

United Arab Emirates
Ministry of Environment and Water

The Ministerial Decision No. (84) of the year 2012 on the Executive By-Law of the Federal Law No. (5) of the year 2009 concerning the organic inputs and products

Minister of Environment and Water

Having perused the Federal Law No. (1) of the year 1972 on the functions of the ministries, powers of the ministers and the laws issued in amendment thereof,

The Federal Law No (5) of the year 2009 on the organic inputs and products,

The Cabinet Decree No. (21) of the year 2009 on the Organizational Structure of the Ministry of Environment and Water, and its amendments,

And in accordance with the necessities of the public interest.

It has been decided:

Chapter (1)

Definitions

Article (1)

On implementing the provisions of this by-law, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them unless the context required otherwise.

State	The United Arab Emirates
Ministry	The Ministry of Environment and Water
Minister	The Minister of Environment and Water
Authority	Emirates Authority for Standardization and Metrology (ESMA)
Competent Department	The concerned department in the Ministry
Competent Authority	Authority responsible for organization of production and circulation of the agricultural and animal organic inputs and products in each Emirate.
Organic inputs	Materials included in the by-laws and authorized to be used according to the organic standards.

Organic products	Products produced, prepared, and circulated in accordance with the standards and conditions of the organic production.
Organic production units	Any farm, factory, or operation for canning, packaging and preparing of organic inputs and products
Organic production standards	The state approved terms/standards for producing, preparing, manufacturing and circulating the organic inputs and products.
Operator	Natural or legal persons responsible for producing, manufacturing, preparing, or circulating the organic inputs and products.
Preparation	Operations of preserving and/or processing of the organic products as well as modifying, organizing, and labeling them with trade marks.
Circulation	Buying, selling, storing, transporting and displaying the organic inputs and products by any means of transportation.
Organic certification	Required procedures for organic inputs and products to get the organic certification after applying all accredited procedures and standards.
Certified organic production	Production operations compliant with the terms and standards of the organic production and approved by the control bodies .
Control bodies	Parties accredited by the authority and registered at the Ministry or at its affiliates, and are responsible for certifying the local and the exported organic products.
Logo	A distinctive mark placed on the organic inputs and products subject to fulfilling the law required standards and after the product or the unit obtains organic certificate.

Article (2)

The provisions of this by-law shall apply to each natural or legal persons involved in: the organic production operation, manufacturing, preparing, circulating, importing, and exporting of organic inputs and outputs. The provision shall also apply to the certified organic production units and the control bodies. The ministry or the authorized investigation bodies shall carry out the inspections, operations, testing, collecting the approved fees, issuing the organic certification, and approving the use of the logo. The control bodies and the testing labs shall be accredited according to the terms and standards approved by the authority.

Article (3)

The standards and requirements set herein shall apply to all organic inputs and products.

Chapter two

Standards of organic inputs and products

Article (4)

Standards of organic inputs and products

The organic production inputs shall fulfill the followings:

1. All seeds and parts used for propagation shall be produced from certified organic production units. Seeds or the other propagating materials are considered 'organic' if they passed at least one germination season in the case of annual crops and two seasons in the case of perennial crops.
2. When introducing new varieties or when organic seeds are not available, conventional seeds can be used subject to obtaining the Ministry's approval (Permit of using seeds / tubers). Seeds or the other propagating materials (tubers – bulbs – cuts – buds etc.) shall not be chemically treated nor genetically modified .
3. Nitrogen minerals in all forms shall not be used.
4. For the purpose of fertilization, soil fertility improving, and soil properties improving; materials and conditions presented in Annex (1) shall be considered.
5. Genetically modified organisms (GMOs), their derivatives, and products produced from or by GMOs shall not be used as organic inputs.
6. Chemical pesticides and fertilizers shall not be used in organic production units. In case of using such materials in traps, then the traps shall be disposed safely on a way not to be in contact with the plant, soil, or water.

Article (5)

Standards and specifications of the organic production units

Firstly: Location of the production unit:

1. The production unit shall be away from all direct and indirect pollution sources, and it shall be clearly separated in time and place at all stages, and this shall be proved through adequate separation records. Separation must be achieved in the following cases:
 - a- separation shall be between organic agricultural units and other agricultural units in: the area of cultivation , preparation, production and processing.

- b- separation shall be between animals used for organic production and the other animals at: the area of breeding, preparation, production and processing.
- c- separation shall be between organic aquaculture units and non organic aquaculture units.

Secondly: Regarding the production unit:

1. The production unit shall not have any water, air or soil containing heavy metals that exceed the maximum allowable limits, or pesticide residues or any unauthorized materials.
2. Organic fertilizers shall be produced by using micro organisms or plants. Stone powders, thermal treated animal manure or plants may be also used for the purposes of organic production.
3. Materials used for cleaning and disinfection shall be only used if they have been authorized for use and shall comply with the materials defined in Annex (1).
4. The operator shall keep adequate records for all activities performed including production unit data, materials used, production methods, preparation, circulation, and sales. The records shall be provided upon request as referred to in Article (5).

Article (6)

Standards of the organic products

1. The presence of the supervising certificate issued by control bodies means that the product conforms to the conditions and standards of the organic production. The Ministry may take the required samples and send them to accredited or specialized laboratories to ensure that products are free of: pesticides, pollutants (less than -0.05 part per million) and genetically modified materials.
2. A distinctive label shall be placed on the organic product explains the followings:
 - a- Name and address of the producing/exporting/ importing company.
 - b- The product ingredients and their percentage.
 - c- Name of the control body.
 - d- The product is to be labeled as organic if its organic ingredients' percentage is 95% or more (water and salt shall not be taken into account), but when its organic ingredients from organic origins are less than 95% and more than 70% then the organic ingredients shall be clearly labeled on the product.
3. Achieve the general conditions such as free of: mold, insects, exotic materials, and all types of pollutants (bacteria or metals).

4. When converting into organic production, the transition period shall be calculated as follows:
 - a- The minimum transition period for a farm is one year and the maximum is 5 years, and this depends on the extent of using pesticides and their residues in the soil and the plants. The transition shall be determined by the control body or the competent department according to the farm status and to the soil analyses.
 - b- In the case of growing annual and seasonal crops: the farm's transition period shall be two years (before registration)
 - c- In the case of growing permanent crops: the farm's transition period shall be three years (before registration)
 - d- In the case of farms that have not been cultivated before such as the reclamation lands or a virgin land; such lands shall get the organic degree directly without a transition period subject to soil analysis and ensuring that the soil is free of pollutants and heavy elements.
 - e- In the case of wild farms, they shall get the organic degree if they were not treated with prohibited materials for three years; this shall be after submitting a conversion application and applying the instructions of the control body or the competent department.
5. The logo shall only be placed on organic products that fulfill the organic production regulation. The producer, the exporter and the importer of the organic products shall obtain the logo "Organic product" from the Ministry. If the imported organic products hold a recognized logo by the authority, then the products fulfill the organic production regulation.
6. In case of finding out violations/irregularities that affect the conformity of the product to the organic production regulation, the product shall be withdrawn from the markets on the expense of its owner.

Article (7)

Control rules of grass and weeds

1. The operator shall be committed to using materials mentioned in the authorized materials' list to control grass and weeds in the production unit.

Article (8)

Control rules of pests and diseases

1. The operator shall not use any substances posing danger to the health of human, animal or plant when controlling diseases and pests in the production unit.
2. Materials used to control pests and diseases shall not be absorbent by the plant and shall work by contact (outside).
3. Materials used shall be non – accumulative in the soil of the production unit.
4. The operator may use mechanical control methods, traps, barriers, light and sound.
5. The operator may use steam and sun sterilization.
6. Pests and diseases control shall rely on raising of pest natural enemies and releasing of predators and parasites to control diseases.
7. In the case of dangerous pests/diseases threaten crops, plant protection products not included in Annexes (1 and 2) may be used after getting the competent department approval.

Article (9)

Requirements for collection of wild plants from forests and natural areas

1. Wild edible plants and their parts grown naturally in the forests and green areas are considered 'organic' if they were collected from certain areas monitored by a control body.
2. Before collection, materials mentioned in point (1) shall not be treated (at least for three years) with products other than authorized materials listed in Annex (2).
3. The collection process shall not affect the stability of the natural habitat or the maintenance of the species in the collection area, and shall not break any law in the state.

Article (10)

Processed organic food

Processed food made of organic products using mechanical or biological processing methods (such as evaporation or smoking) to maintain its nutritional value. During the processing stage, such food shall not have any additives or other materials that chemically would interact with the organic food or would change its characteristics/prosperities. In such food, ionizing radiation shall not be used but it is allowed to use modern preserving and storing method such as humidity and temperature control as well as drying methods (authorized materials presented in Annex 3). Packaging shall consider using of specific materials made of safe healthy materials that can be recycled and reused. The packaging materials shall be biodegradable, shall not cause any harmful residuals and shall not cause any food contamination. Synthetic fungal pesticides and preserving materials are prohibited. Organic food packaging materials shall be distinguished from non organic packaging materials.

Article (11)

Standards of storage and transportation

The following standards shall be applied to maintain the integrity of the organic product during storing and transporting stages whether storing was inside or outside the production unit:

1. Organic products shall not mix with non organic products during transportation and/or storing.
2. Organic products shall not be in contact with unauthorized production inputs for use in organic agriculture.
3. Storing places and transport containers shall be cleaned with methods and materials allowed to be used with organic products (Annex No. 4).
4. Information of the organic products (labels) shall be placed on the containers, the packages and the envelops to be easily distinguished from other products.

Article (12)

Standards of seaweeds production

1. The collection process of seaweeds or their parts (growing naturally in the sea) is considered as an organic production method if the growing area is natural and not exposed to any contamination.
2. The collection process shall not cause an environmental impact or affect species known in the collection area and shall not breach any applied law in the state.

3. Using fertilizers for producing seaweeds shall conform to the law and the executive by-law standards.

Article (13)

Organic livestock production rules

The following rules shall apply to organic livestock production:

1. The production unit shall have an organic certification according to the provisions of the law and the executive by-law.
2. The origin of animals shall be from an organic holding away from all pollution sources.
3. For breeding purposes, non organically raised animals may be deemed for organic production after compliance with the conversion periods referred to in Annex (5).
4. People supervising animals raised for organic production shall possess the necessary knowledge and skills as regards the health and welfare needs of animals.
5. Husbandry practices, including stocking densities and housing conditions shall ensure that the animal needs are met (developmental needs, aeration, weather conditions, pasture areas, and water). Animal stocking rate shall match the grazing carrying capacity and shall not deteriorate the pasture.
6. Organic livestock shall be kept separate from other animals. However, grazing in common lands is permitted subject to separating of organic livestock from non organic livestock in time.
7. Cleaning and sterilization materials shall be used only if they have been authorized and according to the authorized materials in Annex (4).

Article (14)

Standards of nutrition and animal feeds

1. Ingredients of feed used for organic livestock shall be at least 85% organic (dry weight) for feeding ruminants and 80% for feeding non-ruminants. In certain circumstances, non-organic feed may be used and this shall conform with Article (20) of this executive by-law.
2. To maintain the animal feeding standards, the operator shall be committed to:
 - a- Provide the production unit with untreated drinking water.

- b- Not using feed from mineral origins, trace elements, vitamins or provitamins unless they were from a natural source.
- c- Not using feed from animal origins except: dairies and their products; fish; and sea species and their derivatives.
- d- Not using mineral nitrogen and non nitrogen protein compounds in processing of animal feed.
- e- Feed additives and processing aids shall conform with the authorized materials in Annex (3).

Article (15)

Standards of using veterinary products

1. Parasitic pesticides and veterinary drugs may be used to vaccinate and treat animals.
2. Chemically synthesized allopathic veterinary medicinal products may be used when organic treatment fails or when the disease threatens the animal life under Article (20). The treatment impact shall be effective with regard to the animal type. Treatment shall be under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian, and shall be counted three times of the veterinary medicine withdrawal period (time required to assure drug residues are below a determined maximum residual limit) before bringing the animal to organic production.
3. Veterinary chemical drugs, antibiotics and some vaccines shall not be used routinely in the preventive treatment. For the preventive treatment, organic products may be used (medicinal herbs, vitamins, salts, necessary minerals, natural substances, acupuncture, nutritional supplements , clay , vegetables and tree products).
4. It is impermissible to use hormones in the treatment unless this is done under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian.
5. It is impermissible to use growth stimulants (A group of organic and inorganic compounds used to increase livestock growth rates due to its ability to build protein in cells and increase the feed conversion efficiency).
6. When using medicines, the animal shall be isolated from the flock and shall be treated in a separate place. A special tag shall be put on the treated animals. Treated animals and their products shall not be sold as organic.

Article (16)

Standards of organic poultry production

To achieve the standards of organic poultry production, the operator shall be committed to the followings:

1. Raising poultry for organic production shall be in open areas exposed to fresh air and it is impermissible to raise poultry in cages in the production units.
2. Pens shall be covered with natural materials as straw, wood shavings, sand, or grasses from natural origin.
3. Providing enough areas for egg laying chickens according to the recommendation of the control body.
4. Laying nests (number and sizes) shall be available according to the type and the size of the poultry.
5. Chicken houses shall be emptied (evacuated) after each poultry batch until the vegetative cover grows.
6. The control body shall determine the lighting hours once the natural time is prolonged during the day by using artificial lights and this shall be according to the poultry type.

Article (17)

Standards of producing organic honey bees

Firstly: Concerning the production environment, the operator shall be committed to:

1. Follow the general organic livestock production standards.
2. Provide large areas to provide enough nutrients and access to water.
3. Provide natural nectar sources and pollen grains from plants of a natural organic origin.
4. Make sure that the bees' health is built on the preventive procedures such as: suitable selection of strains, suitable environment, balanced nutrition and suitable raising techniques.
5. The bee hives to be made of natural materials that do not cause any pollution possibility to the environment or to the bee products.
6. Commitment to controlling pests and diseases in the bee hives as stated in Annex No. (2).

Secondly: with regard to honey bees breeding places :

1. A radius (distance) shall be determined from the hive location to make sure the bees get suitable nutrition and to be far from the pollution sources.
2. Places with possible pollution sources shall be identified and shall not be used for the honeybee hives.

Thirdly : with regard to honeybees feeding and pests control:

1. At the end of each production season, the operator shall commit to maintaining enough quantities of honey and pollen grains to keep the bees alive during dormancy period.
2. The bee hives may be fed with external materials to overcome the temporary food deficiency due to the weather conditions or to other exceptional conditions. In such cases, organically or non-organically produced honey or sugar materials may be used; the exceptional feeding period for such condition shall be identified, also the feeding process shall be between the last honeybee harvesting time and the start of the nectar flow.
3. Destruction of bee males is prohibited unless there is infection with the “varroa destructor”.

Fourth: with regard to the conversion period:

1. Bee products are considered as organic when the above mentioned conditions are applied for one year at least, and during the conversion period the original wax shall be replaced with organic wax. In the cases where the wax cannot be replaced, the control body may extend the conversion period.
2. Wax may be reused if no banned substances used in the hive.
3. Bee colonies may be converted into organic production if the bee strain origins from organic production units.
4. It is prohibited to sell bee products as organic if chemical medical compounds were used for treatment. Treated hives shall be isolated and shall pass a conversion period of one year and the wax shall be completely replaced. All veterinary medicines used to treat bee hives shall be recorded.

Article (18)

Standards of organic fish production

Firstly: with regard to the organic fish production environment, the operator shall commit to the followings:

1. Isolation of organic production units from other production units.
2. The production unit shall be viewable and verifiable, and inspection shall include water quality tests, vaccines and any other materials within the production unit.
3. Shall not introduce any non-local fish types into the organic production units.
4. On selecting the breeding locations, ensure that the marine environment has no impact on the biodiversity of the production unit.
5. The borders and partitions between the organic production areas and the other marine assembly areas shall be clear to facilitate analyzing of water samples and identifying of substances used in the production unit.
6. The conversion period shall be (12) months for closed farms which originate from the traditional farms, and this period shall start after submitting the application form to register the product for approval.

Second: with regard to water quality:

1. Water shall be suitable for the marine organisms' physiological requirements.
2. It is banned to supply water with artificial oxygen or any other materials.
3. Suitable protection methods (techniques) shall be provided to prevent entering or exiting the marine organisms from/and to the organic production sites.
4. It is banned to use all means that would induce harm to the marine fish outside of the breeding sites.
5. The natural lighting time may be prolonged by using industrial means inside the water and this shall not exceed (16) hours daily.
6. It is forbidden to use plastering materials and industrious components in the constructions as well as for the breeding equipment to avoid marine environmental damage.

Thirdly: with regard to feeding and diseases control:

1. The operator shall commit to using food from organic origins, and in case the food is not available in its natural form, a conventional food may be used but its percentage shall not exceed 5% of the food quantities used as dry matter and this shall be after taking the necessary approvals according to Article (20) of this by-law.
2. In exceptional circumstances, the production unit may submit an application request to increase the conventional food percentage provided that it shall not exceed 20%.
3. Mineral salts and natural vitamins may be used.
4. The operator shall commit to not using human wastes and untreated animal wastes.
5. The operator shall commit to control diseases and to follow the preventive methods by using materials listed in Annex (2).

Chapter three

Responsibility of standards specification, and issuing and modifying of the materials' list

Article (19)

Responsibility of standards specification and publishing of Annexes

The competent department or whoever it authorizes shall be responsible for the followings:

1. Issuing and publishing of lists containing authorized materials to be used in the organic inputs and outputs within the organic production system.
2. Issuing and publishing lists of materials that are prohibited to be used in the organic inputs and products.
3. Specifying the labeling and the logo requirements for the organic inputs and products.
4. Annexes of this regulation (by-law) include the standards for: fertilizers and soil conditioners; propagation materials, plant and animal protection materials; diseases control materials; feeding materials; water; and materials used for preserving/storing/cleaning/sterilization.

Article (20)

responsibility of amending: lists, standards and conversion periods

1. The competent department or whoever it authorizes is authorized to add, withdraw or amend the authorized materials listed in this regulations and this shall conform to the international standards and achieve the public interest.
2. The competent department or whoever it authorizes in exceptional cases and difficult climatic conditions facing the state shall apply temporary procedures by allowing using unauthorized materials to ensure sustainable organic production.
3. Any operator or organic production unit desiring to use any material not included in the authorized materials' list shall submit a request to the control body which has the authority to accept or reject the request based on the results of the analysis carried out by the control body.

Chapter four

Conversion to organic production

Article (21)

Conversion requirements to organic production

1. The production unit who wants to convert to organic production shall submit the official conversion application form of the control body.
2. The production unit shall provide all documents and data required in the conversion application form and shall sign a consent agreement to follow all of the organic production standards.
3. The conversion period shall start from the submitting date of the application and signing the pledge document.
4. During the conversion period the production unit shall apply all rules established by this regulation.
5. The conversion period shall be defined according to the crop type.
6. The control body shall increase or decrease the conversion period according to the information/data provided by the organic production unit.

Article (22)

Conversion and getting organic certification

1. The control body shall review the application form and ensure that all required data are provided.
2. The inspection process shall be carried out by the control body in a suitable period(s) to ensure that all conversion requirements are met.
3. The control body has the right to take samples and conduct test analyses at any production stage including the product circulation stage, and the cost shall be paid by the operation/operator.
4. The applicant is considered to be waiving of his/her application if he/she doesn't follow the instructions of the control body and a new application shall not be accepted unless the causes of the rejection are resolved.
5. An initial approval can be given subject to introducing amendments or changes into the production unit.
6. When the production unit applies the control body instructions, a re-inspection shall be carried out and a final report for rejecting or accepting the conversion application shall be issued.
7. When the conversion application is accepted, the production unit shall get the organic certification for one year, renewable for similar periods in which the unit to be monitored by control body.
8. The certified production unit shall be issued an organic production unit certificate.
9. When the conversion application is rejected because of non-conformance, the decision shall include the rejection reasons.
10. Anybody wants to import or export organic inputs and products, may submit a request to the competent department or whoever it authorizes to obtain a marketing or exporting certificate according to the organic farming law and this by-law.

Article (23)

Certificate of conformity

1. The control body shall issue a certificate of organic production conformity.
2. The Ministry shall keep data records include: the national certified organic production units, importers, exporters, and bodies dealing with organic inputs and products.

Chapter five

Control bodies and authorization of responsibilities

Article (24)

Control bodies

Anybody wishing to work as a control body in the state shall be registered at the Ministry and accredited by the Authority. It shall have: a permanent office, the required technical qualification, and no direct or indirect interest related to the organic production process at a national or a global level.

Article (25)

Rules for using the foreign organic product logos

Using the foreign organic product logos is subject to the followings:

1. The operator and the production unit shall be certified by one of the accredited bodies by the Authority or by bodies recognized by the Authority.
2. The operator complies with conditions and standards mentioned in the Federal Law No. (5) of the year 2009 on the organic inputs and products.
3. Indicating that the product is organic in the Arabic language or the English language attached with the supporting proof.
4. Placing the logo and label in a clear place to be recognized and in a way that the logo can not be removed.

Article (26)

The label of the organic inputs and products and the rules organizing its use

A label shall be placed on the product in Arabic or in English explaining the followings:

1. The operator name, production unit number and location, production date, and expiry date.
2. Name and address of the producing/exporting/importing company.
3. Name of the input, name of the product and the production method.
4. Percentage of the input ingredients (substances used in the composition) and the organic product.
5. Name, number and the logo of the control body which issued the certificate of the organic product.

6. Indicate that the product is allowed to be used in organic production if it is specified for use as an organic input.
7. The product is labeled as organic if the percentage of the product organic ingredients is 95% or more (water and salt not to be taken in account), but if the percentage of the organic ingredients is less than 95% and more than 70% then the percentage of ingredients organically produced shall be identified.

Article (27)

Using of labels and trade marks

Each operator or production unit shall commit to place their own distinctive label or trade mark on the product and the product shall hold the organic production logo and the label.

Chapter six

Import, export and circulation

Article (28)

Rules for importing and exporting organic inputs and products

1. All organic materials prepared for importing and exporting shall not contain any materials do not comply with the standards and specifications approved in the state.
2. All organic materials prepared for importing and exporting shall hold the organic production labels and logos.
3. When importing, the importing body shall provide importing certificate issued by the control body in the state of production providing that the product is organic, and the documents shall be kept for two years after the importing date.

Article (29)

Rules for circulating organic inputs and products

1. The product shall be transported inside a package, an envelop or a safely closed container.
2. The organic production distinctive label and the logos as well as the name of the control body shall be placed on the product.
3. Provide “An Organic Product Certificate” issued by one of the control bodies showing: the name of the product, the exporter, the importer, number and weight of the packages, the product type, and the name of the body who would receive the shipment.
4. If the product is produced from more than one source, the packages shall be numbered (tagged) mentioning the product number and the control body.
5. The competent parties shall check the conformity of the shipment data (documents) at the port of arrival to ensure the shipment conformity with its attached certificate.
6. When importing inputs, the input contents (active or holding ingredients and the solvents) as well as fertilizers and soil conditioners shall be among the listed materials in Annexes No. (1, 2, and 3) of this Regulation.
7. When importing plant protection materials, a certificate from the source or from the producing company shall be attached with these materials showing that the material doesn't contain in its composition any genetically modified materials and during their production no genetically modified organisms were used and shall be among materials listed in Annex (2) of this regulation.
8. The importer shall commit to provide detailed information about every compound: ingredients (active , auxiliary materials, , holding, and solvent), purpose for use, and the suitable dose. All of the information shall be recorded in the specific form. The importing company shall provide the required samples for analysis.
9. When importing seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and other propagating materials (such as cuts, tubers, bulbs, seedlings and organic setoffs), an organic product certificate issued by the control body in the country of origin shall be attached, but if the seeds or the other propagating materials are not organic and will be used in the organic production, they shall be accompanied with a certificate providing that they are not genetically modified or chemically treated.
10. It is authorized to use the allowed material lists for use as organic inputs in the organic production system and to be used according to the Emirates standard specifications UAE.S GSO ISO 8157 and taking into account any update to the specification in this concern.

Article (30)

Testing and analyzing the organic inputs and products and assessing their validity

The control body shall determine places for testing and analyzing local or imported organic inputs and products; and the cost to be paid by the production unit. It may also carry out lab tests such as pesticide residues (insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides), microbiological testing, fungal toxins testing, and genetically modified organic material tests, and this can be at any accredited or specialized laboratories in the state to ensure that the products are free of such materials.

Article (31)

The Ministry functions to impose the following administrative penalties in the case of violating any of the provisions of the law and the regulation thereof without prejudice to any penalties provided for in the laws:

1. Warning
2. Activity suspension for a period not exceeding six months
3. Cancellation of the certification

Article (32)

Every verdict contradicting or not in consistent with this regulation shall be cancelled.

Article (33)

The provisions herein shall be effective from the date of publishing in the official gazette.

Dr. Rashid Ahmed Bin Fahad

Minister of Environment and Water

Issued on: 30 Rabe' Al Awal 1433 Hijri

Corresponding to: 22 November 2012 G.C

Annexes

Lists of substances authorized for use as organic inputs within the organic production system

Annex (1)

Lists of substances allowed for use as fertilizers and soil conditioners

Positive list of fertilizers & conditioners

S	Name	Specifications and components of the used substances and conditions of use
1	Farm's fertilizers	Specifications and components of used substances : Mixture of animal dung and the used plant materials such as the litter in pens and the animal production farms Conditions of use: A permit shall be obtained from the control body and the animal sources will be made clear .
2	Poultry dung or dried farm fertilizers	Specifications and components of the used substances: It is forbidden to use the remains of farms that follow the intensive production systems
3	Fermented fertilizer (compost) Animal dung containing the farm's fertilizers and poultry fertilizers	Conditions of use: Not resulted from the intensive breeding
4	Liquid animal dung (The animal liquid and fresh dung , urine and wet clay)	Specifications and components of substances: To be used either after fermentation or after drying them Conditions of use : A permit shall be obtained from the control body and the animal sources will be made clear
5	Compost of house garbage	Specifications and components of the used substances: It is a product obtained from a part separated from the house garbage that is after burying it under anaerobic conditions to produce the bio-gas. plant and animal materials are allowed for use only for producing compost. The compost will be produced under tight and acceptable supervision by the control body. Conditions of use: A – one – kilo gram from this dried material of such fertilizer shall not contain more than the following concentrations: (mg/1 kg dried material) Cadmium 0.7 mg/kg copper : 7 mg/kg Nickel : 25 mg/kg Lead : 45 mg/kg Zinc : 200 mg/kg Mercury : 0.4 mg/kg Total of chrome : 0.70 Hexavalent Chrome : zero mg/kg dried material a permit shall be obtained from the testifier
6	Peatmos	Conditions of use: Its use is confined to producing horticultural

		crops (gardens , flowers . nurseries)
7	Remains of mushroom cultivation	Conditions of use: Are accepted when their raw materials and additives are within the materials included in this list.
8	Dropping Guano of worms and insects (Worm compost)	Conditions of use : Allowed for use
9	Guano (precipitation of sea birds and remnants thereof on coasts of colonies)	Conditions of use : A permit shall be obtained from the control body.
10	Fermented plant fertilizer(plant compost)	Specifications and components of the used substances :Plant crop remains buried or fermented anaerobically or aerobically . Conditions of use : A permit shall be obtained from the control body
11	The secondary animal products which include: Blood powder Powder of blood and its derivatives Powder of horns or hooves Fish powder Meat powder Powder of feather and hair Powder of wool and lint Fur powder Hair powder Dairy products	Conditions of use: A permit shall be obtained from the control body The rate of hexavalent chrome will not exceed zero mg/kg dried material
12	Raw or secondary plant products (such as remains of oil seed squeezing , barely remains after fermentation and cocoa casings)	Conditions of use: Allowed in all purposes of fertilization
13	Algae and seaweeds and products thereof	Specifications and components of the used substances: Allowed for use if prepared by: 1-Natural methods such as mitigation, milling and freezing 2-Extraction by water or diluted solutions of acids and bases 3-Fermentation Conditions of use : A permit shall be obtained from the testifier
14	Sawdust and wood pieces	Conditions of use :The wood should have not been treated chemically
15	Fermented fertilizer from bark	Conditions of use : The wood should have not been treated chemically
16	Wood ash	Conditions of use : The wood should have not been treated chemically
17	Powder of phosphate rocks and calcium phosphate	Conditions of use : The cadmium element content shall be less or equal to 90 mg/kg P2O5 These materials are used only for base lands (PH beyond 7.5).
18	Metals of clay such as (Perlite - Vermiculite - Zeolite – Bentonite)	Conditions of use :Allowed for use

19	Basic slag	Conditions of use : It is used as soil conditioner at any level. Acceptable in case of using it in the soil of PH is more than 7. A permit shall be obtained from the control body.
20	Raw potassium rocks (such as Canite and Sulphanite .. etc)	Conditions of use : Such as potassium sulphate which contains magnesium salts (Allowed for use) A permit shall be obtained from the control body .
21	Potassium sulphate which contains magnesium salts	Specifications and components of the used substances :The products obtained from raw potassium salts by the physical extraction which may contain magnesium salts. Condition of use : A permit shall be obtained from the control body
22	Distillation extract	Conditions of use : They are allowed for use except those containing Aluminum.
23	Natural calcium carbonate (chock , limestone)	Conditions of use : They are allowed for use.
24	Natural Magnesium carbonate and calcium carbonate (such as limestone magnesium and kythrite rocks)	Conditions of use : They are allowed for use.
25	Calcium Chloride solution	Conditions of use : To treat the vegetative growth of apple trees just After being diagnosed with calcium deficiency. A permit shall be obtained from the control body.
26	Calcium Sulphate (Agricultural Gypsum)	Conditions of use :Only From a natural source
27	Limestone from sugar industry	Conditions of use :A permit shall be obtained from the testifier .
28	Sulfur element	Conditions of use : Rocky sulfur extracted from mines(To treat soil)
29	Trace elements	Conditions of use: Trace elements are allowed for use such as iron, zinc and magnesium whether they are in the form of foliage or soil fertilizers.
30	Sodium Chloride (Table salt)	Conditions of use : Only smashed salt can be used and that which is resulted from mines.

Annex (2)

Positive list of plant protection material

S	Name	Specifications and components of the used substances and conditions of use
1	Neem Extract (<i>Azadirachta spp</i>)	Specifications and components of the used substances: A pesticide used for aphid insect and the sucking and piercing insects. Conditions of use : A permit shall be obtained from the

		testifier.
2	Natural bee wax	conditions of use : It is used in pruning to cover wounds.
3	Gelatin	conditions of use: General pesticide
4	Water - decomposed protein	Specifications and components of the used substances : Attracting material conditions of use :It may be used mixed with other materials that are allowed for use in this list .
5	Lecithene	conditions of use :It is used as a fungicide for the vegetative growth diseases and as an insect repellent .
6	Plant oils such as : mint oil , garlic , pine , caraway , basil pine,)	Conditions of use : They are used as insecticide , acaricide , fungicide or plant inhibitor.
7	Natural Pyrethrin :extracted from <i>Chrysanthemum Cinerariaefolium</i>	Specifications and components of the used substances :A general insecticide Conditions of use : A permit shall be obtained from the testifier.
8	<i>Quassia amara</i> extract	Specifications and components of the used substances: Pesticide and insect repellent
9	Natural Oxamytrene (Extracted from Chinese grass)	Specifications and components of the used substances: Combating insects and spiders
10	Rotinone extracted from: Jewl Vine(Derris spp) Lacepod (lonchcarpus spp) Hoary pea (Terphrosia spp)	Specifications and components of the used substances: Insecticide

Secondly: Micro- organisms for bio-resistance

S	Name	Specifications and components of the used substances and conditions of use
1	Micro – organisms (Bacteria , fungi , Viruses) such as : Bacteria:Bacillus Thuringiensis(Bt) Virus : Granulosis	Conditions of use: Only non- genetically modified products are used.

Thirdly: The substances that are allowed for use in traps, vessels on soil surface and in between plant:

General conditions:

The traps and vessels shall not leak out their contents to the surrounding areas just to avoid crop pollution.
Traps shall be also disposed of by environmentally safe methods after use.

S	Name	Specifications and components of the used substances and conditions of use
1	Aluminum Phosphate	Specifications and components of the used substances: Attracting materials into traps
2	Metaldehyde	Specifications and components of the used substances :Repellant materials used inside traps Conditions of use :It is uses as a pesticide shellfish.
3	Pheromones	Specifications and components of the used substances: Attracting sexual materials used inside traps and vessels.
4	Processed Pyrethroids	Specifications and components of the used substances : An insecticide used against fruit fly and olive tree fly. It is used only inside traps with attracting materials. Conditions of use: A permit shall be obtained from the testifier.
5	Fe ₂ (so ₄) ₃	Specifications and components of the used substances : pesticide shellfish Conditions of use : They are used only on soil surface and spread in-between plants.

Fourth: Materials used in traditional cultivation and can be used in organic agriculture:

S	Name	Specifications and components of the used substances and conditions of use
1	Copper compounds in the form: (Copper Hydroxide, copper Exchlore , copper sulphate , Copper octinate	Conditions of use: They are used in the form of fungicide at a maximum rate 6 kg/hectare/year on permanent plants. The testifier has the right to increase it in a certain year on condition that the mean use during consecutive five years will not exceed 6 kg/hectare/ year
2	Ethylene Gas	Conditions of use : It is used to ripen (removing green colour) banana , kiwi and citrus. It is used as part of fruit fly resistance plan on citrus Stimulating flowering in pine apple Preventing germination in onion and potatoes
3	Potassium salts for fatty acids (potassium soap)	Specifications and components of the used substances : Insecticides
4	Semi potassium stone (clanite)	Specifications and components of the used substances: Retarding banana maturation
5	Limestone sulfur	Specifications and components of the used substances :Insecticide , fungicide and acaricide
6	Paraffin oil	Specifications and components of the used substances : Insecticide and acaricide
7	Mineral oil	Specifications and components of the used substances: Insecticides and fungicides to be used in fruit trees such as vines, olive trees and tropical trees as banana. Conditions of use: They are allowed for use in case of no fruits in trees.
8	Potassium Permanganate	Specifications and components of the used substances : fungicide and bacterial pesticide Conditions of use : To be used only in trees of fruit , olive and vines
9	Quartz sand	Specifications and components of the used substances : Insect repellent materials
10	Sulfur	Specifications and components of the used substances: To be used for combating fungi , and spiders and considered as an Insect repellent materials.
11	Potassium Bicarbonate	Specifications and components of the used substances : Fungicide
12	Spinosade	Specifications and components of the used substances: Insecticide resulted from micro organisms.

Fifth: The following materials are allowed for use to control pests and diseases in bee hives:

1. Lactic ,acetic and oxalic acids
2. Formic acid
3. Sulfur
4. Natural oils (oil of mint and camphor)
5. Using bacteria Bacillus thuringiensis(Bt)
6. Direct steam and fire
7. When the preventive measures fail, the veterinary medical products may be used on condition of giving priority to treating by plants and natural methods.

Annex (3)

Agricultural and non- agricultural materials allowed for adding and using during preparing and processing organic foods

Firstly: Food additives and holding materials

S	Name	Product group	Conditions of use
1	Calcium Carbonate	GA	General use except colouring purposes or increasing calcium in the product
2	Carbon dioxide	GA	General use except colouring purposes
3	Malic acid	FG	It is used to process foods of animal origin .
4	Ascorbic & lactic acid	FV	It is used to process foods of animal and plant origin.
5	Sodium Ascorbate	ME	Used in processing meat
6	Tocopherol rich extract	F	It is used as an anti – oxidant in oils and fats whether plant or animal.
7	Lecithin	GA	It is used as an anti – oxidant in plant oil and animal fats.
8	Citric acid & tartaric acid	FV	It is used only in processing foods of plant origin.
9	Sodium Nitrate or potassium	ME	It is used in making meat products provided that the residuals rate in the product shall not exceed 50 mg/kg.
10	Calcium citrate	ME	It is used only in processing foods of plant origin.
11	Sodium Tartarate	CO/CB	It is used only in processing foods of plant origin as per law NOP.
12	Potassium tartarate	C/CO/CB	It is used as anti – oxidant in oils and fats.
13	Mono Calcium Phosphate	C	It is used for flour and pastry .
14	Alginic acid	C	It is used for flour and pastry for fermentation
15	Alginic (sodium , potassium)	C	It is used for flour and pastry.
16	Agar	C	It is used for flour and pastry.
17	Carrageenan	C	It is used for flour and pastry.
18	Arabic guar	C	It is used for flour and pastry.
19	Calcium chloride	CB/F/FV/SO	It is used to coagulate milk.
20	Hydroxy brobile methyl cellulose	GA	It is used to make capsules.
21	Glycerol	GA	To prepare plant extracts
22	Pectin	FV/ME	To process plant and animal products except dairies
23	Sodium Carbonate	CO/CB	To process foods of plant or animal origin except sour cream , butter and cheese of sour milk
24	Potassium carbonate Sodium Hydroxide Magnesium carbonate	C/CO/CB	Materials used to process foods of plant origin.
25	Calcium sulphate	CB/SO/C	It is used as a holding material to process foods of plant origin.
26	Sodium Hydroxide	-	It is used for surface treatments of some foods of plant origin.
27	Silicon dioxide	-	It is used to prevent congealing spices and grass.
28	Nitrogen	GA	It is used during processing foods whether of animal or plant origin.
29	Oxygen and Argun	GA	It is used during processing foods whether of animal

			or plant origin.
30	Altelic	GAT	Packaging material for meat products

Key of abbreviations :

GA	Generally unrestricted	FV	Products of fruits and vegetables
M	Dairies	S	Sugar
F	Fatty products	CO	Confectionary
ME	Meat products	CB	Cake and biscuit
C	Cereal products	SO	Soya bean products

Secondly: Assisting materials in processing and manufacturing

S	Name in English language	Conditions of use
1	Water	It is used for foods of plant or animal origin.
2	Calcium chloride	It is used as a coagulating materials in foods of plant origin.
3	Calcium carbonate	It is used only for foods of plant origin
4	Calcium hydroxide	It is used for foods of plant origin.
5	Calcium soleplate Magnesium chloride	Coagulating materials of sea water origin which are used only for foods of plant origin.
6	Potassium carbonate Sodium carbonate	It is used to dry grapes and sugar production.
7	Lactic acid	It is used to organize PH in the cheese production basin.
8	Citric acid	It is used in producing oils , analyzing starch and organizing PH in the cheese production basins.
9	Sodium Hydroxide	It is used in sugar and oils production.
10	Sulfuric acid	It is used for producing sugar and gelatin .
11	Hydrochloric acid	It is used in producing gelatin and organizing PH in the cheese production basins.
12	Ammonium hydroxide and hydrogen peroxide	It is used to produce gelatin.
13	Ethanol	It is a solvent used to process foods of plant and animal origin.
14	Carbon dioxide	It is used to preserve agricultural products.
15	Nitrogen	It is used during manufacturing and processing foods whether of plant or animal origin.
16	Tanic acid	It is used as a catalyst in filtration.
17	Egg white Albumen	The egg shall be organic
18	Casein	It is used for foods of plant origin.
19	Vegetable oil	It is used for separating oil or preventing foam.
20	Silicon dioxide gel or Colliodal solution	It is used for foods of plant origin.
21	Activated carbon	It is used for foods of plant origin.
22	Talc	It is used to package meat products.
23	Bentonite	It is used as an adhesive material .
24	Kaolin	It is used for plant and animal foods.
25	Diatomaceous earth	It is used as filters.
26	Perlite	It is used as filters.

27	Hazelnut shells	It is used as a separate material.
28	Rice meal	They are used to absorb humidity.
29	Beeswax	They are used as separation materials.
30	Carnauba wax	They are used as separation materials .

Thirdly: Unmanufactured and traditionally produced Plant materials

1- Fruits , seeds or nuts

S	Name
1	Acorns
2	Cola Nuts
3	Gooseberries
4	Passion fruit
5	Raspberries
6	Red Currants

2- Herbs and spices

S	Name
1	Pepper
2	Horseradish seeds
3	Lesser galangal
4	Safflower flowers
5	Water cress

3- Lichens and seaweeds

- They are allowed for use in traditional foods
- Sieved or un-sieved oils and fats not treated with chemicals and are extracted from other plants and not stated in the following table, all these types shall be of organic origin.

S	Name in English language
1	Cocoa
2	Olive oil
3	Coconut
4	Sunflower
5	Palm
6	Rape
7	Safflower
8	Sesame
9	Soybeans

4- Sugars, starch and other materials from palms and the following tuberous plants:

S	Name in English language
1	Beat sugar
2	Fructose
3	Rice paper
4	Starch from rice and waxy maize

5- Additional materials :

S	Name in English language
1	Coriander
2	Pea protein
3	Casings
4	Gelatin

Annex (4)

The cleaning and disinfecting materials that are allowed for use:

1. Soap of sodium and potassium.
2. Water and water vapour.
3. Limestone.
4. Lime milk.
5. Sodium hydrochloride (such as liquid bleach chlorex).
6. Caustic soda and potash (Potassium hydroxide).
7. Oxygenated water.
8. Natural plant vegetable oils.
9. Vinegar, citric acid, Lactic, Formic and Oxalic.
10. Ethyl alcohol.
11. Nitric acid (only to disinfect dairy equipment)
12. Phosphoric acid (only to disinfect dairy equipment)
13. Formaldehyde (To disinfect floors)
14. Sodium carbonate (To clean and disinfect nipples and dairy equipment)
15. It is forbidden to touch disinfectants of plants in the field or stores)
16. The equipment shall be disinfected before or during cultivation and before harvest by an enough period, washed with water and dried.

Annex (5)

The specified periods to convert animal products into organic

S	Type of the animal product	Types of animals		
		(Big Ruminants) Strains of cows and camels	Calves	(Small Ruminants) sheep and goat
1	Meat products	To be bred for 12 months provided that it shall spend at least three fourth of her life in an organically operated system	Age not exceeding six months and stay in the farm for a – six month period	To be bred for at least six months
2	Dairies	Milk cows will enter the process of conversion into organic for 12 months, while the small ruminants enter a conversion period of 6 months.		

Annex (6)

The specified periods to convert poultry products into organic (meat – egg)

S	Type	Period by day
1	meat birds	81
2	Meskovi Female duck	70
3	Geese and turkeys	140
4	Female turkey	100
5	Peking ducks	49
6	Meskovi male ducks	84
7	Layer birds	42