



Quality Certification Services (QCS)

QCS is Certification Body of Florida Certified Organic Growers and Consumers, Inc. (FOG)

QCS EU 834-2007 ORGANIC CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

This document contains the certification standards, policies and procedures for the operation of the QCS International Organic Program offered by Quality Certification Services (QCS).

MAY 2018



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01 FORWARD

The QCS EU 834-2007 Certification Requirements contains those EU organic regulations that are in addition to or different than those of the USDA National Organic Program. For more information about the QCS International Program, refer to the QCS Certification Manual.

02 FARM

2.1 Conversion

2.1.1 Starting from the date of application to the QCS EU 834-2007 Certification program, operations shall undergo a period of conversion¹.

- a) During the conversion period all EU requirements apply.
- b) The conversion period covers the two years before the first organic harvest for annuals and three years for perennials. Exceptions may be granted, if²:
 - 1) The land parcels have been managed under the EU requirements, or in another official program, provided that materials prohibited under the Annexes have not been applied, or
 - 2) The parcels were natural or agricultural areas that were not treated with prohibited substances under the Annexes.
 - 3) The conversion period may be reduced to 1 year for pasturage and open air areas used by non-herbivore species. This time may be reduced to 6 months, if the operation can demonstrate that materials prohibited under the Annexes have not been applied to the land concerned.³
- c) Conversion periods may be defined for certain crops or species as specified in these standards.⁴

2.2 Parallel and Split Production

2.2.1 Split Production (organic and non-organic production)

- a) The entire agricultural holding shall be managed in compliance with the EU requirements applicable to organic production.⁵
- b) However, a holding may be split up into clearly separated production units or production sites which are not all managed under organic production. The term 'production unit' refers to all assets to be used for a production sector such as production premises, land parcels, pasturages, open air areas, livestock buildings, the premises for the storage of crops, crop

¹ EC No 834/2007 Article 17, paragraph 1

² EC No 889/2008 Article 36, paragraph 2 (a) and (b)

³ EC No 834/2007 Article 17 paragraph 2 & 889/2009 Article 37, paragraph 2

⁴ EC No 834/2007 Article 17, paragraph 1 (c)

⁵ EC No 834/2007: Article 11



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products, livestock products, raw materials and any other input relevant for this specific production sector.⁶

- 1) In regards to animals, different species shall be involved.
- c) In cases where not all units of a holding are used for organic production, the operator shall keep the land, animals, and products used for, or produced by, the organic units separate from those used for, or produced by, the non-organic units and keep adequate records to show the separation.
- d) Where an operator runs several production units in the same area, the units for non-organic products, together with storage premises for input products must also be subject to the minimum control requirements.⁷

2.2.2 PARALLEL PRODUCTION

- a) Parallel production is the Same product produced organically and non-organically, and is allowed in the case of perennial crops of varieties that are not easily differentiated or seed production, provided the following conditions are met;⁸
 - 1) 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.
 - 2) Appropriate measures have been taken to ensure permanent separation of the products obtained from each unit concerned.
 - 3) The inspection body or authority is notified with the harvest of each of the products at least 48 hours in advance.
 - 4) After completion of the harvest, the producer informs QCS of the exact quantities harvested on the units concerned and of the measures applied to separate the products.

2.3 Seed/Planting Stock

2.3.1 Annuals

- a) Only EU organic produced seed and propagating materials shall be used.⁹

⁶ EC No 889/2008 Article 2, paragraph (f)

⁷ EC No 889/2008: Article 66, paragraph 3

⁸ EC No 889/2008: Article 40, Paragraph 1 (a).

⁹ EC No 834/2007 Article 12, paragraph 1(i)

- b) If EU organically produced seed or propagating materials are unavailable exemptions may be requested if¹⁰
- 1) QCS Authorization is granted prior to planting, and
 - 2) Seed or vegetable propagating material from an operation in EU organic conversion is available, or
 - 3) For non-organic seed, or seed potatoes, the seed is not commercially or logistically available and has not been treated with materials prohibited under Annex II.

2.3.2 Perennials

- a) Perennials must be managed in accordance with the EU requirements for at least two growing seasons before the resulting crops can be sold as organic.¹¹

2.4 Soil and Crop Fertility Management

2.4.1 Soil Fertility

- a) The fertility and biological activity of the soil shall be maintained and increased by;¹²
- 1) Multiannual crop rotation including legumes and other green manure crops,
 - 2) The application of livestock manure,
 - 3) The application of organic material, both preferably composted (manure and organic material), from organic production,
 - 4) 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,
 - 5) The prevention of damage caused by pests, diseases and weeds shall rely primarily on the protection by natural enemies, the choice of species and varieties, crop rotation, cultivation techniques and thermal processes.¹³

2.4.2 Manure

- a) Factory farmed sources of dried farmyard manure, dehydrated poultry manure, composted animal excrement, (including poultry manure and composted farmyard manures) and liquid animal excrement are prohibited.¹⁴

¹⁰ EC No 889/2008 Article 45

¹¹ EC No 834/2007 Article 12, paragraph 1(i)

¹² EC No 834/2007 Article 12 paragraph 1 (b)

¹³ EU No 834/2007 Article 12, paragraph 1 (g)

¹⁴ EC no 889/2008 Annex I



- b) 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.¹⁵
- c) Organic production holdings may establish written cooperation agreements exclusively with other holdings and enterprises which comply with the organic production rules, with the intention of spreading surplus manure from organic production. The maximum limit as referred to in paragraph 2 shall be calculated on the basis of all of the organic production units involved in such cooperation.¹⁶
- d) Livestock manure storage locations must be fully described and identified in the organic system plan maps.¹⁷

2.5 Crop Production Aids

2.5.1 Crop Inputs

All inputs must be reviewed and approved by QCS prior to application. Materials not listed in the applicable Annex are considered prohibited for EU certification.

- a) Fertilizers and Soil Conditioners, etc.
For operations seeking certification to both the USDA (NOP) organic regulations and the EU organic standards: Products allowed for use under the QCS EU 834-2007 Certification Requirements may only be used if compliant with both the NOP National List and Annex I. (See Section 10). Not all materials appearing on the Annexes or their usage may be compliant with the NOP National List.
- b) Pest, weed and disease control
 - 1) Traps and dispensers, with the exception of pheromone dispensers, shall prevent the substances from coming into contact with the crops and/or being released into the environment. Traps shall be collected after use and safely disposed of.¹⁸
 - 2) For operations seeking certification to both the USDA (NOP) organic regulations and the EU organic standards: Products allowed for use under the QCS EU 834-2007 Certification Requirements may only be used if compliant with both the NOP National List and Annex II (see Section 10). Not all materials appearing on the Annexes or their usage may be compliant with the NOP National List.
- c) Synthetic products allowed for use under a & b above may only be used as long as direct contact with the edible portion of the plants is prevented.¹⁹

¹⁵ EC No 889/2008: Article 3 paragraph 2

¹⁶ EU No 889/2008 Article 3, paragraph 3

¹⁷ EC No 889/2008, Article 74, paragraph 1 b.

¹⁸ EC No 889/2008 Article 5, paragraph 2

¹⁹ EC No 834/2007 Article 16 paragraph 2, (c) (ii)



2.6 Post-Harvest Handling

2. 6.1 Storage

- a) Storage 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 QCS EU 834-2007 Certification Requirements. Organic products shall be clearly identifiable at all times.²⁰
- b) Storage of input products other than those authorized under the EU Regulation is prohibited in the production unit.²¹

2.7 Hydroponics

- a) Hydroponic production is prohibited.

2.8 Mushroom Production²²

- a) Substrates may be used if they are composed of the following
 - 1) Farm yard manure and animal excrement from farms certified to the QCS EU 834-2007 Certification Requirements or;
 - 2) From substances listed in Annex I, only if farm yard manure compliant with 2.4.2 is not available. Substances cannot not exceed 25% of the weight of the total components of the substrates. This excludes the covering material and any water added prior to composting;
 - 3) Organic products compliant with QCS EU 834-2007 Certification Requirements;
 - 4) Peat, not chemically treated;
 - 5) Untreated wood; and
 - 6) Mineral products from Annex I, water and soil.

3.0 PROCESSING

3.1 Ingredients

- a) Organic ingredients must be verified equivalent to the QCS EU 834-2007 Certification Requirements by a certifier named to the EU list or certified by a control body.

²⁰ EC No 889/2008: Article 35, paragraph 1

²¹ EC No 889/2008: Article 35, paragraph 2

²² EC 889/2008, Article 6



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- b) 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;²³
- c) All inputs/materials must be reviewed and approved by QCS prior to use.
- 1) Only additives, processing aids, flavorings, 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 in accordance with Annex VI and/ or VIII (as appropriate).
 - 2) Enzymes to be used as food additives have to be listed in Annex VIII, Section A.²⁴
 - 3) Micro-organisms and enzymes normally used in food processing and substances not marked with an asterisk in the code number column of Annex VIII, Section A 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.
- d) Non-organic agricultural ingredients may be used only if they have been authorized for use in organic production by QCS. Such authorization shall only be granted if the ingredient in question is not available as organic and the authorization shall be reviewed annually. Non-organic ingredients allowed under NOP and EU are the following:²⁵
- i. Edible Spices and Herbs
 1. Lesser Galana (*alpinia officinarum*)
 - ii. Animal Products –
 1. Aquatic organisms, not originating from aquaculture, and permitted in no-organic foodstuffs preparation
 2. Gelatin
 3. Whey powder 'herasuola'
 4. Casings
 - iii. Miscellaneous
 1. Algae, including seaweed, permitted in non-organic foodstuffs preparation
- e) An organic ingredient shall not be present together with the same ingredient in non-organic form or an ingredient in conversion.
- f) For operations seeking certification to both the USDA (NOP) organic regulations and the EU organic standards: Products allowed for use under the QCS EU 834-2007 Certification Requirements may only be used if compliant with the NOP National List and Annexes VI, VIII and/or IX (as appropriate, See Section 08). Not all materials appearing in the Annexes or their usage may be compliant with the NOP National List. Materials not listed on these annexes are considered prohibited for EU certification.

²³ EU No 834/2007 Article 19, paragraph 2 (a)

²⁴ EC No 1254/2008 Article 1, 2

²⁵ EU No 889/2008 Annex IX

3.2 Cleaning and Sanitizing

- a) The operator shall take the necessary measures to carry out operations on organic products only after suitable cleaning of the production equipment.²⁶

3.3 Parallel Production

- a) Operations are to ensure identification of lots and to avoid mixtures or exchanges with non-organic products. To that end, they 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.²⁷
- b) When non-organic products are also prepared or stored in the preparation unit concerned, the operator shall:²⁸
 - 1) 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;
 - 2) Store organic products, before and after the operations, separate by place or time from non-organic products;
 - 3) Inform QCS thereof and keep available an updated register of all operations and quantities processed;
 - 4) Take the necessary measures to ensure identification of lots and to avoid mixtures or exchanges with non-organic products;
 - 5) Carry out operations on organic products only after suitable cleaning of the production equipment.
- c) 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 nonorganic products and to ensure the identification of the organic products. The operator shall keep the information relating to collection days, hours, circuit and date and time of reception of the products available to QCS.²⁹

3.4 Storage

- a) In cases 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:³⁰

²⁶ EC No 889/2008: Article 26 paragraph 5 (e)

²⁷ EC No 889/2008: Article 26 paragraph 5 (a), (d)

²⁸ EC No 834/2007 : Article 26, paragraph 5

²⁹ EC No 889/2008 Article 30

³⁰ EC No 889/2008: Article 35 paragraph 4



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- 1) The organic products shall be kept separate from the other agricultural products and/or foodstuffs.
- 2) Every measure shall be taken to ensure identification of consignments and to avoid mixtures or exchanges with non-organic products.
- 3) 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.

3.5 Yeast Production

- a) Only organic substrates can be used in the production of yeast. However, up to 5% of non-organic yeast extracts may be used for the production of organic yeast as a source of nitrogen, phosphorus, vitamins and minerals.³¹
- b) Substances listed in Annex VIII, Section C (see Section 08) may be used in the production, confection and formulation of yeast.
 - 1) Products allowed for use under QCS EU 834-2007 Certification Requirements may only be used if compliant with both the NOP National List and Annex VIII. Not all materials appearing on this Annex or their usage may be compliant with the NOP National List. Materials not listed on this Annex are considered prohibited for EU certification. All inputs/materials must be reviewed and approved by QCS prior to use.
 - 2) For processing aids used in yeast production, potato starch and vegetable oils be used only if derived from organic production, given that those processing aids are now available in their organic form in sufficient quantity and quality.³²

³¹ EC 889/2009 Title II, Chapter 6, Section 3a, Article 46a

³² EC 2016/673



4.0 LIVESTOCK

4.1 Feed

- a) Feed for livestock should primarily be from the holding where the animals are kept or from other organic holdings in the same region.³³
- b) In the case of herbivores, at least 60% and in the case of pigs and poultry, at least 20% of the feed shall come from the farm unit itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in cooperation with other organic farms primarily in the same region.³⁴
- c) Rearing systems for herbivores are to be based on maximum use of grazing pasturage according to the availability of pastures in the different periods of the year. At least 60% of the dry matter in daily rations of herbivores shall consist of roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage. A reduction to 50% for animals in dairy production for a maximum period of three months in early lactation is allowed.³⁵
- d) Organic livestock shall be managed separately from non-organic livestock. However, grazing of common organic land by organic and non-organic animals is permitted, provided;
 - 1) The grassland is used exclusively used for grazing;³⁶
 - 2) Organic and non-organic animals do not graze at the same time;
 - 3) The land has not been treated with prohibited materials in the previous 3 years; and
 - 4) Products from organic livestock grazed on the land cannot be sold as organic unless proper segregation of organic and non-organic animals can be demonstrated.
- e) Suckling mammals shall be fed with natural, preferably maternal milk. For the minimum periods for the following species: ³⁷
 - 1) Bovines (including bubalus and bison) and Equidae – 3 months;
 - 2) Sheep and goats – 45 days; and
 - 3) Pigs – 40 days
- f) Fattening practices shall be reversible at any stage of production. Force- feeding is prohibited.³⁸

³³ EC No 834/2007: Article 14 paragraph d (1)

³⁴ EC No 889/2008: Article 19 paragraph 1, Revised by 505/2012 Article 1 paragraph 1-2

³⁵ EC No 889/2008: Article 20 paragraph 2

³⁶ EC No 834/2007 14 paragraph 1 b v & 889/2008 Article 40 paragraph 1 d

³⁷ EC No 834/2007: Article 14, paragraph d (vi), & 889/2008 Article 20, paragraph 1

³⁸ EC No 889/2008: Article 20, paragraph 5

- g) Non-organic feed materials from plant origin, feed materials from animal and mineral origin, feed additives, certain products used in animal nutrition and processing aids shall be used in accordance with these standards. These substances are listed in the Annexes V and VI in Section 08.

- 1) Products allowed for use under the QCS EU 834-2007 Certification Requirements shall only be used if compliant with both the NOP National List and Annexes V & VI (See Section 08). Not all materials appearing on the Annexes or their usage may be compliant with the NOP National List. Materials not listed in the annex are considered prohibited for EU certification.

All materials must be reviewed and approved by QCS prior to use.

- 2) Products from sustainable fisheries may be used provided that they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents, their use is restricted to non-herbivores and the use of fish protein hydrolysate is restricted solely to young animals.³⁹ Use of feedstuffs extracted with synthetic solvents not approved on the National List or the EU Annexes;⁴⁰ their use is limited to 1% of the feed ration of a given species, calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feed from agricultural origin.⁴¹
- h) In the event that a USDA NOP Temporary Variance has been granted to an operation: for the use of non-organic protein feed during a feed shortage, the maximum percentage of non-organic protein feed authorized per 12-month period for non-herbivores shall be 5% for the calendar years 2015, 2016 and 2017. The maximum percentage authorized of non-organic protein feed in the daily ration shall be 25% calculated as a percentage of the dry matter. The operation shall keep records of the need for the use of this provision.⁴²

4.2 Housing

4.2.1 Mammal Housing

- a) Livestock housing shall have smooth, but not slippery floors. At least half of the indoor surface area as specified in Annex III shall be solid, that is, not of slatted or of grid construction.⁴³
- b) Housing shall be insulated, heated and ventilated in such a way that maintains a healthy level of air circulation, dust level, temperature, relative humidity and gas concentration. The building shall permit plentiful natural ventilation and light.⁴⁴
- c) The stocking density in buildings shall provide for the comfort, the well being and the species-specific needs of the animals which, in particular, shall depend on the species, the breed and the age of the animals. It shall also take account of the behavioral needs of the animals, which depend in particular on the size of the group and the animals' sex. The density shall ensure the animals' welfare by providing them with sufficient space to stand naturally, lie down easily,

³⁹ EC No 889/2008: Article 22 amended via 505/2012

⁴⁰ EC No 889/2008: Article 22 amended via 505/2012

⁴¹ EC No 889/2008: Article 22 amended via 505/2012

⁴² EC No 889/2008: Article 43 amended via

⁴³ EC No 889/2008: Article 10, paragraph 1

⁴⁴ EC No 889/2008: Article 10, paragraph 1

turn round, groom themselves, assume all natural postures and make all natural movements such as stretching and wing flapping.⁴⁵

- d) Housing of calves in individual boxes shall be forbidden after the age of one week.⁴⁶
- e) Sows shall be kept in groups, except in the last stages of pregnancy and during the suckling period.⁴⁷
- f) Piglets shall not be kept on flat decks or in piglet cages.⁴⁸
- g) Exercise areas shall permit dunging and rooting by porcine animals. For the purposes of rooting different substrates can be used.⁴⁹
- h) Tethering or isolation of livestock shall be prohibited, unless for individual animals for a limited period of time, and in so far as this is justified for safety, welfare or veterinary reasons.

4.2.2 Poultry housing⁵⁰

- a) Poultry shall not be kept in cages.
- b) Buildings for all poultry shall meet the following conditions:
 - 1) At least one third of the floor area shall be solid, that is, not of slatted or of grid construction, and covered with a litter material such as straw, wood shavings, sand or turf;
 - 2) In poultry houses for laying hens, a sufficiently large part of the floor area available to the hens shall be available for the collection of bird droppings;
 - 3) They shall have perches of a size and number commensurate with the size of the group and of the birds as laid down in Annex III.
 - 4) They shall have exit/entry pop-holes of a size adequate for the birds, and these pop-holes shall have a combined length of at least 4 m per 100 m² area of the house available to the birds;
 - 5) Each poultry house shall not contain more than:
 - (i) 4800 chickens,
 - (ii) 3000 laying hens,
 - (iii) 5200 guinea fowl,
 - (iv) 4000 female Muscovy or Peking ducks or 3200 male Muscovy or Peking ducks or other ducks,
 - (v) 2500 capons, geese or turkeys;

⁴⁵ EC No 889/2008: Article 10 paragraph 2

⁴⁶ EC No 889/2008 Article 11, paragraph 3

⁴⁷ EC No 889/2008 Article 11, paragraph 4

⁴⁸ EC No 889/2008 Article 11, paragraph 5

⁴⁹ EC No 889/2008 Article 11, paragraph 6

⁵⁰ EC No 889/2008: Article 12

- 6) The total usable area of poultry houses for meat production on any single unit shall not exceed 1600 m²;
- 7) Poultry houses shall be constructed in a manner allowing all birds easy access to open air area.
- c) Natural light may be supplemented by artificial means to provide a maximum of 16 hours light per day with a continuous nocturnal rest period without artificial light of at least eight hours.

4.3 Animal Health and Welfare

- a) Personnel managing livestock shall possess basic knowledge and skills in regards the health and welfare needs of the animals.⁵¹

b) Health Treatments

- 1) Products allowed for use under the QCS EU 834-2007 Certification Requirements shall only be used if compliant with both the NOP National List and Annexes V & VI (see Section 08). Not all materials appearing on the Annexes or their usage may be compliant with both the NOP National List and Annexes V & VI. Materials not listed on the Annex are considered prohibited for EU certification.

All materials must be reviewed and approved by QCS prior to use

- 2) Livestock treated with allopathic veterinary medicinal products must undergo the following withdrawal period for products to be labeled or sold as organic:⁵²
 - i) eggs - 14 days
 - ii) milk - 14 days
 - iii) meat from poultry and mammals - 56 days
 - v) meat from fish – 1000 Degree days
- 3) Phytotherapeutic & homeopathic products, trace elements and products listed in Section 1 of Annex V, Annex VI, Section 3 shall be used in preference to chemically-synthesized allopathic veterinary treatment or antibiotics, provided:⁵³
 - i) that their therapeutic effect is effective for the species of animal, and the condition for which the treatment is intended.
- 4) Dairy or Breeder livestock may be treated with paraciticides. However, if the animal(s) in question receives more than three courses of treatments within a 12-month period, or more than one course of treatment if their productive lifecycle is less than one year, the

⁵¹ EC No 834/2007 Article 15 (b i)

⁵² EU No 834/2007, Article 14 (e ii), 889/2008 Article 76 (e),rev. 354/2014 and Directive 2001/82/EC

⁵³ EU NO 889/2008 Article 24, paragraph 2, Revised by 505/2012



products from livestock cannot be sold as organic and the animal must undergo the following conversion periods:⁵⁴

i) 6 months for small ruminants and animals for milk production.

ii) 6 weeks in the case of poultry for egg production.

Records of documented evidence of the occurrence of such circumstances shall be maintained.

- 5) Growth promoters and synthetic amino acids are prohibited. This includes antibiotics, coccidiostats and other artificial aids for growth promotion.⁵⁵
 - 6) The use of hormones or similar substances to control reproduction or for other purposes is prohibited.⁵⁶
 - 7) Operations may employ special measures such as screening and/or imposing quarantine periods when bringing livestock in from non-organic sources, depending on local circumstances.⁵⁷
 - 8) Storage of allopathic veterinary medicine and antibiotics on organic operations is permitted, provided they are prescribed by a veterinarian in conjunction with a treatment, are stored in a supervised location and are documented in livestock health records.⁵⁸
- c) Suffering, including mutilations, shall be kept to a minimum during the entire life of the animal up to and including slaughter.⁵⁹
- 1) Piglets may be castrated without the application of anesthesia or analgesia during a transition period ending on December 31, 2011.⁶⁰
- d) Transport⁶¹
- 1) The use of allopathic tranquilizers during transport is prohibited.
 - 2) The use of electrical stimulation during loading and unloading is prohibited.
 - 3) The duration of transport shall be kept at a minimum⁶².
- e) Slaughter

⁵⁴ EU No 889/2008 Article 24, paragraph 4 and 889/2008 Article 38, paragraph 1

⁵⁵ EU No 889/2008 Article 24, paragraph 4 and 889/2008 Article 38, paragraph 1

⁵⁶ EU No 889/2008 Article 23 paragraph 2

⁵⁷ EU No 889/2008, Article 23, paragraph 3

⁵⁸ EU No 889/2008, Article 35, paragraph 3

⁵⁹ EU No 834/2007 Article 14, paragraph 1 b (viii)

⁶⁰ EU No 889/2008 Article 95, paragraph 4

⁶¹ EU No 889/2008 Article 18, paragraph 4

⁶² EU No 834/2007 Article 14, paragraph 1 b (vii)

- 1) To prevent the use of intensive rearing methods, poultry shall either be reared until they reach a minimum age or else shall come from slow-growing poultry strains. Where slow-growing poultry strains are not used by the operator the following minimum age at slaughter shall be:⁶³
 - i. 81 days for chickens,
 - ii. 150 days for capons,
 - iii. 49 days for Peking ducks,
 - iv. 70 days for female Muscovy ducks,
 - v. 84 days for male Muscovy ducks,
 - vi. 92 days for Mallard ducks,
 - vii. 94 days for guinea fowl,
 - viii. 140 days for male turkeys and roasting geese, and
 - ix. 100 days for female turkeys.

5.0 APICULTURE

- a) In the choice of breeds or strains, account shall be taken of the capacity of animals to adapt to local conditions, their vitality and their resistance to disease. For bees, preference shall be given to the use of *Apis mellifera* and their local ecotypes.⁶⁴
- b) Particular care should be taken to ensure adequate extraction, processing and storage of beekeeping products. These measures, including the removal of supers and honey extraction, shall be documented.⁶⁵
- c) Beekeeping products may only be sold as organic after a one-year conversion.⁶⁶
 - 1) For the renovation of apiaries, 10% per year of the queen bees and swarms may be replaced by non-organic queen bees and swarms in the organic production unit, provided that the queen bees and swarms are placed in hives with combs or comb foundations coming from organic production units. In this case, the conversion period would not apply.⁶⁷
 - 2) During the conversion period, wax shall be replaced with organic wax. Non-organic beeswax may only be used if:⁶⁸
 - i. organic beeswax is not commercially available;
 - i. the beeswax has been proven free of contaminants from prohibited substances; and
 - ii. the beeswax comes from the cap.

⁶³ EU No 889/2008 Article 12, paragraph 5, a-i

⁶⁴ EU No 889/2008 Article 8, paragraph 2

⁶⁵ EU No 889/2008 Article 78, paragraph 5 & 6

⁶⁶ EU No 889/2008 Article 38, paragraph 3 & Article 44

⁶⁷ EU No 889/2008 Article 38, paragraph 4 & Article 9, paragraph 5

⁶⁸ EU No 889/2008 Article 44

d) Sites

- 1) Hives and apiary zones shall be clearly identified on maps supplied with the Organic system plan.⁶⁹
- 2) The siting of the apiaries shall within a radius of 3 km in which nectar and pollen sources consist essentially of organically produced crops and/or spontaneous vegetation and/or crops treated with low environmental impact methods, which cannot affect the organic integrity of the hives. This requirement does not apply where flowering is not taking place, or when hives are dormant.⁷⁰
- 3) The hives shall be made basically of natural materials presenting no risk of contamination to the environment or the apiculture products.
- 4) Bees wax for new foundations shall come from organic sources.
- 5) Without prejudice to the health standards, only natural products such as propolis, wax and plant oils can be used in the hives.
- 6) The use of chemical synthetic repellents is prohibited during honey extractions operations.
- 7) The use of brood combs is prohibited for honey extraction.
- 8) For the purpose of pollination, an operator may run an organic and non-organic bee keeping units on the same operation, provided the requirements of all the organic production rules are fulfilled, with the exception of the provision for the siting of the apiaries.⁷¹

e) Feed

- 1) The feeding of bee colonies shall only be allowed in certain situations provided that:⁷²
 - i. The survival of the hive is endangered due to climate conditions;
 - ii. Only between the last honey harvest and 15 days before the start of the next nectar/honeydew flow period, and
 - iii. Feeding shall be with organic honey, organic sugar syrup, or organic sugar.
 - iv. Documentation shall be maintained for the dates, type and amounts of feed and hives where feeding was done.⁷³
- 2) Hives shall be left at the end of the production season with sufficient reserves of honey and pollen to survive the winter.⁷⁴

f) Health and Welfare

⁶⁹ EU No 889/2008 Article 78, paragraph 4

⁷⁰ EU No 889/2008 Article 13, paragraph 3-7

⁷¹ EU No 889/2008 Article 41

⁷² EU No 889/2008 Article 19, paragraph 3 & Article 47 paragraph d

⁷³ EU No 889/2008 Article 78, paragraph 2

⁷⁴ EU No 889/2008 Article 19, paragraph 2



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- 1) Clipping the wings of queen bees is prohibited.⁷⁵
- 2) For the purposes of pest control to protect frames, hives and combs, only rodenticides (to be used only in traps), and appropriate products listed in Annex II, are allowed (see Section 08).⁷⁶

Products allowed for use under the QCS EU 834-2007 Certification Requirements shall only be used if compliant with both the NOP National List and Annexes II and VII. Not all materials appearing on the Annexes or their usage may be compliant with the NOP National List. Materials not listed on the Annex are considered prohibited for EU certification.⁷⁷

All materials must be reviewed and approved by QCS prior to use.

- 3) Disinfection of apiaries with physical treatments such as steam or direct flame is permitted.
- 4) Destruction of the male brood is permitted only to isolate the infestation of Varroa destructor.
- 5) If despite all preventive measures, the colonies become sick or infested, they shall be treated immediately and, if necessary, the colonies can be placed in isolation apiaries.
- 6) Veterinary medicinal products may be used in organic beekeeping. If medicinal or health treatment products are used, the following must be documented and submitted to QCS prior to the sale of any bee keeping products:⁷⁸
 - i) Details of the diagnosis;
 - ii) Name of product uses, active ingredient, and dosage;
 - iii) Method of treatment administration, duration of treatment and legal withdrawal period (48 hours after last treatment).⁷⁹

Products allowed for use under the QCS EU 834-2007 Certification Requirements shall only be used if compliant with both the NOP National List and these standards. Not all materials appearing on these Standards or their usage may be compliant with the NOP National List.

All materials must be reviewed and approved by QCS prior to use.

- 7) If chemically synthesized allopathic products are used for treatment, treated colonies shall be placed in isolation apiaries. All the wax shall be replaced with wax coming from

⁷⁵ EU No 889.2008 Article, 18, paragraph 3

⁷⁶ EU No 889/2008 Article 23, paragraph 4

⁷⁷ EU No 889/2008 Article 25

⁷⁸ EU No 889/2008 Article 78, paragraph 3

⁷⁹ EU NO 889/2008 Article 25, paragraph 5

organic beekeeping. Subsequently, the conversion period of one year will apply to those colonies.⁸⁰

- i) The provision above does not apply to the use of formic acid, lactic acid, acetic acid and oxalic acid as well as menthol, thymol, eucalyptol or camphor, which may be used in the treatment of *Varroa destructor* infestations.

- g) In the event of the loss of bees due to a health or catastrophic circumstances, QCS may grant a temporary variance allowing for the reconstitution of the apiaries with non-organic bees, provided that organic apiaries are not commercially available.⁸¹

6.0 AQUACULTURE

6.1 Conversion

- a) Production systems with direct soil-water contact are allowed provided that a conversion period of one year or one crop cycle, whichever is less, occurs under organic management before production can be certified organic as specified in NOP § 205.202, Land requirements.
- b) Production systems with containment vessels of plastic, metal or concrete surfaces are allowed provided that a conversion period of one year or one crop cycle, whichever is less, occurs under organic management before production can be certified organic.
- c) The following conversion periods for aquaculture production units shall apply for the following types of aquaculture facilities including the existing aquaculture animals:⁸²
 - 1) for facilities that cannot be drained, cleaned and disinfected, a conversion period of 24 months;
 - 2) for facilities that have been drained, or fallowed, a conversion period of 12 months;
 - 3) for facilities that have been drained, cleaned and disinfected, a conversion period of six months;
 - 4) for open water facilities including those farming bivalve mollusks, a three month conversion period.
- d) QCS may decide to retroactively allow any previously documented period in which the facilities were not treated or exposed to products not authorized for organic production to count towards the all or part of the conversion period.⁸³

⁸⁰ EU No 889/2008 Article 25, paragraph 6 & 7

⁸¹ EU No 889/2008 Article 47 (b)

⁸² EU No 889/2008 Article 38 a paragraph 1 (via 710/2009)

⁸³ EU No 889/2008 Article 38 a paragraph 2 (via 710/2009)

6.2 Split and Parallel production

- a) The entire agricultural holding shall be managed in compliance with the requirements applicable to organic production.
- b) Organic and non-organic production units shall be separated adequately. Such separation measures shall be based on the natural situation, separate water distribution systems, distances, the tidal flow, the upstream and the downstream location of the organic production unit. Locations may be designated as unsuitable for organic aquaculture or seaweed harvesting and may also require a minimum separation distances between organic and non-organic production units.⁸⁴
- c. A holding may be split up into clearly separated units or aquaculture production sites which are not all managed under organic production. For aquaculture the same species may be involved, provided that there is adequate separation between the production sites. Where not all units of a holding are used for organic production, the operator shall keep the land, animals, and products used for, or produced by, the organic units separate from those used for, or produced by, the non-organic units and keep adequate records to show the separation.⁸⁵
- d) Organic animals shall be kept separate from other aquaculture animals.⁸⁶
- e) When an operator manages several production units, the units producing non-organic aquaculture animals are subject to the QCS EU 834-2007 Certification Requirements and are prohibited from using GMOs and ionizing radiation⁸⁷.

6.3 Origin of aquatic animals

- a) Aquatic animal products that are to be sold, labeled, or represented as organic must be from aquatic animals under continuous organic management. Organic aquaculture shall be based on the rearing of young stock originating from organic broodstock and organic holdings. When young stock from organic broodstock or holdings are not available, non-organically produced animals may be brought onto a holding under specific conditions.⁸⁸
- b) The following are prohibited:
 - 1) Aquatic animals or edible aquatic animal products that are removed from an organic operation and subsequently managed on a non-organic operation may be not sold, labeled, or represented as organically produced.
 - 2) Brood stock that has not been under continuous organic management may not be sold, labeled, or represented as organic slaughter stock.

⁸⁴EU No 889/2008 Article 6b(2) (via 710.2009)

⁸⁵ EU No 834/2007 Article 11

⁸⁶ EU No 834/2007 Article 15 paragraph 1(b-iv)

⁸⁷ EU No 889/2008 Article 79d (via 710/2009)

⁸⁸EU No 834/2007 Article 15 paragraph 1(a)

- c) QCS may permit hatcheries and nurseries to rear both organic and non-organic juveniles in the same holding provided there is clear physical separation between the units and a separate water distribution system exists. Records must be maintained.⁸⁹
- 1) In case of grow-out production, QCS may permit organic and non-organic aquaculture animal production units on the same holding provided 6.2.b is complied with and where different production phases and different handling periods of the aquaculture animals are involved.
- d) The producer of an organic aquatic animal operation must maintain records sufficient to preserve the identity of all organically managed animals and edible and nonedible animal products produced on the operation. These records, maintained and made available to QCS at all times, and shall include⁹⁰:
- 1) The origin, date of arrival and conversion period of animals arriving at the holding;
 - 2) The number of lots, the age, weight and destination of animals leaving the holding;
 - 3) Records of escapes of fish;
 - 4) For fish, the type and quantity of feed and in the case of carp and related species a documentary record of the use additional feed;
 - 5) Veterinary treatments giving details of the purpose, date of application, method of application, type of product and withdrawal period;
 - 6) Disease prevention measures giving details of fallowing, cleaning and water treatment.
- e) Production of triploid aquatic animals from the application of temperature or pressure shock after fertilization and by crossing tetraploids with diploids is prohibited for fish to be sold as organic.⁹¹
- f) Culture of monosex stocks obtained by crossing sex-reversed broodstock or by hybridization is prohibited.. Culture of monosex stocks selected by visual or manual means is prohibited⁹².
- g) Culture of monosex stocks obtained by direct treatment with steroidal or other hormones (including methyl-testosterone), or by other direct treatment artificial induction methods, is prohibited.⁹³
- h) Cultivation of genetically modified aquatic animals and plants is prohibited.⁹⁴

⁸⁹ EU No 889/2008 Article 25c (via 710/2009)

⁹⁰ EU No 889/2008 Article 79b (via 710/2009)

⁹¹ EU No 834/2007 Article 15 paragraph 1(c) i

⁹² EU No 834/2007 Article 15 paragraph 1(c)

⁹³ EU No 889/2008 Article 25(i) (via 710/2008)

⁹⁴ EU No 834/2007 Article 9

- i) For breeding purposes or for improving genetic stock and when organic aquaculture animals are not available, wild caught or non-organic aquaculture animals may be brought into a holding.
 - 1) Such animals shall be kept under organic management for at least three months before they may be used for breeding.⁹⁵
 - 2) For on-growing purposes and when organic aquaculture juvenile animals are not available non-organic aquaculture juveniles may be brought into a holding. At least the latter two thirds of the duration of the production cycle shall be managed under organic management.⁹⁶

For on-growing purposes the collection of wild aquaculture juveniles is specifically restricted to the following cases;

 - i) Natural influx of fish or crustacean larvae and juveniles when filling ponds, containment systems and enclosures;
 - ii) European glass eel, provided that an approved eel management plan is in place for the location and artificial reproduction of eel remains unsolved.⁹⁷
 - 3) The maximum percentage of non-organic aquaculture juveniles introduced to the farm shall be: 80% by 31 December 2011, 50% by 31 December 2014 and 0% by 31 December 2016.⁹⁸ In 2016, the transitional period was postponed one year until there appears to be sufficient quantities of organic juveniles and organic shellfish seed.⁹⁹
- j) Mollusk seed sources: Provided that there is no significant damage to the environment and if permitted by local legislation, wild seed from outside the boundaries of the production unit can be used in the case of bivalve shellfish provided it comes from¹⁰⁰:
 - 1) Settlement beds which are unlikely to survive winter weather or are surplus to requirements, or;
 - 2) Natural settlement of shellfish seed on collectors. Records shall be kept of how, where and when wild seed was collected to allow traceability back to the collection area. However, seed from non-organic bivalve shellfish hatcheries may be introduced to the organic production units with the following maximum percentages: 80% by 31 December 2011, 50% by 31 December 2014 and 0% by 31 December 2015.
 - 3) For the cupped oyster, *Crassostrea gigas*, preference shall be given to stock which is selectively bred to reduce spawning in the wild.

⁹⁵ EU No 889/2008 Article 25e Paragraph 1 (via 710/2009)

⁹⁶ EU No 889/2008 Article 25e Paragraph 2 (via 710/2009)

⁹⁷ EU No 889/2008 Article 25e Paragraph 4 (via 710/2009)

⁹⁸ EU No 889/2008 Article 25e Paragraph 3 (via 1358/2013) & EU No. 2016/673

⁹⁹ EU No. 2016/673, point 4

¹⁰⁰ EU No 889/2008 Article 25o, Paragraphs 1 & 2 (via 710/2009)

6.4 Feed for fish, crustaceans and echinoderms-general¹⁰¹

- a) Feeding regimes shall be designed with the following priorities¹⁰²:
 - 1) animal health;
 - 2) high product quality, including nutritional composition which shall ensure high quality of the final edible product;
 - 3) low environmental impact.

- b) The producer of an organic operation must not:
 - 1) Use animal drugs, including hormones, to promote growth, or synthetic amino acids;¹⁰³
 - 2) Provide feed supplements or additives in amounts above those needed for adequate nutrition and health maintenance for the species at its specific stage of life;
 - 3) Use feed, synthetic feed additives and synthetic feed supplements in violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act;¹⁰⁴
 - 4) Use feedstuffs extracted with synthetic solvents not approved on the National List or the EU Annexes;¹⁰⁵
 - 5) Use artificial and/or synthetic pigments or artificial coloring agents;
 - 6) Use any genetically modified organism or product thereof as a feed ingredient;¹⁰⁶ or
 - 7) Apply manure that is not composted according to 7 CFR 205.203 to any aquaculture system.

- c) Specific rules on feeds for carnivorous aquaculture animals.
 - 1) Feed for carnivorous aquaculture animals shall be sourced with the following priorities:
 - i) organic feed products of aquaculture origin;
 - ii) fish meal and fish oil from organic aquaculture trimmings;
 - iii) fish meal and fish oil and ingredients of fish origin derived from trimmings of fish already caught for human consumption in sustainable fisheries;
 - iv) organic feed materials of plant origin and of animal origin as listed in Annex V and the restriction laid down therein are complied with.
 - v) feed products derived from whole fish caught in fisheries certified as sustainable or conservational under a national or regional scheme recognized by the respective country.
 - vi) The feed products derived from whole fish caught in fisheries certified as sustainable or conservational under a national or regional scheme recognized by the respective country.
 - 2) The feed ration may comprise a maximum of 60% organic plant products.

¹⁰¹ IACB Equivalent European Union Organic Production and Processing Standard for Third Countries

¹⁰² EU No. 884/2007 Article 15(d)

¹⁰³ EU No 834/2007 Article 15 (d-iv)

¹⁰⁴ EU No 889/2008 Article 25m

¹⁰⁵ EU No 889/2008 Article 25m & EU No 834/2007 Article 15(f-i)

¹⁰⁶ EU No 834/2007 Article 9

- 3) Astaxantin derived primarily from organic sources, such as organic crustacean shells may be used in the feed ration for salmon and trout within the limit of their physiological needs. If organic sources are not available natural sources of astaxanthin (such as Phaffia yeast may be used).
 - 4) Histidine produced through fermentation may be used in feed ration for salmonid fish when the feed sources listed in 6.4.b.1 do not provide a sufficient amount of histidine to meet the dietary needs of the fish and prevent the formation of cataracts.
- d) Specific rules on feeds for certain aquaculture animals
- 1) Aquaculture animals referred to in Annex XIIIa shall be fed with naturally available in ponds and lakes.
 - 2) Where natural feed resources are not available in sufficient quantities as referred to in 6.4.c.1, organic feed of plant origin, preferably grown on the farm itself or seaweed may be used. Operators shall keep documentary evidence of the need to use additional feed.
 - 3) Where natural feed is supplemented according to 6.4.c.2:
 - i. The feed ration of Siamese catfish (*Pangasius* spp.) as referred to in section 9 of Annex X may comprise a maximum of 10% fishmeal or fish oil derived from sustainable fisheries.
 - ii. The feed ration of shrimps may comprise a maximum of 25% fishmeal and 10% fish oil derived from sustainable fisheries. In order to secure the quantitative dietary needs of shrimps, organic cholesterol may be used to supplement their diets; where organic cholesterol is not available, non-organic cholesterol derived from wool, shellfish or other sources may be used.
- e) Specific rules on feeds for organic juveniles
- 1) In the larval rearing of organic juveniles, conventional phytoplankton and zooplankton may be used as feed.
- f) Products and Substances as referred to in article 15(1)(d)(iii) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007
- 1) Feed materials of animal and mineral origin may be used in organic aquaculture, only if listed in Annex V.
 - 2) Feed additives, certain products used in animal nutrition and processing aids may be used if listed in Annex VI and the restrictions laid down therein are complied with.

Products allowed for use under the QCS EU 834-2007 Certification Requirements shall only be used if compliant with both the NOP National List and Annexes V & VI. Not all materials appearing on the Annexes or their usage may be compliant with the NOP National List. Materials not listed in the annex are considered prohibited for EU certification.

6.5 Aquatic animal health care practice standard

- a) The producer must establish and maintain preventive aquatic animal health care practices, including:



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- 1) Selection of species and types of aquatic animal with regard to suitability for site-specific conditions and resistance to prevalent diseases and parasites;¹⁰⁷
- 2) Provision of a feed ration sufficient to meet nutritional requirements, including vitamins, minerals, protein and/or amino acids, fatty acids, energy sources, and fiber;¹⁰⁸
- 3) The maintenance of healthy water rearing conditions including control of potentially toxic metabolic compounds (ammonia and carbon dioxide) within acceptable ranges for the species, appropriate water temperatures, adequate levels of oxygen, and pH, with the prevention of extended excursions to stressful extremes. Efforts to maintain such conditions must be documented by a suitable monitoring and record keeping program for key water quality parameters that affect health. The frequency of such monitoring shall depend on the culture system, site, species, life stage, and environmental characteristics;¹⁰⁹
- 4) Establishment of a biosecurity and disease prevention plan which includes measures to limit entry of pathogens into the aquaculture production system and operational procedures and sanitation practices to minimize the occurrence, transmission, and severity of disease epizootics. The biosecurity and disease prevention plan shall also include a written agreement for health counseling (proportion to the production unit) with a qualified aquaculture animal health service, who shall visit the operation no less than once a year and once every two years in the case of bivalve shellfish.¹¹⁰ Biosecurity measures should not be used as an approach to compensate for growing conditions that compromise aquatic animal health from elevated stress and associated immunosuppression;¹¹¹
 - i) For biological control of ectoparasites preference shall be given to the use of cleaner fish.¹¹²
- 5) Provision of conditions which allow for exercise, freedom of movement, and reduction of stress appropriate to the species;
- 6) Administration of vaccines and other veterinary biologics.
- 7) Minimal handling of aquaculture animals. Handling shall be undertaken with the greatest care and proper equipment and protocols used to avoid stress and physical damage associated with handling procedures. Broodstock shall be handled in a manner to minimize physical damage and stress and under anesthesia where appropriate. Grading operations shall be kept to a minimum and as required to ensure fish welfare.¹¹³
- 8) Properly cleaning and disinfecting holding systems, equipment and utensils using only products listed in Section 8, Annex VII, sections 2.1 and 2.2.¹¹⁴

¹⁰⁷ EU No 834/2007 Article 15(f-i) , paragraph 1c ii and EU No 889/2008 Article 25d (via 710/2009)

¹⁰⁸ EU No 834/2007 Article 15(f-i)

¹⁰⁹EU No 889/2008 Article 25s paragraph 4 (via 710/2009) and EU No 834/2007 Article 15 paragraph 1(b-ii)

¹¹⁰ EU No 889/2008 Article 25s paragraph 1 (via 710/2009)

¹¹¹ EU No 834/2007 Article 15(f-i) & EU No 889/2008 Article 25s paragraph 4 (via 710/2009)

¹¹² EU No 889/2008 Article 25s paragraph 6 (via 710/2009)

¹¹³ EU No 889/2008 Article 25h paragraph 1 (via 710/2009)

¹¹⁴ EU No 889/2008 Article 25s paragraph (via 710/2009)

- i) Products allowed for use under The QCS EU 834-2007 Certification Requirements shall only be used if compliant with both the NOP National List and Annexes VII (See Section 08). Not all materials appearing on the Annexes or their usage may be compliant with the NOP National List. Materials not listed in the Annexes are considered prohibited for EU certification.
- 9) Ultraviolet light and ozone may be used for disease prevention only in hatcheries and nurseries.¹¹⁵
- 10) Following¹¹⁶
 - i) QCS may determine whether following is necessary and the appropriate duration which shall be applied and documented after each production cycle in open water containment systems at sea. Following is also recommended for other production methods using tanks, fishponds, and cages;
 - ii) It shall not be mandatory for bivalve mollusc cultivation;
 - iii) During following the cage or other structure used for aquaculture animal production is emptied, disinfected and left empty before being used again.
- b) When preventive practices and veterinary biologics are inadequate to prevent sickness, veterinary treatments may be used in the following order of preference:¹¹⁷
 - 1) Substances from plants, animals or minerals in a homoeopathic dilution;
 - 2) Plants and their extracts not having anesthetic effects
 - 3) Substances such as: trace elements, metals, natural immunostimulants or authorized probiotics.
 - 4) A producer may administer synthetic medications: Provided, that, such medications are allowed under NOP § 205.603.
 - i) Parasiticides allowed under NOP § 205.603 may be used on brood stock, but none that are to be sold, labeled, or represented as organically produced. However, the use of parasite treatments shall be limited to twice per year or once per year where the production cycle is less than 18 months.¹¹⁸
 - ii) The treatments have been mandated in relation to the protection of human and animal health imposed on the basis of EU Community legislation.¹¹⁹
 - 5) The use of allopathic treatments is limited to two courses of treatment per year, with the exception of vaccinations and compulsory eradication schemes. However, in the cases of a production cycle of less than a year a limit of one allopathic treatment applies. If the

¹¹⁵ EU No 889/2008 Article 25s paragraph 5 (via 710/2009)

¹¹⁶ EU No 889/2008 Article 25s paragraph 3 (via 710/2009)

¹¹⁷ EU No 889/2008 Article 25t paragraph 1 (via 710/2009)

¹¹⁸ EU No 889/2008 Article 25t paragraph 3(via 710/2009)

¹¹⁹ EU No 834/2007 Article 15(f-iv)

mentioned limits for allopathic treatments are exceeded the concerned aquaculture animals cannot be sold as organic products.¹²⁰

- 6) The storage of allopathic veterinary medicinal products and antibiotics is permitted on holdings provided that they have been prescribed by a veterinarian in connection with treatment, that they are stored in a supervised location and that they are entered in the aquaculture production records.¹²¹
- c) The producer of organic aquaculture products must not:
 - 1) Sell, label, or represent as organic any aquatic animal or edible product derived from any aquatic animal treated with antibiotics, any substance that contains a synthetic substance not allowed under NOP §205.603, or any substance that contains a nonsynthetic substance prohibited in NOP §205.604.
 - 2) Administer any type of animal medication, other than USDA approved or licensed vaccines, in the absence of illness;¹²²
 - 3) Administer hormones for growth promotion;
 - 4) Administer synthetic parasiticides;
 - 5) Administer animal drugs in violation of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations, and vaccines in violation of US Department of Agriculture regulations; or
 - 6) Withhold medical treatment from a sick animal in an effort to preserve its organic status. All appropriate medications must be used to restore an animal to health when methods acceptable to organic production fail. Aquatic animals treated with a prohibited substance must be clearly identified and shall not be sold, labeled, or represented as organically produced. Facilities containing aquatic animals during medical treatment are not required to undergo conversion periods specified Section 6.1.¹²³
- d) Personnel keeping animals shall possess the necessary basic knowledge and skills as regards the health and the welfare needs of the animals.¹²⁴

6.6 Aquatic animal living conditions

- a) The producer of an organic aquatic animal operation must establish and maintain aquatic animal living conditions which accommodate the health and natural behavior of animals, including:¹²⁵
 - 1) An environment operated within the tolerance limits characteristic of the aquatic animal and stage of development by monitoring and maintaining water qualities appropriate for the production system and species including temperature, pH, salinity, photoperiod, dissolved

¹²⁰ EU No 889/2008 Article 25t paragraph 2 (via 710/2009)

¹²¹ EU No 889/2008 Article 35 paragraph 3 (via 710/2009)

¹²² EU No. 834/2007 Article 15(f-iii)

¹²³ EU No. 889/2008 Article 25t, paragraph 4 & 5 (via 710/2009)

¹²⁴ EU No. 834/2007 Article 15, paragraph 1 (b-i)

¹²⁵ EU No 834/2007 Article 15 paragraph 1(c) iii

oxygen, ammonia, and nitrite concentrations, without sudden changes or prolonged exposure to extremes;¹²⁶

i) Aeration is permitted under the condition that mechanical aerators are preferably powered by renewable energy sources and are documented as such.¹²⁷

ii) Artificial heating or cooling of water shall only be permitted in hatcheries and nurseries. Natural borehole water may be used to heat or cool water at all stages of production.¹²⁸

2) Containment that allows the animals:

- i) freedom of movement and opportunity to exercise within the culture system; and
- ii) minimal potential for injury.

3) For freshwater fish, the bottom type shall be as close as possible to natural conditions;¹²⁹

4) For carp, the bottom shall be natural earth¹³⁰

b) Artificial light may be used as long as:¹³¹

1) For prolonging natural day-length it shall not exceed a maximum that respects the ethological needs, geographical conditions and general health of farmed animals, this maximum shall not exceed 16 hours per day, except for reproductive purposes; and

2) Abrupt changes in light intensity shall be avoided at the changeover time by the use of dimmable lights or background lighting.

c) The use of oxygen is only permitted for uses linked to animal health requirements and critical periods of production or transport. Documentary evidence shall be maintained for these limited situations;¹³²

1) Exceptional cases of temperature rise or drop in atmospheric pressure or accidental pollution,

2) Occasional stock management procedures such as sampling and sorting, or

3) In order to assure the survival of the farm stock.

d) The culture system must be managed to minimize the risk of losses of cultured stock and stress to cultured aquatic animals caused by predators. Organic aquaculture facilities must develop an integrated predator deterrence plan that identifies potential predators, appropriate deterrence methods, how predator behavior will be modified by application of deterrence methods, contingencies for failure of the plan to achieve objectives, and documentation of

¹²⁶ EU No 889/2008 Article 25f paragraph 1 (via 710/2009)

¹²⁷ EU No 889/2008 Article 25h Paragraph 3 (via 710/2009)

¹²⁸ EU No 889/2008 Article 25g Paragraph 4 (via 710/2009)

¹²⁹ EU No 889/2008 Article 25f Paragraph 1d (via 710/2009)

¹³⁰ EU No 889/2008 Article 25f Paragraph 1e (via 710/2009)

¹³¹ EU No 889/2008 Article 25h Paragraph 2 (via 710/2009)

¹³² EU No 889/2008 Article 25h paragraph 4 (via 710/2009)

control methods and effects. Examples of such control measures include site selection, physical barriers, repellents, and legal predator deterrence methods. Lethal measures may be taken only when predators threaten human safety or are necessary for predator welfare (e.g. birds are entangled and injured) and must include appropriate documentation. Lethal measures must be in compliance with local laws and the laws of the United States.¹³³

e) Non-organic aquatic animals may be used in aquaculture production systems for controlling pests, such as weeds, snails, and algae. Triploid animals may be employed provided that the animals are legal to culture, are not labeled organic, and are readily separated at harvest from the aquatic animals under organic management.

f) Transport

1) Transport shall ensure that the welfare of animals is maintained.¹³⁴

2) Live fish shall be transported in suitable tanks with clean water which meets their physiological needs in terms of temperature and dissolved oxygen. Before transport of organic fish and fish products, tanks shall be thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and rinsed. Precautions shall be taken to reduce stress. During transport, the density shall not reach a level which is detrimental to the species. Records shall be maintained to document compliance for these activities.¹³⁵

g) Slaughter

1) Suffering of the animals up to and including the time of slaughtering shall be kept to a minimum.¹³⁶

2) Slaughter techniques shall render fish immediately unconscious and insensible to pain. Differences in harvesting sizes, species, and production sites must be taken into account when considering optimal slaughtering methods.¹³⁷

6.7 Aquaculture facilities

6.7.1 Management Plans.

a) Aquaculture operations must complete an organic system plan which includes:

1) A full description of the installations on land and at sea

2) A nutrient management plan that evaluates the technical and economic feasibility of options appropriate for the culture system to recover solid and dissolved waste nutrients in other plant and animal crops. Options may include using settled solids as a soil amendment, suspended solids to grow filter-feeding aquatic animals, and dissolved

¹³³ EU No 889/2008 Article 25 (b) and (f) paragraphs 4 & 5 (via 710/2009) & Article 25n, Paragraphs 1-3,

¹³⁴ EU No 834/2007 Article 15(b-v)

¹³⁵ EU No 889/2008 Article 32a (via 710/2009)

¹³⁶ EU No 834/2007 Article 15(b vi)

¹³⁷ EU No 889/2008 25h paragraph 5 (via 710/2009)

nutrients as a nutrient source for terrestrial crops, aquatic plants, or crops grown hydroponically.¹³⁸

- 3) An environmental assessment proportionate to the production unit shall be required for all new operations applying for organic production and producing more than 20 tons of aquaculture products per year to ascertain the conditions of the production unit and its immediate environment and likely effects of its operation. The operator shall provide the environmental assessment to QCS. The content of the environmental assessment shall be based on [Council Directive 2011/92/EU Annex IV6.8](#). If the unit has already been subject to an equivalent assessment, then its use shall be permitted for this purpose.¹³⁹
- 4) As part of the sustainable management plan, aquaculture and seaweed operations shall;
 - i. Detail the environmental effects of the operation
 - ii. Describe results of environmental monitoring
 - iii. Outline measures to be taken to minimize negative impacts on the surrounding aquatic and terrestrial environments (including nutrient discharge per production cycle or per year)
 - iv. Monitoring and repair of technical equipment
 - v. develop a waste reduction schedule.

This plan shall by preference, where possible, incorporate use of renewable energy sources and materials recycling.¹⁴⁰

6.7.2 Facility Placement

- a) Location of organic aquaculture facilities shall take into consideration the maintenance of the aquatic environment and surrounding aquatic and terrestrial ecosystem.¹⁴¹
- b) Water sources for aquaculture facilities must be carefully selected and managed to avoid potential environmental contaminants that can harm human health. Water Management plans must comply with Commission Regulation (EC) No 710/2009, paragraph (4). The sites must not be subject to contamination by products or substances not authorized for organic production, or pollutants that would compromise the organic nature of the products.
 - 1) In the case of bivalve mollusks and other species that feed on natural plankton, they shall be grown in waters which meet the criteria for Class A or Class B areas as defined in Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 854/2004; and the growing areas shall be of high ecological quality as defined by Directive 2000/60/EC and, pending its implementation of a quality equivalent to designated waters under Directive 2006/113/EC.¹⁴²
- c) Facility boundaries shall be clearly identified.¹⁴³
- d) Organic aquaculture facilities shall be at appropriate distances from potential

¹³⁸ EU No 889/2008 Article 6b paragraph 4 (via 710/2009)

¹³⁹ EU No 889/2008 Article 6b paragraph 3 (via 710/2009)

¹⁴⁰ EU No 889/2008 Article 6b paragraph 4 & 5 (via 710/2009)

¹⁴¹ EU No 834/2007 Article 5(n)

¹⁴² EU No 834/2007 Article 15(e-ii, iii)

¹⁴³ EU No 889/2008 Article 25n, paragraphs 1-3



contamination sources including pesticide drift and other possible contaminants from conventional aquaculture.¹⁴⁴

- e) Pond berms and tank tops shall be at sufficient elevations to prevent contamination from the environment during floods.¹⁴⁵

6.7.3 Environmental Considerations

- a) Potentially adverse environmental impacts from aquaculture production must be minimized. The rate of effluent discharge must not exceed the natural assimilative capacity of an area within 25 meters of the site boundary nor contribute significantly to environmental degradation beyond 25 meters of the site boundary. For the purpose of this paragraph, "site" is the area licensed or leased by government authorities, or other parties, for the aquaculture facility.¹⁴⁶
- b) Facilities should not significantly impact freshwater quality or supply and should not salinize or otherwise contaminate soils.¹⁴⁷
- c) Effluent discharges must comply with all local, state and national water quality laws and regulations, and include treatment when necessary.
- d) Cultured organisms that are species-distinct or genetically-distinct populations from native organisms in adjacent aquatic environments must be managed with appropriate security measures (mechanical, physical, and biological barriers) to eliminate to the extent practical escapes due to predators, adverse weather conditions (including floods), or facility damage. The facilities must include preventative measures against possible escapes into the natural environment of the aquatic animals in production, including during local floods. A containment management plan must describe measures to prevent escape, procedures to detect and document escapes should they occur, and actions to be undertaken in the event of escape.¹⁴⁸
- e) Rearing units on land shall meet the following conditions:¹⁴⁹
 - 1) Flow-through systems shall be possible to monitor and the flow rate and water quality of both inflowing and out-flowing water shall be controlled;
 - 5) At least five percent of the perimeter ("land water interface") area shall have natural vegetation.
- f) Open water net-pens and enclosures are permitted where water depth, current velocities and direction, stocking densities, and other factors act to adequately disperse metabolic products in order to minimize accumulation of discharged solids on the bottom sediments under the net

¹⁴⁴ EU 889/2008 Article 25 (g) paragraph 3 and Article 6b paragraph 1 (via 710/2009)

¹⁴⁵ ¹⁴⁵ EU No 834/2007 Article 5(n)

¹⁴⁶ EU no 834/2007 Article 15 paragraph 1(b-iii)

¹⁴⁷ EU No 834/2007 Article 5(n)

¹⁴⁸ EU No 889/2008 Article 25f paragraph 4 &5 (via 710/2009)

¹⁴⁹ EU No 889/2008, Article 25g paragraph 2 (via 710/2009)

pens. However, water currents should not be excessive to cause the fish to expend excessive energy to swim and to be unable to consume food.

g) An organic conversion period of at least one year, or one crop cycle, whichever is less, shall be required.

h)

Chemical treatment of biofouling organisms on nets is not allowed. Biofouling organisms shall be removed by physical means or by hand and where appropriate returned to the sea away from shellfish farms. Shellfish may be treated once during the production cycle with a lime solution to control competing fouling organisms.¹⁵⁰

- i) Monitoring shall be employed to ensure that the natural assimilative capacity at the site is not overburdened.
- j) Cleaning and disinfection products for ponds, cages, buildings and installations shall only be used if allowed by the NOP and Annex VII.¹⁵¹
- k) Facility managers shall take all practicable measures to prevent transmission of diseases and parasites between cultured and wild aquatic animals.¹⁵²
- l) Use of multiple species of aquatic plants and animals to recycle nutrients must be included in every management plan.¹⁵³
- m) Recirculating systems are permitted if the system supports the health, growth, and well-being of the species, including:¹⁵⁴
 - 1) Minimization of disease organisms being introduced vertically through eggs or otherwise from parents, from water inflows, from feeds, from vectors including birds, and humans, or other sources;¹⁵⁵
 - 2) Frequent testing to provide for the maintenance of healthy water conditions that meet the natural requirements of the species with respect to control of potentially toxic metabolic compounds (ammonia, carbon dioxide, etc.), optimum temperatures, adequate levels of metabolic inputs (oxygen and feed), and pH, all within acceptable ranges depending upon the species, with the prevention of excursions to stressful extremes, and with sufficient dewatering and rewatering to prevent accumulation of toxic compounds.
 - 3) Minimization of other health compromising stresses;
 - 4) Stocking density levels that take into consideration animal health and overall well-being, including the natural schooling characteristics of the species. See Annex XIIIa for species-specific stocking densities;

¹⁵⁰ EU No 889/2008 Article 25 Paragraph 2p (via 710/2009)

¹⁵¹ EU No 834/2007 Article 14(g)

¹⁵² EU No 834/2007 Article 15(f-i)

¹⁵³ EU No 834/2007 Article 5(n)

¹⁵⁴ EU No 889/2008 Article 25f paragraph 2 (via 710/2009)

¹⁵⁵ EU No 889/2008 Article 25 (g) paragraph 3 (via 710/2009)

- i) Mollusk production shall use a stocking density not in excess of that used for non-organic shellfish in the locality. Sorting, thinning and stocking density adjustments shall be made according to the biomass and to ensure animal welfare and high product quality.¹⁵⁶
 - ii) Closed recirculation systems are prohibited with the exception of hatcheries and nurseries for the production of species used for organic feed organisms.¹⁵⁷
- 5) The provision of adequate backup life support systems to provide appropriate maintenance of water quality and dissolved oxygen levels in the event that primary life support systems fail. The management plan for adequate backup life support systems must meet the minimum production systems per the QCS EU 834-2007 Certification Requirements, Annex XIIIa Stocking Density for Aquaculture Production.

6.7.4 Species Specific Cultivation Practices

- a) Cultivation on mussel ropes and other methods listed in Section 8, Annex III may be eligible for organic production.¹⁵⁸
- b) Bottom cultivation of mollusks is only permitted where no significant environmental impact is caused at the collection and growing sites. The evidence of minimal environmental impact shall be supported by a survey and report on the exploited area to be provided by the operator to the control body or control authority. The report shall be added as a separate chapter to the organic system plan.¹⁵⁹
- c) Oysters
Cultivation in bags on trestles is permitted. These or other structures in which the oysters are contained shall be set out so as to avoid the formation of a total barrier along the shoreline. Stock shall be positioned carefully on the beds in relation to tidal flow to optimize production. Production shall meet the criteria listed in Section 8, Annex XIII.¹⁶⁰

6.8 Farmed aquatic plants

- a) Aquatic plant production in any aquaculture production system shall meet all relevant crop production standards.¹⁶¹
 - 1) Split and Parallel Production
 - 2) A holding may be split up into clearly separated units or aquaculture production sites which are not all managed under organic production. For aquatic plants, different varieties that can be easily differentiated shall be involved. Where not all units of a holding are used for

¹⁵⁶ EU No 889/2008 Article 25p paragraph 1 (via 710/2009)

¹⁵⁷ EU No. 889/2008 Article 25 (g) 1 (via 710/2009)

¹⁵⁸ EU No. 889/2008 Article 25(q) paragraph 1 (via 710/2009)

¹⁵⁹ EU No. 889/2008 Article 25(q) paragraph 2 (via 710/2009)

¹⁶⁰ EU No. 889/2008 Article 25(r) (via 710/2009)

¹⁶¹ EU No. 2016/673 Point 1-3



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organic production, the operator shall keep the land, animals, and products used for, or produced by, the organic units separate from those used for, or produced by, the non-organic units and keep adequate records to show the separation.¹⁶²

- b) Aquatic plants may be grown in organic systems for human consumption and as feed for aquatic species that utilize algae for food¹⁶³, provided that:
- 1) Any pond or containment vessel from which algae are intended to be represented as "organic," must have only approved substances as listed in Annex I applied for a period of 1 year immediately preceding harvest of the crop, except, non-organic macro-nutrients and micro-nutrients, including trace metals, vitamins, and chelating compounds, are allowed to have been in prior use where organic nutrients and compounds suitable for the algae species were not available.¹⁶⁴
 - 2) The use of substances on algae species must be made substances allowed from Annex I and Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008. Aquatic plants may be provided dissolved non-organic macro-nutrients and micro-nutrients, including trace metals, vitamins, and chelating compounds, where non-synthetic nutrients and compounds suitable for the algae species are not available; however, the dissolved amounts shall not exceed those necessary for healthy growth of the plants, and such culture media shall be disposed of in a manner that does not adversely impact upon the environment.
 - i) Seaweed culture at sea shall only utilize nutrients naturally occurring in the environment, or from organic aquaculture animal production, preferably located nearby as part of a polyculture system.¹⁶⁵
 - ii) Fertilizers shall not be used except in indoor facilities and only if they have been authorized for use in organic production under the appropriate Annexes¹⁶⁶.
 - iii) In facilities on land where external nutrient sources are used the nutrient levels in the effluent water shall be verifiably the same, or lower, than the inflowing water. Only nutrients of plant or mineral origin and as listed in Annex I may be used.
 - iv) Manure from terrestrial animals may not be used to fertilize aquatic plants in sea-based operations unless composted as provided under Section 6.4 "Aquaculture feed".
 - 3) The pond or containment vessel have adequate berm elevations with distinct defined boundaries and buffer zones with runoff diversions to prevent the unintended application of a prohibited substance to the pond or containment vessel, or allow contact with a prohibited substance applied to adjoining land that is not under organic management.¹⁶⁷

¹⁶²EU No 834/2007 Article 11

¹⁶³ EU No. 834/2007 Article 1 paragraph 2 and Article 13 paragraph 1(a)

¹⁶⁴ EU No. 889/2008 Article 36(a) (via 710/2009) & Article 6b (via 710/2009)

¹⁶⁵ EU No. 889/2008 Article 6d (via 710/2009)

¹⁶⁶ EU No 834/2007 Article 13 paragraph 2(c)

¹⁶⁷ EU No. 889/2008 Article 6b (via 710/2009)

c) The farming of seaweeds shall take place in coastal areas with environmental and health characteristics at least equivalent to those outlined in 6.6 a and b in order to be considered organic. In addition to this¹⁶⁸:

- 1) Sustainable practices shall be used in all stages of production, from collection of juvenile seaweed to harvesting;
- 2) To ensure that a wide gene-pool is maintained, the collection of juvenile seaweed in the wild should take place on a regular basis to supplement indoor culture stock.
- 3) Culture density or operational intensity shall be recorded and shall maintain the integrity of the aquatic environment by ensuring that the maximum quantity of seaweed which can be supported without negative effects on the environment is not exceeded.¹⁶⁹
- 4) Ropes and other equipment used for growing seaweed shall be re-used or recycled where possible.¹⁷⁰

d) Harvesting¹⁷¹

- 1) Wild seaweeds shall be harvested in areas which qualify as high ecological quality as defined by Directive 200/60/EC and¹⁷²
- 2) Harvesting of wild seaweeds shall be documented as carried out in compliance with the QCS EU 834-2007 Certification Requirements and harvested in such a way that the amounts harvested do not cause a significant impact on the state of the aquatic environment. A once-off biomass estimate shall be undertaken at the outset.¹⁷³
Measures shall be taken to ensure that seaweed can regenerate, such as harvest technique, minimum sizes, ages, reproductive cycles or size of remaining seaweed.¹⁷⁴
 - i) If seaweed is harvested from a shared or common harvest area, documentary evidence shall be available that the total harvest complies with this Regulation.¹⁷⁵
 - ii) Records must provide evidence of sustainable management and of no long-term impact on the harvesting areas.
- 3) If the final product is fresh seaweed,¹⁷⁶ flushing of freshly harvested seaweed shall use seawater.
- 4) If the final product is dehydrated seaweed, potable water may also be used for flushing.

¹⁶⁸ EU No. 834/2007 Article 13 paragraph 2(b)

¹⁶⁹ EU No 889/2008 Article 6d (via 710/2009)

¹⁷⁰ EU No 889/2008 Article 6d (via 710/2009)

¹⁷¹ EU No 889/2008 Article 29a (via 710/2009)

¹⁷² EU No 834/2007 Article 13 Paragraph 1(a)

¹⁷³ EU No 710/2009, Paragraph 6b.6

¹⁷⁴ EU No 889/2008 Article 6c (via 710/2009)

¹⁷⁵ EU No 889/2008 Article 6c, Paragraph 3 (via 710/2009)

¹⁷⁶ EU No 889/2008 Article 29a, Paragraph 1 (via 710/2009)

- 5) Salt may be used for removal of moisture.
 - 6) The use of direct flames which come in direct contact with the seaweed shall be prohibited for drying. If ropes or other equipment are used in the drying process they shall be free of anti-fouling treatments and cleaning or disinfection substances except where a product is listed in Annex VII for this use.¹⁷⁷
- e) Record keeping. Seaweed operations must complete an organic system plan which includes¹⁷⁸:
- 1) A full description of the operation's land and sea facilities;
 - 2) An environmental assessment;
 - 3) A sustainability management plan;
 - 4) Maps of shore and sea collection areas and land collection areas where post collection activities take place.
 - 5) Production records shall be compiled in the form of an organic system plan by the operator and kept available for QCS at all times at the premises of the holding. It shall provide at least the following information:¹⁷⁹
 - i) list of species, date and quantity harvested;
 - ii) date of application, type and amount of fertilizer used.
 - iii) for collection of wild seaweeds the productions records shall also contain a history of harvesting activity for each species in named beds, harvest estimate (volumes) per season; sources of possible pollution for harvest beds and sustainable annual yield for each bed.

6.9 Catastrophic Circumstances for Livestock ¹⁸⁰

The control body may authorize on a temporary basis:

- a. In the case of high mortality of animals caused by health or catastrophic circumstances, the renewal or reconstitution of the herd or flock with non-organic animals, when organically reared animals are not available and provided that respective conversion periods are applied to the non-organic animals;
- b. In the case of high mortality of aquaculture animals caused by: natural disasters, adverse climatic events, sudden water quality and quantity changes for which the operator is not responsible, diseases in aquaculture, failure or destruction of production facilities for which the operator is not responsible, the renewal or reconstitution of the aquaculture stock with non-organic aquaculture animals, when organically reared animals are not available and provided that at least the latter two thirds of the duration of the production cycle are managed under organic management.

¹⁷⁷ EU No 889/2008 Article 29a, Paragraph 2 (via 710/2009)

¹⁷⁸ EU No 889/2008 Article 73a (via 710/2009)

¹⁷⁹ EU No 889/2008 A73(b) (via 710/2009)

¹⁸⁰ EU No. 2016/673, point 7

Upon approval by QCS, the operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of the above exceptions.

7.0 LABELING

7.1 General Labeling

- a) The terms listed in the Annex X, their derivatives and/or diminutives such as 'bio' and 'eco' alone or combined may be used throughout the EU community. A product will bear terms in labeling, advertising material or commercial documents, related to its ingredients or feed materials in order to suggest to the purchaser that the product its ingredients or feed materials have been obtained from EU certified sources.¹⁸¹
- b) The terms listed in the Annex X, shall not be used in any labeling, advertising and commercial documents of or related to any products that do not meet the QCS EU 834-2007 Certification Requirements.
- c) Percentage claims¹⁸²
 - 1) Products may be labeled as "100% organic" if the product complies with Sections 7.2 or if processed product is comprised entirely of organic ingredients and processes.
 - 2) Products may be labeled as "organic" if the product is compliant with 7.3.
 - 3) Products comprised of less than 95% organic ingredients from plant or animal origin may be labeled according to 7.3.1 and 7.3.2. However, the NOP allowed, "Made with Organic" statement is not allowed.
- d) EU Organic Logo
 - 1) The EU Organic Logo as specified in Annex X, may be used on products labeled as 95% organic as specified under 7.3.a.1, provided that:
 - i. The logo is accompanied by QCS's Control Authority code from Annex X Section B; and
 - ii. The statement "non-EU agriculture" appears in the same visual field as the logo.
 - 2) The EU Organic Logo cannot appear on the following products;
 - i. Products of hunting and fishing of wild animals, cosmetic or textiles;
 - ii. Products that are in conversion; or
 - iii. Products with less than 95% organic ingredients.

¹⁸¹ EC No 834/2007: Article 23, paragraph 1

¹⁸² [Questions & Answers 1- Version 1 – Status 30.03.2010](#)

(http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/organic/files/eu-policy/logo/FAQ_logo_en.pdf)

7.2 Labeling of live or unprocessed products

- a) In the labeling and advertising of live or unprocessed agricultural products, terms referring to the organic production method may be used only where all the ingredients of that product have also been produced in accordance with the requirements laid down in this Regulation.

7.3 Labeling of processed products, ingredients and feed materials

- a) Processed food may be labeled as organic only:¹⁸³
 - 1) In the sales description, provided that:
 - i) the processed food complies with Section 3.0 Processing Standards;
 - ii) its ingredients of agricultural origin are at least 95 % by weight organic;
- b) Only in the list of ingredients, provided that the food complies with Section 3.1.
- c) In the list of ingredients and in the same visual field as the sales description, provided that:
 - 1) The main ingredient is a product of hunting or fishing;
 - 2) It contains other ingredients of agricultural origin that are all organic;
 - 3) The food complies with Section 3.1.
- d) The list of ingredients shall indicate which ingredients are organic.
- e) In the case where points b & c apply, references to “organic” may only appear in relation to the organic ingredients. The list of ingredients shall indicate the total percentage of organic ingredients in proportion to total quantity of the ingredients of agricultural origin. The total percentage shall appear in the same color, size and style of lettering as the other ingredients on the list.

8.0 NONCOMPLIANCES AND SANCTIONS FOR INFRINGEMENTS AND IRREGULARITIES

8.1 Measures in case of suspicion of infringements and irregularities

8.1.1. Where an operator considers or suspects that a product, which he has produced, prepared, imported or that he has received from another operator, is not in compliance with organic production rules, the operator shall initiate procedures either to withdraw from this product any reference to the organic production method or separate and identify the product. The operator may only put it into processing or packaging or on the market without indication referring to the organic production method. In case of such doubt, the operator shall immediately inform QCS. QCS may prohibit the operator from marketing the product 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.

¹⁸³ EC No 834/2007, Article 23, paragraph 4



8.1.2. Where QCS has a substantiated suspicion that an operator intends to market a product that was not produced in compliance with organic production rules but bears a reference to the organic production method: QCS may temporarily suspend the operator from placing the product on the market for a time period. During the time frame QCS will investigate the operator through desk audit, unannounced control visit, residue sampling, and/or review of information available from the operator as applicable. QCS will temporarily suspend the operator from marketing the product as organic for 90 days or until the investigation is complete, whichever occurs first. QCS shall, before making a decision, allow the operator to comment. This decision shall be supplemented by the obligation to withdraw this product from any reference to the organic production method if QCS determines that the product does not fulfill the requirements of organic production. However, if the suspicion is not confirmed within the said time period, the decision of temporary suspension shall be cancelled not later than the expiry of that time period. The operator shall cooperate fully with QCS in resolving the investigation.

8.2 Noncompliances and Sanctions against infringements and irregularities

Where an irregularity and/or infringement is found as regards compliance with requirements of EU organic rules, QCS shall apply following sanctions to the operator proportionately to the relevance of the requirement that has been violated, and the nature and particular circumstances of the irregularity and infringement.

8.2.1 Irregularity and/or infringement not affecting organic status and integrity of a product

- 1) QCS will issue a Notice of Noncompliance. Operators must take and report corrective actions with supporting documentation to QCS for approval within a time period (30 days). Operators may request extension of time to respond for a valid reason beyond their control (e.g. emergency medical situation, natural disaster). It is QCS discretion to extend the deadline.
- 2) QCS may choose to conduct additional inspection/sampling at the operator's expenses to verify the corrective action is in place and effective.

8.2.2 Irregularity and/or infringement affecting organic status of a product

- 1) QCS may immediately inform competent authorities and/or EU Member States and the EU Commission of the infringement or irregularity affecting the organic status of a product.
- 2) QCS will issue a Notice of Noncompliance and Stop Sale. QCS will require the operator to suspend reference to the term Organic in labelling and advertising of the entire lot or production run affected by the irregularity and/or infringement, and to inform in writing the buyers of the product to remove the indication referred to the organic production. The operator will have the opportunity to comment on the cause of the irregularity/infringement. QCS may propose suspension of certification if the infringement/irregularity is not correctible.

8.1.3 Sanctions Catalog

<i>Description of Sanctions</i>		
Sanction	Description	Timeframe
Noncompliance	Identifies confirmed nonconformity/nonconformities that is/are correctible. May be combined with Temporary Suspension.	30 days to submit documentation of corrective action.
Noncompliance and Stop Sale	Issued when pesticide residue test results indicate the presence of: a) any substance not authorized in organic production; b) the presence of any permitted substance above EU established Maximum Residue Limit (MRL) for the product; or c) the presence of a permitted	30 days to comment on the cause of contamination.



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	substance above 0.01 ppm on products with no established MRL. Affected products may not be represented as organic. Provides operator with the opportunity to comment on the cause of contamination. May be combined with a temporary suspension.	
Temporary Suspension	Temporarily suspends the issuance of transaction certificates while QCS conducts an investigation of a suspected infringement/irregularity or waits for fee payment. May apply to all organic products or specific lots, which may not be represented as organic during temporary suspension. May be combined with a Noncompliance.	90 days or until investigation is complete or fees are paid.
Proposed Suspension	Notifies a certified operation of a confirmed irregularity/infringement that is not correctible, or that a noncompliance has not been corrected by the deadline. May be combined with a Noncompliance. May extend a temporary suspension.	30 days to appeal or request mediation. Followed by suspension of certification if operation does not successfully appeal or mediate to a settlement agreement.
Suspension (no application of prohibited substances)	Suspends the certified operation's organic certification. Operation may not represent affected products as organic.	6 months. Operation must correct all noncompliances before reapplying for certification.
Suspension or Denial for prohibited substance application	Suspends or denies the organic certification as applicable. May be for entire operation or a portion of the operation. Operation may not represent affected products as organic.	Annual crops: 2 years from the last date of prohibited substance application. Perennial crops: 3 years from the last date of prohibited substance application.
Suspension (Willful Violation)	Suspends the organic certification of the operation and responsibly connected parties.	5 years.
Denial	Notifies the applicant for certification of a confirmed irregularity/infringement that is not correctible, or that a noncompliance has not been corrected by the deadline. May be combined with a Noncompliance.	30 days to appeal or request mediation. Denial is effective 30 days from issue date of notice if operation does not successfully appeal or mediate to a settlement agreement. Applicant may reapply for certification at any time with documented evidence that all noncompliances leading to the denial are corrected. If prohibited substances were applied, refer to "Suspension or Denial for prohibited substance application" above.
Cancellation	Cancels an operation organic certification. Operation may not represent products as organic.	No minimum.



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<i>Application of Sanctions</i>	
Irregularity/Infringement	Sanctions
Suspected Irregularity/Infringement	Certified operation: Temporary suspension. May be applicable to a particular lot or the entire operation, as specified in the Notice.
Application of prohibited substance to land or crop	Suspension of land where prohibited substance was applied.
Positive residues of: a) any substance not authorized in organic production; b) the presence of any permitted substance above EU established Maximum Residue Limit (MRL) for the product; or c) the presence of a permitted substance above 0.01 ppm on products with no established MRL.	Certified operation: Noncompliance and stop sale. Affected product may not be represented as organic. May be issued at the same time as a Notice of Temporary Suspension. Applicant for certification: Combined Notice of Noncompliance and Denial of Certification.
Absence of records	Notice of Noncompliance. Submission of corrective action shall be followed by additional inspection at the operator's expense. If not resolved, suspension of certificate or denial of organic certification, as applicable.
Not allowing QCS to conduct inspections	Certified operations: Notice of Noncompliance and Temporary Suspension. Refer to EU 834 Article 30.1 and Article 30.2. Applicant for certification: Notice of Noncompliance.
Failure to provide access to records	Certified operations: Notice of Noncompliance and Temporary Suspension. Refer to EU 834 Article 30.1 and Article 30.2. Applicant for certification: Notice of Noncompliance.
Failure to pay fees	Certified operation: Noncompliance followed by temporary suspension. May lead to suspension of certification. Applicant for certification: Noncompliance. May lead to denial of certification.
Failure to renew	Noncompliance followed by temporary suspension. May lead to cancellation of certification.
Willful (Knowing) Violation	Certified operation: Proposed Suspension followed by suspension. Applicant for certification: Denial of Certification



9.0 CANCELLATION AND REDUCTION/EXPANSION OF SCOPE OF CERTIFICATION

9.1 Cancellation of certificate by QCS

QCS may choose to cancel the certificate should the producer breach the contract terms such as failure to renew, when there are no technical irregularities or infringements to compliance. In such case, QCS shall issue a Notice of Noncompliance followed by or combined with a Temporary Suspension. If renewal application is not submitted within 30 days, QCS will issue a Notice of Cancellation of Certification and:

- 1) Request the operator to return the certificate;
- 2) Request shipping record of organic products up to the date of cancellation;
- 3) Request report of disposal of any products remaining in inventory bearing the EU logo and/or reference to Equivalent EU organic certification;
- 4) Delete the operator from public list of certified operations;
- 5) Notify the operator to cease using EU logo and advertisement relating to Equivalent EU Organic certification.

9.2 Cancellation by Request of Operators

If cancellation of certification is requested by operator, QCS shall

- 1) Request the operator to return the certificate;
- 2) Request shipping record of organic products up to the date of cancellation;
- 3) Request report of disposal of any products remaining in inventory bearing the EU logo and/or reference to Equivalent EU organic certification;
- 4) Delete the operator from public list of certified operations;
- 5) Notify the operator to cease using EU logo and advertisement relating to Equivalent EU Organic certification;
- 6) An operator may not initiate cancellation of certification if QCS has issued sanctions.

9.3 Reduction or Expansion of Scope of certification:

If scope of certification is reduced / expanded, QCS shall

- 1) Request the operator to submit the report of change;
- 2) Conduct on-site inspection if necessary to verify compliance of updated organic system plan;
- 3) Correct the certificate;
- 4) Revise the information made public.

10.0 ANNEXES

ANNEX I

Fertilizers and soil conditioners¹⁸⁴

All materials must be reviewed and approved by QCS prior to use. The conditions for use of these products must comply with the active substances set out in the Annex to Commission of Implementation Regulation (EU) No. 540/2011 (Not from GMO origin for farming in general).

For operations seeking certification to both the USDA (NOP) organic regulations and the EU organic standards: Not all materials appearing on this list or their usage may be compliant with the NOP National List. Products may only be used if compliant with the NOP National List and this Annex.

¹⁸⁴ (EC) No 889/2008 Annex I



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

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

C: authorized under Regulation (EC) No 2016/673

Authorization	Name Compound products or products containing only materials listed hereunder	Description, Requirements, Conditions for Use Compositional
A	Farmyard Manure	Products comprising a mixture of animal excrements and vegetable matter (animal bedding) Factory farming origin forbidden'
A	Compound products or products containing only materials listed hereunder: Farmyard manure	Product comprising a mixture of animal excrements and vegetable matter (animal bedding). Factory farming origin forbidden
A	Dried farmyard manure and dehydrated poultry manure	Factory farming origin forbidden
A	Composted animal excrements, including poultry manure and composted farmyard manure included	Factory farming origin forbidden
A	Liquid animal excrements	Use after controlled fermentation and/or appropriate dilution Factory farming origin forbidden
A	Composted or fermented household waste	Product obtained from source separated household waste, which has been Submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production Only vegetable and animal household waste Only when produced in a closed and monitored collection system, accepted by the Member State Maximum concentrations in mg/kg of dry matter: cadmium: 0,7; copper: 70; nickel: 25; lead: 45; zinc: 200; mercury: 0,4; chromium (total): 70; chromium (VI): not detectable
	Peat	Use limited to horticulture (market Gardening, floriculture, arboriculture, nursery)
A	Mushroom culture wastes	The initial composition of the substrate shall be limited to products of this Annex
A	Dejecta of worms (vermicompost) and	



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Authorization	Name Compound products or products containing only materials listed hereunder	Description, Requirements, Conditions for Use Compositional
	insects	
A	Guano	
A	Composted or fermented mixture of vegetable matter	Product obtained from mixtures of vegetable matter, which have been submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production
B	Biogas digestate containing animal by-products co-digested with material of plant or animal origin as listed in this annex.	Animal by-products (including by-products of wild animals) of category 3 and digestive tract content of category 2 (categories 2 and 3 as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council) (1) must not be from factory farming origin. The Processes have to be in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 (2) . Not to be applied to edible parts of the crop
A	Products or by-products of animal origin as below: blood meal hoof meal horn meal bone meal or degelatinized bone meal fish meal meat meal feather, hair and 'chiquette' meal wool fur hair dairy products	(1) 'For fur: maximum concentration in mg/kg of dry matter of chromium (VI): not detectable (2) Not to be applied to edible parts of the crop.
A	Products and by-products of plant origin for fertilizers	Examples: oilseed cake meal, cocoa husks, malt culms
A	Seaweeds and seaweed products	As far as directly obtained by: (i) physical processes including Dehydration, freezing and grinding (ii) extraction with water or aqueous acid and/or alkaline solution (iii) fermentation
A	Composted bark	Wood not chemically treated after felling
A	Sawdust and wood chips	Wood not chemically treated after felling
	Wood ash	Wood not chemically treated after felling

Authorization	Name Compound products or products containing only materials listed hereunder	Description, Requirements, Conditions for Use Compositional
A		
A	Soft ground rock phosphate	Product as specified in point 7 of Annex IA.2. to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (1) relating to fertilizers , 7 Cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P2O5
A	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 P2O5 Use limited to basic soils (pH > 7,5),
A	Basic slag	Products as specified in point 1 of Annex IA.2. of Regulation 2003/2003
A	Crude potassium salt or kainit	Products as specified in point 1 of Annex IA.3. of Regulation 2003/2003
A	Potassium sulphate, possibly containing magnesium salt	Product obtained from crude potassium salt by a physical extraction process, containing possibly also magnesium salts
A	Stillage and stillage extract	Ammonium stillage excluded
A	Calcium carbonate (chalk, marl, ground limestone, Breton ameliorant, (maerl), phosphate chalk)	Only of natural origin
A	Magnesium and calcium carbonate	Only of natural origin e.g. magnesian chalk, ground magnesium, limestone
A	Magnesium sulphate (kieserite)	Only of natural origin
A	Calcium chloride solution	Foliar treatment of apple trees, after Identification of deficit of calcium
A	Calcium sulphate (gypsum)	Products as specified in point 1 of Annex ID. of Regulation 2003/2003 Only of natural origin
A	Industrial lime from sugar production	By-product of sugar production from sugar beet
A	Industrial lime from vacuum salt production	By-product of the vacuum salt production from brine found in mountains
A	Elemental sulphur	Products as specified in Annex ID.3 of Regulation 2003/2003
A	Trace elements	Inorganic micronutrients listed in part E of Annex I to Regulation 2003/2003
A	Sodium chloride	Only mined salt
A	Stone meal and clays	



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Authorization	Name Compound products or products containing only materials listed hereunder	Description, Requirements, Conditions for Use Compositional
B	Leonardite (raw organic sediment rich in humic acids)	Only if obtained as a by-product of mining activities.
B.	Chitin (polysaccharide obtained from the shell of crustaceans)	Only if obtained from sustainable fisheries, as defined in Article 3(e) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002 (3) or organic aquaculture
B	Organic rich sediment from fresh water bodies formed under exclusion of oxygen (e.g. sapropel)	<p>Only organic sediments that are by-products of fresh water body management or extracted from former freshwater areas</p> <p>When applicable, extraction should be done in a way to cause minimal impact on the aquatic system</p> <p>Only sediments derived from sources free from contaminations of pesticides, persistent organic pollutants and petrol like substances</p> <p>Maximum concentrations in mg/kg of dry matter:</p> <p>cadmium: 0,7; copper: 70; nickel: 25; lead: 45; zinc: 200; mercury: 0,4; chromium (total): 70; chromium (VI): not detectable</p>

ANNEX II

Pesticides, Insecticides, Acaricide or Fungicide — plant protection products¹⁸⁵

All materials must be reviewed and approved by QCS prior to use. The conditions for use of these products must comply with the active substances set out in the Annex to Commission of Implementation Regulation (EU) No. 540/2011 (Not from GMO origin) for farming in general¹⁸⁶.

For operations seeking certification to both the USDA (NOP) organic regulations and the EU organic standards: Not all materials appearing on this list or their usage may be compliant with the NOP National List. Products may only be used if compliant with the NOP National List and this Annex.

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

¹⁸⁵ EC No 889/2008, Annex II

¹⁸⁶ EC No 2016/673, 10 & 11

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

C: authorized under Regulation (EC) 2016/673

1. Substances of plant or animal origin

Authorization	Name	Description, compositional requirement, conditions for use
A	Azadirachtin extracted from <i>Azadirachta indica</i> (Neem tree)	insecticide
C	Basic substances	Only those basic substances within the meaning of Article 23 ¹⁸⁷ of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council that are covered by the definition of “foodstuff” in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European ¹⁸⁸ Parliament and of the Council ¹⁸⁹ and have plant or animal origin. Substances not to be used as herbicides, but only for the control of pests and diseases.
A	Beeswax	Only as pruning agent wound protectant.
B	Hydrolysed proteins excluding gelatine.	
C	Laminarin	Kelp shall be grown organically in accordance to 6.8 Farmed Aquatic Plants and harvested in sustainable way in accordance to 6.8.d
A	Lecithin, unbleached	Fungicide
C	Pheromones	Only in traps and dispensers
B	Plant oils (e.g. mint oil, pine oil, caraway oil)	All uses authorized; except herbicide.
A	Pyrethrins extracted from <i>Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium</i>	

¹⁸⁷ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 of 25 May 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the list of approved active substances ([OJ L 153, 11.6.2011, p. 1](#)).

¹⁸⁸ Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market ([OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1](#)).

¹⁸⁹ Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety ([OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1](#)).

Authorization	Name	Description, compositional requirement, conditions for use
C	Pyrethroids (only deltamethrin or lambdacyhalothrin)	Only in traps with specific attractants; only against <i>Bactrocent oleae</i> and <i>Ceratitis captita</i> Wied.
A	Quassia extracted from <i>Quassia amara</i>	Only as an insecticide, repellent
C	Repellents by smell of animal or plant origin sheep fat	Only on non-edible parts of the crop and where crop material is not ingested by sheep or goats.

2. Micro-Organisms or Substances produced by Micro-Organisms

Authorization	Name	Description, compositional requirement, conditions for use
C	Micro-organisms	Products as specified in the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 (Not from GMO origin).
A	Spinosad	

3. Substances other than those mentioned in Section 1 and 2.

Authorization	Name	Description, compositional requirement, conditions for use
C	Aluminium silicate (Kaolin)	
C	Calcium hydroxide	When used as fungicide, only in fruit trees, including nurseries, to control <i>Nectria galligena</i> .
C	Carbon dioxide	
C	Copper compounds in the form of: copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride, copper oxide, Bordeaux mixture, and tribasic copper sulphate	Up to 6 kg copper per ha per year. For perennial crops, by way of derogation from the first paragraph, Member States may provide that the 6 kg copper limit can be exceeded in a given year provided that the average quantity actually used over a 5-year period consisting of that year and of the 4 preceding years does not exceed 6 kg.
C	Ethylene	
C	Fatty acids	All uses authorised, except herbicide.
C	Ferric phosphate (iron (III) orthophosphate)	Preparations to be surface-spread between cultivated plants.
C	Kieselgur (diatomaceous earth)	
C	Lime sulphur (calcium polysulphide)	

C	Paraffin oil	
C	Potassium hydrogen carbonate (aka potassium bicarbonate)	
C	Quartz sand	
C	Sulphur	

ANNEX III¹⁹⁰

Minimum surface areas indoors and outdoors and other characteristics of housing in the different species and types of production.

1. Bovines, equidae, ovine, caprine and porcine

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

¹⁹⁰ EC No 889/2008, Annex III

		service: 10 m ² /boar	
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2. Poultry

	Indoors area (net area available to animals)			Outdoors area (m ² of area available in rotation/head)
	No animals/ m ²	cm perch/ animal	nest	
Laying hens	6	18	7 laying hens per nest or in case of common nest 120 cm ² /bird	4, provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded
Fattening poultry (in fixed housing)	10 with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/ m ²	20 (for guinea Fowl only)		4 broilers and guinea fowl 4,5 ducks 10 turkey 15 geese In all the species mentioned above the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded
Fattening poultry in mobile housing	16 (1) in mobile poultry houses with a maximum of 30 kg liveweight/ m ²			2,5, provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded
(1) Only in the case of mobile houses not exceeding 150 m ² floor space.				

ANNEX IV¹⁹¹
Maximum number of animals per hectare

Class or species	Maximum number of animals per ha equivalent to 170 kg N/ha/year
Equines over six months old	2
Calves for fattening	5
Other bovine animals less than one year old	5
Male bovine animals from one to less than two years old	3,3
Female bovine animals from one to less than two years old	3,3

¹⁹¹ EU No 889/2008 Annex IV

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

ANNEX V¹⁹²

Feed materials

All materials must be reviewed and approved by QCS prior to use. The conditions for use of these products must comply with the active substances set out in the Annex to Commission of Implementation Regulation (EU) No. 540/2011 (Not from GMO origin for farming in general).

For operations seeking certification to both the USDA (NOP) organic regulations and the EU organic standards: Not all materials appearing on this list or their usage may be compliant with the NOP National List. Products may only be used if compliant with the NOP National List and this Annex.

1. FEED MATERIALS OF MINERAL ORIGIN

A	Calcerous marine shells	
A	Maerl	
A	Lithotamn	
A	Calcium gluconate	
A	Calcium carbonate	
A	Defluorinated monocalciumphosphate	
A	Defluornated dicalciumphosphate	
A	Magnesium oxide (anhydrous magnesia)	
A	Magnesium sulphate	
A	Magnesium chloride	
A	Magnesium carbonate	
A	Calcium magnesium phosphate	
A	Magnesium phosphate	
A	Monsodium phosphate	
A	Calcium sodium phosphate	
A	Sodium chloride	

¹⁹² EU No 889/2008 Annex V

A	Sodium bicarbonate	
A	Sodium carbonate	
A	Sodium sulphate	
A	Potassium chloride	

2. OTHER FEED MATERIALS

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

A	Saccharomyces cerevisiae	
A	Sacchromyces carlsbergiensis	

ANNEX VI¹⁹³

Feed additives and certain substances used as in animal nutrition

All materials must be reviewed and approved by QCS prior to use. The conditions for use of these products must comply with the active substances set out in the Annex to Commission of Implementation Regulation (EU) No. 540/2011 (Not from GMO origin for farming in general).

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1. TECHNOLOGICAL ADDITIVES¹⁹⁴

Additives listed must have been approved under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (1) on additives for use in animal nutrition

(a) Preservatives

Authorization	ID Numbers	Substance	Descriptions, Conditions for use
A	E 200	Sorbic Acid	
A	E 236	Formic acid	
B	E 237	Sodium formate	
A	E 260	Ascetic Acid	
A	E 270	Lactic acid	
A	E 280	Propionic Acid	
A	E 303	Citric Acid	

(b) Antioxidants

Authorization	ID Numbers	Substance	Descriptions, Conditions for use
C	1b 306(i)	Tocopherol extracts from vegetable oils	

¹⁹³ EU No 889/2008 Annex VI

¹⁹⁴ As amended by EU No 505/2012. Annex VI

A	1b	E 306(ii)	Tocophero- extracts from vegetables (delta rich)	Rich from oils	
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(c) Emulsifying and stabilizing agents, thickeners and gelling agents

Authorization	ID Numbers	Substance	Descriptions, Conditions for use
A	E322	Lecithins	Only if derived from organic raw material Use restricted to aquaculture animal feed.

(d) Binders, anti-caking agents and coagulants

Authorization	ID Numbers	Substance	Descriptions, Conditions for use
B	E 535	Sodium ferrocyanide	Maximum dose rate of 20 mg/kg NaCl calculated as ferrocyanide anion
A	E 551b	Colloidal silica	
A	E 551c	Kieselgur (diatomaceous earth, purified)	
A	1	m 558i	Bentonite
A	E559	Kaolinitic clays, free of asbestos	
A	E560	Natrual mixtures of stearites and chlorite	
A	E 561	Vermiculite	
A	E 562	Sepiolite	
B	E 566	Natrolite- Phonolite	
B	1	g568	Clinoptilolite of sedimentary origin, [All species]’]
A	E 599	Perlite	

(e) Silage Additives

Authorization	ID Numbers	Substance	Descriptions, Conditions for use
A	1k	Enzymes and micro-organisms	Use restricted to production of silage when weather conditions do not allow for adequate fermentation.

2. SENSORY ADDITIVES

Authorization	ID Numbers	Substance	Descriptions, Conditions for use
A	2b	Flavouring compounds	Only extracts from agricultural products

3. NUTRITIONAL ADDITIVES

(a) Vitamins

Authorization	ID Numbers	Substance	Descriptions, Conditions for use
A	3a	Vitamins and provitamins	<p>-Derived from agricultural products</p> <p>-If derived synthetically, only those identical to vitamins derived from agricultural products may be used monogastice animals and aquaculture animals</p> <p>-If derived synthetically, only vitamins A, D and E identical to vitamins derived from agricultural products may be used for ruminants, the use is subject to prior authorization of the Member states based on the assessment of the possibility for organic ruminants to obtain the necessary quantity of the said vitamins through their feed rations.</p>

(b) Trace elements

Authorization	ID Numbers	Substance	Descriptions, Conditions for use
A	E1 Iron	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ferric oxide - Ferrous carbonate - Ferrous sulphate, heptahydrate - Ferrous sulphate, monohydrate 	
A	3b 202	- Calcium iodate, anhydrous	
C	3b 203	-Coated granulated calcium iodate anhydrous	
C	3b 301	-Cobalt (II) acetate tetrahydrate	
C	3b 302	-Cobalt (II) carbonate	
C	3b 303	-Cobalt (II) carbonate hydroxide (2-3_ monohydrate	
C	3b 304	-Coated granulated cobalt(II) carbonate	
A	3b 305	- Cobalt(II) sulphate heptahydrate	
A	3b E 4 Copper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic cupric carbonate, monohydrate - Cupric oxide 	

			- Cupric sulphate, pentahydrate	
C	3b	409	- Dicopper chloride trihydroxide (TBCC)	
A		E5 Manganese	- Manganous oxide - , manganouse sulfate, monohydrate, Manganous carbonate	
A	3b	E6 Zinc	- Zinc oxide - Zinc sulphate monohydrate - Zinc sulphate heptahydrate	
C	3b	609	- Zinc chloride hydroxide monohydrate (TBZC)	
A	3b	E7 Molybdenum	- Sodium molybdate	
A	3b	E8 Selenium	- Sodium selenate - Sodium selenite	
C	3b	8.10, 8.11, 8.12, 813 and 817	-Selenised yeast inactivated	

4. ZOOTECHNICAL ADDITIVES

Authorization	ID Numbers	Substance	Descriptions, Conditions for use
A	4a, 4b, 4c and 4d	Enzymes And microorganism in the category of "Zootechnical additive"	

ANNEX VII¹⁹⁵

All materials must be reviewed and approved by QCS prior to use. The conditions for use of these products must comply with the active substances set out in the Annex to Commission of Implementation Regulation (EU) No. 540/2011 (Not from GMO origin for farming in general.)

For operations seeking certification to both the USDA (NOP) organic regulations and the EU organic standards: Not all materials appearing on this list or their usage may be compliant with the NOP National List. Products may only be used if compliant with the NOP National List and this Annex.

D) authorized by EU No 889/2008 Annex VII As amended by (EC) No 710/2009

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

Authorization	Name	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
D	Potassium and sodium soap	
D	Water and Steam	
D	Milk of Lime	
D	Lime	
D	Quick Lime	
D	Sodium Hypochlorite	(e.g. as liquid bleach)
D	Caustic Soda	
D	Caustic potash	
D	Hydrogen peroxide	
D	Natural essences of plants	
D	Citric, peracetic acid, formic, lactic, oxalic and acetic acid	
D	Alcohol	
D	Nitric acid	Dairy equipment
D	Phosphoric acid	Dairy equipment
D	Formaldehyde	

¹⁹⁵ EU No 889/2008 Annex VII As amended by (EC) No 710/2009

D	Cleaning and disinfection products for teats and milking facilities	
D	Sodium carbonate	

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

2.1. Substances for cleaning and disinfection of equipment and facilities, in the absence of aquaculture animals are the following:

Authorization	Name	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
D	Ozone	
D	Sodium chloride	
D	Sodium hypochlorite	
D	Calcium hypochlorite	
D	Caustic soda	
D	Alcohol	
D	Hydrogen peroxide	
D	Organic acids (acetic acid, lactic acid, citric acid)	
D	Humic acid	
D	Peroxyacetic acids	
D	Iodophores	
D	Copper sulphate	only until 31 December 2015
D	Potassium permanganate	
D	Peracetic and peroctanoic acids	
D	Tea seed cake made of natural camelia seed	use restricted to shrimp production

2.2. Limited list of substances for use in the presence of aquaculture animals:

- Limestone (calcium carbonate) for pH control
- Dolomite for pH correction (use restricted to shrimp production)'



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Authorization	Name	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
D	Limestone (calcium carbonate)	for pH control
D	Dolomite	for pH correction (use restricted to shrimp production)

ANNEX VIII¹⁹⁶

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

All materials must be reviewed and approved by QCS prior to use. The conditions for use of these products must comply with the active substances set out in the Annex to Commission of Implementation Regulation (EU) No. 540/2011 (Not from GMO origin for farming in general.)

For operations seeking certification to both the USDA (NOP) organic regulations and the EU organic standards: Not all materials appearing on this list or their usage may be compliant with the NOP National List. Products may only be used if compliant with the NOP National List and this Annex.

SECTION A – FOOD ADDITIVES, INCLUDING CARRIERS

For the purpose of the calculation referred to in Section 7.0 Labeling, food additives marked with an asterisk in the column of the code number, shall be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin. Yeast and yeast products shall be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin as of December 31, 2013;

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 coloring or calcium enrichment of product
E220	Sulphur dioxide	X	X (only for mead)	In fruit wines (*) and mead with and without added sugar): 100 mg (**)

¹⁹⁶ EU No 889/2008 Annex VIII

E224	Potassium metabisulphite	X	X (only for mead)	In fruit wines (*) and mead with and without added sugar): 100 mg (**)
				(*) In this context, 'fruit wine' is defined as wine made from fruits other than grapes. (**) Maximum levels available from all sources, expressed as SO ₂ in mg/l.
E 223	Sodium metabisulphite		X	Crustaceans ⁽²⁾
E 250 Or E 252	Sodium nitrite Potassium nitrate		X X	For meat products ⁽¹⁾ : 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 ⁽²⁾
E 301	Sodium ascorbate		X	Meat products ⁽²⁾ in connection with nitrates and nitrites
E 306*	Tocopherol-rich Extract	X	X	Anti-oxidant
E 322*	Lecithins	X	X	Milk products ⁽²⁾ 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 citrate	X	X	
E 333	Calcium citrates	X		
E 334	Tartaric acid (L(+)-)	X	X (Only for mead)	
E 335	Sodium tartrates	X		
E 336	Potassium tartrates	X		
E 341 (i)	Monocalciumphosphate	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 ⁽²⁾
E 401	Sodium alginate	X	X	Milk-based products ⁽²⁾
E 402	Potassium alginate	X	X	Milk-based products ⁽²⁾
E 406	Agar	X	X	Milk-based and meat products ⁽²⁾

E 407	Carrageenan	X	X	Milk-based products ⁽²⁾
E 410*	Locust bean gum	X	X	
E 412*	Guar gum	X	X	
E 414*	Arabic gum	X	X	
E 415	Xanthan gum	X	X	
E 418	Gellan Gum	X	X	High-acyl form only
E 422	Glycerol	X		From plant origin. For plant extracts and flavourings
E 440 (i)*	Pectin	X	X	Milk-based products ⁽²⁾
E 464	Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose	X	X	Encapsulation material for capsules
E 500	Sodium carbonate	X	X	
E 501	Potassium carbonates	X		
E 503	Ammonium carbonates	X		
E 504	Magnesium carbonates	X		
E 509	Calcium chloride		X	Milk coagulation
E 516	Calcium sulphate	X		Carrier
E 524	Sodium hydroxide	X		Surface treatment of 'Laugengebäck' and regulation of acidity in organic flavorings.
E 551	Silicon dioxide gel or colloidal solution	X	X	For herbs and spices in dried powdered form. Flavorings and propolis.
E 553b	Talc	X	X	Coating agent for meat products
E 901	Beeswax	X		As a glazing agent for confectionary only. Beeswax from organic beekeeping
E 903	Carnauba wax	X		As a glazing agent for confectionary only. Only when derived from organic raw material
E 938	Argon	X	X	
E 939	Helium	X	X	
E 941	Nitrogen	X	X	
E 948	Oxygen	X	X	
E 968	Erythritol	X	X	Only when derived from organic production without using ion exchange technology

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

Name	Preparation of foodstuffs of plant origin	Preparation of foodstuffs of animal origin	Specific conditions
Water	X	X	Drinking water within the meaning of Council Directive

			98/83/EC
Calcium chloride	X		Coagulation agent
Calcium carbonate	X		
Calcium hydroxide	X		
Calcium sulphate	X		Coagulation agent
Magnesium chloride (or nigari)	X		Coagulation agent
Potassium carbonate	X		Drying of grapes
Sodium carbonate	X	X	
Lactic acid		X	For the regulation of the pH of the brine bath in cheese production ⁽¹⁾
Citric acid	X	X	
Sodium hydroxide	X		For sugar(s) production. For oil production excluding olive oil production
Sulphuric acid	x	x	Gelatine production ⁽¹⁾ Sugar(s) production ⁽²⁾
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		
Egg white albumen	X		
Casein	X		
Gelatin	X		
Isinglass	X		
Vegetable oils	X	X	Greasing, releasing or antifoaming Agent; only when derived from organic production"
Silicon dioxide gel or colloidal solution	X		
Activated carbon	X		
Talc	X		In compliance with the specific purity criteria for food additive E 553b
Bentonite	X	X	Sticking agent for mead ⁽¹⁾
Cellulose	X	X	Gelatine production ⁽¹⁾
Diatomaceous earth	X	X	Gelatine production ⁽¹⁾
Perlite	X	X	Gelatine production ⁽¹⁾
Hazelnut shells	X		
Rice meal	X		
Beeswax	X		Releasing agent



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			Beeswax from organic beekeeping
Carnauba wax	X		Releasing agent. Only when derived from organic raw material.
Acetic Acid/Vinegar		X	Only when derived from organic production. For fish processing, only from biotechnological source, except if produced by or from GMO.
Thiamin Hydrochloride	X	X	Only for use in processing of fruit wines, including cider and perry and mead.
Diammonium phosphate	X	X	Only for use in processing of fruit wines, including cider and perry and mead.
Wood Fibre	X	X	The source of timber should be restricted to certified, sustainability harvested wood. Wood used must not contain toxic components (post-harvest treatment, naturally occurring toxins or toxins from micro-or-ganisms)

SECTION C: PROCESSING AIDS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF YEAST AND YEAST PRODUCTS

Name	Primary yeast	Yeast Confections/ Formulations	Specific Conditions
Calcium chloride	X		
Carbon dioxide	X	X	
Citric acid	X		For the regulation of pH in yeast production
Lactic acid	X		For the regulation of 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 X¹⁹⁷

A. 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, nor any of the indications the 1 number or place of origin. When associated to national or private logos

¹⁹⁷ EU No 271/2010



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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.

9. The use of the Organic logo of the EU shall be in accordance with the rules accompanying its registration as Organic Farming Collective Mark in the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property and in the Community and International Trademark Registers. EN 31.3.2010 Official Journal of the European Union L 84/21

B. Code numbers referred to in Section 7.1

The code number for products imported into the European Union from operations certified by Florida Certified Organic Growers and Consumers, Inc. (FOG) dba Quality Certification Services (QCS) are specified in EU 1235/2008 and its amendments, including those listed below. Additional details and an up to date list on code numbers can be found on the European Commission's organic farming website [Code Numbers of Control Bodies and Control Authorities](#).

Country	Code
Bahamas	BS-BIO-144
Bolivia	BO-BIO-144
Canada	CA-ORG-018
Chile	CL-BIO-144
China	CN-BIO-144
Colombia	CO-BIO-144
Costa Rica	CR-BIO-144
Dominican Republic	DO-BIO-144
Ecuador	EC-BIO-144
El Salvador	SV-BIO-144
Guatemala	GT-BIO-144
Honduras	HN-BIO-144
Indonesia	ID-BIO-144
Jamaica	JM-BIO-144
Laos	LA-BIO-144
Malaysia	MY-BIO-144
Mexico	MX-BIO-144
Nicaragua	NI-BIO-144
Peru	PE-BIO-144
Philippines	PH-BIO-144
South Africa	ZA-BIO-144
Taiwan	TW-BIO-144
Turkey	TR-BIO-144
United States	US-ORG-051
Vietnam	VN-BIO-144

ANNEX XIIIa

Stocking density for Aquaculture production

Aquatic Species	Production System	Maximum stocking density
<p>Salmonids in fresh water: Brown trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i>) Rainbow trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>) American brook trout (<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>) Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) Charr (<i>Salvelinus alpinus</i>) Grayling (<i>Thymallus thymallus</i>) American lake trout (or grey trout) (<i>Salvelinus namaycush</i>) Huchen (<i>Hucho hucho</i>)</p>	<p>Ongrowing farm systems must be fed from open systems. The flow rate must ensure a minimum of 60% oxygen saturation for stock and must ensure their comfort and the elimination of farming effluent.</p>	<p>Salmonid species not listed below 15 kg/m³ Salmon 20 kg/m³ Brown trout and Rainbow trout 25 kg/m³ Arctic charr 20 kg/m³</p>
<p>Salmonids in sea water: Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>), Brown trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i>) Rainbow trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)</p>		<p>10 kg/m³ in net pens</p>
<p>Organic production of cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i>) and other Gadidae: Sea bass (<i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i>), Sea bream (<i>Sparus aurata</i>), Meagre (<i>Argyrosomus regius</i>), Turbot (<i>Psetta maxima</i> [= <i>Scophthalmus maximus</i>]), Red Porgy (<i>Pagrus pagrus</i> [= <i>Sparus pagrus</i>]), Red Drum (<i>Sciaenops ocellatus</i>) and other Sparidae, and spinefeet (<i>Siganus</i> spp.)</p>	<p>In open water containment systems (net pens/cages) with minimum sea current speed to provide optimum fish welfare or in open systems on land.</p>	<p>For fish other than turbot: 15 kg/m³ For turbot: 25 kg/m²</p>
<p>Organic production of sea bass, sea bream, meagre, mullets (<i>Liza</i>, <i>Mugil</i>) and eel (<i>Anguilla</i> spp.) in earth ponds of tidal areas and costal lagoons</p> <p>Containment system Traditional salt pans transformed into aquaculture production units and similar earth ponds in tidal areas</p>	<p>There shall be adequate renewal of water to ensure the welfare of the species, At least 50% of the dikes must have plant cover Wetland based depuration ponds required</p>	<p>4 kg/m³</p>
<p>Sturgeon in fresh water: <i>Acipenser</i> family</p>	<p>Water flow in each rearing unit shall be sufficient to ensure animal welfare</p>	<p>30 kg/m³</p>

	<p>Effluent water to be of equivalent quality to incoming water</p>	
<p>Fish in inland waters: Carp family (<i>Cyprinidae</i>), and Other associated species in the context of polyculture, including perch, pike, catfish, coregonids, sturgeon.</p>	<p>In fishponds which shall periodically be fully drained and in lakes. Lakes must be devoted exclusively to organic production, including the growing of crops on dry areas.</p> <p>The fishery capture area must be equipped with a clean water inlet and of a size to provide optimal comfort for the fish. The fish must be stored in clean water after harvest.</p> <p>Organic and mineral fertilisation of the ponds and lakes shall be carried out in compliance with Annex I with a maximum application of 20 kg Nitrogen/ha.</p> <p>Treatments involving synthetic chemicals for the control of hydrophytes and plant coverage present in production waters are prohibited.</p> <p>Areas of natural vegetation shall be maintained around inland water units as a buffer zone for external land areas not involved in the farming operation in accordance with the rules of organic aquaculture.</p> <p>For grow-out "polyculture" shall be used on condition that the criteria laid down in the present specifications for the other species of lakes fish are duly adhered to.</p>	<p>Farming yield</p> <p>The total production of species is limited to 1500 kg of fish per hectare per year.</p>
<p>Molluscs and echinoderms:</p>	<p>Long-lines, rafts, bottom culture, net bags, cages, trays, lantern nets, bouchot poles and other containment systems.</p> <p>For mussel cultivation on rafts the number of drop-ropes shall not exceed one per square meter of surface area. The maximum drop-rope length shall not exceed 20 metres. Thinning-out of drop-ropes shall not take place during the production cycle, however subdivision of drop ropes shall be</p>	



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	permitted without increasing stocking density at the outset.	
Tropical fresh water fish: Milkfish (<i>Chanos chanos</i>), Tilapi ^{198a} (<i>Oreochromis</i> spp.), Siamese Catfish (<i>Pangasius</i> spp.):	Ponds and net cages	Pangasius: 10 kg/m ³ Oreochromis: 20 kg/ m ³
Other aquaculture animal species		none

Penaeid shrimps and freshwater prawns (*Macrobrachium* spp.)

Establishment of production unit/s	Location to be in sterile clay areas to minimize environmental impact of pond construction. Ponds to be built with the natural pre-existing clay. Mangrove destruction is not permitted.
Conversion time	Six months per pond, corresponding to the normal lifespan of a farmed shrimp.
Broodstock origin	A minimum of half the broodstock shall be domesticated after three years operating. The remainder is to be pathogen free wild broodstock originating from sustainable fisheries. A compulsory screening to be implemented on the first and second generation prior to introducing to the farm.
Eyestalk ablation	Is prohibited
Maximum on farm stocking densities and production limits	Seeding: maximum 22 post larvae/m ² Maximum instantaneous biomass: 240 g/ m ²

¹⁹⁸ Source: COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 710/2009, Annex XIII(a)

11.0 DEFINITIONS¹⁹⁹

Terms defined. (Please refer to 7 CFR 205.2 for additional definitions)

Aquaculture. The propagation and rearing of aquatic animals and plants.

Aquaculture facility. Any land, structure, or other appurtenance used for aquaculture.

Such term includes, but is not limited to, any laboratory, hatchery, rearing pond, tank, raceway, net pen, cage, raft, longline, geographically defined seafloor, or other structure or defined boundary used in aquaculture.

Aquaculture product. Any product of aquaculture, including but not limited to whole alive or dead aquatic animals, gutted fish, fillets and other forms of raw or processed meat, eggs for human consumption, eggs for reproduction, skin and other animal parts, and alive, fresh and dehydrated aquatic plants, either whole or processed. By-products from aquatic animals grown in aquaculture, such as, fish meal and oil, silage, and hydrolyzed offal, are included.

Aquatic animal. Any finfish, mollusc, crustacean, or other aquatic invertebrate grown in fresh, brackish or saltwater, except amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.

Aquatic animal brood stock. Sexually mature aquatic animals used to produce progeny that may be incorporated into an organic aquaculture production system.

Aquatic plant. Any plant grown in an aquaculture facility, including microscopic or macroscopic algae, and excluding vascular plants such as watercress, rice, water hyacinth, and hydroponic crops.

Aquaculture production system. A process for growing aquatic animals and plants in an aquaculture facility.

Bivalve molluscs. Molluscan shellfish including oysters, clams, mussels and scallops, but not including gastropods and cephalopods.

Conversion. 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;

Control File. All the information and documents transmitted, for the purposes of the control system to certification or accreditation bodies by an operator subject to Regulation (EC) No 834/2007. This includes relevant information and documents relating to that operator or the activities of that operator held by certification or accreditation bodies, with the exception of information or documents that have no bearing on the operation of the control system

Finfish. Aquatic vertebrate animals not including mammals, birds, amphibians and reptiles.

First consignee. The natural or legal person to whom the imported consignment is delivered and who will receive it for further preparation and/or marketing.

Fish meal. The dried ground tissue of undecomposed whole fish or fish cuttings, either or both, with or without the extraction of part of the oil.

Fish oil. The oil from rendering whole fish, fish cuttings, or cannery waste.

Holding. All the production units operated under a single management for the purpose of producing agricultural products.

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

Importer. The natural or legal person within the community who presents a consignment for release for free circulation into the Community, either in person, or through a representative.

In-conversion feedingstuffs. Feedingstuffs produced during the conversion period to organic production, with the exclusion of those

¹⁹⁹ No 2016/673 & No 834/2008



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harvested in the 12 months following the beginning of the conversion as referred to in Article 17(1)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.

Livestock. Any cattle, sheep, goat, swine, poultry, equine animals, or aquatic animals used for food or in the production of food, fiber, feed, or other agricultural-based consumer products; wild or domesticated game; or other nonplant life.

Metabolic products of aquatic animals. Solid and dissolved compounds released by aquatic animals during growth in an aquaculture production system.

Monosex stocks. Populations of aquatic animals of one sex obtained by artificially induced or natural processes, or by manual selection.

Non- organic. Not coming from or not related to a production in accordance to Regulation (EC) No. 834/2007 and this standard. This includes products that may be certified to other organic standards, such as NOP or the Canadian Organic Program.

Production Unit: All assets to be used for a production sector such as production premises, land parcels, pasturages, open air areas, livestock buildings, the premises for the storage of crops, crop products, livestock products, raw materials and any other input relevant for this specific production sector;

Persistent, Bioaccumulative Toxin (PBT). Chemicals that resist breakdown and are persistent in the environment, bioaccumulate in food chains through consumption or uptake, and are a hazard to human health or wildlife. Level 1 PBTs identified by EPA include aldrin/dieldrin, benzo(a)pyrene, chlordane, DDT and its metabolites. 6 hexachlorobenzene, alkyl-lead, mercury and its compounds, mirex, octachlorostyrene, PCBs, dioxins and furans, and toxaphene. Other candidate PBTs include brominated flame retardants and other halogenated organic compounds. A term related to PBT is POP (persistent organic pollutant) and, for the purposes of these standards, the terms are interchangeable.

Preserving. Means any action, different from farming or harvesting that is carried out on products, but does not qualify as processing.

Processing. Any action referred to in production unit meaning all assets to be used for a production sector such as production premises, land parcels, pasturages, open air areas, livestock buildings, the premises for the storage of crops, crop products, livestock products, raw materials and any other input relevant for this specific production sector.

Persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT) chemicals. 6 hexachlorobenzene, alkyl-lead, mercury and its compounds, mirex, octachlorostyrene, PCBs, dioxins and furans, and toxaphene. Other candidate PBTs include brominated flame retardants and other halogenated organic compounds. A term related to PBT is POP (persistent organic pollutant) and, for the purposes of these standards, the terms are interchangeable.

Polyloid. Aquatic animals with more than two sets of homologous chromosomes. Most aquatic animals are naturally diploid (2n). Triploid aquatic animals are typically sterile (non-reproductive) and tend to grow faster than diploid aquatic animals.

Shellfish. Aquatic invertebrate animals including molluscs and crustaceans.

Silage (fish). A mixture of solids and liquids obtained by the breakdown of fish tissue using natural enzymes with or without addition of acids or bases to control spoilage and to enhance enzyme activity.

Triploid. Aquatic animals with three sets (3n) of chromosomes. Most aquatic animals are naturally diploid (2n). Triploid aquatic animals are typically sterile (non-reproductive) and tend to grow faster than diploid aquatic animals.

Warm water finfish. Finfish with optimum temperatures for growth between 25 and 30 C. Examples include catfish, tilapia, and paddlefish.

Wild fish. Any species of fish or shellfish, raw or processed, harvested from wild sources used for food or in animal feeds, including feeds for aquatic animals.



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Veterinary medicinal products. Products as defined in Article 1(2) of Directive 2001/82/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (7) concerning the Community code relating to veterinary medicinal products.

Veterinary treatment. All courses of a CURATIVE OR PREVENTIVE TREATMENT AGAINST ONE OCCURRENCE OF A SPECIFIC DISEASE.