

DECREE

of the Ministry of Agriculture

Nr.53/ from 12.February 2001,

that explains the Act No. 242/2000 of the Col., On organic farming and the amendment of the Act No. 368/1992 of the Col. , On administrative fees as amended

The Ministry of Agriculture establishes, in accordance with § 35 of the Act No. 242/2000 of the Col., On organic farming and the amendment of the Act No. 368/1992 of the Col., On administrative fees as amended (bellow only „Act“), to implement § 4 Par. 2, § 6 Par. 12, § 10 Par. 3 Letter b), § 11 Par. 1 Letter c), d), e) and f) and § 11 Par. 3, § 12 Par. 3, § 14 Par. 1 Letter b), d), e), f) and i), § 14 Par. 2 Letter a) and § 14 Par. 3, § 15 Par. 2, § 16 Par. 1 Letter a), § 17 Par. 2, § 18 Par. 3, § 19 Par. 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10, § 20 Par. 2 Letter a), § 21 Par. 1 and 3, § 22 Par. 6, § 24 Par. 4, § 25 Par. 1, § 26 Par. 2 and 4 a § 27 Par. 6:

Section 1
General provisions

§ 1
Livestock species reared in organic farming
(relates to § 4 Par. 2 of the Act)

In organic farming, it is permitted to keep only the following species of livestock¹⁾: bovine, equine, porcine, ovine, caprine, rabbits, poultry, fish and Central-European ecotypes of honey-bee *Apis mellifera* (bellow only „specified livestock“).

§ 2
Requirements for the application for registration
(relates to § 6 Par. 12 of the Act)

Requirements for the application for registration for organic farming on organic farm (bellow only „application“) are listed in the Annex No. 1.

§ 3
Materials and procedures for processing of organic products and organic foodstuffs
(relates to § 10 Par. 3 Letter b) of the Act)

Procedures for processing of organic products and organic foodstuffs and materials in direct contact with organic product or organic foodstuff are listed in the Annex No. 2.

¹⁾ § 3 Par. 1 Letter d) of the Act No. 166/1999 of the Col., On veterinary care and amendment of some related acts (Veterinary Act).

Section 2

Cultivation of plants

§ 4

(relates to § 11 Par. 1 Letter c) and § 12 Par. 3 of the Act)

(1) In organic farming, it is permitted to use farmyard manure, fertilizers, soil conditioners, conditioning plant preparations and substrates that are established by a special legal regulation²⁾ and listed in the Annex No. 3.

(2) In organic farming, there should be preferably used a farmyard manure originated from organic farming or from conversion period. Mineral fertilizers²⁾ should be used only in such case when agri-chemical testing of soils proves a decline in the content of nutrients to the level of a satisfactory or low supply³⁾ of nutrients. Fertilizing by trace nutrients can be used only in case of their insufficient amount found either in the symptomatic way or as a result of testing.

(3) Substrates for production of mushrooms can be prepared only from farmyard manure and organic waste originating from the organically managed farms or from conversion period, from a peat not chemically treated, wood substance and soil. Amount of farmyard manure not originating from organic farm or conversion period can reach maximum 25 % of a total weight of all components used for preparation of such substrate.

§ 5

(relates to § 11 Par. 1 Letter d) of the Act)

(1) In organic farming, there can be used only such propagating material⁴⁾ that originates from the plants that were cultivated in accordance with the Act and this Decree at least for one vegetation season, for perennial plants, at least for two vegetation seasons. Seedlings of vegetables have to always originate from organic farming or conversion period.

(2) If propagating material in accordance with the Paragraph 1 is not available, it is permitted, till December 31, 2003, to use a not disinfected propagating material of other than organic origin in accordance with a special regulation.⁵⁾ A non-availability of propagating material in accordance with the Paragraph 1 is declared by organic farmer in a written declaration of three producers or distributors of such propagating material.

(3) In case of a declared non-availability of non-disinfected propagating material in accordance with the Paragraph 2, it is permitted for vegetables to use, till December 31, 2003, a disinfected propagating material. A non-availability of the non-disinfected propagating material in accordance with the Paragraph 2 is declared by organic farmer in a written declaration of three producers or distributors of such propagating material.

(4) If requested by a special legal regulation⁵⁾, a disinfected propagating material is used.

²⁾ Act No. 156/1998 of the Col., On fertilizers, soil conditioners, conditioning plant preparations and substrates and on agri-chemical testing of agricultural soils (Fertilizers Act), in the wording of the Act No. 308/2000 of the Col.

Decree No. 474/2000 of the Col., On establishing the requirements for fertilizers.

³⁾ Annex No. 5 of the Decree No. 275/1998 of the Col., On agri-chemical testing of agricultural soils and monitoring soil properties of forest plots, in the wording of the Decree No. 477/2000 of the Col.

⁴⁾ § 2 Letter g) of the Act No. 92/1996 of the Col., On the varieties, seed and seedlings of cultivated plants, in the wording of the Act No. 357/1999 of the Col. and Act No. 153/2000 of the Col.

⁵⁾ Act No. 92/1996 of the Col., in the wording of later regulations.

Decree No. 191/1996 of the Col. that explains some provisions of the Act on the varieties, seed and seedlings of cultivated plants.

§ 6

(relates to § 11 Par. 1 Letter e) and Par. 3 and to § 16 Par. 1 Letter a) of the Act)

(1) In organic farming, only the preparations and other plant protection products listed in the Annex No. 4 can be used. Use of preparations and other plant protection products is governed by a special legal regulation.⁶⁾

(2) Control of weeds, pathogens and pests is ensured by the special precautionary measures as follows:

- a) Selecting the best cultivation plans, crop rotation plans and soil management,
- b) Selection of suitable species and varieties,
- c) Cultivation of interim crops,
- d) Use of mixed plantations,
- e) Mowing and mulching,
- f) Steam sterilization of soil and substrates,
- g) Baits for rodents in the traps in the buildings,
- h) Installing nest supports serving as a protection against rodents using raptors and owls,
- i) A proper management and farmyard manure composting,
- j) Caring for environmentally stabilizing elements as for example maintenance and renewal of field margins, hedgerows, riparian vegetation, extensive areas.

(3) A direct protection is secured by physical, bio-technological and biological methods as follows:

- a) Mechanical control of weeds as weeding, harrowing, weederling or under-digging,
- b) Mechanical control of pests as light collectors, sticky bands and boards, pests collecting,
- c) Thermal control of weeds and pests,
- d) Mechanical protection of plants as for example using the non-woven fabrics,
- e) Use of pheromones,
- f) Use of biologic methods of plant protection.

§ 7

(k § 11 Par. 1 Letter f) and Par. 3 of the Act)

(1) In the planting pattern, there are preferably included clover plantations, legumes or mixed crops containing clover plants or legumes.

(2) A cultivation plan has to facilitate a use of green manure, undersowings and interim crops, maintenance or improvement of soil fertility (content of humus in soil), vegetation cover for the longest possible period, possibly over winter, and it has to provide anti-erosion impact.

(3) Rotation of crops is ensured in the following way:

⁶⁾ Act No. 147/1996 of the Col., On phytosanitary care and amendments of some related acts, as amended.

- a) Cereals can be planted subsequently on the same field for maximum two years,
- b) The crops with a low competitive ability against weeds are rotated with the crops with a higher competitive ability against weeds,
- c) Shallow-rooting crops are rotated with the deep-rooting crops,
- d) Crops suffering from the same harmful agents are planted only after a sufficient period of time depending on a kind of harmful agent.

§ 8

(k § 11 Par. 3 of the Act)

(1) Permanent grasslands are harvested or grazed on a regular basis, at least once a year. Mulching of plots and leaving a grass bio-mass on the plot is not used as an exclusive way of the area treatment.

(2) Grass bio-mass, if not grazed, is harvested for production of hay or feeding-stuff, or is processed to be used in compost.

(3) A load of pastures and exercise areas by the specified livestock and the organization of pasture must not cause any devastation of the plots and destruction of turf. At the supplies of water for livestock, at the areas intended for placing feeding-stuffs and additive feeding-stuffs, at the resting areas and livestock housing facilities, a ground must not be constructed in the way that a particular area can become wet and muddy.

(4) Winter pastures, winter stands and exercise areas are properly managed and there are taken measures to renew their turf.

(5) Harvesting machines, transport machines and the machines and post-harvest lines for the adjustment of organic products are maintained clean and in such technical condition that they do not contain any substances that could contaminate organic products.

Section 3

General provisions for production of specified livestock

§ 9

Nutrition of specified livestock

(k § 14 Par. 1 Letter b) of the Act)

(1) In organic farming, there are used feeding-stuffs, compound feeding-stuffs, additives, premixes and certain protein feeding-stuffs established by a specific legal regulation ⁷⁾ with exception of feeding-stuffs, certain protein feeding-stuffs, compound feeding-stuffs listed in the Annex No. 5. Use of feeding-stuffs, feeding raw materials, compound feeding-stuffs, additives, premixes and certain protein feeding-stuffs is governed by a specific legal regulation. ⁷⁾

(2) As the roughage for cattle, there is used especially hay, straw, silage, processed hay and fresh forage. For adult ruminants, roughage creates at least 60% of the total day intake of dry matter.

(3) Out of total volume of feeding-stuff, expressed as the amount of dry matter, maximum 30% can originate from conversion period this feeding-stuff is purchased, or maximum 60% if the feeding-stuff from conversion period originates from the organic farm of organic operator.

⁷⁾ Act No. 91/1996 of the Col., On feeding-stuffs, as amended by the Act No. 244/2000 of the Col.

Decree No. 451/2000 of the Col. that explains the Act No. 91/1996 of the Col., On feeding-stuffs, as amended by the Act. No. 244/2000 of the Col.

(4) A maximum level of feeding-stuff not originating from organic farm or conversion period in the total year feeding dose, expressed as the level of dry matter, can be 10% for ruminants and 20% for the other specified livestock. A maximum level of feeding-stuff not originating from organic farm or conversion period, expressed as the level of dry matter, in the day feeding dose of all specified livestock, can reach 25%. These limitations of the level of feeding-stuffs not originating from organic farm or conversion period are not binding for an applicant in the period of one year beginning the date of applying for registration of production of the specified livestock if the feeding-stuffs used originate from the operator's agricultural operation.

(5) In summer period, specified livestock has to be provided with pasture or access to green forage.

(6) Application of synthetic vitamins to ruminants and chemically-synthesized allopathic veterinary medicinal products and anticoccidials⁸⁾ to the specified livestock is permitted only in the cases specified by a veterinarian.

§ 10

(relates to § 14 Par. 1 Letter d) of the Act)

Veterinary preparations, medicinal products and veterinary treatments can be applied in organic farming only in such case if a health state of any animal from the list of specified livestock is endangered, or if there occurs such disease or suffering of any animal from the list of specified livestock that any already used precautionary measures were not able to prevent from it.

§ 11

General principles of organic production of the specified livestock

(relates to § 14 Par. 1 Letter e) and f) of the Act)

(1) The buildings for housing of the specified livestock have to allow a natural ventilation and light and provide a sufficient space for a free movement of animals and ensuring animal welfare. Resting areas have to provide the animals with a natural way of resting including a natural way of getting up and lying down.

(2) Housing is constructed in the way that allows the specified livestock to take care of their body, including avoiding getting dirty, a mutual cleaning of the bodies and scratching using suitable items, a contact with the other specified livestock and behavior corresponding to a social structure of the flock or herd.

(3) Housing will be adjusted in the way that minimally once a day, animal welfare can be monitored, including a monitoring of technical equipment. To monitor the animals, an adequate source of light will be used (installed in a fixed way or as a movable source), allowing monitoring any possible defects of housing.

(4) Specified livestock kept permanently in a free-range housing system and grazing livestock will be provided with a sufficient protection against rain, wind, sun and extreme temperatures depending on the local climatic conditions and a particular breed, especially with a shelter, hiding place under a vegetation cover and a protection against wind.

(5) A minimum area for livestock housing and open-air run area for the individual species and categories of the specified livestock is established by the Annex No. 6. Till December 31, 2002,

⁸⁾ § 3 Par. 9 of the Act No. 91/1996 of the Col. as amended by the Act No. 244/2000 of the Col.

the minimum area for livestock housing need not to be met for the buildings constructed before January 1, 2001.

(6) Specified livestock can be housed in a fixed-range way only from the reason of work safety. A fixed-range housing without a possibility of free movement must not exceed 12 hours a day. Horses can be kept in the fixed-range housing facilities only under condition that they are used for work or sport in the course of day.

(7) In the housing facilities built before January 1, 2001, cattle can be kept in a fixed-range way only under the following conditions :

- a) If grazing is facilitated for the whole pasture season,
- b) If such livestock has access to an open-air run area also in the course of winter season, minimum twice a week for minimum 5 hours a day, according to climatic conditions.

This provision is valid till December 31, 2010.

(8) A fence or pale of the areas must not be made of the materials with any sharp edges and apices, especially not from a barbed wire.

(9) The buildings for housing of the specified livestock, boxes, equipment and tools have to be cleaned and disinfected on a regular basis at least once a year. Insect and rodents have to be controlled on a regular basis. A list of cleaning and disinfecting agents and preparations for insect and rodents control in the buildings and livestock housing facilities for the specified livestock is included in the Annex No. 7.

(10) Any adjustment of claws is made by a qualified person⁹⁾ always when it is required by the condition of claw.

§ 12

Conditions of reproduction assurance

(relates to § 14 Par. 1 Letter i) of the Act)

(1) To found and complete a herd or flock, only specified livestock originated from conversion period or organic farming can be used with exception of the following animals:

- a) calves and foals immediately after being weaned, however, up to maximum 6 month of their age,
- b) lambs and kids immediately after being weaned, up to maximum 45 days of their age,
- c) slaughter poultry up to 3 days of its age,
- d) eggs poultry up to 18 weeks of its age,
- e) piglets immediately after being weaned and up to maximum of 25 kg of live weight,
- f) fish fry up to 1 year of its age,
- g) bee swarms and detachments,
- h) breeding specified livestock for the herd renewal in the scope of maximum 10% of the average annual level of basic herd of equine and bovine, up to 20% of basic herd of porcine, ovine and caprine,
- i) breeding animals for a foundation of production herd,

⁹⁾ § 59 of the Act No. 166/1999 of the Col.

j) breeding animals.

Letters a) to i) are valid till December 31, 2003.

(2) An applicant included in the conversion period and organic farmer with less than 10 heads of basic herd of bovine and equine or less than 5 heads of basic herd of porcine, ovine and caprine, can use maximum one female from a different farm production per year.

(3) The percents established in the Paragraph 1 Letter h) are not valid in case of a high mortality of animals as a result of contagion or natural disaster.

§ 13

Treatments for the specified livestock (relates to § 14 Par. 2 Letter a) of the Act)

In organic farming, if does not concern the treatments ordered by a veterinarian, there are, in accordance with the conditions established by the specific legal regulations¹⁰⁾, permitted only the following treatments:

- a) labeling of specified livestock,
- b) castration of males younger than 8 weeks with exception of horses,
- c) castration of horses,
- d) tails docking of the lambs younger than 8 days,
- e) elimination of horns or suppressing the growth of horns of calves up to 8 weeks.

§ 14

Shortest permissible period of production (relates to § 15 Par. 2 of the Act)

(1) A shortest permissible period of production of the specified livestock in organic farming that was not born or hatched on organic farm is 12 months in case of bovine, equine, fish and bees, 6 month in case of caprine, ovine and porcine, 6 months in case of specified livestock for milk production, 10 weeks in case of slaughter poultry and rabbits and 6 weeks in case of poultry for eggs production.

(2) Till December 31, 2001, a shortest permissible period of production is 4 months for porcine and 3 months for the specified livestock intended for milk production.

Section 4

Requirements for the production of specified livestock

¹⁰⁾ Act No. 154/2000 of the Col., On breeding and keeping records on livestock and on the amendment of some related acts (Breeding Act).

§ 7 of the Act No. 246/1992 of the Col., For protection of animals against maltreating, as amended by later regulations.

§ 59 of the Act No. 166/1999 of the Col.

(§ 14 Par. 3 of the Act)

§ 15

Milking cows and cows without a market milk production

A number of milking cows in a free-range housing facility must not be higher than a number of sites at the feeding area while maintaining the length of 0.75 m of feeding line per one milking cow or a cow. A number of milking cows in a free-range housing facility must not be higher than a number of resting sites in the housing facility.

§ 16

Calves

(1) When rearing calves, it will be ensured that any newly born calf receives, as soon as possible after its birth, a sufficient amount of beestings from its mother or from another source. All calves are fed at least twice of day till the age of minimum 3 months. If the calves fed by their mothers have to receive any additional feeding, a feeding place with access only for the calves is arranged.

(2) In organic farming of the calves, it is not permitted:

- a) To apply any substitutes of milk and milk compound feeding-stuffs,
- b) To apply a milk from non-organic farming with exception of the cases when the mother dies or another source of milk from organic farming is not available,
- c) To rear calves older than 7 days in the individual boxes located in the livestock housing facilities,
- d) To apply muzzles to the calves.

(3) A visual contact of the calves with the other cattle will be allowed.

(4) If calves are kept in the boxes or in a fixed-range housing facility, such boxes or facilities have their walls perforated and their width is minimum 90 cm with a variation of maximum 10 % or is multiplied by 0.8 of the withers.

§ 17

Beef cattle

(1) Livestock housing is arranged in the way that any reared animal is prevented from being injured by the attacks of the other specified livestock and its access to feeding-stuff and water is not anyhow limited. Any aggressive animals have to be kept in isolation.

(2) There are not used any electricity barriers to prevent from the mutual jumps-on of the specified livestock.

(3) Out of the pasture season, the specified livestock is kept in the housing facilities, usually in a free-range animal group housing with bedding and exercise area.

§ 18

Ovine

(1) Selection of breed of reared ovine, a number of heads and the means of rearing depends on the environmental conditions and a possibility to secure a sufficient pasture and feeding-stuff in

the course of whole year. For the over-wintered herds with the lambs, a resting area with a straw bedding will be ensured. There is such length of the feeding trough ensured that all animals can receive feeding-stuff at the same time; minimum 0.40 m per one animal.

(2) For ovine rearing, there are excluded the following activities:

- a) driving sheared sheep to pasture under adverse climatic conditions,
- b) using fences made from wire-netting for the horn breeds,
- c) rearing these herd animals individually; 3 animals are a minimum number of heads.

(3) Within 45 days after their birth, the animals are fed by mother milk.

§ 19

Caprine

(1) A breed of reared goats, number of heads and the way of their farming are selected depending on the environmental conditions and a possibility to secure a sufficient pasture and feeding-stuff in the course of the whole year. Such length of the feeding trough has to be secured that all goats can receive a feeding-stuff at the same time; minimum length is 0.40 m per one goat.

(2) A wire-netting must not be used for fencing the pastures and boxes when farming the horn breeds.

(3) Within 45 days after their birth, the kids are fed by mother milk.

(4) When rearing goats, it is not permitted to keep these herd animals individually; 3 animals are a minimum herd.

§ 20

Porcine

(1) A regulation of the body temperature have to be allowed for the pigs kept outside.

(2) A boar is housed in such way that the other reared pigs can hear, smell and, if possible, to see it.

(3) For every 10 pigs, at least 1 drinking site is arranged. Every dose of all category of pigs contains farmyard roughage.

(4) The pigs have to be always provided with straw, an access to exercise area or pasture and area for clawing.

(5) The sows that are just before piglets delivering are placed in the area that is adjusted for this purpose in a special way and that corresponds to the specific behavior of the sows before delivering, in the course and after delivering and also to the behavior of piglets.

(6) In organic farming, there is not allowed:

- a) To use a permanent housing with a stable environment management,
- b) To use the equipment for a fixed-range housing with exception of the case in accordance with § 11 Par. 6,
- c) To limit a movement of the sows,
- d) To use the cages for piglets,

- e) To use individual housing of the pigs with exception of breeding boars, pregnant sows and the sows with piglets,
- f) For the meat pigs, to create the groups with more than 30 animals,
- g) To use a solid floor without any straw,
- h) To wean piglets before they are 6 weeks old.

§ 21

Poultry

(1) Poultry has to be provided with a hiding place against predators and an access to fresh water in the whole period of daylight.

(2) Rooting poultry has to be provided with an area for rooting, having a dust bath and roosting, and water poultry has to be provided with a suitable condition for swimming.

(3) Facilities for poultry housing have to be, depending on the construction of the poultry housing facility, disinfected between the individual turns. The open-air runs have to be left empty in such way that their vegetation can recover.

(4) Feeding and drinking places have to be arranged and maintained in such way that there is a minimum possibility of feeding-stuff and drinking water contamination.

(5) Keeping poultry in the open-air runs is managed in such way that there is not created a permanent muddy condition and a risk of soil contamination by the organisms that cause or transmit poultry diseases is brought to a minimum. Any access to the open-air area is 4 m long per 100 m² of the area that is freely accessible to the animals in the poultry housing facility. A whole day access to the open-air run is allowed to the animals always when it is possible with regard to the climatic conditions and beginning a minimum age of 6 weeks for chicken and 8 weeks for other poultry.

(6) The requirements established in the Paragraph 5 are not valid for a small number of birds that are not kept in the poultry housing facilities and that move freely throughout a day.

(7) Permanent poultry housing facilities can have a grating floor in the place for the excrements collection. Minimum one third of the floor area is covered by bedding.

(8) In the poultry housing facilities, there is no permitted to house more than,

- a) 4,800 chicken,
- b) 3,000 laying hens,
- c) 5,200 guinea-fowls,
- d) 4,000 female Peking ducks and female Muscovy ducks or 3,200 male Peking ducks or male Muscovy ducks or other ducks,
- e) 2,500 geese and turkeys.

A maximum utility area of the poultry housing facilities for production of meat poultry in one organic farm must not exceed 1,600 m².

(9) A length of day must not be extended by artificial light to more than 16 hours.

(10) A feeding dose for production of meat poultry contains at least 65 % of cereals.

(11) Slaughter poultry can be slaughtered only after reaching the following age:

- a) 81 days for chicken,
- b) 49 days for female Peking ducks,
- c) 70 days for female Muscovy ducks,
- d) 84 days for male Muscovy ducks,
- e) 92 days for female Mallard ducks that are the hybrids between Muscovy ducks and Peking ducks,
- f) 94 days for guinea-fowls,
- g) 140 days for turkeys and geese.

§ 22

Rabbits

(1) Breeding rabbits are kept in the groups consisting of a male rabbit and several female rabbits, a group of young rabbits or a group of meat rabbits. In the cot, there are installed the birth boxes, a number of birth boxes is not lower than a number of female rabbits housed in the cot. The individual animals from the list of specified livestock can be kept in the individual cots for a period of time that is necessary.

(2) Young rabbits are separated from the group at the age of minimum 30 days.

(3) The rabbits are provided with an access to the open-air run area.

§ 23

Bees

(relates to § 17 Par. 2 of the Act)

(1) When taking out the honeycombs for collection of honey, the Central-European ecotypes of the honey bee *Apis mellifera* (bellow only „bees“) are removed only by shaking down, sweeping off or blowing out.

(2) To support instinct of building of the bee colonies, 1/3 to 1/2 of the honeycombs is replaced every year. Hives are made only from a natural material with exception of small components as the grids or feeding items.

(3) Bee wax has to originate from organic farming. In not available, there can be used the inter-walls from non-organic production. It is not possible to use the inter-walls made from plastic materials.

(4) As an additional feed between the loads of honey, the bee colonies can receive only a honey obtained in accordance with the Act and this Decree, including replenishing the winter supplies. Following every collection of honey between the loads of honey, a bee-keeper leaves for a bee colony a minimum supply of 4 kg of honey. For replenishment of the winter supplies, till December 2002, a feed of non-organic origin or sugar can be used to maximum 20 % of the annual consumption of honey by the bee colony. Additional feed to the bee colonies can be applied beginning the last collection of honey up to 15 days prior the beginning of the next load of honey.

(5) Plant origin and homeopathic veterinary medicinal products are used preferably to allopathic medicinal veterinary products. Use of allopathic medicinal products and chemical preparations in bee-keeping, treatments of apiaries, honeycombs, etc., is permitted only on the

basis of ordered measures of the State Veterinary Administration. Such treatment of the bee colony has to be performed in an isolated hive and such bee colony has to undergo a minimum required period of bee-keeping (§ 14).

(6) In case of *Varroa jacobsoni* contagion, there are permitted for a treatment of the bee colonies, hives and honeycombs, besides the instructions and guidance of a veterinarian and in case of any ordered protection and control measures in accordance with a specific legal regulation¹¹⁾, also formic acid, lactic acid, acetic acid and oxalic acid.

(7) For organic bee-keeping, it is not allowed:

- a) to use the honeycombs older than 3 years,
- b) to clip the wings of queens,
- c) to remove the male brood with exception of *Varroa jacobsoni* contagion,
- d) to use any repellent chemical substances,
- e) to use any pollen substitutes,
- f) to collect honey from the frames containing a live brood,
- g) to open the honeycombs by a flame or electric current,
- h) to place the swarms of unknown origin.

§ 24

Fish

(relates to § 18 Par. 3 of the Act)

(1) Keeping fish in the reservoirs made from plastic materials or concrete can be used only for fish eggs hatching, fry production and young fish production.

(2) Ponds, lakes and blocked river shoulders have to be surrounded by a riparian vegetation ensuring a high saturation ability of the contact zone with the neighboring land plots.

(3) Water has to comply with a classification standard of the surface water quality corresponding to the First and Second Class in accordance with CSN 75 72 21, biological consumption of oxygen in 5 days can reach maximum 8 mg.l⁻¹ with exception of summer season beginning June 1 till September 30.

(4) To improve physical, chemical and biological properties of the pond bottom, there is used winterizing, summering, calcium applying, fertilization by farmyard manure and crops cultivation for green manure.

(5) A mixed multi-species fish culture including the predatory species is preferred. Herbivore species are placed with regard to the occurrence of plant communities in the reservoir.

(6) Prior placing any transported fish, a temperature in the transporting vessels is balanced in the way that a difference in the temperatures does not exceed 12 °C.

(7) Generation fish of breeding flock have to originate from organic farming. The methods of natural fish spawning are preferred. In the climatically adverse conditions, a beginning production of early stages and fry is located in the controlled fish hatcheries.

¹¹⁾ § 12 Par. 1 Letter b) and § 15 Par. 1 of the Act No. 166/1999 of the Col.

(8) When applying an additional feed to fish, a share of natural feed has to be at least 50% of the feed intake. As an additional feed for fry, cereal grouts can be used, for young and older fish, cereals are applied in unprocessed form.

(9) Fish is harvested using the drag-nets that allow a careful fish treatment (drag net, backing net) to bring a stress load on fish to minimum. The tools for fish manipulation are made wet before their use. Fish is transported in the vessels filled by water. Transporting vessels have to be made of the smooth walls. Live fish is dispatched for transportation in a hungry state. After harvest, fish is stocked and its total minimum weight must not exceed 100 kg per 1 m³ of the water available. For carp stocking, oxygen content in the run-off water must not fall below 3 mg.l⁻¹.

Section 5

Production of organic foodstuffs

§ 25

Grape and fruit wine

(relates to § 19 Par. 3 of the Act)

(1) Only organic products, for grape wine, only organically cultivated grapes of the varieties of the genus *Vitis* can be used as a raw material for processing. It has to be assured that matolins and wine lees are used as fertilizers.

(2) Processing equipment and bottles have to be, before their use, cleaned by steam or washed by hot water, possibly sterilized by sulfur dioxide.

(3) When producing wine, it is not allowed to use:

- a) electrostatic filtration,
- b) UV rays radiation,
- c) Tannic acid, sorbates, tartaric acid and citric acid, non-food gelatin, active carbon, asbestos, dried blood, mineral oils, sodium polysulphite and potassium pyrosulphite with exception of mashes treatment, potassium cyanoferrate, ascorbic acid, copper sulfate, acid metatartaric and sugar.

§ 26

Products of bee keeping

(relates to § 19 Par. 3 of the Act)

(1) Honey from the honeycombs (below only „honey“) is collected by centrifugal separation in the honey separators. Equipment for the combs opening and honey collectors have to be made from stainless steel, storing vessels have to be made only from a stainless steel, glass, ceramic or plastic materials intended for food industry with exception of PVC.

(2) Honey is cleaned only by filtration, purification or decantation.

(3) Honey from bee keeping in organic farming has to comply with the following parameters:

- a) a maximum content of water at 19 %,
- b) content of HMF (hydroxymethylfural) maximum 20 mg/kg,
- c) content of saccharose in flower honey maximum 5 %,

- d) content of sacharose in honey dew maximum 10 %,
- e) content in the water insoluble substances maximum 0,1 %.

(4) It is allowed to consider as an organic product, in case of complying with the requirements set by the law and this Decree, the following:

- a) protein concentrate produced in the pharynxes of young bees – feeding bees (native royal jelly) preserved by cold air,
- b) wax obtained by heat from the honeycombs without any added inter-wall from the wax of non-organic origin (a natural construction) that maximum two generations of bees were produced from,
- c) propolis.

§ 27

(relates to § 19 Par. 4 and to § 24 Par. 4 of the Act)

The methods of calculation of the percent share of the individual components of organic foodstuff originating from organic farming or conversion period is listed in the Annex No. 8.

§ 28

(relates to § 19 Par. 5 of the Act)

Additives¹²⁾, conditioning substances¹³⁾ and raw materials of agricultural origin, not originating from organic farming or conversion period that can be used for production of organic foodstuff under the conditions listed in a specific legal regulation¹⁴⁾ are listed in the Annex No. 9.

§ 29

(relates to § 19 Par. 6 of the Act)

The following operations are prohibited:

- a) cation and anion exchange,
- b) bleaching,
- c) preservation using chemical preparations,
- d) hydrogenation,
- e) preservation by smoke using chemical preparations,
- f) refining with the use of chemical preparations,
- g) irradiation and microwave heating.

§ 30

¹²⁾ § 2 Letter j) of the Act No. 110/1997 of the Col., On foodstuffs and tobacco products and on the change and amendments of some related acts, as amended by later regulations.

¹³⁾ § 2 Letter l) of the Act No. 110/1997 of the Col.

¹⁴⁾ Act No. 110/1997 of the Col.

(relates to § 19 Par. 8 of the Act)

Maintaining records on production of organic foodstuffs

(1) The whole procedure of organic foodstuffs production has to be covered by an efficient and documented inspection system in order to obtain records that will allow for the inspection body of organic farming to monitor the following:

- a) origin, properties and volume of organic products, raw materials, additives and conditioning substances and packing materials that were delivered to a production unit,
- b) a kind, properties and volume of the products that were dispatched from the production unit,
- c) used packing materials and labeling of products,
- d) buyer of products,
- e) keeping records on cleaning of production equipment when making change from production of foodstuffs to production of organic foodstuffs.

(2) Requirements for keeping records on production of organic foodstuffs are listed in the Annex No. 10.

§ 31

(relates to § 19 Par. 10 of the Act)

Requirements for the statements of honor covering the collection of herbs and fruits are listed in the Annex No. 11.

§ 32

Storage and transportation

(relates to § 20 Par. 2 Letter a) and to § 21 Par. 1 and 3 of the Act)

(1) Storing facilities have to be regularly cleaned and kept clean. At no part of such facilities, any materials that could contaminate or attack a content of the stored materials can be visible. The preparations for sanitation and cleaning of processing equipment and storage facilities are listed in the Annex No. 7.

(2) When using dry methods of cleaning, food safety of the product must not be endangered. For all wet cleaning methods for the equipment that is in contact with the organic products, a drinking water has to be used.¹⁵⁾

§ 33

Requirements for submitting information on the start of organic foodstuffs production (§ 19 of the Act), requirements for the application for organic foodstuff certification and requirements for submitting information on the release of organic products or organic foodstuffs in circulation § 20 of the Act) are listed in the Annex No. 12.

Section 6

Certification, labeling, imports and records keeping

¹⁵⁾ § 3 Par. 1 of the Act No. 258/2000 of the Col., On protection of public health and on the change of some related acts.

§ 34

(relates to § 22 Par. 6 of the Act)

Requirements for the certificate of origin of organic product and certificate of organic foodstuff are listed in the Annex No. 13.

§ 35

Details of labeling

(relates § 25 Par. 1 of the Act)

Pictorial symbol that will be used for labeling of organic products and organic foodstuffs is listed in the Annex No. 14. Identification code of the inspection body will be published by the Ministry of Agriculture in the Official Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture.

§ 36

(relates to § 26 Par. 2 and 4 of the Act)

(1) The list of countries and their inspection bodies those certificates are considered equivalent to the certificate in accordance with the Act is listed in the Annex No. 15.

(2) Requirements for the certificate of exports of organic product or organic foodstuff are listed in the Annex No. č. 16.

§ 37

(relates to § 27 Par. 6 of the Act)

Records keeping

(1) Organic operator keeps records on plant production; the records on cultivated crops, vegetation cover and soil cultivation contain the data collected in the course of year.

(2) Organic operator farming on arable land or cultivating permanent crops keeps records in the way as listed in the Annex No. 17, Part A.

(3) Organic operator farming on permanent grasslands keeps records in the way as listed in the Annex No. 17, Part B.

(4) Organic operator farming the specified livestock keeps records in the way as listed in the Annex No. 17, Part C, D and a registration card of the specified livestock, possibly of the group of the specified livestock that is not regulated by any specific regulation¹⁶⁾ in the way as listed in the Annex No. 17, Part E and F.

(5) If concerns a beekeeper or organic operator with bee keeping, the records contain the following information:

- a) locations of bee colonies,
- b) origin of bee colonies,

¹⁶⁾ Act No. 154/2000 of the Col.

- c) data on treatments and feeding of bee colonies,
- d) removal of supers and honey collection,
- e) volume of collected honey, wax, propolis, royal jelly,
- f) in case of medical or chemical treatment, a record is kept on the diagnosis, used medicinal veterinary product or substance, dose, withdrawal period, period of treatment.

(6) Daily records on the direct sale of organic products from organic farm to end user contain the following data:

- a) a date of organic product sale,
- b) organic product labeling,
- c) a volume sold.

(7) Organic operator included in conversion period, producer of organic foodstuffs and a person releasing organic products and organic foodstuffs in circulation keep records on the complaints of third persons related to organic products and organic foodstuffs.

(8) Organic operator who besides organic farming operates another farm production, a producer of organic foodstuffs who besides the production of organic foodstuffs produces also foodstuffs and a person releasing organic products and organic foodstuffs in circulation who releases in circulation also conventional foodstuffs will elaborate, for a purpose of inspection, an internal regulation on keeping the separate material and financial records in the system of accounting for the assets, supplies, liabilities and receivables, purchased materials for the use in organic farming or production of organic foodstuffs. In this internal regulation, there will always be established the following:

- a) The means of labeling the accounting documents, accounting books and other documents relating to organic farming, production of organic foodstuffs and release of organic products in circulation, most suitably by a numbered list with a prefix „bio“ or „eko“,
- b) The means of separate records keeping on the assets and supplies supporting organic farming, production of organic foodstuffs and release in circulation, in case of double-entry bookkeeping, analytic records keeping, in case of single-entry bookkeeping, there will be established the individual columns in the cash flow book and further in the inventory books, in the book of supplies, in the book of liabilities and receivables,
- c) The means of keeping inventory records on the assets, supplies and receivables relating to organic farm, production of organic foodstuffs and release of organic products and organic foodstuffs in circulation. Inventory records are made in the course of year, otherwise once a year, no later than by December 31. Real states of assets, supplies and liabilities are found by the means of a physical inventory for the assets and supplies of a tangible nature and for the other items where a physical inventory cannot be made the states by the individual items are recorded in the inventory lists that have to be signed by a person responsible for organic farming or production of organic foodstuffs,
- d) A specimen of the statement on the assets, expenses and incomes of organic farming and production of organic foodstuffs that will be made by an operator by the last day of the recorded accounting period, separately for every organic farm, produced organic foodstuff, in circulation released organic product or organic foodstuff. The statement is made in the cash units, possibly in the physical measure units. An annex in the form of tables or a description

ensuring a clarity, evidence and comprehension of the presented information including the indicators of consumption or production per unit of organic product or organic foodstuff is a part of the statement.

(9) The provisions of the Paragraph 8 does not relate to the persons who store, distribute or sell the organic foodstuffs in the packing intended for end user and in the cases when organic foodstuff is weighted or separated from a large volume packing directly in front of end user.

Section 7

Final provisions

§ 38

Validity

This Decree comes into effect on the day of its publishing.

Minister of Agriculture:

Ing. Jan Fencel



Annex No. 1 to the Decree No. 53/2001 of the Col.

Requirements for the application for registration of organic farming on organic farm

(Please use capital letters or type)

Name and surname; commercial firm for legal entity (in accordance to the record in the Commercial Register), or name:			Reference number:
Statutory body, name of company statutory representative:			Date of birth if applicant a physical person:
Address of company residence, incl. postal code (a permanent residence in case of physical entity) :			District:
			Farm agency:
Name of person responsible for organic farm:			IČ:
			DIČ:
Name and address of organic farm:			Phone:
			Fax:
Mailing address (if different than the company address):			E-mail:
			I request the inclusion of period in accordance to § 36 of the Act yes no
Date of application completing:	Date of application delivery to MZe:	Hand-delivered to authorized person on:	Returned to applicant for completion on:

I apply for registration of organic farming on organic farm in accordance § 5 Par. 2	yes/no	Annexes¹⁾
Letter a) for cultivation of plants.		P1 to P11
Letter b) for cultivation of plants and livestock production.		P1 to P19

Letter c) for livestock production on organic farm where the decision for cultivation of plants already came into effect on:.....			P12 to P19
Letter d) for beekeeping.			P20 to P21
I announce the changes in the application in the course of conversion period in accordance to § 7			
Par. 3) on the decrease of the land plots area in conversion period			P2, P4, P5, P6
Par. 5) on the change of person intending to perform organic farming in conversion period			P1 to P21
I apply for registration of organic farming on organic farm on the new land plots in accordance with § 7 Par. 4			P2 to P11
I request a change in the decision on the registration for organic farming on organic farm in accordance with § 9			
Par. 1) a change of total area of the registered land plots (decrease in total area)			P2, P4, P5, P6
A change of total area of the registered land plots (increase in total area)			P2 to P11
Inclusion of the new land plots in conversion period			P2 to P11
	yes/no		Annexes¹⁾
I apply for a decision on the registration of organic farming on organic farm – in case of transfer or transition of organic farm to another person in accordance with § 9 Par. 4 (submitted by the person who intends to continue in organic farming).			P1 to P21

Annexes attached:	Number of pages	
* P1 A valid document authorizing the applicant for doing business, in an officially verified copy.		
* P2 A map with the clearly marked land plots on which the applicant will organically farm, in the scale at least 1:10 000 or a more-detailed one.		
* P3 A document on the ownership of the land plots or another legal reason for farm management.		
* P4 A list of land plots on which the applicant will organically farm in accordance with the data in the Land Register.		
P5 A summary of the land plots included in conversion period by the farm use.		
* P5.1 A summary of the land plots included in organic farming and conversion period (only in case of the application in accordance with § 36 of the Act) by the farm use.		
* P6 A list of the land plots used for another agricultural production ²⁾ by the farm use.		
* P7 A list of farm buildings and operation facilities that the applicant will use for organic farming, in accordance with the data in the Land Register.		

P8 Plan of crops in organic farming, kinds of crops, green manure for the period of 3 years.		
P9 Types and annual doses of all fertilizers, farmyard manure and soil conditioners for the period of 3 years.		
P10 The means and used methods of plant protection and use of preparations in accordance with the obligatory records keeping for the period of 3 years.		
P11 A description of the means for ensuring organic farming protection against the adverse impacts of farm activities (in accordance with § 10 of the Act).		
* P12 Individual list of specified livestock included in organic farming.		
* P13 Production of specified livestock on organic farm.		
* P14 Production of livestock by another agricultural production ²⁾ .		
* P15 A summary of housing of specified livestock on organic farm.		
P16 A brief description of livestock production technologies and housing of specified livestock, a plan of herd turnover for the period of 3 years, the means of ensuring herd reproduction.		
P17 A description of storing facilities, storing capacity and the means of farmyard, liquid manure and slurry management.		
P18 A description of the means of the feeding-stuffs preservation and storing.		
P19 A balance sheet for feeding-stuffs listing a total consumption by the types of feeding-stuffs and share of the individual types originating from operator' sources and the types of purchased feeding-stuffs including the additives and premixes in the absolute amount and percents of total consumption.		
* P20 A map with a marked location of bee colonies and a 3-kilometer flying range of the bees.		
* P21 A list and labeling of hives, a concise characteristics of the territory in the range of 3 km, sources of nectar, pollen and honey dew, possible risks in the sense of § 17 of the Act.		
Total number of pages – a control sum:		

Please do not fill in the grey boxes!

1) In case of YES answer, the applicant presents the listed annexes as a part of the application.

2) Please elaborate only in the case that besides organic farming you operate also another farm activity on the other farms (organization units, centers, enterprises, etc.).

* - In case of the techniques in accordance with § 36 of the Act, the applicant attaches to the application only the annexes labeled by *.

Annex No. 2 to the Decree No. 53/2001 of the Col. Techniques for processing of organic products and organic foodstuffs and materials for packing in direct contact with organic product or organic foodstuff

A. Techniques for processing of organic products and organic foodstuffs

1. Mechanical processing as grinding, pulverizing, churning, sifting, sorting, pressing, squeezing, homogenization.
2. Heat processing as for example evaporating, boiling, drying, baking, pasteurization, preservation, extrusion.

3. Preservation by smoke without using chemical preparations.
4. Filtration, purification, decantation.
5. Refrigerating, freezing, freeze-drying.
6. Fermentation.
7. Treating with sulfur (only for wine production).
8. Emulsification.
9. Extraction by water, steam, alcohol.
10. Distillation.

B. Materials for packing in direct contact with organic product or organic foodstuff

1. Stainless steel.
2. Porcelain.
3. Glass.
4. Ceramics.
5. Wood – only for dry products.
6. Paper, cardboard, greaseproof paper.
7. Cellophane.
8. Textile, jute – only for dry materials.
9. Paraffin.
10. Plastic materials intended for food industry with exception of PVC.

Annex No. 3 to the Decree No. 53/2001 of the Col.

Farmyard manure, fertilizers, soil conditioners, conditioning plant preparations and substrates that can be used in organic farming

1. Farmyard manure

2. Mineral fertilizers

Type No.*)	Type name*)	Composition and means of production
Phosphate fertilizers		
2.6.	Natural soft phosphorite	Tricalcium phosphate and calcium carbonate; Grinding of soft phosphorite
Potassium fertilizers		
3.1.	Crude potassium salt (kainit)	Crude potassium salt (KCl + MgSO ₄)
3.5.	Potassium sulfate	Potassium sulfate
3.6.	Potassium sulfate with magnesium	Potassium sulfate with magnesium
Fertilizers with calcium, magnesium and sulfur (fertilizers with secondary nutrients)		
4.4.	Kieserite	Magnesium sulfate monohydrate

	Magnesium sulfate	
4.5.	Magnesium salt, Magnesium sulfate	Magnesium salt, Magnesium sulfate heptahydrate
17.1.	Calcium and magnesium-calcium fertilizers	

3. Organic and organic-mineral fertilizers

Type No.*)	Type name*)	Composition and type of production
18.1.1	Organic fertilizer**)	a) industrial compost b) from farmyard manure, termophilous aerobic fermentation c) from farmyard manure, processed by the earthworms of <i>Eisenia foetida</i>
18.2.	Organic-mineral fertilizer	From molasses after distilling alcohol and adding mineral fertilizers, also „molasses stillage, thickened and enriched“

*) Number of type and name of type in accordance with the Decree No. 474/2000 of the Col., On setting requirements for fertilizers.

**) For their production, there can only be used farmyard manure, fertilizers, soil conditioners, conditioning plant preparations and substrates listed in this Annex.

4. Soil conditioners

humic acids a fulvic acids

microbial fertilizers (*Azotobacter*, *Bacillus megatherium*, *Azospirillum braziliense*
endomycorrhiza fungi, *Agrobacterium*)

5. Substrates

substrate peat

Annex No. 4

List of preparations and other plant protection preparations*)

1. Biologic preparations for plant protection

1.1. Active micro-organisms

<i>Amblyseius spp.</i>

Anagyrus pseudococci**Aphelinus abdominalis**

Aphidius spp., zejm. *A. colemani*, *A. ervi*, *A. matricariae*

Aphidoletes aphidimyza

Aphytis melinus

Cryptolaemus montrouzieri

Dacnusa sibirica

Delphastus pusillus

Diglyphus isaea

Encarsia formosa

Eretmocerus spp., especially *E. californicus*, *E. eremicus*

Feltitella acarisuga

Harmonia axyridis

Heterorhabditis spp., especially *H. megidis*

Hippodamia convergens

Hypoaspis spp., especially *H. aculeifer*, *H. miles*

Cheyletus eruditus

Chrysoperla carnea

Leptomastix dactylopii

Macrolophus caliginosus

Opius pallipes

Orius spp., especially *O. insidiosus*, *O. laevigatus*, *O. majusculus*

Phytoseiulus persimilis

Podisus maculiventris

Steinernema spp., especially *S. feltiae*

Trichogramma spp., especially *T. brassicae*, *T. evanescens*

Typhlodromus pyri

1.2. Active micro-organisms

Bacillus subtilis, spores – strain IBE 711

Bacillus thuringiensis Berliner, ssp. *kurstaki*

<i>Bacillus thuringiensis, ssp. Kurstaki</i>
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis, ssp. Tenebrionis</i>
<i>Borrelina reprimens</i> , HOLMENS, strain HAMDEN
Delta endotoxin <i>Bacillus thuringiensis, ssp. kurstaki x morrisoni</i>
<i>Pythium oligandrum</i> , oospores
<i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> Rifai aggr. (PV 5736-89) –spores

2. Chemical preparations for plant protection

Active agent:

Albumin (of milk), casein

Sodium tetra-borate

Copper sulfate (blue stone)

Ammonium molybdate

Ferrous sulfate (green copperas)

Zinc sulfate

Whitewash

Fatty acid potassium salt

Sodium bicarbonate

Copper hydroxide

Magnesium hydroxide

Lecithin

Metaldehyde

Plant oils

Sulfur dioxide

Copper oxychloride

Calcium polysulphide

Rodenticides – only such agents that, while applying in a correct way, do not endanger natural enemies of harmful rodents and environment

Basic copper sulfate

Sulfur

3. Other plant protection preparations

3.1. Bio-technical items (passive aid items)

Sticky bands, sticky boards, visual traps

3.2. Items for treatment of cuts and injuries

3.3. Pheromones (semio-chemicals) that are intended for signaling the pests invasion (monitoring)

*) Act No. 147/1996 of the Col.

Annex No. 5 to the Decree No. 53/2001 of the Col.

In organic farming, there are used feeding-stuffs, feeding raw materials, feeding-stuff mixtures, additives, premixes and certain protein feeding-stuffs established by a specific regulation*) with exception of feeding-stuffs, certain protein feeding-stuffs and additives listed in this Annex

A. Feeding-stuffs whose use is prohibited in organic farming

1. Group: extracted grouts,
2. Group: feeding meals and dry materials of animal origin and feeding grease with exception of:
 - Dairy feeding albumin and globulin (only produced by a physical processing of whey),
 - Feeding casein, dried degreased milk, dried feeding buttermilk, fish meals,
 - Dried whey, grease from sea animals

B. Certain protein feeding-stuffs whose use is prohibited in organic farming

1. Group: amino acids and their analogous substances
2. Group: urea and its derivatives

C. Supplementing substances whose use is prohibited in organic farming

1. Group: microbiological active agents – growth stimulators
2. Group: anti-oxidants (L-ascorbic acid and its derivatives can be used as anti-oxidant)
3. Group: vitamins with exception of their use for monogastric animals
4. Group: flavoring agents - with exception of naturally occurring substances, herb preparations and preparations on the plant basis.
5. Binding agents with exception:
 - E 551 b Colloidal silicon dioxide
 - E 551 c Kieselgur
 - E 553 Sepiolite
 - E 558 Bentonite
 - E 559 Kaolinite
 - E 561 Vermiculite
 - E 599 Perlite
6. Preservatives used only for preservation of fodder, however, the use of following agents is allowed:
 - E 236 Formic acid
 - E 260 Acetic acid
 - E 270 Lactic acid
 - E 280 Propionic acid
 - Micro-organisms used for preservation
7. Group: colorants
8. Group: emulsifiers, stabilizing agents, thickening and jelly making agents with exception:

E 401 Sodium alginate
 E 402 Potassium alginate
 E 406 Agar
 E 414 Arabic gum
 E 407 Carrageenan
 E 412 Guar gum
 Calcium caseinate
 Natrium caseinate
 E 410 Carob meal
 E 440 Pectin

9. Group: acidity regulators with exception:

E 170 Calcium carbonate
 E 341 Monocalciumphosphate
 E 500 Sodium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate
 E 540 Calcium phosphate
 E 541 Monocalciumorthophosphate

10. Group: varia.

 *) Act No. 91/1996 of the Col., On feeding-stuffs, as amended by the Act No. 244/2000 of the Col.
 Decree No. 451/2000 of the Col. that explains the Act No. 91/1996 of the Col., On feeding-stuffs, as amended by
 the Act No. 244/2000 of the Col.

Annex No. 6 to the Decree No. 53/2001 of the Col.

Minimum area for housing and open-air run area for the individual species and categories of specified livestock

1. Bovine, equines, ovine, caprine, porcine and rabbits

	Minimum requirements for floor area		Minimum area of the open-air exercise area
	Inside area (net area available for animals)		Outdoor area – (area for movement, with exception of pastures)
	Live weight (kg)	m ² /head	m ² /head
Young cattle, beef cattle, horses	Do 100	1.5	1.1
	Do 200	2.5	1.9
	Do 350	4.0	3
	More than 350	5 with minimum 1 m ² /100 kg	3.7 with minimum 0.75 m ² /100 kg

	Minimum requirements for floor area		Minimum area of the open-air exercise area
	Inside area (net area available for animals)		Outdoor area – (area for movement, with exception of pastures)
	Live weight (kg)	m ² /head	m ² /head
Milking cows and cows without market production of milk		6	4.5
Breeding bulls		10	30
Sheep and goats		1.5 sheep/goats 0.35 lamb/kid	2.5 2.5 with 0.5 per lamb/kid s
Breeding and he-goats		4	10
Sows with piglets up to 40 days		7.5 sows	2.5
Meat pigs	Up to 50 Up to 85 Up to 110	0.8 1.1 1.3	0.6 0.8 1
Piglets	Over 40 days and up to 30 kg	0.6	0.4
Breeding pigs		2.5 sow 6.0 boar	1.9 8.0
Rabbits (minimum area of the group cot is 2 m ² , at least for 2/3 of the cot area, there has to be a solid floor with bedding, a rest can be covered by a grid)	Adult breeding animals	0.5	5.0
	Doe rabbits with a litter	0.75	5.0
	Minimum area of the box or birth box	0.25	
	Young rabbits and meat rabbits	0.25	1.0

2. Poultry

	Inside area (net area available for birds)			Outdoor area (m ² of the area available in rotation/bird)
	Number heads/m ²	of cm/roost/bird	Nest	
Laying hens	6	30	8 laying hens per nest or in case of common nest, 120 cm ² /bird	4, under condition that limit 150 kg N/ha is not exceeded
Meat poultry (in permanent housing)	10 with maximum 21 kg of live weight/m ²	20 (only for guinea-fowls)		4 broilers and guinea-fowls 4.5 ducks 10 turkeys 15 geese For all above species, there is not exceeded limit of 150 kg N/ha/year
Meat poultry in mobile housing	16 (*) in mobile facilities for poultry with maximum 30 kg of live weight/m ²			2.5 under condition that limit 150 kg N/ha/year is not exceeded
(*) Only in case of mobile facilities not exceeding 150 m ² of floor area that stays open at night.				

Annex No. 7 to the Decree No. 53/2001 of the Col.

List of cleaning and disinfecting agents and preparations for insect and rodents control in the buildings and livestock housing facilities and the agents for sanitation and cleaning of production equipment and storing facilities.

1. Water and steam
2. Carbon dioxide
3. Nitrogen
4. Sodium hypochlorite
5. Potassium and sodium soap

6. Whitewash
7. Quicklime
8. Organic acids: citric acid, peracetic acid, formic acid, lactic acid, oxalic acid, acetic acid
9. Ethylalcohol
10. Formaldehyde
11. Sodium hydroxide
12. Nitric acid, phosphoric acid (dairy industry equipment)
13. Sodium carbonate
14. Hydrogen peroxide
15. Cleaning and disinfecting preparations for teats treatment and milking equipment
16. Traps
17. Pheromones and optic traps
18. Refrigerating
19. Germicide lamps
20. Fumigation of empty processing and storing space
21. Preparations of plant origin
22. Iodoform
23. Flame
24. Rodenticides
25. For sanitation and cleaning of production equipment, livestock housing facilities and storing facilities, there are also used the preparations in accordance with a specific regulation*) with exception of:
 - a) preparations those biological degradability is lower than 80 %
 - b) preparations containing – alkylphenolpolyethynelglycols
 - hydrofluoric acid
 - monobromineacetic acid

*) For example the Act No. 157/1990 of the Col., On chemical substances and chemical preparations, as amended by later regulations, Act No.166/1999 of the Col., On veterinary care and amendment of some related acts, as amended by later regulations, Act No. 258/2000 of the Col., On public health.

Annex No. 8 to the Decree No. 53/2001 of the Col.

The means of calculation of percent share of the individual components of organic foodstuff originating from organic farming or conversion period

1. All raw materials of foodstuff are divided in the raw materials of agricultural origin and the raw materials of non-agricultural origin.
2. Raw materials of non-agricultural origin (for example water, salt, additives, substances intended for aromatization, conditioning substances – see Annex No. 9) are not included.

3. Raw materials of agricultural origin are divided in:
 - a) Organic products, i.e. raw materials originating from organic farming (their origin is clearly verifiable by a valid certificate of origin of organic product),
 - b) Raw materials from conversion period (their origin is clearly verifiable by a valid certificate of origin of organic product),
 - c) Raw materials not originating from organic farming.
4. Calculation of percent share of the individual raw materials is made on the basis of total weight of raw materials of agricultural origin already before their processing, not on the basis of the weight of final product.
5. Based on the percent share of the individual raw materials, there are distinguished the following cases:

Category /see a particular part of the Act/	Percent share of the individual raw materials	Labeling of foodstuff
„organic foodstuff 95%“ § 24 Par.1 of the Act	In production, there was used more than 95% of weight or volume of organic products. Other raw materials of agricultural origin are the products from conversion period (till Dec. 31, 2002) or raw materials listed in the List – see Annex No. 9B	In accordance with § 24 Par. 1 of the Act, by: - graphic symbol, - identification code of inspection body, - expression „bio“
Organic foodstuff 70%“ § 24 Par.3 of the Act	In production, there was used less than 95% but at least 70% of weight or volume of organic products, Other raw materials of agricultural origin are the products from conversion period (till December 31, 2002) or raw materials listed in the List – see Annex No. 9B	In accordance with § 24 Par. 3 of the Act, by: - graphic symbol, - identification code of inspection body, - expression „bio“, data on total percent content of raw materials of agricultural origin and by the list of these bio-materials
„Organic foodstuff from conversion period“ § 23 Par.3 of the Act	a) Contains one raw material of agricultural origin from conversion period, b) Or, in production of foodstuff in the period till Dec. 31, 2002, there was used more than 95% of weight or volume of raw materials from conversion period, other raw materials of agricultural origin are raw materials listed in the List – see Annex No. 9B	In accordance with § 24 of the Act, by: - graphic symbol, - identification code of inspection body, - expression „bio“, - bellow the name of foodstuff, there must be, in the color of the name of organic foodstuff or in black and in a letter type of the same size or of minimum 3mm high, included a text „from conversion period“.
„Organic foodstuff from conversion period 70%“ § 23 Par. 3 of the	In production of foodstuff till Dec. 31, 2002, there was used less than 95 % but at least 70 % of weight or volume of the products from conversion period, other raw materials of agricultural	In accordance with § 24 Par. 3 of the Act, by: - graphic symbol, - identification code of inspection body,

Act	origin are listed in the List – see Annex No. 9B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - word „bio“, - data on percent share of raw materials of agricultural origin originating from organic farming, - below the name of foodstuff, there must be, in the color of foodstuff name or in black and in a letter type of the same size or minimum 3 mm high, included a text „from conversion period“
It does not concern organic foodstuff	<p>a) in production of foodstuff, there was used less than 70 % of weight or volume of organic products or products from conversion period.</p> <p>b) Or, other raw materials of agricultural origin are not listed in the List – see Annex No. 9B</p>	Not possible to label in accordance with § 24 of the Act.

Annex No. 9 to the Decree No. 53/2001 of the Col.

Additives¹⁾, conditioning substances²⁾ and raw materials of agricultural origin, not originating from organic farming or conversion period that can be used for production of organic foodstuffs

A. Components of non-agricultural origin

A. 1. Additives and conditioning substances

E 170 Calcium carbonates – all permitted operations with exception of dyeing

E 220 Sulfur dioxide (only wine)

E 270 Lactic acid

E 290 Carbon dioxide

E 296 Malic acid

E 300 Ascorbic acid

E 306 Natural extract with a high content of tocopherols – antioxidants for grease and oils

E 322 Lecithin

E 330 Citric acid

E 333 Calcium citrate

E 334 Tartaric acid (L(+)-)

E 335 Sodium tartare

E 336 Potassium tartare

E 341 Calcium phosphate – baking agents for self-raising flours

E 400 Alginic acid

E 401 Sodium alginate

E 402 Potassium alginate
 E 406 Agar
 E 407 Carrageenan
 E 410 Carob (carob flour)
 E 412 Guar gum
 E 413 Tragacanth gum
 E 414 Arabic gum
 E 415 Xanthan
 E 416 Karaya gum
 E 422 Glycerol – plant extracts
 E 440 Pectin
 E 500 Sodium carbonates
 E 501 Potassium carbonates
 E 503 Ammonium carbonates
 E 504 Magnesium carbonates
 E 516 Calcium sulfate - carrier
 E 524 Sodium hydroxide – for treatment of leached bakery surface
 E 938 Argon
 E 941 Nitrogen
 E 948 Oxygen
 E 509 Calcium chloride – coagulation agent
 E 170 Calcium carbonate
 E 526 Calcium hydroxide
 E 516 Calcium sulfate – coagulation agent
 E 511 Magnesium chloride – coagulation agent
 E 501 Potassium carbonate – grapes drying
 E 500 Sodium carbonates – sugar production
 E 330 Citric acid – production of oils and starch hydrolysis
 E 524 Sodium hydroxide - sugar production, production of oils from rapeseed (*Brassica* spp.) till Dec. 31, 2002
 E 513 Sulfuric acid – sugar production
 E 405 Propan-1,2 diol – sugar production in the process of crystallization till Dec. 31, 2006
 E 290 Carbon dioxide
 E 941 Nitrogen
 Ethanol - solvent
 Tannic acid – in filtration

Albumin from egg white

Casein

Gelatin

Plant oils - as lubricants, agents for separation of components and anti-foam agents

E 551 Gel or colloidal solution of silicon dioxide

E 153 Medical carbon

E 553B Talc (free of asbestos)

E 558 Bentonite

E 559 Aluminum silicate (kaolin)

Kieselgur

Perlite

Rice meal

E 901 Bee wax

E 903 Carnauba wax

A.2. Substances used for aromatization of foodstuffs

Substances obtained by physical processes, for example by distillation and extraction by solvents, enzyme or microbial procedures from raw materials of plant or animal origin as they can be found in nature or adjusted for human consumption by the procedures used for preparation of foodstuffs (natural aromatic substances).³⁾

A.3.

Drinking water⁴⁾

A.4. Salts

Salts (a main component is sodium chloride or potassium chloride) usually used in foodstuffs processing.

A.5. Micro-organisms and enzymes

Cultures of micro-organisms and enzymes commonly used in food industry with exception of genetically modified organisms (for example yeast, dairy cultures, rennet).

¹⁾ § 2 Letter j) of the Act No. 110/1997 of the Col., On foodstuffs and tobacco products and on the change and amendment of some related acts, as amended by later regulations.

Decree No. 298/1997 of the Col. that establishes chemical requirements for health safety of the individual kinds of foodstuffs and foodstuff raw materials, conditions of their use, their labeling on the packing materials, requirements for purity and identity of additives and food supplements and microbiological requirements for food supplements and additives, as amended by later regulations.

²⁾ § 2 Letter 1) of the Act No. 110/1997 of the Col.

Decree No. 298/1997 of the Col.

³⁾ Part 1, Par. 2 Letter a) Annex No 2 to Decree No. 298/1997 of the Col.

⁴⁾ § 3 Par. 1 of the Act No. 258/2000 of the Col., On public health protection and on the change of some related acts.

B. Components of agricultural origin not originating from organic farming.

Up to 30% of weight (or volume for the raw materials in liquid form) of the components of agricultural origin, it is allowed to use, in production of organic foodstuffs, conventional, not processed plant products and product produced from them:

B.1. Unprocessed plant products:

B.1.1. Edible fruits, nuts and seeds:

Acerola (*Malpighia punicifolia*)

Acorns (*Quercus* spp.)

Cashew nuts (*Anacardium occidentale*)

Colanuts (*Cola acuminata*)

Fenugreek (*Trigonella foenum-graecum*)

Gooseberry (*Ribes uva crisa*)

Maracujas - Passion fruit (*Passiflora edulis*)

Papaya (*Carica papaya*)

Pine kernels (*Pinus pinea*)

Dried raspberries (*Rubus idaeus*)

Dried redcurrant (*Ribes rubrum*)

Till Dec. 31, 2002, it is allowed to use also:

Coconuts

Brazil nuts

Cashew nuts

Hazelnuts

Walnuts

Cranberries

Date

Pineapple

Mango

Cocoa

Peanuts

Sallowthorns

Blueberries
Blackberries
Raspberries
Sloes
Maple syrup
Quinoa
Amaranth
Seeds of horse radish
Seeds of radish
Dried powder bananas
Dried powder strawberries
Chicory
Sesamum seed
Sunflower seed
Wheat sprouts
Wild rice (Zizania plauspra)

B.1.2. Edible spice and herbs:

Piment (Pimenta dioica)
Cardamom (Fructus cardamomi, minoris, malabariensis)
Cinnamon (Cinnamomum zeylanicum)
Clove (Syzygium aromaticum)
Ginger (Zingiber officinale)
Black pepper (Piper nigrum) - till April 4, 2001
Rose pepper (Schinus molle L.)
Horseradish seeds (Armoracia rusticana)
Alpinia officinarum
Carthamus tinctorius
Watercress (Nasturtium officinale)

Till Dec. 31, 2002, it is also allowed to use edible spices and herbs with exception of the following species cultivated in the Czech Republic in organic farming:

Anise (Pimpinella anisum)
Basil (Ocimum basilikum)
Celery (Apium graveolens)
Oregano (Origanum vulgare)

Tarragon (Draconia dracunculus)
Fennel (Foeniculum vulgare)
Camomile (Chamomilla recutita)
Cornflower (Centaurea cyanus)
Plantain (Plantago lanceolata)
Caraway (Carum carvi)
Dill (Anethum graveolens)
Common nettle (Urtica dioica)
Coriander (Coriandrum sativum)
Valerian (Valeriana officinalis)
Lavender (Lavandula angustifolia)
Levisticum officianale
Peppermint (Mentha piperita)
Mint (Mentha rotundifolia)
Thyme (Thymus serpyllum)
Melissa officinalis)
Marigold (Callendula officinalis)
Marjoram (Majorana hortensis)
Chive (Alium schoenoprasum subsp. Schoenoprasum)
Parsley (Petroselinum crispum)
Mugwort
Rosa (Rosa canina)
Yarrow (Achillea millefolium)
Agrimony (Agrimonia eupatoria)
Savoury (Satureja hortensis)
Mallow (Malva silvestris)
Sage (Salvia officinalis)
Nepeta cataria
Thyme (Thymus vulgaris)
Hyssop (Hyssopus officinalis)

B.1.3. Miscellaneous

Algae (Algae) - including *Zostera* that can be used for production of common foodstuffs.

Till Dec. 31, 2002, it is also allowed to use:

Mushrooms

B.2. Processed plant products:

B.2.1. Refined and not refined fats and oils, not chemically modified, from all raw materials with exception of:

Cocoa (*Theobroma cacao*)

Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*)

Olives (*Olea europaea*)

Sunflower seed (*Helianthus annuus*)

Till Dec. 31, 2002, it is allowed to use fats and oils from the above listed raw materials.

B.2.2. Sugar, starch and other products from cereals and tubers:

Beet sugar – till April 1, 2003

Fructose

Rice paper

Gluten

Rice and corn starch (*Zea mays convar. amylacea*), chemically not modified

Till Dec. 31, 2002, it is possible to use also:

Starch from other cereals and tubers, chemically not modified

Malt meal

Malt extract

Potato puree

B.2.3. Other

Curry powder composed of:

- coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*)
- mustard (*Sinapis alba*)
- fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*)
- ginger (*Zingiber officinale*)

Protein from pea (*Pisum sp.*)

Rum – produced only from cane sugar

Fruit liqueur produced from morello cherries and substances used for aromatization in accordance with the Part A of this Annex

Till Dec. 31, 2002, it is allowed to use also:

Fruit juice (with exception of apples, pears, grapes of grapevine)

Dried vegetables

Dried fruit (with exception of apples, pears, plums, raisins and apricots)

Dried soybean milk

Soya nuts

Soybean meal

Tomato puree

Carob chocolate from Saint John's bread

B.3. Livestock products

Aquatic organisms not originating from aqua-culture that can be used for production of common foodstuffs

Dried buttermilk

Gelatin

Honey

Lactose

Dried whey

Till Dec. 31, 2002, it is allowed to use also:

Sour cream

Annex No. 10 to the Decree No. 53/2001 of the Col. Requirements for records keeping in production of organic foodstuffs

A. Requirements for the books of inputs and outputs in production of organic foodstuffs

<i>Date</i>	Number of document	Raw material/ product	Supplier/ buyer (identification)¹⁾	Input (amount in v kg, l)	Output (amount in v kg, l or pieces)

Explanatory notes:

¹⁾ Please list commercial firm, possibly name. In case of your own consumption, use the symbol „V“.

B. Requirements for the book of daily production records

Company name:

Name of responsible person:

Name of foodstuff:

Packing material:

Flow of raw materials used for production of organic foodstuff:

<i>Date of production</i>	Lot No.	Name of raw material	Origin of raw material (E/K/P)¹⁾	Input – Incoming amount (amount in kg, l)	Output -		
					Total amount of finished product (in kg, l)	Number of pieces of finished product	Weight of final packing

Explanatory notes:

¹⁾ E – organic origin = organic product, K – conventional, P – product of conversion period.

Annex No. 11 to the Decree No. 53/2001 of the Col.

Requirements for the statements of honor for collection of herbs and fruits

A. Requirements for the statement of honor of the collector

Name, surname:

Address:

I declare that in the year I collected herbs and fruits on the following land plots:

Name of locality, land plot, cadastral area (place of collection)	Collected herbs or fruits	Collection from - to	Total collected amount	Buyer

Date and signature

A map with marked localities of collection is a part of the declaration.

B. Requirements for the statement of honor of the owner or user of the land on which the herbs were collected

Name and surname (for physical entities), name (for legal entities):

Address:

I declare that the land plots (name, cadastral area) that I am the owner/user of were not treated in the three last year by fertilizers, plant protection preparations or substances those use is prohibited by the Act No. 242/2000 of the Col., On organic farming and on the amendment of the Act No. 368/1992 of the Col., On administrative fees, as amended by later regulations and its implementing decree.

Date, signature, stamp

Annex No. 12 to the Decree No. 53/2001 of the Coll.

Requirements for submitting information on the start of organic foodstuffs production, requirements for the application for foodstuff certification, requirements for submitting information on the release of organic products or organic foodstuffs in circulation and requirements for the application for exports of organic products and organic foodstuffs

A. Requirements for submitting information on the start of organic foodstuffs production in accordance with § 19 of the Act No. 242/2000 of the Coll.

(Please write legibly in capital letters or type)

Name and surname; commercial firm for legal entity <i>(in accordance with the record in the Commercial Register), or name:</i>	Reference number:	
Statutory body, name of statutory representative:	Birth number or if does not exist, a date of birth if applicant is a physical entity:	
Address of residence, incl. postal code <i>(permanent residence in case of physical entity)</i>	District:	

Name of person responsible for release of organic foodstuffs in circulation:	IČ:	
	DIČ:	
Name (labeling) and address of the operation for production of organic foodstuffs:	Tel:	
	Fax:	
	E-mail:	
Nature of organic foodstuffs production (description of business activity):		
Types of produced organic foodstuffs:		
Contract processors:		
Stamp and signature of a company representative:		
Date of information completion:	Date of information delivery to MZe:	Hand delivered to authorized person on:
Returned for completion on:		

Attached annexes:	Number of pages	
PZ1 Valid document authorizing the applicant for doing business, in an officially verified copy		
PZ2 Application for organic foodstuff certification		
PZ3 Situation (description and plan) of operation unit		
PZ4 Copy of the information on the start of organic foodstuffs production		

Please do not fill in the grey boxes!

The Annex PZ 2 is submitted on a pre-printed form, other annexes are submitted on the individual sheets.

B. Requirements for the application for organic foodstuff certification (PZ2)

Name of organic foodstuff:	
----------------------------	--

Estimated year production for that I request a certificate of origin:		Units		Planned date of production start:	
Composition of organic foodstuff					
Raw materials from organic farming(E) or from conversion period (P)	Origin of raw material E/P	% in product	Raw materials of agricultural origin not originating from organic farming in accordance with this Decree – Annex No. 9.B	% in product	
Total % of raw materials E+P			Total %		

List of conditioning substances and additives (Annex 9.A of this Decree) ¹⁾:

.....
.....
.....

Date of completion:

Signature of responsible person:

Please do not fill in the grey boxes!

1) For all items of this list, a processor has to present their composition in the form of an attachment to this application (for example, a packing of the product, information leaflet from the producer, etc.)

C. Requirements for submitting information on the start of release of organic product and organic foodstuffs in circulation in accordance with § 20 of the Act No. 242/2000 of the Coll.

(Please fill in legibly in capital letters or type)

Name and surname; commercial name for legal entity (in accordance with the record in the Commercial Register), or name:	Reference number:

Statutory body, name of statutory representative:				Birth number, if does not exist, a date of birth if the applicant is a physical entity:		
Address of residence, including postal code (<i>permanent residence in case of physical entity</i>)				District:		
Name of person responsible for release of organic foodstuffs in circulation:				IČ:		
				DIČ:		
Name (labeling) and address of the premise for release of organic foodstuffs in circulation:				Tel:		
				Fax:		
				E-mail:		
The means of release of organic products and organic foodstuffs in circulation (<i>please mark by a cross</i>):						
Wholesale	Retail outlet	Market place	Retail booth	Exports	Imports	Other
Stamp and signature of the company representative:						
Date of the information completion:	Date of the information delivery to MZe:	Hand delivered to authorized person on:	Returned for completion on:			

Attached annexes:	Number of pages	
PO1 Valid document authorizing the applicant for doing business, in an officially verified copy.		
PO2 Application for the certificate of exports of organic products and organic foodstuffs in accordance with § 26 Par.4)		

Please do not fill in the grey boxes!

Requirements for the certificate of origin of organic product and certificate of organic foodstuff

A. Requirements for the certificate of origin of organic product

OSVĚDČENÍ O PŮVODU BIOPRODUKTU

podle § zákona č. 242/2000 Sb., o ekologickém zemědělství a o změně zákona č. 368/1992 Sb., o správních poplatcích, ve znění pozdějších předpisů

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN

**PRODUKT EKOLOGICKÉHO ZEMĚDĚLSTVÍ
PRODUCT OF ORGANIC FARMING**

in accordance with § 22 of the Law of organic farming in the Czech Republic No. 242/2000 Coll.

Event. č/No.

Producent/*Producer*

Registrační číslo /*No. of registration*

Adresa/*Address*.....

Rok sklizně, prodeje /*year of harvest, year of sale*

Osvědčení o původu bioproduktu platí podle § 22 odst. 3 zákona od data vystavení do

THE CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN OF ORGANIC PRODUCT IS LAWFUL SINCE DATE OF ISSUING... TILL ... , IN ACCORDANCE WITH § 22 ARTICLE 3 OF THE LAW OF ORGANIC FARMING IN CZECH REPUBLIC NO.242/2000 COLL .

Bioprodukt/ *Organic product* Množství/*Quantity* Produkt z přechodného období?/*Conversion?*

(Ano/ne)

(yes/no)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Poznámky/Remarks.....

Kontrolní orgán ekologického zemědělství osvědčuje, že výše uvedené bioprodukty byly vyprodukovány podle zásad ekologického zemědělství, stanovených zákonem č. 242/2000 Sb., o ekologickém zemědělství a o změně zákona č. 368/1992 Sb., o správních poplatcích, ve znění pozdějších předpisů.

Certification and inspection body declares, that above named organic products were processed in accordance with standards of organic farming, appointed by the Law of organic farming in Czech republic No. 242/2000 Coll.

Toto osvědčení je ekologický podnikatel povinen uchovávat po dobu 5 let od uplynutí kalendářního roku, ve kterém bylo pořízeno podle § 27 odst. 5 zákona.

Producer of organic products has to keep this certificate for 5 years since year of issuing this document. It is lawful in accordance with § 27 article 5 of the Law of organic farming in Czech republic No.242/2000 Coll..

Kontrolní orgán.....

Datum/date.....

B. Náležitosti osvědčení o biopotravině

OSVĚDČENÍ O BIOPOTRAVINĚ

podle § 22 zákona č. 242/2000 Sb., o ekologickém zemědělství
a o změně zákona č. 368/1992 Sb., o správních poplatcích,
ve znění pozdějších předpisů

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN OF ORGANIC FOOD

***in accordance with § 22 of the Law of organic farming in Czech republic
No.242/2000 Coll.***

Ev.č./No.

Výrobce biopotravin (osoba uvádějící do oběhu)/*Processor (distributor)*.....

Registrační číslo /*No. of registration*

Adresa/*Address*.....

Osvědčení o původu biopotraviny platí podle § 22 odst. 3 zákona od data vystavení

do

The certificate of origin of bio food is lawful since date of issuing... till ... , in accordance with § 22 article 3 of the Law of organic farming in Czech republic No. 242/2000 Coll.

Biopotravina/*Organic food* Množství/*Quantity* Druh biopotraviny/*type of organic food*

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Poznámky/Remarks.....

Kontrolní orgán ekologického zemědělství osvědčuje, že výše uvedené biopotraviny byly vyprodukovány podle zásad ekologického zemědělství, stanovených zákonem č. 242/2000 Sb., o ekologickém zemědělství a o změně zákona č. 368/1992 Sb., o správních poplatcích, ve znění pozdějších předpisů.

Certification and inspection body declares, that above named bio food were processed in accordance with standards of organic farming, appointed by the Law of organic farming in Czech republic No. 242/2000 Coll.

Toto osvědčení je výrobce biopotravin (osoba uvádějící do oběhu) povinen uchovávat po dobu 5 let od uplynutí kalendářního roku, ve kterém bylo pořízeno podle § 27 odst. 5 zákona.

Processor (distributor) of organic food has to keep this certificate for 5 years since year of issuing this document. It is lawful in accordance with § 27 article 5 of the Law of organic farming in Czech republic No.242/2000 Coll.

Kontrolní orgán.....

Datum/date.....

**Annex No. 14 to the Decree No. 53/2001 of the Coll.
Graphic symbol that will be used as a label of organic products and organic foodstuffs**

Symbol – description of colors and letter type

Black and white version

Color version

LETTER TYPE USED

Futura CE – Medium
Letter width: 80 %

SPECIFICATION OF COLOURS USED

FOR OFFSET:

Dark green: PANTONE č. 341 – A, (CMYK: C-100%, M-0%, Y-69%, K-0,5%)

Light green: PANTONE č.361 – A, (CMYK: C-76%, M-0%, Y-61%, K-0%)

FOR FOIL APPLICATION:

Dark green: PMF, Series 500 No. 572

Light green: PMF, Series 500 No. 574

List of countries and their inspection bodies those certificate is considered an equal certificate in accordance with the law

Country and, if possible, a code of inspection body	Name of inspection body
ARGENTINA	
	Argencert S.R.L.
	Instituto Argentino para la Certificación y Promoción de Productos
	Agropecuarios Orgánicos SRL (Argencert)
	Organización Internacional Agropecuaria (OIA)
AUSTRALIA	
	National Association Sustainable Agriculture Australia
	Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQUIS)
AUSTRIA	
AT-N-01-BIO	Gesellschaft zur Kontrolle der Echtheit biologischer
	Produkte G.m.b.H
	Austria Bio Garantie, ABG
AT-0-01-BIO	BIOS, Biokontrollservice Österreich
AT-O-02-BIO	LACON
	Privatinstitut für Qualitätssicherung und Zertifizierung
	ökologisch erzeugter Lebensmittel GmbH
AT-S-01-BIO	Salzburger Landwirtschaftliche Kontrolle GesmbH (SLK)
AT-T-01-BIO	BIKO, Verband Biokontrolle Tirol
AT-W-01-BIO	Lebensmittelversuchsanstalt

AT-W-02-BIO	SGS, Austria Controll & Co Ges.m.b.H.
AT-W-04-BIO	O Univ Prof Dr Ing Werner Pfannhauser KEG
BELGIUM	
BE - 02	BLIK vzw/asbl
BE-01	ECOCERT Belgium sprl/bvba
BOLIVIA	
	Bolicert
BRAZIL	
	Instituto Biodinamico
DENMARK	
DK-O-50	Plantedirektoratet
DK-Ø-1	Fødevarere region Nordjylland
DK-Ø-2	Fødevarere region Viborg
DK-Ø-3	Fødevarere region Herning
DK-Ø-4	Fødevarere region Århus
DK-Ø-5	Fødevarere region Vejle
DK-Ø-6	Fødevarere region Esbjerg
DK-Ø-7	Fødevarere region Sønderjylland
DK-Ø-8	Fødevarere region Fyn
DK-Ø-9	Fødevarere region Ringsted
DK-Ø-10	Fødevarere region Nordøstsjælland

DK-Ø-11	Fødevareregion København
HUNGARY	
	Biokultura Association a Skal
FINLAND	
FI-A-001	Kasvintuotannon tarkastuskeskus/STO
FI-A-002	Varsinais-Suomen työvoima- ja elinkeinokeskus
FI-A-003	Satakunnan työvoima- ja elinkeinokeskus
FI-A-004	Hämeen työvoima- ja elinkeinokeskus
FI-A-005	Pirkanmaan työvoima- ja elinkeinokeskus
FI-A-006	Kaakkois-Suomen työvoima- ja elinkeinokeskus
FI-A-007	Etelä-Savon työvoima- ja elinkeinokeskus
FI-A-008	Pohjois-Savon työvoima- ja elinkeinokeskus
FI-A-009	Pohjois-Karjalan työvoima- ja elinkeinokeskus
FI-A-010	Keski-Suomen työvoima- ja elinkeinokeskus
FI-A-011	Etelä-Pohjanmaan työvoima- ja elinkeinokeskus
FI-A-012	Pohjanmaan työvoima- ja elinkeinokeskus
FI-A-013	Pohjois-Pohjanmaan työvoima- ja elinkeinokeskus
FI-A-014	Kainuun työvoima- ja elinkeinokeskus
FI-A-015	Lapin työvoima- ja elinkeinokeskus

FI-B	Kasvintuotannon tarkastuskeskus/STO
FI-B-1	Valtion tarkastuseläinlääkäri
	c/o Kasvintuotannon tarkastuskeskus/STO
FI-C	Sosiaali- ja terveydenhuollon tuotevalvontakeskus (STTV)/
	National Product Control Agency for Welfare and Health
FI-D	Ålands landskapsstyrelse
FRANCE	
FR - AB 01	ECOCERT S.A.R.L.
FR - AB 02	QUALITE FRANCE
FR - AB 03	AFAQ-ASCERT INTERNATIONAL
FR - AB 05	QNPC (Qualité Nord-Pas-de-Calais)
FR - AB 06	ULASE
FR - AB 07	AGROCERT
FR-AB 08	CERTIPAQ
FR-AB 09	ACLAVE
GERMANY	
DE-001-Öko-Kontrolstelle	BCS Öko-GarantieGmbH
DE-002-Öko-Kontrollstelle	BIOZERT GmbH
DE-003-Öko-	Lacon GmbH (Privatinstitut für Qualitätssicherung und

Kontrollstelle	
	Zertifizierung ökologisch erzeugter Lebensmittel)
DE-005-Öko-Kontrollstelle	IMO
	Institut für Marktökologie GmbH
DE-006-Öko-Kontrollstelle	Alicon GmbH
	<u>Kontrollstelle für ökologisch erzeugte Lebensmittel</u>
DE-007-Öko-Kontrollstelle	Prüfverein Verarbeitung <u>Ökologische</u> Landbauprodukte e V
DE-009-Öko-Kontrollstelle	EG-Kontrollstelle
	Kiel Landwirtschaftskammer
DE-012-Öko-Kontrollstelle	<u>AGRECO R.F. Göderz GmbH i.G.</u>
DE-013-Öko-Kontrollstelle	QCu.I Gesellschaft für Kontrolle und Zertifizierung
	von Qualitätssicherungssystemen mbH
DE-021-Öko-Kontrollstelle	Grünstempel e.V.
	EU Kontrollstelle für ökologische Erzeugung
	und Verarbeitung landwirtschaftlicher Produkte
DE-022-Öko-Kontrollstelle	Kontrollverein ökologischer Landbau e.V.
DE-024-Öko-Kontrollstelle	INAC GmbH International Nutrition and Agriculture
	Certification

DE-026-Öko-Kontrollstelle	Fa. Dr. C. Lüllmann
	Chem. - Techn. Laboratorium
DE-028-Öko-Kontrollstelle	Landwirtschaftskammer Rheinland-Pfalz
DE-032-Öko-Kontrollstelle	<u>Kontrollstelle für ökologischen Landbau GmbH</u>
DE-034-Öko-Kontrollstelle	<u>Fachverein für Öko-Kontrolle e.V.</u>
DE-037-Öko-Kontrollstelle	ÖKOP
	Vereinigte Kontrolldienste
DE-039-Öko-Kontrollstelle	GfRS Gesellschaft für
	Ressourcenschutz mbH
DE-043-Öko-Kontrollstelle	Agro-Öko-Consult Berlin GmbH
DE-044-Öko-Kontrollstelle	BiLaCon GmbH
DE-049-Öko-Kontrollstelle	Ecocontrol
	Ökologische Kontroll- und Zertifizierungs-GmbH
DE-054-Öko-Kontrollstelle	Skal GmbH

	Inspection organisation for organic production methods
GREECE	
EL/BG 001	Association of Ecological Agriculture of Greece SOYE
EL/BG 002	DIO Certification and Inspection Organisation for
	Biological production methods
EL/BG 003	Physiologiki S.P.E. Inspection and Certification Organisation
	for Organic Farming Development
	National Organization for Certification and Inspection of
	Agricultural Products - AGROCERT
ICELAND	
IS-1	Tún e h f
IS-2	Verkfræðistofan
IRELAND	
IRL-OIB1-EU	Demeter Standards Ltd (DSL)
	Bio-dynamic Agricultural Association in Ireland (BDAAI)
IRL-OIB2-EU	Irish Organic Farmer's and Growers Association Ltd (IOFGA)
IRL-OIB3-EU	Organic Trust Ltd
ISRAEL	
	Ministerstvo zemědělství
	Správa pro ochranu a inspekci rostlin (PPIS) nebo Ministerstvo průmyslu a obchodu, potravin a rostlinných výrobků
	Inspekční správa pro vyvážené potraviny
ITALY	
IT ASS	Associazione Suolo e Salute
	Centro operativo Sasso Marconi (BO)

IT BAC	Bio.Agri.Coop SCRL
IT CPB	Consorzio per il Controllo dei Prodotti Biologici
IT AIB	Associazione Italiana l'Agricoltura Biologica
IT CDX	Codex srl
IT BSI	BIOS srl
IT-BZ/BZT	Biozert - Zertifizierung Ökologisch Erzeugter Produkte
IT-BZ/INC	INAC - International Nutrition and Agriculture Certification
IT-BZ/IMO	Institut für Marktökologie (IMO)
IT-BZ/QCI	QC & I Gesellschaft für Kontrolle und Zertifizierung von
	Qualitätssicherungssystemen GmbH
IT IMC	Instituto Mediterraneo di Certificazione
IT ECO	Associazione Ecocert Italia
IT QCI	Q.C. & I. International Services
LITHUANIA	
	Ekoagros
LUXEMBOURG	
LU-01/02/03	Administration des Services techniques de l'Agriculture
LU-04	Prüfverein Verarbeitung Ökologische Landbauprodukte e V
LU-05	Kontrollverein Ökologischer Landbau e V



NETHERLANDS	
NL01	SKAL
NEW ZELAND	
	Bio-Gro New Zeland
NORWAY	
N1	Debio
PORTUGAL	
PT/AB02+A193	SOCERT-PORTUGAL - Certificaçao Ecologica, Lda
PT/AB03	SATIVA, DESENVOLVIMENTO RURAL, Lda
SPAIN	
ES-AN-AE	Comité Andaluz de Agricultura Ecologica (C.A.A.E.)
ES-VA-AE	Comité de Agricultura Ecológica de la Comunidad Valenciana
ES-CT-AE	Consejo Catalán de la Producción
	Agraria Ecológica
ES-BA-AE	Consejo Balear de la Producción Agraria Ecológica
ES-CL-AE	Consejo de Agricultura Ecológica de Castilla y León
ES-NA-AE	Consejo de la Produccion Agraria
	Ecologica de Navarra
ES-AR-AE	Comité Aragones de Agricultura
	Ecológica
ES-MA-AE	Comité de Agricultura Ecologica
	de la Comunidad de Madrid
ES-CM-AE	Dirección General de Alimentacion y Cooperativas
	Consejería de
	Agricultura y medio Ambiente

ES-CA-AE	Consejo Regulador de la Agricultura
	Ecológica de Canarias
ES-MU-AE	Consejo de Agricultura Ecológica de la Región de Murcia
ES-AS-AE	Consejo de la Producción Agraria
	Ecológica del Principado de Asturias
ES-VAS-AE	Dirección de Política e
	Industria Agroalimentaria
	Departamento de Agricultura y Pesca
ES-EX-AE	Consejo Regulador Agroalimentario
	Ecologico de Extremadura
ES-GA-AE	Consejo Regulador de la Agricultura
	Ecologica de Galicia
ES-RI-AE	Dirección General de Desarrollo Rural
	Órgano de Control de la Agricultura Ecológica de la Rioja
ES-CN-AE	Consejo Regulador de la Agricultura Ecologica de
	Cantabria
	Centro Regional Extension Agraria
SWEDEN	
SE Ekol 1	KRAV
SE Ekol 2	Svenska Demeterförbundet
SWITZERLAND	
	Vereinigung Schweizerischer Biologischer Landbauorganisationen (VSBLO)
	Institut für Marktokologie (IMO)
	Forschungsinstitut für Biologischen Landbau (FiBL)
UNITED	

KINGDOM	
UK 1	UKROFS (United Kingdom Register of Organic Food Standards)
	c/o Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and food
UK 2	Organic Farmers & Growers Limited
UK 3	Scottish Organic Producers Association
UK 4	Organic Food Federation
UK 5	Soil Association Certification Ltd
UK 6	Biodynamic Agricultural Association
UK 7	Irish Organic Farmers & Growers Association
UK 9	Organic Trust Ltd
USA	
	California Certified Organic Farmers
	International Certification Services Inc.
	Organic Growers and Buyers Association
	Organic Crop Improvement Association

Annex No. 16 to the Decree No. 53/2001 of the Coll.

Requirements for the certificate of exports of organic product or organic foodstuff

	MINISTERSTVO ZEMĚDĚLSTVÍ MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE	
	Těšnov 17, Praha 1, 117 05 Tel. 2181 1111	

OSVĚDČENÍ PRO VÝVOZ PRODUKTU EKOLOGICKÉHO ZEMĚDĚLSTVÍ

Certificate for export of products from organic production

1. Orgán vystavující osvědčení (název a adresa) Body issuing the certificate (name and address)	2. Nařízení EEC č. 2092/91, čl. 11 Regulation (EEC) No. 2092/91, Art.11 Certifikát č.j. Reference number of the certificate
3. Vývozce produktů (název a adresa) Exporter of the product (name and address)	4. Kontrolní místo * (název a adresa) Control body * (name and address)
5. Výrobce nebo zpracovatel produktů* (název a adresa) Producer or processor of the product* (name and address)	6. Odesílající země (název a adresa) Country of dispatch
7. Příjemce produktů (název a adresa) Consignee of the product in the Community (name and address)	8. Země určení (název a adresa) Country of destination
	9. Adresa místa určení* Address of the place of destination*
10. Označení a čísla, kontejner číslo (čísla), počet a druh označení zboží Marks and numbers, Container No(s), Number and kind. Trade name of the product	11. Hrubá hmotnost (kg) Gross mass (kg)

	12. Čistá hmotnost (kg) Net mass (kg)
	13. Jiné jednotky* Alternative units*
<p>14. Prohlášení orgánu vydávajícího osvědčení Tímto se potvrzuje, že shora uvedené produkty byly získány v souladu se zásadami ekologického zemědělství a kontroly způsobu ekologické produkce, stanovenými a monitorovanými orgánem uvedeným v rubrice 4.</p> <p>Declaration of the body issuing the certificate This is to certify that the products designated above have been obtained in accordance with the rules of production and on inspection of the organic production method, as set out and monitored by the control body mentioned in box 4</p>	
<p>15. Další prohlášení (pokud je třeba) Additional declaration (if appropriate)</p>	
<p>16. Místo vystavení certifikátu Place of issue of the certificate</p> <p>Datum Date</p> <p>Jméno a podpis zmocněné osoby Name and signature of authorised person</p>	<p>Razítko vystavujícího orgánu Stamp of the issuing body</p>
<p>* Vysvětlivky rubrika 4 - Kontrolní místo sledující dodržování zásad ekologické produkce, rubrika 5 - Firma, která u partie provedla poslední operaci (zpracování, balení, označení), rubrika 9 - Adresa firmy, k níž bude partie dodána, pokud se liší od adresy uvedené v rubrice 7, rubrika 13 - Uvede se na př. objem v litrech u kapalin tam, kde je to vhodné, jako doplněk k údajům v rubrikách 11 a 12.</p> <p>* Explanatory notes Box 4: Control body for monitoring compliance with the rules on organic production methods. Box 5: The firm which carried out the last operation (processing, packaging, labelling) on the batch.</p>	

Box 9: The address of the firm where the batch will be delivered, if different from the address in box 7.
 Box 13: e.g. volume in litres of liquids, to be given, where appropriate, in supplement to the declarations in boxes 11 and 12.

Annex No. 17 to the Decree No. 53/2001 of the Coll.

Specimens for keeping records in accordance with § 27 Par. 6 of the Act

A. Specimen of keeping records for farming on arable land and cultivation of permanent cultures (land plot registration card)

Organic operator:

Number of land plot:

Name of land plot:

Acreage:

Cadastral territory

Soil type:

Soil kind:

AZP	P	K	Mg	Ca	pH	KVK
(year):						

Year	Crop/ variety	Date of sowing/ planting	Date of harvest/ yield	Agri-technical measures, type of application, date	Fertilization (type, dose, date, application)			Plant protection (target harmful organism, type and dose of preparation, type of use, date of application, size of treated area)	Notes
					Farmyard	Mineral, organic and organic- mineral	Conditioning substances, trace elements		

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B. Specimen of registration card for farming on permanent grasslands

Organic operator:

Number of land plot:

Name of land plot:

Acreage:

Soil type:

Soil kind:

AZP(year):	P	K	Mg	Ca	pH	KVK

Year	Date of harvest	Yield/means of preservation	Agri-technical measures, means of application, date	Pasture from - to	Number of heads (VDJ/ha)	Fertilization (kind, dose, date of application)			Plant protection (target harmful organism, type and dose of preparation, type of use, date of application, size of treated area)	Notes
						Farmyard	Mineral, organic and organic-mineral	Conditioning substances and trace elements		

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C. Specimen of keeping records on feeding-stuffs, additives and premixes used in organic farming

Operator:

Type of specified animals:

Category:

Type of specified animal	Category	Used feeding-stuff, additive, premix	Origin K/P/E		Consumption of feeding-stuffs, additives and premixes in t (kg)											
					January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
				In real.												
				In dry												
				In real.												
				In dry												
				In real												
				In dry												
				In real												
				In dry												
				In real												
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				In dry												
				In real												
				In dry												
				In real												
				In dry												
Total dry matter used for feeding																
Of that: Origin from organic farm																
Origin from conversion p.																
Another origin																
% of feeding-stuffs from conversion period in dry matter																
% of feeding-stuffs of another origin in dry matter																

D. Specimen of card for keeping records on medicinal and veterinary preparations application

Operator:

Date of treatment	Specified livestock - category	Identification of livestock (number)	Diagnosis	Medicinal preparation	Withdrawal period established by the medicinal preparation producer	Ending date of withdrawal period in accordance with law

E. Specimen of a registration card of the specified livestock

Number of ear mark									

Date of birth	Breed	Origin		Owner
		From father	From mother	

Summary of covering and giving birth

Year	Date of covering, number of breeding animal						Date of birth giving, sex, number of ear mark

F. Specimen of registration card of the group of specified livestock (rotation group)

Operator:

Stable:

Name of cot (group):

Kind:

Category:

Date of arrival	Number of heads	Age in days	Average weight in kg	Status of present livestock K/P/E

Date	Beginning inventory in heads	Type of movement/change/collective veterinary treatment	Number of heads	Weight in kg	Ending inventory in heads

Date of dispatch	Number of heads	Age in days at dispatch	Total period of stay in days	Average weight in kg at dispatch	Status of dispatched livestock K/P/E	Buyer

