



## **FALKLAND ISLANDS**

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### **Organic Foods Ordinance 2000**

**(ORDINANCE No. 22 OF 2000)**

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## FALKLAND ISLANDS

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### Organic Foods Ordinance 2000

AN ORDINANCE To establish Falkland Islands standards in relation to the growing, rearing and marketing of agricultural products as organically produced products, to provide assurance to consumers in the Falkland Islands and elsewhere that products described as having originated in the Falkland Islands and as having been organically produced meet proper standards, to facilitate the sale in the Falkland Islands and elsewhere of fresh and processed food described as having been produced in the Falkland Islands and for purposes connected with the foregoing purposes.

*[DATE OF COMMENCEMENT: 31ST AUGUST 2005]*

### PART 1 INTRODUCTORY

#### 1 Short title and commencement

This Ordinance may be cited as the Organic Foods Ordinance 2000 and shall come into force on such date as the Governor may notify by notice published in the Gazette.

#### 2 Interpretation

(1) In this Ordinance-

**"agricultural product"** means any agricultural commodity or product, whether raw or processed, living or dead, including any commodity or product derived from livestock reared in the Falkland Islands and marketed there or elsewhere for human or livestock consumption;

**"approved inspection body"** means an inspection body approved under section 7 by the competent authority;

**"certain products used in animal nutrition"** means nutritional products within the scope of Council Directive 82/471/EEC of 30 June 1982;

**"the Community"** means the European Economic Community;

**"the Community Regulation"** means the Regulation dated 24 June 1991 of the Council of the European Union (and numbered No. 2092/91) on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto, as amended from time to time;

**"conventional feedingstuffs"** and **"conventional feed materials"** means feedingstuffs or, as the case may be, feed materials which are not organically-produced feedingstuffs, organically-produced feed materials, in-conversion feedingstuffs or in-conversion feed materials;

**"the competent authority"** means the Director of Natural Resources or such other person or body as may for the time being hold appointment by the Governor to be the competent authority for the purposes of this Ordinance;

*[Revision w.e.f. 31/07/2017]*

**"Council Directive"** and **"Directive"** means a Directive of the Assembly or of the Community;

*[Revision w.e.f. 31/07/2017]*

**"Council"** means the Council of the European Economic Community;

**"detergents"** means substances and preparations made up of essential constituents (surfactants) and, in general, additional constituents (adjurants intensifying agents, fillers, additives and other auxiliary constituents);

**"feed additives"** means products as defined in Article 2(a) of Council Directive 70/524/EEC of 23 November 1970;

**"feed materials"** means products as defined in Article 2(a) of Council Directive 96/25(EC) of 29 April 1996;

**"feedingstuffs"** means products as defined in Article 2(a) of Council Directive 79/373/EEC of 2 April 1979 and "compound feedingstuffs" means products as defined in Article 2(b) of Directive 79/373/EEC;

**"genetically modified organism (GMO)"** shall mean any organism as defined in Article 2 of Council Directive 90/220/EEC of 23 April 1990 on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms;

**"GMO derivative"** means any substance which is either produced from or produced by GMOs, but does not contain them and **"use of GMOs and GMO derivatives"** means use of them as foodstuffs, food ingredients (including additives and flavourings), processing aids (including extraction solvents), feedingstuffs, compound feedingstuffs, feed materials, feed additives, processing aids for feedingstuffs, certain products used in animal nutrition (under Directive 82/471/EEC), plant protection products, veterinary medicinal products, fertilisers, soil conditioners, seeds, vegetative reproductive material and livestock;

**"in-conversion feedingstuffs"** and **"in-conversion feed materials"** shall mean feeding stuff or, as the case may be, feed materials complying with the rules of production laid down in section 4, except for the conversion period where those rules apply for at least 1 year before the harvest;

**"ingredients"** means the substances, including additives, used in the preparation of any relevant product that are still present, albeit in modified form, in the final product;

**"the inspection authority"** means an inspection authority designated under section 7(1);

**"the inspection system"** means the inspection system established pursuant to section 7(1);

**"labelling"** means any words, particulars, trade marks, brand names, pictorial matter or symbols relating to a foodstuff and placed on any packaging, document, notice, label, ring or collar accompanying or referring to a relevant product;

**"list of ingredients"** means a list of ingredients in accordance with Article 6 of Directive 2000/13/EC and Annexes I, II and III of that Directive;

**"marketing"** means holding or displaying for sale, offering for sale, selling, delivering or placing on the market in any other form and "markets" has a cognate meaning;

**"livestock production"** means the production of domestic or domesticated terrestrial animals (including insects) and aquatic species farmed in fresh, salt or brackish water, and the products of hunting and fishing of wild animals shall not be considered as organic production;

**"operator"** means any natural or legal person who-

- (a) produces, prepares, imports from any other country, or exports to any other country, any relevant product with a view to the subsequent marketing of that product; or
- (b) markets any relevant product;

**"organic-production holding", "organic-production stock-farm" and "organic-production unit"** means a unit, holding or stock-farm (as the case may be) complying with the provisions of this Ordinance;

**"organically-produced feedingstuffs/feed materials"** means feedingstuffs/feed materials produced in accordance with the rules of production laid down in section 4;

**"plant protection products"** means active substances and preparations containing one or more active substances intended-

- (a) to destroy organisms harmful to plants or plant products or to protect them from such organisms, insofar as such substances or preparations are not defined in paragraphs (b) to (e) of this definition;
- (b) to influence the life processes of plants, other than as a nutrient;
- (c) to preserve plant products;
- (d) to destroy undesired plants; or
- (e) to destroy parts of plants,

and for the purposes of this definition **"active substances"** means substances, micro-organisms and viruses having general or specific action (i) against harmful organisms, or (ii) on plants, parts of plants or plant products, **"substances"** means chemical elements and their compounds, as they

occur naturally or by manufacture and "**preparations**" means mixtures or solutions composed of two or more substances, or of micro-organisms or viruses used as plant protection products;

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

"**preparation**" means the operations of preserving and processing or preserving or processing of agricultural products (including slaughter and cutting for livestock products), and also packaging and alterations or packaging or alterations made to the labelling concerning the presentation of the organic production method of the fresh, preserved and processed products or the fresh, preserved or processed products;

"**production**" means the operations on the agricultural holding involved in producing, packaging and initially labelling as products of organic production agricultural products produced on that holding;

"**provisions**" means provisions of this Ordinance, of any regulations made hereunder and any provisions of any Council Directive or Council Regulation and any Council Directive or, as the case may be, Council Regulation amending or augmenting any Directive or Regulation.

"**relevant product**" means any product of a kind mentioned in section 3(1);

"**veterinary medicinal products**" means products as defined in Article 1(2) of Council Directive 65/65/EEC of 26 January 1965 and "homeopathic veterinary medicinal products" means products as defined in Article 1(1) of Council Directive 92/74/EEC of 22 September 1992.

(2) Any reference in this Ordinance to a Council Directive or Council Regulation identified by number includes a reference to any Council Directive or Council Regulation amending or augmenting that any Directive or Regulation.

## **PART II PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF ORGANIC FOODS**

### *Rules of production*

#### **3 Organic production methods: preliminary provisions (a.1 and a.2)**

(1) This Ordinance applies to the following products, where such products bear, or are intended to bear, indications referring to the organic protection method-

- (a) unprocessed agricultural crop products; also livestock and unprocessed livestock products, to the extent that principles of production and specific inspection rules for them are introduced in Schedules 1 and 3;

- (b) processed agricultural crop and livestock products intended for human consumption prepared essentially from one or more ingredients of plant or animal origin;
- (c) feedingstuffs, compound feedingstuffs and feed materials not covered under paragraph (a).

(2) Where the detailed production rules are not laid down in Schedule 1 for certain animal species, the rules provided for labelling in section 9 and for inspections in sections 6 and 7 shall apply for those species and the products thereof, with the exception of aquaculture and aquaculture products.

(3) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), a product shall be regarded as having been described in the manner referred to in that subsection if-

- (a) it is described as organic or organically produced; or
- (b) it is described by use of any word or expression in a foreign language the meaning of which in English is organic or organically produced,

unless it is clear that the word or expression has no connection with the method of production or is not applied to agricultural products in foodstuffs.

(4) For the purposes of this Ordinance the words in foreign languages listed in Article 2 of the Community Regulation shall be taken to mean organic or organically produced.

#### **4 Rules of production (a.6)**

(1) The organic production method implies that for the production of products referred to in section 3(1)(a) other than seeds and vegetative propagating material-

- (a) at least the requirements of Schedule 1 and, where appropriate, any provisions relating thereto, must be satisfied;
- (b) only products composed of substances mentioned in Schedule 1 or listed in Schedule 2 may be used as plant protection products, fertilisers, soil conditioners, feedingstuffs, feed materials, compound feedingstuffs, feed additives, substances used in animal nutrition under Directive 82/471/EEC, cleaning and disinfecting products for livestock buildings and installations, products for pest and disease control of livestock buildings and installations or for another purpose where such purpose is specified in Schedule 2 in relation to certain products. They may be used only under the specific conditions laid down in Schedules 1 and 2 insofar as the corresponding use is authorised in general agriculture in the Falkland Islands;
- (c) only seed or vegetative propagating material produced by the organic production method referred to in subsection (2) is used;
- (d) genetically modified organisms or any product derived from such organisms must not be used, with the exception of veterinary medicinal products.

(2) The organic production method implies that for seeds and vegetative reproductive material, the mother plant in the case of seeds and the parent plant or plants in the case of vegetative propagating material have been produced-

- (a) without the use of genetically modified organisms or any products derived from such organisms, and

(b) in accordance with paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1) for at least one generation or, in the case of perennial crops, two growing seasons.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), no product may be used-

- (a) for plant protection,
- (b) as a detergent,
- (c) as a fertiliser, or
- (d) as a soil conditioner

unless-

- (i) it is used in accordance with the conditions as to its use specified in Schedules 1 and 2; and
- (ii) the corresponding use in general agriculture is authorised in the Falkland Islands.

(4) For the purposes of the subsequent subsections of this section, "seedlings" means whole seedlings intended for planting for plant production.

(5) The organic production methods implies that when producers use seedlings, the seedlings have been produced in accordance with the preceding provisions of this section.

## **5 Schedules 1 and 2**

(1) Schedules 1 and 2 to this Ordinance shall have effect.

(2) The Governor may by Order amend Schedules 1 and 2 or either of them in such way as he may think necessary to cause Schedules 1 and 2 to correspond to Annexes I and II to the Community Regulation as amended from time to time pursuant to article 7 of the Community Regulation.

(3) An Order under subsection (2) may be expressed to have retrospective effect but it shall not be expressed to have retrospective effect by relation to a date earlier than that on which the corresponding amendment or amendments to the Community Regulation took effect.

### *Inspection system*

## **6 Notifications to the competent authority (a.8)**

(1) Any operator who produces, prepares or imports from or exports to another country any relevant product for the purpose of marketing it shall-

- (a) notify the competent authority; and
- (b) submit his undertaking to the inspection system.

(2) Any notification pursuant to subsection (1)(a) shall contain the information specified in Schedule 4.

(3) The competent authority shall maintain at an address in Stanley a register of names and addresses of persons for the time being subject to the inspection system and shall permit any person to inspect that register at all reasonable times.

(4) The register may be maintained on computer.

## **7 Establishment etc of the inspection system (a.9)**

(1) The Governor shall establish an inspection system operated by a designated inspection authority or by one or more approved private bodies to which the operators producing preparing or importing relevant products are subject.

(2) The inspection system shall comprise at least the application of the precautionary and inspection measures specified in Schedule 3 and such other measures as are prescribed by regulations.

(3) The competent authority shall be responsible for the approval and supervision of private inspection bodies.

(4) In considering whether to approve a private inspection body, the competent authority shall take the following matters into account-

- (a) the standard inspection procedure to be followed (which must contain a detailed description of the inspection measures and precautions which the body undertakes to impose on operators subject to its inspection);
- (b) the penalties which the body intends to apply if an irregularity or infringement is found;
- (c) the availability of appropriate resources in the form of qualified staff, administrative and technical facilities, inspection experience and reliability;
- (d) the objectivity of the inspection body vis-a-vis the operators subject to its inspection.

(5) After an inspection body has been approved, the competent authority shall-

- (a) ensure that the inspections carried out by the inspection body are objective;
- (b) verify the effectiveness of its inspections;
- (c) take cognisance of any infringements or irregularities found and penalties applied;
- (d) withdraw approval of the inspection body if it-
  - (i) fails to satisfy the requirements of (a) or (b);
  - (ii) no longer fulfils the criteria indicated in subsection (4); or
  - (iii) fails to satisfy the requirements specified in subsections (7), (8) and (9).

(6) The inspection authority and any approved inspection body-

- (a) shall ensure that the inspection measures and precautions specified in Schedule 3 and other provisions (if any) are applied to undertakings subject to their inspection; and

- (b) shall not disclose information and data they obtain in their inspection activity to persons other than the person responsible for the undertaking concerned and the competent public authorities.

(7) An approved inspection body shall-

- (a) give to the competent authority, for inspection purposes, access to its offices premises and facilities and any information the competent authority requires in relation the performance of its obligations under this Ordinance; and
- (b) send to the competent authority by 31st January each year a list of operators subject to its inspection on 31st December of the previous year; and
- (c) present to the competent authority a concise annual report.

(8) The inspection authority and any inspection body shall-

- (a) ensure that where an irregularity is found regarding the implementation of-

- (i) section 4 (rules of production),
- (ii) section 9 (labelling), or
- (iii) of the measures referred to in Schedule 3,

all organic production indications are removed from the entire lot or production run affected by the irregularity concerned;

- (b) if a manifest infringement, or an infringement with prolonged effects is found, prohibit the operator for a period agreed with the competent authority from marketing products with organic production indications.

(9) Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraphs (4) and (5), approved inspection bodies must satisfy the requirements laid down in the conditions of standard EN45011 of 26 June 1989.

(10) The Governor may make regulations-

- (a) prescribing detailed rules concerning the requirements indicated in subsection (5) and the measures mentioned in subsection (6); or

- (b) prescribing implementation measures concerning the provisions of subsection (5).

(11) The Governor may by Order amend Schedule 3 in such way as he may think necessary to cause that Schedule to correspond to Annex 3 to the Community Regulation as amended from time to time.

## **8 Indications that products are covered by the inspection scheme (a.10)**

(1) The indication that products are covered by the specific inspection scheme (that is to say, "Organic Farming: Falkland Islands National Control System") may appear on a relevant product only where it-

- (a) satisfies the requirements of section 9 (labelling) and section 4 (rules of production) as well as any regulations made for the purposes of those sections;

- (b) has been subject to the inspection arrangements referred to in section 7(3) throughout the production and preparation process;
- (c) is sold directly by the producer or preparer to the ultimate consumer in sealed packaging, or placed on the market as pre-packaged foodstuffs; in the case of direct sales by the producer or preparer to the ultimate consumer, the sealed packaging is not required when the labelling enables the product requiring this indication to be identified clearly and unambiguously;
- (d) show on the labelling the name or business name or name and business name of the producer, preparer or vendor together with the name or code number of the inspection authority or body.

(2) No claim may be made on the label or advertising material that suggests to the purchaser that the indication constitutes a guarantee of superior organoleptic, nutritional or salubrious quality.

(3) The inspection authority and any inspection body must-

- (a) ensure that, where a non-compliance with section 9 (labelling), section 4 (rules of production) or with the measures referred to in Schedule 3 is found, the indication mentioned in subsection (1) of this section is removed from the entire lot or production run affected by the irregularity concerned;
- (b) if a manifest infringement, or infringement with prolonged effects is found, withdraw from the operator concerned the right to use that indication for a period to be agreed with the competent authority.

(4) The Governor may make regulations in relation to the withdrawal of the indication.

## **9 Labelling**

(1) The labelling and advertising of a product mentioned in section 3(1)(a) or (b) may refer to organic production methods only where-

- (a) such indications show clearly that they relate to a method of agricultural production
- (b) the product was produced in accordance with the rules specified by section 7;
- (c) the product was produced or imported by an operator who is subject to the inspection measures laid down in section 7; and
- (d) the labelling includes a reference to the name or code number of the inspection authority or body to which the operator is subject.

(2) The labelling and advertising of a product specified in section 3(1)(b) may bear indications referring to organic production methods in the sales description of the product only where-

- (a) at least 95% of the ingredients of agricultural origin of the product are, or are derived from, products obtained in accordance with the requirements of section 4 or are imported from the Community or any country where a provision corresponding to this paragraph applies;
- (b) all the other ingredients of agricultural origin of the product are included in Schedule 5, Part 3;

- (c) the product contains only substances listed in Schedule 5, Part 1 as ingredients of non-agricultural origin;
- (d) the product or its ingredients of agricultural origin, referred to in paragraph (a) have not been subjected to treatments involving the use of substances not listed in Schedule 5, Part 2;
- (e) the product or its ingredients have not been subjected to treatments involving the use of ionising radiation;
- (f) the product has been prepared or imported by an operator who is subject to the inspection measures laid down in sections 6 and 7;
- (g) the labelling refers to the name and code number or the code number of the inspection authority or inspection body to which the operator who has carried out the most recent preparation operation is subject;
- (h) the product has been produced without the use of genetically modified organisms and/or any products derived from such organisms,

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

(3) Crops products labelled or advertised in accordance with subsection (1) or (2) may bear indications referring to conversion to organic production methods, provided that-

- (a) the requirements referred to in subsection (1) or subsection (2) (whichever is appropriate in the circumstances of the case) are fully satisfied, with the exception of that concerning the length of the conversion period referred to in paragraph 1 of Schedule 1;
- (b) a conversion period of at least 12 months before the harvest has been complied with;
- (c) such indications do not mislead the purchaser of the product regarding its difference from products which satisfy all the requirements of subsection (1) or (2) (whichever in the circumstances of the case is appropriate),

and the indications must take the form of the words "product under conversion to organic farming", and must appear in a colour, size and style of lettering which is not more prominent than the sales description of the product; in this indication the words "organic farming" shall not be more prominent than the words "product under conversion to".

- (d) the product contains only one crop ingredient of agricultural origin;
- (e) the labelling refers to the name and code number or the code number of the inspection authority or inspection body to which the operator who has carried out the most recent production or preparation operation is subject;
- (f) the product has been produced without the use of genetically modified organisms or any products derived from such organisms.

(4) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-clause (2), the labelling and advertising of a product referred to in section 3(1)(b) may only bear indications referring to organic production methods where-

- (a) at least 70% of the ingredients of agricultural origin are, or are derived from, products obtained in accordance with the rules laid down in section 4 or are imported from the European Economic Community and produced in accordance with the rules laid down in article 6 of the Community Regulation;
- (b) all the other ingredients of agricultural origin of the product are included in Schedule 5, Part 3;
- (c) the indications referring to organic production methods appear in the list of ingredients and only in clear relation to those ingredients obtained according to the rules laid down in section 4 or imported from the European Economic Community and obtained according to the rules laid down in Article 6 of the Community Regulation; they appear in the same colour and with an identical size and style of lettering as the other indications in the list of ingredients. Such indications must also appear in a separate statement set in the same visual field as the sales description and indicating the percentage of the ingredients of agricultural origin or derived therefrom which were obtained in accordance with the rules laid down in section 4 or the said Article 6. The statement may not appear in a colour, size and style of lettering which is more prominent than the sales description of the product. The statement shall be in the following form: "X% of the agricultural ingredients were produced in accordance with the rules of organic production";
- (d) the product contains only substances listed in Schedule 5, Part 1, as ingredients of non-agricultural origin;
- (e) the product or its ingredients of agricultural origin referred to in paragraph (a) have not been subjected to treatments involving the use of substances not listed in Schedule 5, Part 2;
- (f) the product or its ingredients have not been subjected to treatments involving the use of ionising radiation;
- (g) the product has been prepared or imported by an operator who is subject to the inspection measures laid down in sections 6 and 7;
- (h) the labelling refers to the name and code number or the code number of the inspection authority or inspecting body to which the operator who has carried out the most recent production or preparation operation is subject;
- (i) the product has been produced without the use of genetically modified organisms.

(5) In a relevant product, an ingredient obtained according to the rules laid down in section 4 shall not be present together with the same ingredient not obtained according to those rules.

## **10 Schedules 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7**

(1) Schedules 3 to 7 to this Ordinance shall have effect.

(2) The Governor may by Order amend Schedules 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 or any of them in such way as he may think necessary to cause any of those Schedules to correspond with the corresponding Annexes to the Community Regulation as amended from time to time.

(3) An Order under subsection (2) may be expressed to have retrospective effect but it shall not be expressed to have retrospective effect by relation to a date earlier than that on which the corresponding amendment or amendments to the Community Regulation took effect.

## **11 Power to make Regulations**

(1) Without prejudice to any power conferred by any previous provision of this Ordinance, the Governor may make such regulations as he considers necessary or expedient for the purposes of this Ordinance.

(2) Such regulations may provide that any contravention of the regulations specified therein for the purpose constitutes a criminal offence punishable by a fine not exceeding such amount or the maximum of such level on the standard scale as is specified therein in relation to that contravention.

## **SCHEDULE 1**

### **PART 1**

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

#### ***Plants and plant products***

1. The principles set out in this Schedule normally must have been applied on the parcels during a conversion period of at least 2 years before sowing or, in the case of perennial crops other than grassland, at least 3 years before the first harvest of products referred to in section 3(1)(a). If the Community Regulation would, within the Community, permit an inspection body, with the approval of the competent authority, to do so in corresponding circumstances, then in the Falkland Islands the inspection body may, with the approval of the competent authority, extend or reduce that period, having regard to previous parcel use.

2. (1) The fertility and the biological activity of the soil must be maintained or increased where appropriate, by-

- (a) cultivation of legumes, green manures or deep-rooting plants in an appropriate multi-annual rotation programme;
- (b) incorporation of livestock manure from organic livestock production in accordance with the provisions and within the restrictions of paragraph 12(a) of this Schedule;

- (c) incorporation of other organic material, composted or not, from holdings producing according to the provisions of this Ordinance.

(2) Other organic or mineral fertilisers, mentioned in Schedule 2, may, exceptionally, be applied, as a complement to the extent that-

- (a) adequate nutrition of the crop being rotated or soil conditioning are not possible by the methods set out in (a), (b) and (c) of subparagraph (1);
- (b) with regard to the products in Schedule 2 referring to manure and/or animal excrements, that these products may only be used to the extent that, in combination with the livestock manure referred to in subparagraph (1)(b), the restrictions as referred to in paragraph 12(a) of this Schedule are satisfied.

(3) For compost activation appropriate plant-based preparations or preparations of micro-organisms, not genetically modified, may be used.

So called "biodynamic preparations" from stone meal, farmyard manure or plants may also be used for the purposes of this subparagraph and those of subparagraphs (1).

(4) Appropriate preparations of micro-organisms, not genetically modified may be used to improve the over all condition of the soil or the availability of nutrients in the soil or in the crops, where the need for such use has been recognised by the inspection body or inspection authority

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

- (a) choice of appropriate species and varieties,
- (b) appropriate rotation programmes,
- (c) mechanical cultivation procedures,
- (d) protection of natural enemies of pests through provisions favourable to them (e.g. hedges, nesting sites, release of predators),
- (e) flame weeding,

and only in cases of immediate threat to the crop may recourse be had to products referred to in Schedule 2.

4. The collection of edible plants and parts thereof, growing naturally in natural areas woodlands and agricultural areas, is considered an organic production method provided that those areas have received no treatments with products other than those referred in Schedule 2 for a period of 3 years before the collection and that the collection does not affect the stability of the natural habitat or the maintenance of the species in the collection area.

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

- (a) farmyard manure and animal excrements from holdings producing according to the organic production method;
- (b) products of animal origin, other than those covered under sub-paragraph (a) (for example straw), from holdings producing according to the organic production method;

- (c) peat not chemically treated;
- (d) wood, not treated with chemical products after felling;
- (e) mineral products listed in Schedule 2, Part 1, water and soil.

**PART 2**  
**LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS FROM THE FOLLOWING SPECIES:**  
**BOVINE (INCLUDING BUBALUS AND BISON SPECIES), PORCINE, OVINE,**  
**CAPRINE, EQUIDAE AND POULTRY**

6. General principles

- (a) Livestock production forms an integral part of many agricultural holdings practising organic farming.
- (b) Livestock production must contribute to the equilibrium of agricultural production system by providing for the nutrient requirements of crops and by improving the soils organic matter. It can thus help establish and maintain soil-plant, plant-animal and animal-soil interdependence. As part of this concept, landless production is not in conformity with this Ordinance.
- (c) By utilising renewable natural resources (livestock manure, legume and fodder crops), the cropping/stock-farming system and the pasturage system allow soil fertility to be maintained and improved in the long term and contributes to the development of sustainable agriculture.
- (d) Organic stock-farming is a land-related activity. Except where authorised by way of exception in this Schedule, livestock must have access to a free-range area and the number of animals per unit of area must be limited to ensure integrated management of livestock and crop production on the production unit, so minimising any form of pollution, in particular of the soil and of surface and ground water. The number of livestock must be closely related to the area available in order to prevent problems of over-grazing and erosion and to allow for the spreading of livestock manure so that any adverse affect on the environment can be avoided.
- (e) Inorganic stock-farming, all livestock on one and the same production unit must be reared in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, except as provided by subparagraph (f).
- (f) Livestock not reared in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance may be present on the holding provided they are reared on units where the buildings and parcels are separated clearly from the units producing in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, and a different species is involved.
- (g) By derogation from the requirements of paragraphs (e) and (f) livestock not reared in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance can use, for a limited period of time each year, the pasturage of units complying with this Ordinance, provided that such animals come from extensive husbandry (as defined in Article 6(5) of Regulation (EC) number 950/97 or, for other species not mentioned in that Regulation, the number of animals per hectare corresponding to 170kg of Nitrogen per year per hectare as defined in Schedule 6 to this Ordinance) and provided that other animals which are subject to the requirements of this Ordinance are not present on this pasturage at the same time. Use of this derogation must be authorised in advance by the inspection authority or inspection body.

7. Conversion

- (a) *Conversion of land associated with organic livestock production*

- (i) Where a production unit is converted, the whole area of the unit used for animal feed must comply with the rules on organic farming, using the conversion periods established in Part 1 of this Schedule relating to plants and plant products.
  - (ii) By way of derogation from the principles stated in sub-paragraph (i), the conversion period may be reduced to one year for pasturages, open air runs and exercise areas used by non-herbivore species. This period may be reduced to 6 months where the land concerned has not in the recent past received treatments with products other than those referred to in Schedule 2. This derogation must be authorised by the inspection authority or body.
- (b) *Conversion of livestock and livestock products*
- (i) if livestock products are to be sold as organic products, the livestock must be reared according to the rules laid down in this Ordinance for at least-
    - 12 months in the case of equidae and bovines (including bubalus and bison species) for meat production, and in any case at least three quarters of their lifetime,
    - 6 months in the case of small ruminants and pigs (but for a transitional period expiring on 24 August 2003, the period for pigs is 4 months),
    - 6 months in the case of animals for milk production (however during a transitional period expiring on 24 August 2003, the period is 3 months),
    - 10 weeks for poultry for meat production, brought in before they are 3 days old,
    - 6 weeks in the case of poultry for egg production.
  - (ii) by way of derogation from sub-paragraph (i) and for the constitution of a herd or flock, calves and small ruminants for meat production can be sold as organically reared during a transitional period expiring 31 December 2003, provided that-
    - they come from extensive husbandry,
    - they are reared in the organic-production unit until the time of sale or slaughter, for a minimum period of 6 months for calves and 2 months for small ruminants,
    - the origin of the animals complies with the conditions expressed in the fourth and fifth indents of paragraph 8(d).
- (c) *Simultaneous conversion*
- (i) by derogation from paragraphs 7(b)(i), 9(2) and 9(4) if there is a simultaneous conversion of the complete production unit, including livestock, pasturage and/or any land used for animal feed, the total combined conversion period for both livestock, pasturage and any land used for animal feed is reduced to 24 months subject to the following conditions-

- (A) the derogation applies only to the existing animals and their offspring and at the same time also to the land used for animal feed or pasturage before starting the conversion; and
- (B) the animals are mainly fed with products from the production unit.

#### 8. Origin of the animals

- (a) In the choice of breeds or strains, account must be taken of the capacity of animals to adapt to local conditions, their vitality and their resistance to disease. In addition, breeds or strains of animals shall be selected to avoid specific diseases or health problems associated with some breeds or strains used in intensive production (for example, porcine stress syndrome, PSE syndrome, sudden death, spontaneous abortion, difficult births requiring caesarian operations, etc). Preference is to be given to indigenous breeds and strains.
- (b) Livestock must come from the production units which comply with the rules on the various types of livestock production laid down in section 4 and in this Schedule. Throughout their life this system of production must be applied.
- (c) By way of a first derogation, subject to the prior approval by the inspection authority or body, livestock existing on the livestock production unit, not complying with the provisions of this Ordinance can be converted.
- (d) By way of a second derogation, when a herd is constituted for the first time and organically reared animals are not available in sufficient numbers, non-organically reared livestock may be brought into an organic livestock production unit, subject to the following conditions-
  - pullets for the production of eggs must not be more than 18 weeks old,
  - chicks for broiler production must be less than 3 days old at the time when they leave the production unit where they were produced,
  - buffalo must be less than 6 months old,
  - calves and horses must be reared according to the rules of this regulation as soon as they are weaned and in any case they must be less than 6 months old,
  - ewes and goats must be reared according to the requirements of this Ordinance as soon as they are weaned and they must weigh less than 25 kilogrammes.
- (e) The derogation contained in paragraph (d) must be authorised beforehand by the inspection authority or body and applies for a transitional period expiring on 31 December 2003.
- (f) By way of a third derogation, the renewal or reconstitution of the herd or flock must be authorised by the inspection authority or body when organically reared animals are not available, and in the following cases-
  - (i) high mortality of animals caused by health or catastrophic circumstances;
  - (ii) for a transitional period expiring on 31 December 2003, pullets for egg production no more than 18 weeks old;

- (iii) for a transitional period expiring on 31 December 2003, poultry for meat production less than 3 days old, and pigs as soon as they are weaned and provided that they weigh less than 25 kilogrammes.
- (g) By way of a fourth derogation, subject to a maximum of 10 percent of adult equine or bovine (including bubalus and bison species) livestock and 20 percent of the adult porcine, ovine and caprine livestock, livestock may be brought in, as female (nulliparous) animals, from non-organic production stock-farms per year, when organically reared animals are not available, and only when authorised by the inspection authority or body.
- (h) The percentages provided for by the derogation contained in paragraph (g) does not apply to production units with less than 10 equine or bovine animals, or with less than 5 porcine, ovine or caprine animals and for these units any renewal as provided for in paragraph (g) is limited to a maximum of 1 animal per year.
- (i) The percentages mentioned in paragraph (g) may be increased to up to 40 percent following the opinion and agreement of the inspection authority or body in the following special cases-
  - when a major extension to the stock-farm is undertaken;
  - when a breed is changed;
  - when a new livestock specialisation is developed.
- (j) By way of a fifth derogation, males for breeding may be brought in from non-organic production stock-farms provided that the animals are subsequently reared and always fed in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.
- (k) Where livestock comes from units not complying with this Ordinance in accordance with the conditions and restrictions set out in paragraphs (c) to (k), the periods laid down in paragraph 7(b)(i) must be observed if the products are to be sold as being from organic production and during these periods all the requirements of this Ordinance must be complied with in relation to such livestock.
- (l) Where livestock is obtained from units not complying with the requirements of this Ordinance, special attention must be paid to animal health measures. The inspection authority or body may apply, as it sees fit, special measures, such as screening tests and quarantine periods.

## 9. Feed

- (a) Feed is intended to ensure quality production rather than maximising production, while meeting the nutritional requirements of the livestock at various stages of their development. Fattening practices are authorised insofar as they are reversible at any stage of the rearing process. Force-feeding is forbidden.
- (b) Livestock must be fed on organically produced feedingstuffs.
- (c) Furthermore, livestock must be reared in accordance with the rules set out in this Schedule, preferably using feed from the unit or, when this is not possible, using feed from other units or enterprises subject to the provisions of this Ordinance.

- (d) Up to 30 percent of the feed formula of rations on average may compromise in-conversion feedingstuffs. When the in-conversion feedingstuffs come from a unit of the same holding, this percentage may be increased to 60 percent.
- (e) The feeding of young mammals must be based on natural milk, preferably maternal milk. All mammals must be fed on natural milk for a minimum period, depending on the species concerned, which shall be 3 months for bovines (including bubalus and bison species) and equidae, 45 days for sheep and goats and 40 days for pigs.
- (f) Rearing system for herbivores must be based on maximum use of pasturage according to the availability of pastures in the different periods of the year. At least 60 percent of the dry matter in daily rations is to consist of roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage. Nevertheless the inspection authority or body can permit a reduction to 50 percent for animals in dairy production for a maximum period of 3 months in early lactation.
- (g) By way of a derogation from paragraph (b), for a transitional period expiring on 24 August 2005, the use of a limited proportion of convenient feedingstuffs is authorised where the farmer is unable to obtain feed exclusively from organic production. The maximum percentage of conventional feedingstuffs authorised per year is 10 percent in the case of herbivores and 20 percent for other species. These figures are to be calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feedingstuffs from agricultural origin. The maximum percentage authorised of conventional feedingstuffs in the daily ration must be 25 percent calculated as a percentage of the dry matter.
- (h) By derogation from paragraph (g), when forage production is lost, in particular as a result of exceptional weather conditions, the competent authority may authorise for a limited period and in relation to a specific area, a higher percentage of conventional feedingstuffs where such a derogation is warranted. Upon approval by the competent authority, the inspection authority or inspection body shall apply this derogation to individual operators.
- (i) For poultry, the feed formula used in the fattening stage must contain at least 65 percent cereals.
- (j) Roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage must be added to the daily ration for pigs and poultry.
- (k) Only products listed in Schedule 2, Part 4, paragraphs 1(e) and 3(a) can be used as additives and processing aids, respectively, in silage.
- (l) Conventional feed materials of agricultural origin can be used for animal feeding only if listed in Schedule 2, Part 2, paragraph 1 (feed materials from plant origin) subject to the quantitative restrictions imposed in this Schedule, and only if they are produced or prepared without the use of chemical solvents.
- (m) Feed materials from animal origin (whether conventional or organically produced) can only be used if listed in Schedule 2, Part 3, paragraph 2, and subject to the quantitative imposed in this Schedule.
- (n) In order to satisfy nutritional requirements of livestock, only products listed in Schedule 2, Part 3, Section C (feed materials from mineral origin) and Part 4 paragraph (a) (trace

elements) and (b) (vitamins, pro-vitamins and chemically well defined substances having a similar effect), can be used for animal feeding.

- (o) Only products listed in Schedule 2, Part 4, Section A, paragraphs (c) (enzymes), (d) (micro-organisms), (f) (binders, anti-caking agents and coagulants), Schedule 2, Part 4, Section B (certain products used in animal nutrition) and Schedule 2, Part 4, Section C (processing aids in feedingstuffs) can be used in animal feeding for the purposes indicated with respect to the above-mentioned categories. Antibiotics, coccidiostatics, medicinal substances, growth promoters or any other substance intended to stimulate growth or production shall not be used in animal feeding.
- (p) Feedingstuffs, feed materials, compound feedingstuffs, feed additives, processing aids for feedingstuffs and certain products used in animal nutrition must not have been produced with the use of genetically modified organisms or products derived therefrom.

#### 10. Disease prevention and veterinary treatment

- (a) Disease prevention in organic livestock production shall be based on the following principles-
  - (i) the selection of appropriate breeds or strains of animals as detailed in paragraph 8;
  - (ii) the application of animal husbandry practices appropriate to the requirements of each species, encouraging strong resistance to disease and the prevention of infections;
  - (iii) the use of high quality feed together with regular exercise and access to pasturage, having the effect of encouraging the natural immunological defence of the animal; and
  - (iv) ensuring an appropriate density of livestock, thus avoiding overstocking and any resulting animal health problems.
- (b) The principles set out in paragraph (a) should limit animal-health problems so that they can be controlled mainly by prevention.
- (c) If, despite all of the above preventive measures, an animal becomes sick or injured, it must be treated immediately, if necessary in isolation, and in suitable housing.
- (d) The use of veterinary medicinal products in organic farming shall comply with the following principles-
  - (i) phytotherapeutic (for example, plant extracts (excluding antibiotics) essences, etc), homeopathic products (for example plant, animal or mineral substances) and trace elements and products listed in Part 3, Section C of Schedule 2, shall be used in preference to chemically-synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics, provided that their therapeutic effect is effective for the species of animal, and the condition for which the treatment is intended;
  - (ii) if the use of the above products should not prove, or is unlikely to be, effective in combating illness or injury, and treatment is essential to avoid suffering or distress to the animal, chemically-synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics may be used under the responsibility of a veterinary surgeon;

- (iii) the use of chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics for preventive treatments is prohibited.
- (e) In addition to the above principles, the following rules apply-
  - (i) the use of substances to promote growth or production (including antibiotics, coccidostatics and other artificial aids for growth promotion purposes) and the use of hormones or similar substances to control reproduction (for example induction or synchronisation of oestrus) or for other purposes, is prohibited. Nevertheless hormones may be administered to an individual animal, as a form of therapeutic veterinary treatment.
  - (ii) veterinary treatments to animals, or treatments to buildings, equipment and facilities, which are compulsorily under Falkland Islands law are authorised, including the use of immunological veterinary medicinal products when a disease has been recognised as present in a specific area in which the production unit is located.
- (f) Whenever veterinary medicinal products are to be used the type of product must be recorded clearly, (including an indication of the active pharmacological substances involved) together with details of the diagnosis, the posology, the method of administration, the duration of the treatment, and the legal withdrawal period. This information is to be declared to the inspection authority or inspection body before the livestock or livestock products are marketed as organically produced. Livestock treated must be clearly identified, individually in the case of large animals and individually or by batch, in the case of poultry and small animals.
- (g) The withdrawal period between the last administration of an allopathic veterinary medicinal product to an animal under normal conditions of use, and the production of organically produced food stuffs from such animals, is to be twice the legal withdrawal period or, in a case in which this period is not specified, 48 hours.
- (h) With the exception of vaccinations, treatments for parasites and any compulsory eradication schemes established by Falkland Islands law, where an animal or group of animals receives more than 2 or a maximum of 3 courses of treatments with chemically-synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics within 1 year (or more than one course of treatment if their productive life-cycle is less than 1 year) the livestock concerned, or produce derived from them, may not be sold as being products produced in accordance with this Ordinance, and the livestock must undergo the conversion periods laid down in Part 2 of this Schedule, subject to the agreement of the inspection authority or inspection body.

## 11. Husbandry management practices, transport and identification of livestock products

- (a) *Husbandry practices*
  - (i) In principle, the reproduction of organically reared livestock should be based on natural methods. Nevertheless artificial insemination is permitted. Other forms of artificial or assisted reproduction (for example, embryo transfers) are prohibited.
  - (ii) Operations such as attaching elastic bands to the tails of sheep, tail docking, cutting of teeth, trimming of beaks and de-horning must not be carried out systematically

in organic farming. Some of these operations may, however, be authorised by the inspection authority or inspection body, for reasons of safety (for example de-horning in young animals) or if they are intended to improve the health, welfare or hygiene of the livestock. Such operations must be carried out at the most appropriate age by qualified personnel and any suffering to the animals must be reduced to a minimum.

- (iii) Physical castration is allowed in order to maintain the quality of products and traditional production practices (meat-type pigs, bullocks, capons, etc) but only under the conditions set out in the last sentence of (ii).
- (iv) Keeping livestock tethered is forbidden. Nevertheless, by derogation from this principle, the inspection authority or inspection body can authorise this practice for individual animals upon justification by the operator that it is necessary for safety or welfare reasons, and that such tethering is only for a limited period of time.
- (v) By derogation from the provisions of sub-paragraph (iv), cattle may be tethered in buildings existing before 24 August 2000, provided that regular exercise is provided and rearing takes place in line with animal welfare requirements with comfortably littered areas as well as individual management. This derogation must be authorised by the inspection authority or inspection body and may apply only for a transitional period expiring on 31 December 2010.
- (vi) By way of further derogation, cattle in smallholdings may be tethered if it is not possible to keep the cattle in groups appropriate to their behaviour requirements, provided they have at least twice a week access to pastures, open air runs or exercise areas.
- (vii) Where livestock are reared in groups, the size of the group must depend upon their stage of development and the behavioural needs of the species concerned. The keeping of livestock in conditions, or on a diet, which may encourage anaemia is prohibited.
- (viii) For poultry, the minimum age at slaughter is-
  - 81 days for chickens,
  - 150 days for capons,
  - 49 days for Peking ducks,
  - 70 days for female Muscovy ducks,
  - 84 days for male Muscovy ducks,
  - 92 days for Mallard ducks,
  - 94 days for Guinea fowl,
  - 140 days for turkeys and roasting geese.

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

(b) *Transport*

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

(c) *Identification of livestock products*

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

12. Livestock manure

- (a) The total amount of manure, as defined in Directive 91/676/EEC, applied on the holding must not exceed 170 kilogrammes per year per hectare of agricultural area used, the amount specified in Annex III of that Directive. Where necessary, the total stocking density shall be reduced to avoid exceeding the limit expressed above.
- (b) To determine the appropriate density of livestock referred to in sub-paragraph (a), the livestock units equivalent to 170 kilogrammes of Nitrogen per year per hectare of agricultural area used for the various categories of animals shall be set out by the competent authority taking as a guideline the figures laid down in Schedule 6.
- (c) Organic-production holdings may establish co-operation with other holdings and enterprises which comply with the provisions of this Ordinance, with the intention of spreading surplus manure from organic production. The maximum limit of 170 kilogrammes of Nitrogen from manure per year per hectare of agricultural area used will be calculated on the basis of all the organic-production units involved in such a co-operation.
- (d) Storage facilities for livestock manure must be of a capacity to preclude the pollution of water by direct discharge, or by run-off and infiltration of the soil.
- (e) To ensure sound fertiliser management, the capacity of such storage facilities for livestock manure must succeed the storage capacity required for the longest period of the year in which any application of fertiliser to the land is either inappropriate in accordance with the codes of good agricultural practice established by the competent authority, or when such application is prohibited by the competent authority, in cases where the production unit is located within a designated nitrate vulnerable zone.

13. Free range areas and livestock housing

(a) *General principles*

- (i) Housing conditions for livestock must meet the livestock's biological and ethological needs (for example, behavioural needs as regards appropriate freedom of movement and comfort). The livestock must have easy access to feeding and watering. Installation, heating and ventilation of the building must ensure that air circulation, dust level, temperature, relative air humidity and gas concentration, are

kept within limits which are not harmful to the animals. The building must permit plentiful natural ventilation and light to enter.

- (ii) Free-range, open-air exercise areas, or open-air runs must, if necessary, provide sufficient protection against rain, wind, sun and extreme temperatures, depending on the local weather conditions and the breed concerned.
- (b) *Stocking densities and the avoidance of over-grazing*
- (i) Housing for livestock will not be mandatory in areas with appropriate climatic conditions to live outdoors.
  - (ii) The stocking density in buildings shall provide for the comfort and well-being of the animals which, in particular, shall depend on the species, the breed and the age of the animals. It shall also take account of the behavioural needs of the animals which depend in particular on the size of the group and the animals sex. The optimum density will seek to ensure that animals welfare by providing them with sufficient space to stand naturally, lie down easily, turn around, groom themselves, assume all natural postures and make all natural movements such as stretching and wing flapping.
  - (iii) The minimum surface areas for indoor housing and outdoor exercise areas and other characteristics of housing for different species and categories of animals are laid out in Schedule 7.
  - (iv) The outdoor stocking density of livestock kept on pasturage, other grassland, heathland, wetland, heather, and other natural or semi-natural habitats, must be low enough to prevent poaching of the soil and over-grazing of vegetation.
  - (v) Housing, pens, equipment and utensils must be properly cleaned and disinfected to prevent cross-infection and the build-up of disease carrying organisms. Only the products listed in Part 5 of Schedule 2 may be used for such cleaning and disinfection of livestock buildings and installations. Faeces, urine and uneaten or spilt food must be removed as often as necessary to minimise smell and to avoid attracting insects or rodents. Only the products referred to in Part 2, Section B of Schedule 2 can be used for the elimination of insects and other pests in buildings and other installations where livestock is kept.
- (c) *Mammals*
- (i) Subject to the provisions of paragraph 5(c), all mammals must have access to pasturage or an open-air exercise area or an open-air run which may be partially covered, and they must be able to use those areas whenever the physiological condition of the animal, the weather conditions and the state of the ground permit. Herbivores must have access to pasturage whenever conditions allow.
  - (ii) In cases where herbivores have access to pasturage during the grazing period and where the winter-housing system gives freedom of movement to the animals, the obligation to provide open-air exercise areas or open-air runs during the winter months may be waived.

- (iii) Notwithstanding the last sentence of sub-paragraph (ii), bulls over 1 year old must have access to pasturage or an open-air exercise area or an open-air run.
- (iv) By way of derogation from sub-paragraph (1), the final fattening phase of cattle, pigs and sheep for meat production may take place indoors, provided that this indoors period does not exceed one fifth of their lifetime and in any case a maximum period of 3 months.
- (v) Livestock housing must have smooth, but not slippery, floors. At least half of the total floor area must be solid, that is, not of slatted or of grid construction.
- (vi) The housing must be provided with a comfortable, clean and dry laying/rest area of sufficient size, consisting of a solid construction which is not slatted. Ample dry bedding strewn with litter material must be provided in the rest area. The litter must comprise straw or other suitable natural material. The litter may be improved and enriched with any mineral product authorised for use as a fertiliser in organic farming in accordance with Part 1 of Schedule 2.
- (vii) With regard to the rearing of calves, all holdings must comply with Directive 91/629/EEC laying down minimum standards for the protection of calves. The housing of calves in individual boxes is forbidden after the age of 1 week.
- (viii) As regards the rearing of pigs, all holdings must comply with Directive 91/630/EEC laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs. However, sows must be kept in groups, except in the last stages of pregnancy and during the suckling period. Piglets may not be kept on flat decks or in piglet cages. Exercise areas must permit dunging and rooting by the animals. For the purpose of rooting different substrates can be used.

(d) *Poultry*

- (i) Poultry must be reared in open-range conditions and cannot be kept in cages.
- (ii) Waterfowl must have access to a stream, pond or lake whenever the weather conditions permit in order to respect animal welfare requirements or hygienic conditions.
- (iii) Buildings for all poultry must meet the following minimum conditions-
  - at least one third shall be solid, that is, not of slatted or of grid construction, and covered with a litter of material such as straw, wood shavings, sand or turf;
  - in poultry houses for laying hens, a sufficiently large part of the floor area available to the hens must be available for the collection of bird droppings;
  - they must have perches of a size and number commensurate with the size of the group and of the birds as laid down in Schedule [7];
  - they must have exit/entry pop-holes of a size adequate for the birds, and these holes must have a combined length of at least four metres per hundred square metres of area of the house available to the birds;

- each poultry house must contain not more than-
    - 4800 chickens,
    - 3000 laying hens,
    - 5200 guinea fowl,
    - 4000 female Muscovy or Peking ducks, or 3200 males Muscovy or Peking ducks or other ducks,
    - 2500 capons, geese or turkeys
  - the total usable area of poultry houses for meat production on any single production unit must not exceed 1600 square metres.
- (iv) In the case of laying hens natural light may be supplemented by artificial means to provide a maximum of 16 hours light per day with a continuous nocturnal rest period without artificial light of at least 8 hours.
- (v) Poultry must have access to an open-air run whenever the weather conditions permit and, whenever, must have such access for at least one third of their life. These open-air runs must be mainly covered with vegetation, be provided with protective facilities, and permit the birds to have easy access to adequate numbers of drinking and feeding troughs.
- (vi) For health reasons, buildings must be emptied of livestock between each batch of poultry reared. The buildings and fittings are to be cleaned and disinfected during this time. In addition, when the rearing of each batch of poultry has been completed, runs must be left empty to allow vegetation to grow back, and for health reasons. These requirements do not apply to small numbers of poultry which are not kept in runs and which are free to roam throughout the day.

### **PART 3**

#### **BEE KEEPING AND BEE KEEPING PRODUCTS**

*[Note: this Part is deliberately left blank until such time as it may be relevant to make provision for this topic]*

## SCHEDULE 2

### PART 1 FERTILISERS AND SOIL CONDITIONERS

*[Use only in accordance with the provisions of Schedule 1]*

Name	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
Compound products of products containing only materials listed hereunder:	
- Farmyard manure	<p>Product comprising a mixture of animal excrements and vegetable matter (animal bedding)</p> <p>Need recognised by the inspection body or inspection authority</p> <p>Indication of the animal species</p> <p>Coming from extensive husbandry and only in the sense of Article 6(5) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 3669/93</p>
- Dried farmyard manure and dehydrated poultry manure	<p>Need recognised by the inspection body or inspection authority</p> <p>Indication of animal species</p> <p>Coming from extensive husbandry and only in the sense of Article 6(5) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91</p>
- Composted animal excrements, including poultry manure and composted farmyard manure included	<p>Need recognised by the inspection body or inspection authority</p> <p>Indication of the animal species</p> <p>Factory farming origin forbidden</p>
- Liquid animal excrements (slurry, urine, etc.)	<p>Use after controlled fermentation and/or appropriate dilution</p> <p>Need recognised by the inspection body or inspection authority</p> <p>Indication of the animal species</p> <p>Factory farming origin forbidden</p>
- Peat	<p>Use limited to horticulture (market gardening, floriculture, arboriculture, nursery)</p>

- Mushroom culture wastes	The initial composition of the substrate must be limited to products of the present list
- Dejecta of worms (vermicompost) and insects	
- Guano	Need recognised by the inspection body or inspection authority
- Composted mixture of vegetable matter	Need recognised by the inspection body or inspection authority
- Products or by-products of animal origin as below:	Need recognised by the inspection body or inspection authority
- blood meal	
- hoof meal	
- horn meal	
- bone meal or degelatinised bone meal	
- fish meal	
- meat meal	
- feather, hair and 'chiquette' meal	
- wool	
- fur	
- hair	
- dairy products	
- Products and by-products of plant origin for fertilisers (for instance: oilseed cake meal, cocoa husks, malt culms, etc.)	
- Seaweeds and seaweed products	Only as far as obtained by: (i) physical processes including dehydration, freezing and grinding; (ii) extraction with water or aqueous acid and/or alkaline solution (iii) fermentation
- Sawdust and wood chips	Wood not chemically treated after felling
- Composted bark	Wood not chemically treated after felling
- Wood ash	From wood not chemically treated after felling
- Soft ground rock phosphate	Product as specified by Council Directive 76/116/EEC, as last amended by Directive 89/284/EEC  Cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P205

- Aluminium calcium phosphate	Product as specified by Council Directive 76/116/EEC, as last amended by Directive 89/284/EEC  Cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P205  Use limited to basic soils (pH > 7,5)
- Basic slag	Need recognised by the inspection body or inspection authority
- Crude potassium salt (for instance: kainit, sylvinit, etc.)	Need recognised by the inspection body or inspection authority
- Potassium sulphate containing magnesium salt	Need recognised by the inspection body or inspection authority  Derived from crude potassium salt
- Stillage and stillage extract	Ammonium stillage excluded
- Calcium carbonate of natural origin (for instance: chalk, marl, ground limestone, Breton ameliorant, (maërl), phosphate chalk)	
- Magnesium and calcium carbonate of natural origin (for instance: magnesian chalk, ground magnesium limestone, etc.)	Only of natural origin  Need recognised by the inspection body or inspection authority
- Calcium chloride solution	Foliar treatment of apple trees, after identification of deficit of calcium  Need recognised by the inspection body or inspection authority
- Calcium sulphate (gypsum)	Product as specified by Council Directive 76/116/EEC, as last amended by Directive 89/284/EEC  Only of natural origin
- Elemental sulphur	Product as specified by Council Directive 76/446/EEC, as last amended by Directive 89/284/EEC  Need recognised by the inspection body or inspection authority
- Trace elements	Trace elements included in Directive 89/530/EEC  Need recognised by the inspection body or inspection authority
- Sodium Chloride	Only mined salt  Need recognised by the inspection body or inspection authority
- Stone meal	

**PART 2  
PESTICIDES**

**A. Products for plant protection**

*[Use in accordance with provisions of Schedule 1]*

Name	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
I Substances of crop or animal origin	
II Micro-organisms used for biological pest control	
III Substances to be used in traps and/or dispensers	The traps and/or dispensers must prevent the penetration of the substances in the environment and prevent contact of the substances with the crops under cultivation and the traps must be collected daily

**B. Products for pest and disease control in livestock buildings and installations**

Name	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
Products listed in section A.	Rodenticides

**PART 3  
FEED MATERIALS**

**A. Feed materials from plant origin**

Name	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
(a) cereals, grains, their products and by-products.	the following substances are included in this category-  oats as grains, frakes, middlings, hulls and bran;  barley as grains, protein and middlings;  rice as grains, rice broken, bran, and germ expeller;  millet as grains;

	rye as grains, middlings, feed and bran;
	sorghum as grains;
	wheat as grains, middlings, bran, gluten feed, gluten and germ;
	spelt as grains;
	triticale as grains;
	maize as grains, bran, middlings, bran, germ expeller and gluten;
	malt culms;
	brewers' grains.
(b) oil seeds, oil fruits, their products and by-products.	the following substances are included in this category-
	rapeseed, expeller, and hulls;
	soyabean as bean, posted, expeller and hulls;
	sunflower seed as seed and expeller;
	cotton as seed and seed expeller;
	linseed as seed and expeller;
	sesame seed as seed and expeller;
	palm kernels as expeller;
	turnip rapeseed as expeller and hulls;
	pumpkin seed as expeller;
	olive pulp (from physical extraction of olives).
(c) legume seeds, their products and by-products	the following substances are included in this category-
	chickpeas as seeds;
	ervil as seeds;
	chickling vetch as seeds submitted to an appropriate heat treatment;
	peas as seeds, middlings and bran;
	broad beans as seeds, middlings and bran;
	horse beans as seeds, vetches as seeds and lupin as seeds.
(d) tuber roots, their products and by-products	the following substances are included in this category-
	sugar beet pulp;
	dried beet;

	potato;
	sweet potato as tuber;
	manioc as roots;
	potato pulp (by-product of the extraction of potato starch);
	potato starch;
	potato protein and tapioca.
(e) other seeds and fruits, their products and by-products	the following substances are included in this category-
	carob pods;
	citrus pulp;
	apple pomace;
	tomato pulp;
	grape pulp.
(f) forages and roughages	the following substances are included in this category-
	lucerne;
	lucerne meal;
	clover;
	clover meal;
	grass (obtained from forage plants);
	grass meal;
	hay;
	silage;
	straw of cereals;
	and root vegetables for foraging.
(g) other plants, their products and by-products	the following substances are included in this category-
	molasses as a binding agents in compound feedingstuffs;
	seaweed meal (obtained by drying and crushing seaweed and washed to reduce iodine content);
	powders and extracts of plants;
	plant protein extracts (solely provided to young animals),
	spices and herbs.

## B. Feed materials from animal origin

Name	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
(a) milk and milk products	<p>the following substances are included in this category-</p> <p>raw milks as defined in Article 2 of Directive 92/46/EEC;</p> <p>milk powder;</p> <p>skimmed milk;</p> <p>skimmed-milk powder;</p> <p>butter milk;</p> <p>butter-milk powder;</p> <p>whey;</p> <p>whey powder;</p> <p>whey powder low in sugar;</p> <p>whey protein powder (extracted by physical treatment);</p> <p>cassein powder and</p> <p>lactose powder.</p>
(b) fish, other marine animals, their products and by-products	<p>the following substances are included in this category-</p> <p>fish, fish oil and cod-liver oil not refined;</p> <p>fish molluscan or crustacean autolysates, hydrolysate and proteolysates obtained by an enzyme action, whether or not in soluble form, solely provided to young animals;</p> <p>fish meal.</p>

## C. Feed materials from mineral origin

Name	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
	<p>the following substances are included in this category-</p>

sodium-

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

calcium-

lithoammon and mærl,  
shells of aquatic animals (including cuttlefish  
bones),  
calcium carbonate,  
calcium lactate,  
calcium gluconate;

phosphorous-

bone dicalcium,  
phosphate precipitate,  
defluorinated dicalcium phosphate,  
defluorinated monocalciumphosphate;

magnesium-

anhydrous magnesia,  
magnesium sulphate,  
magnesium chloride,  
magnesium carbonate;

sulphur-

sodium sulphate.

**PART 4**  
**FEED ADDITIVES, CERTAIN SUBSTANCES USED IN ANIMAL NUTRITION**  
**(DIRECTIVE 82/471/EEC) AND PROCESSING AIDS USED IN FEEDINGSTUFFS**

**A. Feed additives**

Name	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
(a) trace elements	the following substances are included in this category-  <i>[intentionally left blank]</i>
(b) vitamins, provitamins and chemically well defined substances having a similar effect	the following substances are included in this category-  vitamins authorised under Directive 70/524/EEC- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• preferably derived from raw materials occurring naturally in feedingstuffs, or</li> <li>• synthetic vitamins identical to natural vitamins only for monogastric animals.</li> </ul>
(c) enzymes	the following substances are included in this category-  enzymes authorised under Directive 70/524/EEC
(d) micro-organisms	the following micro-organisms are included in this category-  micro-organisms authorised under Directive 70/524/EEC
(e) preservatives	the following substances are included in this category-  E236 Formic acid only for silage, E260 Acetic acid only for silage, E270 Lactic acid only for silage, E280 Propionic acid only for silage,
(f) binders, anti-caking agents and coagulants	the following substances are included in this category-  E551b Colloidal silica, E551c Kieselgur, E553 Sepiolite, E558 Bentonite, E559 Kaolinitic clays,

E561 Vermiculite,  
E599 Perlite.

**B. Certain products used in animal nutrition**

Name	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
	the following products are included in this category-  <i>[intentionally left blank]</i>

**C. Processing aids used in feedingstuffs**

Name	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
(a) processing aids for silage	the following substances are included in this category-  sea salt, coarse rock salt, enzymes, yeasts, whey, sugar, sugar beet pulp, cereal flour, molasses, lactic, acetic, formic, and propionic bacteria  when weather conditions do not allow for adequate fermentation, the inspection authority or inspection body may authorise the use of lactic, formic, propionic and acetic acids in the production of silage.

**PART 5**  
**PRODUCTS AUTHORISED FOR CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF LIVESTOCK**  
**BUILDINGS AND INSTALLATIONS (FOR EXAMPLE, EQUIPMENT AND**  
**UTENSILS)**

Potassium and Sodium salt

Water and steam

Milk of lime

Lime

Quick lime

Sodiumhypochlorite (for example as liquid bleach)

Caustic soda

Caustic potash

Hydrogen peroxide

Natural essences of plants

Citric, peracetic acid, formic, lactic, oxalic and acetic acid

Alcohol

Nitric acid (dairy equipment)

Phosphoric acid (dairy equipment)

Formaldehyde, cleaning and disinfection products for teats and milking facilities

Sodium carbonate.

**PART 6**  
**OTHER PRODUCTS**

*[This Part is intentionally left blank]*

**SCHEDULE 3**  
**MINIMUM INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS AND PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES**  
**UNDER THE INSPECTION SCHEME**

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

1. Production must take place in a unit the land parcels and production and storage locations of which are clearly separate from those of any other unit not producing in accordance with the rules laid down in this Regulation; processing and/or packaging workshops may form part of the unit, where its activity is limited to processing and packaging of its own agricultural produce.
2. When the inspection arrangements are first implemented, the producer, even where his activity is limited to the collection of wild plants, and the inspection body must draw up:
  - a full description of the unit, showing the storage and production premises and land parcels and/or collection areas and, where applicable, premises where certain processing and/or packaging operations take place,
  - all the practical measures to be taken by the producer at unit-level to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance,
  - and, in case of collection of wild plants, the guarantees given by third parties, if appropriate where relevant which the producer can provide to ensure that the provisions of Schedule 1, paragraph 4 are satisfied.

The description and the measures concerned must be contained in an inspection report countersigned by the producer concerned.

In addition, the report must specify:

- the date of the last application on the parcels and/or collection areas concerned of products, the use of which is not compatible with section 4(1)(b),
  - an undertaking by the producer to carry out operations in accordance with section 9 and to accept, in the event of infringement, enforcement of the measures referred to in section 7(8) and, where relevant, in section 8(3).
3. Each year, before the date indicated by the inspection body, the producer must notify the body of its schedule of production of crop products, giving a breakdown by parcel.
  4. Written and/or documentary accounts must be kept which enable the inspection body to trace the origin, nature and quantities of all raw materials bought, and the use of such materials; in addition, written or documentary accounts must be kept of the nature, quantities and consignees of all agricultural products sold. Quantities sold directly to the final consumer shall be accounted on a daily basis.

Where the unit itself processes its own agricultural produce, the accounts must contain the information as referred to in paragraph 15, third hyphen of this Schedule.

5. Storage, in the unit, of input products other than those the use of which is compatible with section 4(1)(b) is prohibited.

6. Apart from unannounced inspection visits, the inspection body must make a full physical inspection, at least once a year, of the unit. Samples for testing of products not authorised under this Ordinance may be taken. However, such samples must be taken where the use of unauthorised products is suspected. An inspection report must be drawn up after each visit, countersigned by the responsible person of the unit.

7. The producer must give the inspection body, for inspection purposes, access to the storage and production premises and to the parcels of land, as well as to the accounts and relevant supporting documents. He must provide the inspection body with any information deemed necessary for the purposes of the inspection.

8.1 Products as referred to in section 3 may be transported to other units, including wholesalers and retailers, only in appropriate packaging or containers closed in a manner preventing substitution of the content and provided with a label stating, without prejudice to any other indications required by law:

- (a) the name and address of the person responsible for the production or preparation of the product, or, where another seller is mentioned, a statement which enables the receiving unit and the inspection body to identify unequivocally the person responsible for the production of the product,
- (b) the name of the product, including a reference to the organic production method, in accordance with section 9.

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

- (a) transportation is between a producer and another operator who are both subject to the inspection system referred to in section 7, and
- (b) the products are accompanied by a document giving the information required under the previous subparagraph.

9. Where an operator runs several production units in the same area, producing crops or crop products not covered by section 3, together with storage premises for input products (such as fertilisers, plant protection products, seed) must also be subject to the inspection arrangements as regards the first subparagraph of paragraph 2 and paragraphs 3 and 4. Crops of the same variety as those produced at the unit referred to in paragraph 1 may not be produced at these units.

However, producers may derogate from the rule referred to in paragraph 1 may not be produced at these units.

- (a) in the case of the production of perennial crop products (fruit growing, vines and hops) provided the following conditions are met:
  - 1. the production in question forms part of a conversion plan in respect of which the producer gives a firm undertaking and which provides for the beginning of the conversion of the last part of the area concerned to organic production in the shortest possible period which may not in any event exceed a maximum of 5 years,
  - 2. appropriate measures have been taken to ensure the permanent separation of the products obtained from each unit concerned,
  - 3. the inspection body or authority is notified of the harvest of each of the products concerned at least 48 hours in advance,

4. immediately upon completion of the harvest, the producer informs the inspection body or authority of the exact quantities harvested on the units concerned together with any particular distinguishing features (such as quality, colour, average weight, etc.) and confirms that the measures taken to separate the products have been applied,

5. the conversion plan and the measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 have been approved by the inspection body or authority. This approval must be confirmed each year after the start of the conversion plan;

- (b) in the case of production of seed, vegetative propagating material and transplants, provided that conditions 2, 3 and 4 and the relevant part of condition 5 referred to in (a) are met.

### **A.2. Livestock and livestock products produced by animal husbandry**

10. When the inspection system applying specifically to livestock production is first implemented, the producer and the inspection authority or inspection body must draw up-

- a full description of the livestock buildings, pasturages, open-air exercise areas, open-air runs, etc, and, where applicable, the premises for the storage, packaging and processing of livestock, livestock products, raw materials and inputs,
- a full description of the installations for the storage of livestock manure,
- a plan for spreading such manure agreed with the inspection authority or inspection body, together with a full description of the areas given over to crop production,
- where appropriate, the arrangements laid down by contact with other farms as regards the spreading of manure,
- a management plan for the organic-production livestock unit (for example management for feeding, reproduction, health, etc),
- all practical measures to be taken on the livestock farm to ensure compliance with this Ordinance.

In addition the report must include an undertaking by the producer to carry out operations in accordance with sections 4 and 9 and to accept, in the event of infringement, enforcements of the measures referred to in section 7(8) and, where relevant, in section 8(3).

11. The general requirements on inspection in paragraphs 1 and 4 of Part A. 1. covering crops and crop products are applicable to livestock and livestock products. By way of a derogation from those rules, the storage of allopathic veterinary medicinal products and antibiotics is permitted on holdings provided that they have been prescribed by veterinary surgeon in connection with treatment as referred to in Schedule 1, but they are stored in a supervised location and that they are entered in the farm register.

12. The livestock must be identified permanently using techniques adapted to each species, individually in the case of large mammals and individually or by batch in the case of poultry and small mammals.

13. Livestock records must be compiled in the form of a register and kept available for inspection by the inspection authority or body at all times at the address of the holding. Such records, which

are to provide a full description of the herd or flock management system, must contain the following information-

- by species, as regards livestock arriving at the holding: origin and date of arrival, conversion period, identification mark and veterinary record;
- as regards livestock leaving the holding: age, number of head, weight in case of slaughter on the holding, identification mark and destination;
- details of any animals lost and reasons;
- as regards feed: type, including feed supplements, proportions of various ingredients of rations and periods of access to free-range areas;
- as regards disease prevention and treatment and veterinary care: date of treatment, diagnosis, type of treatment product, method of treatment and practitioners prescription for veterinary care with reasons and withdrawal periods applying before livestock products can be marketed.

### **B Units for preparation of plant and livestock products and foodstuffs composed of plant and livestock products**

14. When the inspection arrangements are first implemented, the producer and inspection body must draw up:

- a full description of the unit, showing the facilities used for the processing, packaging and storage of agricultural products before and after the operations concerning them,
- all the practical measures to be taken at the level of the unit to ensure compliance with this Regulation.

This description and the measures concerned must be contained in an inspection report, countersigned by the responsible person of the unit.

In addition, the report must include an undertaking by the operator to perform the operations in such a way as to comply with section 9 and to accept, in the event of infringement, the enforcement of the measures referred to in section 7(8) and, where relevant, in section 8(3).

15. Written accounts must be kept enabling the inspection body to trace:

- the origin, nature and quantities of agricultural products as referred to in Article 1 which have been delivered to the unit,
- the nature, quantities and consignees of products as referred to in Article 1 which have left the unit,
- any other information, such as the origin, nature and quantities of ingredients, additives and manufacturing aids delivered to the unit and the composition of processed products, that is required by the inspection body for the purposes of proper inspection of the operations.

16. Where products not referred to in section 3 are also processed, packaged or stored in the unit concerned:

- the unit must have separate areas within the premises for the storage of products as referred to in section 3, before and after the operations,

- operations must be carried out continuously until the complete run has been dealt with, separated by place or time from similar operations performed on products not covered by section 3,
- if such operations are not carried out frequently, they must be announced in advance, with a deadline agreed on with the inspection body,
- every measure must be taken to ensure identification of lots and to avoid mixtures with products not obtained in accordance with the rules laid down in this Regulation.

17. Apart from unannounced inspection visits, the inspection body must make a full physical inspection, at least once a year, of the unit. Samples for testing of products not authorised under this Regulation may be taken. However, they must be taken where the use of unauthorised products is suspected. An inspection report must be drawn up after each visit countersigned by the person responsible for the unit inspected.

18. The operator must give the inspection body, for inspection purposes, access to the unit and to the written accounts and relevant supporting documents. He must provide the inspection body with any information necessary for the purposes of the inspection.

19. Products as referred to in section 3 may be transported to other units, including wholesalers and retailers, only in appropriate packaging or containers closed in a manner preventing substitution of the content and provided with a label stating, without prejudice to any other indications required by law:

- (a) the name and address of the person responsible for the production or preparation of the product, or, where another seller is mentioned, a statement which enables the receiving unit and the inspection body to identify unequivocally the person responsible for the preparation of the product;
- (b) the name of the product, including a reference to the organic production method according to the relevant provisions of section 9.

On receipt of a product as referred to in section 3, the operator shall check the closing of the packaging or container where it is required and the presence of the indications referred to in the previous paragraph, in paragraph 8.1. The result of this verification shall be explicitly mentioned in the accounts referred to in paragraph B.15. Where the check leaves any doubt that the product concerned came from an operator subject to the inspection system provided for in Article 9, it may only be put into processing or packaging after elimination of that doubt, unless it is placed on the market without indication referring to the organic production method.

#### **SCHEDULE 4**

#### **INFORMATION TO BE NOTIFIED AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 6**

- (a) Name and address of operator;
- (b) Location of premises and, where appropriate, parcels (land register data) where operations are carried out;
- (c) Nature of operations and products;

- (d) Undertaking by the operator to carry out the operations in accordance with sections 4 and 9;
- (e) In the case of an agricultural holding, the date on which the producer ceased to apply products the use of which is not compatible with section 4 on the parcels concerned;

## **SCHEDULE 5**

### **INTRODUCTION**

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

1. ingredients: substances as defined in section 2 of this Ordinance under the restrictions as referred to in Article 6(4) of Council Directive 2000/13/EC of 20 March 2000 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs for sale to the ultimate consumer;
2. ingredients of agricultural origin:
  - (a) single agricultural products and products derived therefrom by appropriate washing, cleaning, thermic and/or mechanical processes and/or by physical processes having the effect of reducing the moisture content of the product;
  - (b) also, products derived from the products mentioned under (a) by other processes used in food processing, unless these products are considered food additives or flavourings as defined under paragraphs 5 or 7 hereunder;
3. ingredients of non-agricultural origin: ingredients other than ingredients of agricultural origin and belonging to at least one of the following categories;
  - (a) food additives, including carriers for food additives, as defined under paragraphs 5 and 6 hereunder;
  - (b) flavourings, as defined under paragraph 7 hereunder;
  - (c) water and salt;
  - (d) micro-organism preparations;
  - (e) minerals (including trace elements) and vitamins;
4. processing aids: substances as defined in Article 1(3)(a) of Council Directive 89/107/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning food additives authorised for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption;
5. food additives: substances as defined in Article 1(1) and (2) of Directive 89/107/EEC and covered by that Directive or by a comprehensive Directive as referred to in Article 3(1) of Directive 89/107/EEC;
6. carriers, including carrier solvents: food additives used to dissolve, dilute, disperse or otherwise physically modify a food additive without altering its technological function in order to facilitate its handling, application or use;

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

### **GENERAL PRINCIPLES**

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

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

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

**A.1. Food additives, including carriers**

	Name	Specific conditions (5)
E 170	Calciumcarbonates	-
E 270	Lactic acid	-
E 290	Carbondioxyde	-
E 296	Malic acid	-
E 300	Ascorbic acid	-
E 306	Tocopherol-rich extract	anti-oxydant in fats and oils
E 322	Lecithins	-
E 330	Citric acid	-
E 333	Calcium citrates	-
E 334	Tartaric acid (L (+) -)	-
E 335	Sodium tartrate	-
E 336	Potassium tartrate	-
E 341	Monocalciumphosphate	raising agent for self raising flour
E 400	Alginic acid	-
E 401	Sodium alginate	-
E 402	Potassium alginate	-
E 406	Agar	-
E 407	Carrageenan	-
E 410	Locust bean gum	-
E 412	Guar gum	-
E 413	Tragacanth gum	-
E 414	Arabic gum	-
E 415	Xanthan gum	-
E 416	Karaga gum	-
E 440 (i)	Pectin	-
E 500	Sodiumcarbonates	-
E 501	Potassiumcarbonates	-

E 503	Ammoniumcarbonates	-
E 504	Magnesiumcarbonates	-
E 516	Calcium sulphate	CR
E 524	Sodiumhydroxyde	surface treatment of Laugengebäck
E 938	Argon	-
E 941	Nitrogen	-
E 948	Oxygen	-

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

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

### **A.3. Water and salt**

Drinking water

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

### **A.4. Micro-organism preparations**

- (i) Any preparations of micro-organisms normally used in food processing, with the exception of micro-organisms genetically modified within the meaning of Article 2(2) of Directive 90/220/EEC;
- (ii) Micro-organisms genetically modified within the meaning of Article 2(2) of Directive 90/220/EEC: if they have been included according to the decision procedure of Article 14.

### **A.5. Minerals: including trace elements, vitamins, aminoacids and other nitrogen compounds**

Only authorised as far as their use is legally required in the foodstuffs in which they are incorporated.

## **SECTION B PROCESSING AIDS AND OTHER PRODUCTS WHICH MAY BE USED FOR PROCESSING OF ORGANICALLY PRODUCED INGREDIENTS OF AGRICULTURAL ORIGIN**

Name	Specific conditions
Water	

Calcium chloride	coagulation agent
Calcium carbonate	
Calcium hydroxide	
Calcium sulphate	coagulation agent
Magnesium chloride (or nigari)	coagulation agent
Potassium carbonate	drying of grapes
Sodium carbonate	sugar production
Sodium hydroxyde	sugar protection, oil production from rapeseed only during a period expiring on 31 March 2002
Sulphuric acid	sugar production
Carbon dioxide	
Nitrogen	
Ethanol	solvent
Tannic acid	filtration aid
Egg white albumen	
Casein	
Gelatin	
Isinglass	
Vegetable oils	greasing, releasing or antifoaming agent
Silicon dioxide gel or colloidal solution	
Activate carbon	
Talc	
Bentonite	
Kaolin	
Diatomaceous earth	
Perlite	
Hazelnut shells	
Rice meal	
Beeswax	releasing agent
Carnauba wax	releasing agent

**SECTION C**  
**INGREDIENTS OF AGRICULTURAL ORIGIN WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN**  
**PRODUCED ORGANICALLY**

**C.1. Unprocessed vegetable products, as well as products derived therefrom by processes referred to**

*C.1.1. Edible fruits nuts and seeds*

Coconuts  
Brazil nuts  
Cashew nuts  
Dates  
Pineapples  
Mangoes  
Papayas  
Sloes  
Cocoa  
Maracujas (Passionfruit)  
Cola nuts  
Peanuts  
Rosehips  
Sallowthorns  
Blueberries  
Maple syrup  
Quinoa  
Amaranth  
Horse radish seed  
Pumpkin seed  
Pine kernels  
Radish seeds

*C.1.2. Edible spices and herbs*

All products with the exception of thyme.

*C.1.3. Cereals*

Millet

Wild rice (*Zizania palustris*)

*C.1.4. Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits*

Sesamum seeds

*C.1.5. Miscellaneous*

Algae, including seaweed

**C.2. Vegetable products, processed by processes referred to**

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

Olive

Sunflower

*C.2.2. Sugars, starch, other products from cereals and tubers*

Cane and beet sugar

Starches produced from cereals and tubers, not chemically modified

Rice paper

Gluten

*C.2.3. Miscellaneous*

Vinegar from fermented beverages other than wine

**C.3. Animal products**

Honey

Gelatine

Milk powder and skimmed milk powder

Edible aquatic organisms, not originating from aquaculture.

**SCHEDULE 6**

Maximum number of animals per ha Class or species	Maximum number of animals per ha equivalent to 170 kg N/ha/year
Equines over six months old	2

Calves for fattening	5
Other bovine animals less than one year old	5
Male bovine animals from one to less than two years old	3.3
Female bovine animals from one to less than two years old	3.3
Male bovine animals two years old or over	2
Breeding heifers	2.5
Heifers for fattening	2.5
Dairy cows	2
Cull dairy cows	2
Other cows	2.5
Female breeding rabbits	100
Ewes	13.3
Goats	13.3
Piglets	74
Breeding sows	6.5
Pigs for fattening	14
Other pigs	14
Table chickens	580
Laying hens	230

**SCHEDULE 7**  
**MINIMUM SURFACE AREAS INDOORS AND OUTDOORS AND OTHER**  
**CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING IN THE DIFFERENT SPECIES AND TYPES OF**  
**PRODUCTION**

*1. BOVINES, OVINE AND PIGS*

	Indoors area (net area available to animals)		Outdoors area (exercise area, excluding pasturage)
	Live weight minimum (kg)	M <sup>2</sup> /head	M <sup>2</sup> /head
Breeding and fattening bovine and equidae	up to 100	1.5	1.1
	up to 200	2.5	1.9
	up to 350	4.0	3
	over 350	5 with a minimum of 1 m <sup>2</sup> /100 kg	3.7 with a minimum of 0.75 m <sup>2</sup> /100 kg
Dairy cows		6	4.5
Bulls for breeding		10	30
Sheep and goats		1.5 sheep/goat	2.5
		0.35 lamb/kid	2.5 with 0.5 per lamb/kid
Farrowing sows with piglets up to 40 days		7.5 sow	2.5
Fattening pigs	up to 50	0.8	0.6
	up to 85	1.1	0.8
	up to 110	1.3	1
Piglets	over 40 days and up to 30 kg	0.6	0.4
Brood pigs		2.5 female	1.9
		6.0 male	8.0

## 2. POULTRY

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

(\*) Only in the case of mobile houses not exceeding 150 m<sup>2</sup> floor space which remain open at night.'