being addressed by the operator.

(e) In case of irregularities or infringements found with regard to products under the control of other control authorities or control bodies, SRS shall also inform those authorities or bodies without delay.

7. Risk analysis procedure

SRS shall base the nature and the frequency of the control visits on the assessment of the risk of occurrence of non-compliances with this standard.

The risk analysis procedure shall be designed in such a way that:

- the result of the risk analysis provides the basis for determining the intensity of the unannounced or announced annual inspections and visits,
- additional control visits of at least 10 % of operators under SRS contract in accordance with the risk category are performed,
- at least 10% of all inspections and visits, regular and additional are unannounced,
- the selection of operators to be submitted to unannounced inspections and visits is determined on the basis of the risk analysis and that these are planned according to the level of risk.

X. Annexes

SRS adopts the numbering of annexes in this standard identical to their numbering in the Reg. (EC) 889/08. The annexes which are not applicable to this standard are mentioned only by title.

Annex I Fertilizers, soil conditioners and nutrients

| Name Compound products or products containing only materials listed hereunder | Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use |
|--|---|
| Farmyard manure | Products comprising a mixture of animal excrements and vegetable matter (animal bedding) Factory farming origin forbidden |
| Dried farmyard manure and dehydrated poultry manure | Factory farming origin forbidden |
| Composted animal excrements, including poultry manure and composted farmyard manure included | Factory farming origin forbidden |
| Liquid animal excrements | Use after controlled fermentation and/or appropriate dilution Factory farming origin forbidden |
| Composted or fermented mixture of household waste | Product obtained from source separated household waste, which has been submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production; Only vegetable and animal household waste Only when produced in a closed and monitored collection system; Maximum concentrations in mg/kg of dry matter: cadmium: 0.7; copper: 70; nickel: 25; lead: 45; zinc: 200; mercury: 0.4; chromium (total): 70; chromium (VI): not detectable |
| Peat | Use limited to horticulture (market gardening, floriculture, arboriculture, nursery) |
| Mushroom culture wastes | The initial composition of the substrate shall be limited to products of this annex |
| Dejecta of worms (vermicompost) and insects | |
| Guano | |
| Composted or fermented mixture of vegetable matter | Product obtained from mixtures of vegetable matter, which have been submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production |
| Biogas digestate containing animal by-products co-digested with material of plant or animal origin as listed in this annex | Animal by-products (including by-products of wild animals) of category 3 and digestive tract content of category 2 (categories 2 and 3 as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council) must not be from factory farming origin. The processes have to be in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU No 142/2011) Not to be applied to edible parts of the crop |
| Products or by-products of animal origin as below: Blood meal, Hoof meal, Horn meal Bone meal or degelatinised bone meal Fish meal, Meat meal Feather, hair and 'chiquette' meal Wool, Fur (1), Hair Dairy products Hydrolysed proteins (2) | (1) Maximum concentration in mg/kg of dry matter of chromium (VI): not detectable (2) Not to be applied to edible parts of the crop |

| Name Compound products or products containing only materials listed hereunder | Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use |
|--|---|
| Products and by-products of plant origin for fertilisers | Examples: oilseed cake meal, cocoa husks, malt culms |
| Hydrolysed protein of plant origin | |
| Seaweeds and seaweed products | As far as directly obtained by: physical processes including dehydration, freezing and grinding extraction with water or aqueous acid and/or alkaline solution fermentation |
| Sawdust and wood chips | Wood not chemically treated after felling |
| Composted bark | Wood not chemically treated after felling |
| Wood ash | From wood not chemically treated after felling |
| Soft ground rock phosphate | Product as specified in point 7 of Annex IA.2. to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council relating to fertilisers, Cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P ₂ O ₅ |
| Aluminium-calcium phosphate | Product as specified in point 6 of Annex IA.2. of Regulation 2003/2003, Cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P ₂ O ₅ Use limited to basic soils (pH > 7.5) |
| Basic slag | Products as specified in point 1 of Annex IA.2. of Regulation 2003/2003 |
| Crude potassium salt or kainit | Products as specified in point 1 of Annex IA.3. of Regulation 2003/2003 |
| Potassium sulphate, possibly containing magnesium salt | Product obtained from crude potassium salt by a physical extraction process, containing possibly also magnesium salts |
| Stillage and stillage extract | Ammonium stillage excluded |
| Calcium carbonate (chalk, marl, ground limestone, Breton ameliorant, (maerl), phosphate chalk) | Only of natural origin |
| Mollusc waste | Only from sustainable fisheries, as defined in Article 4 (1) (7) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 or organic aquaculture |
| Egg shells | Factory farming origin forbidden |
| Magnesium and calcium carbonate | Only of natural origin e.g. magnesian chalk, ground magnesium, limestone |
| Magnesium sulphate (kieserite) | Only of natural origin |
| Calcium chloride solution | Foliar treatment of apple trees, after identification of deficit of calcium |
| Calcium sulphate (gypsum) | Products as specified in point 1 of Annex ID. of Regulation 2003/2003; Only of natural origin |
| Industrial lime from sugar production | By-product of sugar production from sugar beet and sugar cane |
| Industrial lime from vacuum salt production | By-product of the vacuum salt production from brine found in mountains |
| Elemental sulphur | Products as specified in Annex ID.3 of Regulation 2003/2003 |
| Trace elements | Inorganic micronutrients listed in part E of Annex I to Regulation 2003/2003 |
| Sodium chloride | Only mined salt |
| Stone meal and clays | |
| Leonardite (Raw organic sediment rich in humic acids) | Only if obtained as a by-product of mining activities |
| Humic and fulvic acids | Only if obtained by inorganic salts/solutions excluding ammonium salts; or obtained from drinking water purification |
| Xillite | Only if obtained as a by-product of mining activities (e.g. by-product of brown coal mining) |
| Chitin (Polysaccharide obtained from the shell of crustaceans) | Only if obtained from sustainable fisheries, as defined in Article 4(1)(7) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 or organic aquaculture |

| Name Compound products or products containing only materials listed hereunder | Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use |
|---|---|
| Organic rich sediment from fresh water bodies formed under exclusion of oxygen (e.g. sapropel) | Only organic sediments that are by-products of fresh water body management or extracted from former freshwater areas When applicable, extraction should be done in a way to cause minimal impact on the aquatic system Only sediments derived from sources free from contaminations of pesticides, persistent organic pollutants and petrol like substances Maximum concentrations in mg/kg of dry matter: cadmium: 0.7; copper: 70; nickel: 25; lead: 45; zinc: 200; mercury: 0.4; chromium (total): 70; chromium (VI): not detectable |
| Biochar — pyrolysis product made from a wide variety of organic materials of plant origin and applied as a soil conditioner | Only from plant materials, untreated or treated with products included in Annex II. Maximum value of 4 mg polycyclic aromatic hydro-carbons (PAHs) per kg dry matter (DM). This value shall be reviewed every second year, taking into account the risk of accumulation due to multiple applications' |

Annex II Plant protection products

1. Substances of plant or animal origin

| Name | Description, compositional requirement, conditions for use |
|---|---|
| Allium sativum (Garlic extract) | |
| Azadirachtin extracted from <i>Azadirachta indica</i> (Neem tree) | |
| Beeswax | Only as pruning agent/wound protectant. |
| COS-OGA | |
| Hydrolysed proteins excluding gelatine | |
| Laminarin | Kelp shall be either grown organically or harvested in a sustainable way. |
| Maltodextrin | |
| Pheromones | Only in traps and dispensers. |
| Plant oils | All uses authorised, except herbicide. |
| Pyrethrins | Only from plant origin |
| Quassia extracted from <i>Quassia amara</i> | Only as insecticide, repellent. |
| Repellents by smell of animal or plant origin/sheep fat | Only on non-edible parts of the crop and where crop material is not ingested by sheep or goats. |
| <i>Salix spp.</i> Cortex (aka willow bark) | |
| Terpenes (eugenol, geraniol and thymol) | |

2. Basic substances

| | |
|--|--|
| Basic substances (including: Lecithins, sucrose, fructose, vinegar, whey, chitosan hydrochloride (from sustainable fisheries or organic aquaculture), and <i>Equisetum arvense</i> etc.) | Only those basic substances as defined by Article 23 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 which are food as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 and have plant or animal origin Substances not to be used as herbicides, but only for the control of pests and diseases. |
|--|--|

3. Micro-organisms or substances produced by micro-organisms

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

4. Substances other than those mentioned in Sections 1 and 2

| Name | Description, compositional requirement, conditions or restrictions to use |
|---|--|
| Aluminium silicate (Kaolin) | |
| Calcium hydroxide | When used as fungicide, only in fruit trees, including nurseries, to control <i>Nectria galligena</i> . |
| Carbon dioxide | |
| Copper compounds in the form of: copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride, copper oxide, Bordeaux mixture, and tribasic copper sulphate | |
| Diammonium phosphate | Only as attractant in traps |
| Ethylene | |
| Fatty acids | All uses authorised, except herbicide. |
| Ferric phosphate (iron (III) orthophosphate) | Preparations to be surface-spread between cultivated plants. |
| Hydrogen peroxide | |
| Kieselgur (diatomaceous earth) | |
| Lime sulphur (calcium polysulphide) | |
| Paraffin oil | |
| Potassium hydrogen carbonate (aka potassium bicarbonate) | |
| Pyrethroids (only deltamethrin or lambda-cyhalothrin) | Only in traps with specific attractants; only against <i>Bactrocera oleae</i> and <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> Wied |
| Quartz sand | |
| Sodium chloride | All uses authorised, except herbicide |
| Sulphur | |

Annex III

Livestock keeping, not applicable for this standard.

Annex IV

Livestock keeping, not applicable for this standard.

Annex V Feed materials

1. Feed materials of mineral origin

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

2. Other feed materials

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

| |
|-------------------------------|
| Saccharomyces cerevisiae |
| Saccharomyces carlsbergiensis |

Annex VI

Feed additives and certain substance used in animal nutrition

1. Technological additives

Preservatives

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

Antioxidants

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

Emulsifiers, stabilisers, thickeners and gelling agents

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

Binders and anti-caking agents

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

Silage additives

| ID number or Functional groups | Substance | Description, conditions for use |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| 1k 1k236 | Enzymes, micro-organisms Formic acid, | Use restricted to production of silage when weather conditions do not allow for adequate fermentation. The use of formic, propionic acid and their sodium |
| 1k237 | Sodium formate | |

| | | |
|-------|-------------------|--|
| 1k280 | Propionic acid | salts in the production of silage shall only be permitted when weather conditions do not allow for adequate fermentation |
| 1k281 | Sodium propionate | |

2. Sensory additives

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

3. Nutritional additives

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

| ID number or Functional groups | Substance | Description, conditions for use |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 3a | Vitamins and provitamins | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Derived from agricultural products. – If derived synthetically, only those identical to vitamins derived from agricultural products may be used for monogastric animals and aquaculture animals. – If derived synthetically, only vitamins A, D and E identical to vitamins derived from agricultural products may be used for ruminants; the use is subject to prior authorisation of the country where the feed shall be used, based on the assessment of the possibility for organic ruminants to obtain the necessary quantities of the said vitamins through their feed rations. |
| 3a920 | Betaine anhydrous | – Only for monogastric animals, Only from natural origin and when available from organic origin |

Compounds of trace elements

| ID number or Functional groups | Substance | Description, conditions for use |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| E1 Iron | | |
| 3b101 | Iron(II) carbonate (siderite) | |
| 3b103 | Iron(II) sulphate monohydrate | |
| 3b104 | Iron(II) sulphate heptahydrate | |
| 3b201 | Potassium iodide | |
| 3b202 | Calcium iodate, anhydrous | |
| 3b203 | Coated granulated calcium iodate anhydrous | |
| 3b301 | Cobalt(II) acetate tetrahydrate | |
| 3b302 | Cobalt(II) carbonate | |
| 3b303 | Cobalt(II) carbonate hydroxide (2:3) monohydrate | |
| 3b304 | Coated granulated cobalt(II) carbonate hydroxide (2:3) monohydrate | |
| 3b305 | Cobalt(II) sulphate heptahydrate | |
| 3b402 | Copper(II) carbonate dihydroxy monohydrate | |
| 3b404 | Copper (II) oxide | |
| 3b405 | Copper(II) sulphate pentahydrate | |
| 3b409 | Dicopper chloride trihydroxide (TBCC) | |
| 3b502 | Manganese (II) oxide | |

| ID number or Functional groups | Substance | Description, conditions for use |
|--|--|---------------------------------|
| 3b503 | Manganous sulfate, monohydrate | |
| 3b603 | Zinc oxide | |
| 3b604 | Zinc sulphate heptahydrate | |
| 3b605 | Zinc sulphate monohydrate | |
| 3b609 | Zinc chloride hydroxide monohydrate (TBZC) | |
| 3b701 | Sodium molybdate dihydrate | |
| 3b801 | Sodium selenite | |
| 3b810, 3b811, 3b812, 3b813 and 3b817 | Selenised yeast inactivated | |

4. Zootechnical additives

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

Annex VII

Livestock keeping, not applicable for this standard.

Annex VIII

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

SECTION A – Food additives, including carriers

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

| Code | Name | Preparation of foodstuffs of | | Specific conditions |
|---------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| | | plant origin | animal origin | |
| E 153 | Vegetable carbon | | X | Ashy goat cheese, Morbier cheese |
| E 160b* | Annatto, Bixin, Norbixin | | X | Red Leicester cheese, Double Gloucester cheese, Cheddar, Mimolette cheese |
| E 170 | Calcium carbonate | X | X | Shall not be used for colouring or calcium enrichment of products |
| E 220 | Sulphur dioxide | X | X (Only for mead) | In fruit wines, other than grapes (including cider and perry) and in mead with or without sugar added: maximum level available from all sources equivalent to 100 mg/l SO ₂ |
| E 224 | Potassium metabisulphite | X | X (Only for mead) | |
| E 223 | Sodium metabisulphite | | X | Crustaceans |

| Code | Name | Preparation of foodstuffs of | | Specific conditions |
|-----------|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| | | plant origin | animal origin | |
| E 250 or | Sodium nitrite | | X | For meat products: |
| E 252 | Potassium nitrate | | X | For E 250: indicative ingoing amount expressed as NaNO ₂ : 80 mg/kg For E 252: indicative ingoing amount expressed as NaNO ₃ : 80 mg/kg For E 250: maximum residual amount expressed as NaNO ₂ : 50 mg/kg For E 252: maximum residual amount expressed as NaNO ₃ : 50 mg/kg |
| E 270 | Lactic acid | X | X | |
| E 290 | Carbon dioxide | X | X | |
| E 296 | Malic acid | X | | |
| E 300 | Ascorbic acid | X | X | Meat products |
| E 301 | Sodium ascorbate | | X | Meat products in connection with nitrates and nitrites |
| E 306* | Tocopherol-rich extract | X | X | Anti-oxidant |
| E 322* | Lecithins | X | X | Milk products. Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022. Until that date, only when derived from organic raw material. |
| E 325 | Sodium lactate | | X | Milk-based and meat products |
| E 330 | Citric acid | X | X | |
| E 331 | Sodium citrates | X | X | |
| E 333 | Calcium citrates | X | | |
| E 334 | Tartaric acid (L(+)-) | X | X (Only for mead) | With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Mead. |
| E 335 | Sodium tartrates | X | | |
| E 336 | Potassium tartrates | X | | |
| E 341 (i) | Monocalcium- phosphate | X | | Raising agent for self raising flour |
| E 392* | Extracts of rosemary | X | X | Only when derived from organic production |
| E 400 | Alginic acid | X | X | Milk-based products |
| E 401 | Sodium alginate | X | X | Milk-based products and sausages based on meat |
| E 402 | Potassium alginate | X | X | Milk-based products |
| E 406 | Agar | X | X | Milk-based and meat products |
| E 407 | Carrageenan | X | X | Milk-based products |
| E 410* | Locust bean gum | X | X | Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022. |
| E 412* | Guar gum | X | X | Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022. |
| E 414* | Arabic gum | X | X | Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022. |
| E 415 | Xanthan gum | X | X | |
| E 417 | Tara gum powder | X | X | Thickener Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022. |
| E 418 | Gellan gum | X | X | High-acyl form only Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022. |

| Code | Name | Preparation of foodstuffs of | | Specific conditions |
|------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|---|
| | | plant origin | animal origin | |
| E 422 | Glycerol | X | X | From plant origin. Only from plant origin Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022. For plant extracts, flavourings, humectant in gel capsules and as a surface coating of tablets |
| E 440 (i)* | Pectin | X | X | Milk-based products |
| E 464 | Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose | X | X | Encapsulation material for capsules |
| E 500 | Sodium carbonates | X | X | |
| E 501 | Potassium carbonates | X | | |
| E 503 | Ammonium carbonates | X | | |
| E 504 | Magnesium carbonates | X | | |
| E 509 | Calcium chloride | | X | Milk coagulation |
| E 516 | Calcium sulphate | X | | Carrier |
| E 524 | Sodium hydroxide | X | | Surface treatment of 'Laugengebäck' and regulation of acidity in organic flavourings |
| E 551 | Silicon dioxide | X | X | For herbs and spices in dried powdered form Flavourings and propolis |
| E 553b | Talc | X | X | Surface treatment of sausages |
| E 901 | Beeswax | X | | As a glazing agent for confectionary only. Beeswax from organic production |
| E 903 | Carnauba wax | X | | As a glazing agent for confectionary only. As a mitigating method for mandatory extreme cold treatment of fruit as a quarantine measure against harmful organisms (Commission Implementing Directive (EU) 2017/1279) (1) Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022. Until that date, only when derived from organic raw material. |
| E 938 | Argon | X | X | |
| E 939 | Helium | X | X | |
| E 941 | Nitrogen | X | X | |
| E 948 | Oxygen | X | X | |
| E 968 | Erythritol | X | X | Only when derived from organic production without using ion exchange technology |

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

| Name | Preparation of foodstuffs of | | Specific conditions |
|---|------------------------------|---------------|--|
| | plant origin | animal origin | |
| Water | X | X | Drinking water within the meaning of Council Directive 98/83/EC |
| Calcium chloride | X | X | Coagulation agent Sausages based on meat |
| Calcium carbonate | X | | |
| Calcium hydroxide | X | | |
| Calcium sulphate | X | | Coagulation agent |
| Magnesium chloride (or nigari) | X | | Coagulation agent |
| Potassium carbonate | X | | Drying of grapes |
| Sodium carbonate | X | X | |
| Lactic acid | | X | For the regulation of the pH of the brine bath in cheese production |
| L(+)-lactic acid from fermentation | X | | For the preparation of plant protein extracts |
| Citric acid | X | X | |
| Sodium hydroxide | X | | For sugar(s) production; for oil production excluding olive oil production; for the preparation of plant protein extracts |
| Sulphuric acid | X | X | Gelatine production Sugar(s) production |
| Hop extract | X | | Only for antimicrobial purposes in production of sugar. When available from organic production |
| Pine rosin extract | X | | Only for antimicrobial purposes in production of sugar. When available from organic production |
| Hydrochloric acid | | X | Gelatine production For the regulation of the pH of the brine bath in the processing of Gouda, Edam and Maasdammer cheeses, Boerenkaas, Friese and Leidse Nagelkaas |
| Ammonium hydroxide | | X | Gelatine production |
| Hydrogen peroxide | | X | Gelatine production |
| Carbon dioxide | X | X | |
| Nitrogen | X | X | |
| Ethanol | X | X | Solvent |
| Tannic acid | X | | Filtration aid |
| Egg white albumen | X | | |
| Casein | X | | |
| Gelatin | X | | |
| Isinglass | X | | |
| Vegetable oils | X | X | Greasing, releasing or anti-foaming agent. Only when derived from organic production |
| Silicon dioxide gel or colloidal solution | X | | |
| Activated carbon | X | X | |
| Talc | X | | In compliance with the specific purity criteria for food additive E 553b |
| Bentonite | X | X | Sticking agent for mead |
| Cellulose | X | X | Gelatine production |
| Diatomaceous earth | X | X | Gelatine production |
| Perlite | X | X | Gelatine production |

| Name | Preparation of foodstuffs of | | Specific conditions |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------------|--|
| | plant origin | animal origin | |
| Hazelnut shells | X | | |
| Rice meal | X | | |
| Beeswax | X | | Releasing agent. Beeswax from organic production |
| Carnauba wax | X | | Releasing agent. Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022. Until that date, only when derived from organic raw material |
| Acetic acid/vinegar | | X | Only when derived from organic production. For fish processing only. From natural fermentation, not to be produced by or from GMO |
| Thiamin hydrochloride | X | X | Only for use in processing of fruit wines, including cider and perry and mead |
| Diammonium phosphate | X | X | Only for use in processing of fruit wines, including cider and perry and mead |
| Wood fibre | X | X | The source of timber should be restricted to certified, sustainably harvested wood. Wood used must not contain toxic components (post-harvest treatment, naturally occurring toxins or toxins from micro-organisms) |

SECTION C — Processing aids for the production of yeast and yeast extracts

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

Annex VIIIa
Products and substances authorised from use in organic products of the wine sector

| Type of treatment in accordance with Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 | Name of products or substances | Specific conditions, restrictions within the limits and conditions set out in Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 and Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 |
|---|---|---|
| Point 1: Use for aeration or oxygenation | - Air - Gaseous oxygen | |
| Point 3: Centrifuging and filtration | - Perlite - Cellulose - Diatomeaceous earth | Use only as an inert filtering agent |
| Point 4: Use in order to create an inert atmosphere and to handle the product shielded from the air | - Nitrogen - Carbon dioxide - Argon | |
| Points 5, 15 and 21: Use | - Yeasts | For the individual yeast strains: if available, derived from organic raw material. |
| Point 6: Use | - Di-ammonium phosphate - Thiamine hydrochloride - Yeast autolysates | |
| Point 7: Use | - Sulphur dioxide - Potassium bisulphite or potassium metabi-sulphite | (a) The maximum sulphur dioxide content shall not exceed 100 milligrams per litre for red wines as referred to in point 1(a) of Part A of Annex I B to Regulation (EC) No 606/ 2009 and with a residual sugar level lower than 2 grams per litre; (b) The maximum sulphur dioxide content shall not exceed 150 milligrams per litre for white and rosé wines as referred to in point 1(b) of Part A of Annex I B to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 and with a residual sugar level lower than 2 grams per litre; (c) For all other wines, the maximum sulphur dioxide content applied in accordance with Annex I B to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 on 1 August 2010, shall be reduced by 30 milligrams per litre. |
| Point 9: Use | - Charcoal for oenological use | |
| Point 10: Clarification | - Edible gelatine* - Plant proteins from wheat or peas* - Isinglass* - Egg white albumin* - Tannins* - Potato proteins* - Yeast protein extracts* - Casein - Chitosan derived from Aspergillus niger - Potassium caseinate - Silicon dioxide - Bentonite - Pectolytic enzymes | * Derived from organic raw material if available. |
| Point 12: Use for acidification purposes | - Lactic acid - L(+)Tartaric acid | |
| Point 13: Use for deacidification purposes | - L(+)Tartaric acid - Calcium carbonate - Neutral potassium tartrate - Potassium bicarbonate | |
| Point 14: Addition | - Aleppo pine resin | |
| Point 17: Use | - Lactic bacteria | |
| Point 19: Addition | - L-Ascorbic acid | |

| Type of treatment in accordance with Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 | Name of products or substances | Specific conditions, restrictions within the limits and conditions set out in Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 and Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 |
|--|--|--|
| Point 22: Use for bubbling | - Nitrogen | |
| Point 23: Addition | - Carbon dioxide | |
| Point 24: Addition for wine stabilisation purposes | - Citric acid | |
| Point 25: Addition | - Tannins | Derived from organic raw material if available. |
| Point 27: Addition | - Meta-tartaric acid | |
| Point 28: Use | - Acacia gum (= gum arabic) | Derived from organic raw material if available. |
| Point 30: Use | - Potassium bitartrate | |
| Point 31: Use | - Cupric citrate | |
| | - | |
| Point 35: Use | - Yeast mannoproteins | |
| Point 38: Use | - Oak chips | |
| Point 39: Use | - Potassium alginate | |
| Point 44: Use | - Chitosan derived from <i>Aspergillus niger</i> | |
| Point 51: Use | - Inactivated yeast | |
| Type of treatment in accordance with Annex III, point A(2)(b) to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 | - Calcium sulphate | Only for 'vino generoso' or 'vino generoso de licor' |

Annex IX

Ingredients of agricultural origin which have not been produced organically

1 Unprocessed vegetable products as well as products derived therefrom by processes

1.1 Edible fruits, nuts and seeds:

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| – acorns | <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> |

1.2 Edible spices and herbs:

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

1.3 Miscellaneous:

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

2 Vegetable products

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

| | |
|-------------|-------------------------------|
| – cocoa | – <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> |

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

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

2.3 Miscellaneous:

- pea protein *Pisum* spp.
- rum, only obtained from cane sugar juice
- kirsch prepared on the basis of fruits and flavourings

3 Animal products

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

- gelatin
- whey powder 'herasuola'
- casing

Annex X

Organic seed availability in EU, not applicable for this standard.

Annex XI Organic logo of the EU

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



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



4. If the background colour of the packaging or label is dark, the symbols may be used in negative format, using the background colour of the packaging or label.
5. If a symbol is used in colour on a coloured background, which makes it difficult to see, a delimiting outer line around the symbol can be used to improve contrast with the background colours.
6. In certain specific situations where there are indications in a single colour on the packaging, the Organic logo of the EU may be used in the same colour.
7. The Organic logo of the EU must have a height of at least 9 mm and a width of at least 13.5 mm; the proportion ratio height/width shall always be 1:1.5. Exceptionally the minimum size may be reduced to a height of 6 mm for very small packages.
8. The Organic logo of the EU may be associated with graphical or textual elements referring to organic farming, under the condition that they do not modify or change the nature of the Organic logo of the EU. When associated to national or private logos using a green colour different from the reference colour mentioned in point 2, the Organic logo of the EU may be used in that non-reference colour.