

TITLE I

INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

Article 1

Subject matter and scope

1. This Standard lays down specific rules on organic production, labelling and control in respect of products referred to in Article 1(2) of Volume 1.

Article 2

Definitions

In addition to the definitions laid down in Article 2 of Volume 1, the following definitions shall apply for the purposes of this Regulation:

- (a) 'non-organic': means not coming from or not related to a production in accordance to Volume 1 and its implementing rules;
- (b) 'veterinary medicinal products': means products as defined in Article 1(2) of Directive 2001/82/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Community code relating to veterinary medicinal products;
- (c) 'importer': means the natural or legal person within the community who presents a consignment for release for free circulation into the Community, either in person, or through a representative;
- (d) 'first consignee' means the natural or legal person to whom the imported consignment is delivered and who will receive it for further preparation and/or marketing;
- (e) 'holding' means all the production units operated under a single management for the purpose of producing agricultural products;
- (f) 'production unit' means all assets to be used for a production sector such as production premises, land parcels, pasturages, open air areas, livestock buildings, fish ponds, containment systems for seaweed or aquaculture animals, shore or seabed concessions, the premises for the storage of crops, crop products, seaweed products, animal products, raw materials and any other input relevant for this specific production sector;
- (g) 'hydroponic production' means the method of growing plants with their roots in a mineral nutrient solution only or in an inert medium, such as perlite, gravel or mineral wool to which a nutrient solution is added;
- (h) 'veterinary treatment' means all courses of a curative or preventive treatment against one occurrence of a specific disease;
- (i) 'in-conversion feeding stuffs' means feeding stuffs produced during the conversion period to organic production, with the exclusion of those harvested in the 12 months following the beginning of the conversion as referred to in Article 17(1)(a) of Volume 1;
- (j) 'control file' means all the information and documents transmitted, for the purposes of the control system, to competent authorities or to control authorities and control bodies by an operator subject to the control system as referred to in Article 28 of Volume 1, including all the relevant information and documents relating to that operator or the activities of that operator held by competent authorities, control authorities and control bodies, with the exception of information or

documents that have no bearing on the operation of the control system.

TITLE II

RULES ON PRODUCTION, PROCESSING, PACKAGING, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE OF ORGANIC PRODUCTS

CHAPTER 1

Plant Production

Article 3

Soil management and fertilisation

1. Where the nutritional needs of plants cannot be met by measures provided for in Article 12(1)(a), (b) and (c) of Volume 1, only fertilisers and soil conditioners referred to in Annex I to this Volume may be used in organic production and only to the extent necessary. Operators shall keep documentary evidence of the need to use the product.
2. The total amount of livestock manure, as defined in Council Directive 91/676/EEC concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources, applied on the holding may not exceed 170 kg of nitrogen per year/hectare of agricultural area used. This limit shall only apply to the use of farmyard manure, dried farmyard manure and dehydrated poultry manure, composted animal excrements, including poultry manure, composted farmyard manure and liquid animal excrements.
3. Organic-production holdings may establish written cooperation agreements exclusively with other holdings and enterprises which comply with the organic production rules, with the intention of spreading surplus manure from organic production. The maximum limit as referred to in paragraph 2, shall be calculated on the basis of all of the organic-production units involved in such cooperation.
4. Appropriate preparations of micro-organisms may be used to improve the overall condition of the soil or the availability of nutrients in the soil or in the crops.
5. For compost activation appropriate plant-based preparations or preparations of micro-organisms may be used.

Article 4

Prohibition of hydroponic production

Hydroponic production is prohibited.

Article 5

Pest, disease and weed management

1. Where plants cannot be adequately protected from pests and diseases by measures provided for in Article 12 (1)(a), (b), (c) and (g) of Volume 1, only products referred to in Annex II to Volume 2 may be used in organic production. Operators shall keep documentary evidence of the need to use the product.
2. For products used in traps and dispensers, except pheromone dispensers, the traps and/or dispensers, shall prevent the substances from being released into the environment and prevent contact between the substances and the crops being cultivated. The traps shall be collected after use and disposed off safely.

Article 6

Specific rules on mushroom production

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

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

CHAPTER 1a

Seaweed production

Not provided for by this Standard.

CHAPTER 2

Livestock production

Article 7

Scope

This Chapter lays down detailed production rules for the following species: bovine including *bubalus* and bison, equidae, porcine, ovine, caprine, poultry (species as mentioned in Annex III) and bees.

Section 1

Origin of animals

Article 8

Origin of organic animals

1. In the choice of breeds or strains, account shall be taken of the capacity of animals to adapt to local conditions, their vitality and their resistance to disease. 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, such as porcine stress syndrome, PSE Syndrome (pale-soft-exudative), sudden death, spontaneous abortion and difficult births requiring caesarean operations. Preference is to be given to indigenous breeds and strains.
2. For bees, preference shall be given to the use of *Apis mellifera* and their local ecotypes.

Article 9

Origin of non-organic animals

1. In accordance with Article 14(1)(a)(ii) of Volume 1, non-organic animals may be brought onto a holding for breeding purposes, only when organic animals are not available in sufficient number and subject to the conditions provided for in paragraphs 2 to 5 of this Article.
2. Non-organic young mammals, when a herd or flock is constituted for the first time, shall be reared in accordance with the organic production rules immediately after they are weaned. Moreover, the following restrictions shall apply at the date on which the animals enter the herd:
 - (a) buffalo, calves and foals shall be less than six months old;
 - (b) lambs and kids shall be less than 60 days old;
 - (c) piglets shall weigh less than 35 kg.
3. Non-organic adult male and nulliparous female mammals, for the renewal of a herd or flock, shall be reared subsequently in accordance with the organic production rules. Moreover, the number of female mammals is subject to the following restrictions per year:
 - (a) up to a maximum of 10 % of adult equine or bovine, including *bubalus* and bison species, livestock and 20 % of the adult porcine, ovine and caprine livestock, as female animals;
 - (b) for units with less than 10 equine or bovine animals, or with less than five porcine, ovine or caprine animals any renewal as mentioned above shall be limited to a maximum of one animal per year.

This provision of this paragraph will be reviewed in 2012 with a view to phase it out.

4. The percentages referred to in paragraph 3 may be increased up to 40 %, subject to prior authorisation by the competent authority, in the following special cases:
 - (a) when a major extension to the farm is undertaken;
 - (b) when a breed is changed;
 - (c) when a new livestock specialisation is initiated;
 - (d) when breeds are in danger of being lost to farming as laid down in Annex IV to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1974/2006 and in that case animals of those breeds must not necessarily be nulliparous.

5. For the renovation of apiaries, 10 % per year of the queen bees and swarms may be replaced by non-organic queen bees and swarms in the organic production unit provided that the queen bees and swarms are placed in hives with combs or comb foundations coming from organic production units.

Section 2

Livestock housing and husbandry practices

Article 10

Rules pertaining to housing conditions

1. Insulation, heating and ventilation of the building shall 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 shall permit plentiful natural ventilation and light to enter.
2. Housing for livestock shall not be mandatory in areas with appropriate climatic conditions to enable animals to live outdoors.
3. The stocking density in buildings shall provide for the comfort, the well being and the species-specific needs of the animals which, in particular, shall depend on the species, the breed and the age of the animals. It shall also take account of the behavioural needs of the animals, which depend in particular on the size of the group and the animals' sex. The density shall ensure the animals' welfare by providing them with sufficient space to stand naturally, lie down easily, turn round, groom themselves, assume all natural postures and make all natural movements such as stretching and wing flapping.
4. The minimum surface for indoor and outdoor areas, and other characteristics of housing for different species and categories of animals, are laid down in Annex III.

Article 11

Specific housing conditions and husbandry practices for mammals

1. Livestock housing shall have smooth, but not slippery floors. At least half of the indoor surface area as specified in Annex III shall be solid, that is, not of slatted or of grid construction.
2. The housing shall 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 shall be provided in the rest area. The litter shall comprise straw or other suitable natural material. The litter may be improved and enriched with any mineral product listed in Annex I.
3. The housing of calves in individual boxes shall be forbidden after the age of one week.
4. Sows shall be kept in groups, except in the last stages of pregnancy and during the suckling period.
5. Piglets shall not be kept on flat decks or in piglet cages.
6. Exercise areas shall permit dunging and rooting by porcine animals. For the purposes of rooting different substrates can be used.

Article 12

Specific housing conditions and husbandry practices for poultry

1. Poultry shall not be kept in cages.
2. Water fowl shall have access to a stream, pond, lake or a pool whenever the weather and hygienic conditions permit in order to respect their species-specific needs and animal welfare requirements.
3. Buildings for all poultry shall meet the following conditions:
 - (a) at least one third of the floor area shall be solid, that is, not of slatted or of grid construction, and covered with a litter material such as straw, wood shavings, sand or turf;
 - (b) in poultry houses for laying hens, a sufficiently large part of the floor area available to the hens shall be available for the collection of bird droppings;
 - (c) they shall have perches of a size and number commensurate with the size of the group and of the birds as laid down in Annex III;
 - (d) they shall have exit/entry pop-holes of a size adequate for the birds, and these pop-holes shall have a combined length of at least 4 m per 100 m² area of the house available to the birds;
 - (e) each poultry house shall not contain more than:
 - (i) 4 800 chickens,
 - (ii) 3 000 laying hens,
 - (iii) 5 200 guinea fowl,
 - (iv) 4 000 female Muscovy or Peking ducks or 3 200 male Muscovy or Peking ducks or other ducks,
 - (v) 2 500 capons, geese or turkeys;
 - (f) the total usable area of poultry houses for meat production on any single unit, shall not exceed 1 600 m²;
 - (g) poultry houses shall be constructed in a manner allowing all birds easy access to open air area.
4. Natural light may be supplemented by artificial means to provide a maximum of 16 hours light per day with a continuous nocturnal rest period without artificial light of at least eight hours.
5. To prevent the use of intensive rearing methods, poultry shall either be reared until they reach a minimum age or else shall come from slow-growing poultry strains. Where slow-growing poultry strains are not used by the operator the following minimum age at slaughter shall be:
 - (a) 81 days for chickens,
 - (b) 150 days for capons,
 - (c) 49 days for Peking ducks,
 - (d) 70 days for female Muscovy ducks,
 - (e) 84 days for male Muscovy ducks,
 - (f) 92 days for Mallard ducks,
 - (g) 94 days for guinea fowl,

- (h) 140 days for male turkeys and roasting geese and
- (i) 100 days for female turkeys.

Article 13

Specific requirements and housing conditions in beekeeping

1. The siting of the apiaries shall be such that, within a radius of 3 km from the apiary site, nectar and pollen sources consist essentially of organically produced crops and/or spontaneous vegetation and/or crops treated with low environmental impact methods equivalent to those as described in Article 36 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 or in Article 22 of Council Regulation 1257/1999 which cannot affect the qualification of beekeeping production as being organic. The above mentioned requirements do not apply where flowering is not taking place, or the hives are dormant.
2. **Not applicable.**
3. The hives shall be made basically of natural materials presenting no risk of contamination to the environment or the apiculture products.
4. The bees wax for new foundations shall come from organic production units.
5. Without prejudice to Article 25, only natural products such as propolis, wax and plant oils can be used in the hives.
6. The use of chemical synthetic repellents is prohibited during honey extractions operations.
7. The use of brood combs is prohibited for honey extraction.

Article 14

Access to open air areas

1. Open air areas may be partially covered.
2. In accordance with Article 14(1)(b)(iii) of Volume 1, herbivores shall have access to pasturage for grazing whenever conditions allow.
3. 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 areas during the winter months may be waived.
4. Notwithstanding paragraph 2, bulls over one year old shall have access to pasturage or an open air area.
5. Poultry shall have access to an open air area for at least one third of their life.
6. Open air areas for poultry shall be mainly covered with vegetation and be provided with protective facilities and permit fowl to have easy access to adequate numbers of drinking and feeding troughs.
7. Where poultry are kept indoors due to restrictions or obligations imposed on the basis of Community legislation, they shall permanently have access to sufficient quantities of roughage and suitable material in order to meet their ethological needs.

Article 15

Stocking density

1. The total stocking density shall be such as not to exceed the limit of 170 kg of nitrogen per year and hectare of agricultural area as referred to in Article 3(2).
2. To determine the appropriate density of livestock referred to above, the competent authority shall set out the livestock units equivalent to the above limit, taking as a guideline, the figures laid down in Annex IV or the relevant national provisions adopted pursuant to Directive 91/676/EEC.

Article 16

Prohibition of landless livestock production

Landless livestock production, by which the operator of the livestock does not manage agricultural land and/or has not established a written cooperation agreement with another operator according to Article 3(3), is prohibited.

Article 17

Simultaneous production of organic and non-organic livestock

1. Non organic livestock 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 organic production rules and a different species is involved.
2. Non-organic livestock may use organic pasturage for a limited period of time each year, provided that such animals come from a farming system as defined in paragraph 3(b) and that organic animals are not present at the same time on that pasture.
3. Organic animals may be grazed on common land, providing that:
 - (a) the land has not been treated with products not authorised for organic production for at least three years;
 - (b) any non-organic animals which use the land concerned are derived from a farming system equivalent to those as described in Article 36 of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 or in Article 22 of Regulation 1257/1999;
 - (c) any livestock products from organic animals, whilst using this land, shall not be regarded as being from organic-production, unless adequate segregation from non-organic animals can be proved.
4. During the period of transhumance animals may graze on non- organic land when they are being moved on foot from one grazing area to another. The uptake of non-organic feed, in the form of grass and other vegetation on which the animals graze, during this period shall not exceed 10 % of the total feed ration per year. This figure shall be calculated as a percentage of the dry matter of feeding stuffs from agricultural origin.
5. Operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of provisions referred to in this Article.

Article 18

Management of animals

1. Operations such as attaching elastic bands to the tails of sheep, tail-docking, cutting of teeth, trimming of beaks and dehorning shall not be carried out routinely in organic farming. However, some of these operations may be authorised by the competent authority for reasons of safety or if they are intended to improve the health, welfare or hygiene of the livestock on a case-by-case basis.

Any suffering to the animals shall be reduced to a minimum by applying adequate anesthesia and/or analgesia and by carrying out the operation only at the most appropriate age by qualified personnel.

2. Physical castration is allowed in order to maintain the quality of products and traditional production practices but only under the conditions set out in the second subparagraph of paragraph 1.
3. Mutilation such as clipping the wings of queen bees is prohibited.
4. Loading and unloading of animals shall be carried out without the use of any type of electrical stimulation to coerce the animals. The use of allopathic tranquillizers, prior to or during transport, is prohibited.

Section 3

Feed

Article 19

Feed from own holding and other sources

1. In case of herbivores, except during the period each year when the animals are under transhumance subject to Article 17(4), at least 60 % of the feed shall come from the farm unit itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in cooperation with other organic farms in the same region.
2. In case of pigs and poultry, at least 20 % of the feed shall come from the farm unit itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or feed business operators.
3. In the case of bees, at the end of the production season hives shall be left with sufficient reserves of honey and pollen to survive the winter.

The feeding of bee colonies shall only be permitted where the survival of the hives is endangered due to climatic conditions. Feeding shall be with organic honey, organic sugar syrups, or organic sugar.

Article 20

Feed meeting animals' nutritional requirements

1. All young mammals shall be fed on maternal milk in preference to natural milk, for a minimum period of three months for bovines including *bubalus* and bison species and equidae, 45 days for sheep and goats and 40 days for pigs.
2. Rearing systems for herbivores are to be based on maximum use of grazing pasturage according to the availability of pastures in the different periods of the year. At least 60 % of the dry matter in daily rations of herbivores shall consist of roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage. A reduction to 50 % for animals in dairy production for a maximum period of three months in early lactation is allowed.
3. Roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage shall be added to the daily ration for pigs and poultry.

4. The keeping of livestock in conditions, or on a diet, which may encourage anaemia, is prohibited.
5. Fattening practices shall be reversible at any stage of the rearing process. Force-feeding is forbidden.

Article 21

In-conversion feed

1. Up to 30 % of the feed formula of rations on average may comprise in-conversion feeding stuffs. When the in-conversion feeding stuffs come from a unit of the holding itself, this percentage may be increased to 100 %.
2. Up to 20 % of the total average amount of feeding stuffs fed to livestock may originate from the grazing or harvesting of permanent pastures, perennial forage parcels or protein crops, sown under organic management on lands in their first year of conversion, provided that they are part of the holding itself and have not been part of an organic production unit of that holding in the last five years. When both in- conversion feeding stuffs and feeding stuffs from parcels in their first year of conversion are being used, the total combined percentage of such feeding stuffs shall not exceed the maximum percentages fixed in paragraph 1.
3. The figures in paragraph 1 and 2 shall be calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feeding stuffs of plant origin.

Article 22

Use of certain products and substances in feed

For the purposes of Article 14(1)(d)(iv) of Volume 1 only the following substances may be used in the processing of organic feed and feeding organic animals:

- (a) non-organic feed materials of plant or animal origin, or other feed materials that are listed in Section 2 of Annex V, provided that:
 - (i) they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents; and
 - (ii) the restrictions laid down in Article 43 or Article 47(c) are complied with;
- (b) non-organic spices, herbs, and molasses, provided that:
 - (i) their organic form is not available;
 - (ii) they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents; and
 - (iii) their use is limited to 1 % of the feed ration of a given species, calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feed from agricultural origin;
- (c) organic feed materials of animal origin;
- (d) feed materials of mineral origin that are listed in Section 1 of Annex V;
- (e) products from sustainable fisheries, provided that:
 - (i) they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents;
 - (ii) their use is restricted to non-herbivores; and

- (iii) the use of fish protein hydrolysate is restricted solely to young animals;
- (f) salt as sea salt, coarse rock salt;
- (g) feed additives listed in Annex VI.

Section 4

Disease prevention and veterinary treatment

Article 23

Disease prevention

1. The use of chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics for preventive treatment is prohibited, without prejudice to Article 24(3).
2. The use of substances to promote growth or production (including antibiotics, coccidiostats and other artificial aids for growth promotion purposes) and the use of hormones or similar substances to control reproduction or for other purposes (e.g. induction or synchronisation of oestrus), is prohibited.
3. Where livestock is obtained from non-organic units, special measures such as screening tests or quarantine periods may apply, depending on local circumstances.
4. Housing, pens, equipment and utensils shall be properly cleaned and disinfected to prevent cross-infection and the build-up of disease carrying organisms. Faeces, urine and uneaten or spilt feed shall be removed as often as necessary to minimise smell and to avoid attracting insects or rodents.

With regard to cleaning and disinfection of livestock buildings, installations and utensils, only products listed in Annex VII may be used. Rodenticides (to be used only in traps), and the products listed in Annex II, can be used for the elimination of insects and other pests in buildings and other installations where livestock is kept.

5. Buildings shall be emptied of livestock between each batch of poultry reared. The buildings and fittings shall be cleaned and disinfected during this time. In addition, when the rearing of each batch of poultry has been completed, runs shall be left empty to allow vegetation to grow back. Ecograppo Italia shall establish the period for which runs must be empty. The operator shall keep documentary evidence of the application of this period. These requirements shall not apply where poultry is not reared in batches, is not kept in runs and is free to roam, throughout the day.

Article 24

Veterinary treatment

1. Where despite preventive measures to ensure animal health, as laid down in Article 14(1)(e)(i) of Volume 1, animals become sick or injured they shall be treated immediately, if necessary in isolation and in suitable housing.
2. Phytotherapeutic and homeopathic products, trace elements and products listed in Section 1 of Annex V and in Section 3 of Annex VI shall be used in preference to chemically-synthesised allopathic veterinary treatment or antibiotics, provided that their therapeutic effect is effective for the species of animal, and the condition for which the treatment is intended.
3. If the use of measures referred to in paragraph 1 and 2 is not effective in combating illness or injury, and if treatment is essential to avoid suffering or distress of the animal, chemically-synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics may be used under the responsibility of a veterinarian.

4. With the exception of vaccinations, treatments for parasites and compulsory eradication schemes where an animal or group of animals receive more than three courses of treatments with chemically- synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics within 12 months, or more than one course of treatment if their productive lifecycle is less than one year, the livestock concerned, or produce derived from them, may not be sold as organic products, and the livestock shall undergo the conversion periods laid down in Article 38(1).

Records of documented evidence of the occurrence of such circumstances shall be kept for Ecogrupo Italia.

5. 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 foodstuffs from such animals, is to be twice the legal withdrawal period or, in a case in which this period is not specified, 48 hours.

Article 25

Specific rules on disease prevention and veterinary treatment in beekeeping

1. For the purpose of cleaning and disinfection of frames, hives and combs, sodium hydroxide may be used. For the purposes of protecting frames, hives and combs, in particular from pests, only rodenticides (to be used only in traps), and appropriate products listed in Annex II, are permitted.
2. Physical treatments for disinfection of apiaries such as steam or direct flame are permitted.
3. The practice of destroying the male brood is permitted only to isolate the infestation of *Varroa destructor*.
4. If despite all preventive measures, the colonies become sick or infested, they shall be treated immediately and, if necessary, the colonies can be placed in isolation apiaries.
5. In the case laid down in paragraph 4, veterinary medicinal products may be used in so far as the corresponding use is authorised under national law.
6. Formic acid, lactic acid, acetic acid and oxalic acid as well as menthol, thymol, eucalyptol or camphor may be used in cases of infestation with *Varroa destructor*.
7. If a treatment is applied with chemically synthesised allopathic products, during such a period, the colonies treated shall be placed in isolation apiaries and all the wax shall be replaced with wax coming from organic beekeeping. Subsequently, the conversion period of one year laid down in Article 38(3) will apply to those colonies.
8. The requirements laid down in paragraph 7 shall not apply to products listed in paragraph 6.

CHAPTER 2a

Aquaculture animal production

Not provided for by this Standard.

CHAPTER 3

Processed products

Article 26

Rules for the production of processed feed and food

1. Additives, processing aids and other substances and ingredients used for processing food or feed and any processing practice applied, such as smoking, shall respect the principles of good manufacturing practice.
2. Operators producing processed feed or food shall establish and update appropriate procedures based on a systematic identification of critical processing steps.
3. The application of the procedures referred to in paragraph 2 shall guarantee at all times that the produced processed products comply with the organic production rules.
4. Operators shall comply with and implement the procedures referred to in paragraph 2. In particular, operators shall:
 - (a) take precautionary measures to avoid the risk of contamination by unauthorised substances or products;
 - (b) implement suitable cleaning measures, monitor their effectiveness and record these operations;
 - (c) guarantee that non-organic products are not placed on the market with an indication referring to the organic production method.
5. Further to the provisions laid down in paragraphs 2 and 4, when non-organic products are also prepared or stored in the preparation unit concerned, the operator shall:
 - (a) carry out the operations continuously until the complete run has been dealt with, separated by place or time from similar operations performed on non-organic products;
 - (b) store organic products, before and after the operations, separate by place or time from non-organic products;
 - (c) inform Ecogruppero Italia thereof and keep available an updated register of all operations and quantities processed;
 - (d) take the necessary measures to ensure identification of lots and to avoid mixtures or exchanges with non-organic products;
 - (e) carry out operations on organic products only after suitable cleaning of the production equipment.

Article 27

Use of certain products and substances in processing of food

1. For the purposes of Article 19(2)(b) of Volume 1, only the following substances can be used in the processing of organic food, with the exception of products of the wine sector, for which the provisions of Chapter 3a shall apply:
 - (a) substances listed in Annex VIII to this Volume 2;
 - (b) preparations of micro-organisms and enzymes normally used in food processing; however, enzymes to be used as food additives have to be listed in Annex VIII, Section A;
 - (c) substances, and products as defined in Articles 1(2)(b)(i) and 1(2)(c) of Council Directive 88/388/EEC labelled as natural flavouring substances or natural flavouring preparations, according to Articles 9(1)(d) and (2) of that

Directive;

- (d) **Not provided for by this Standard;**
- (e) drinking water and salt (with sodium chloride or potassium chloride as basic components) generally used in food processing;
- (f) minerals (trace elements included), vitamins, aminoacids, and micronutrients, provided that:
- I. their use in food for normal consumption is 'directly legally required', in the meaning of being directly required by provisions of Union law or provisions of national law compatible with Union law, with the consequence that the food cannot be placed at all on the market as food for normal consumption if those minerals, vitamins, amino acids or micronutrients are not added;
 - II. or (ii) as regards food placed on the market as having particular characteristics or effects in relation to health or nutrition or in relation to needs of specific groups of consumers: — in products referred to in points (a) and (b) of Article 1(1) of Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (*), their use is authorised by that Regulation and acts adopted on the basis of Article 11(1) of that Regulation for the products concerned, — in products regulated by Commission Directive 2006/125/EC (**), their use is authorised by that Directive, or — in products regulated by Commission Directive 2006/141/EC (***), their use is authorised by that Directive.
- 2 For the purpose of the calculation referred to in Article 23(4)(a)(ii) of Volume 1,
- (a) food additives listed in Annex VIII and marked with an asterisk in the column of the additive code number, shall be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin;
 - (b) preparations and substances referred to in paragraph (1)(b),(c),(d),(e) and (f) of this Article and substances not marked with an asterisk in the column of the additive code number shall not be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin;
 - (c) **Not provided for by this Standard.**
- 3 **Not provided for by this Standard.**
- 4 **Not provided for by this Standard.**

Article 27a

Not provided for by this Standard.

Article 28

Use of certain non-organic ingredients of agricultural origin in processing food

For the purpose of Article 19(2)(c) of Volume 1, non-organic agricultural ingredients listed in Annex IX to this Volume can be used in the processing of organic food.

Article 29

Authorisation of non-organic food ingredients of agricultural origin

Not provided for by this Standard.

Article 29a

Specific provisions for seaweed

Not provided for by this Standard.

CHAPTER 3a

Specific rules for the making of wine

Article 29b

Scope

1. This Chapter lays down specific rules for the organic production of the products of the wine sector as referred to in Article 1(1)(l) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007.
2. Commission Regulations (EC) No 606/2009 and (EC) No 607/2009 shall apply, save as explicitly provided otherwise in this Chapter.

Article 29c

Use of certain products and substances

1. For the purposes of Article 19(2)(a) of Volume 1, products of the wine sector shall be produced from organic raw material.
2. For the purposes of Article 19(2)(b) of Volume 1, only products and substances listed in Annex VIIIa to this Volume can be used for the making of products of the wine sector, including during the processes and oenological practices, subject to the conditions and restrictions laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 and Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 and in particular in Annex I A to that Regulation.
3. Products and substances listed in Annex VIIIa to this Volume and marked with an asterisk, derived from organic raw material, shall be used if available.

Article 29d

Oenological practices and restrictions

1. Without prejudice to Article 29c and to specific prohibitions and restrictions provided for in paragraphs 2 to 5 of this Article, only oenological practices, processes and treatments, including the restrictions provided for in Article 120c and 120d of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 and in Articles 3, 5 to 9 and 11 to 14 of Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 and in their Annexes, used before 1 August 2010 are permitted.
2. The use of the following oenological practices, processes and treatments is prohibited:
 - (a) partial concentration through cooling according to point (c) of Section B.1 of Annex XVa to Regulation (EC) No

1234/2007;

- (b) elimination of sulphur dioxide by physical processes according to point 8 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009;
 - (c) electro dialysis treatment to ensure the tartaric stabilisation of the wine according to point 36 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009;
 - (d) partial dealcoholisation of wine according to point 40 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009;
 - (e) treatment with cation exchangers to ensure the tartaric stabilisation of the wine according to point 43 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009.
3. The use of the following oenological practices, processes and treatments is permitted under the following conditions:
- (a) for heat treatments according to point 2 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009, the temperature shall not exceed 70 °C;
 - (b) for centrifuging and filtration with or without an inert filtering agent according to point 3 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009, the size of the pores shall be not smaller than 0,2 micrometer.
4. The use of the following oenological practices, processes and treatments shall be re-examined by the Commission before 1 August 2018 with a view to phase out or to further restrict those practices:
- (a) heat treatments as referred to in point 2 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009;
 - (b) use of ion exchange resins as referred to in point 20 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009;
 - (c) reverse osmosis according to point (b) of Section B.1 of Annex XVa to Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007.
5. Any amendment introduced after 1 August 2010, as regards the oenological practice, processes and treatments provided for in Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 or Regulation (EC) No 606/2009, may be applicable in the organic production of wine only after the adoption of the measures necessary for the implementation of the production rules provided for in Article 19(3) of Volume 1 and, if required, an evaluation process according to Article 21 of this Volume.

CHAPTER 4

Collection, packaging, transport and storage of products

Article 30

Collection of products and transport to preparation units

Operators may carry out simultaneous collection of organic and non- organic products, only where appropriate measures are taken to prevent any possible mixture or exchange with non-organic products and to ensure the identification of the organic

products. The operator shall keep the information relating to collection days, hours, circuit and date and time of reception of the products available to Ecograppo Italia.

Article 31

Packaging and transport of products to other operators or units

1. Operators shall ensure that organic products are transported to other units, including wholesalers and retailers, only in appropriate packaging, containers or vehicles closed in such a manner that substitution of the content cannot be achieved without manipulation or damage of the seal and provided with a label stating, without prejudice to any other indications required by law:

- (a) the name and address of the operator and, where different, of the owner or seller of the product;
- (b) the name of the product or a description of the compound feeding stuff accompanied by a reference to the organic production method;
- (c) the name and/or the code number of Ecograppo Italia; and
- (d) where relevant, the lot identification mark according to a marking system either approved at national level or agreed with Ecograppo Italia and which permits to link the lot with the accounts referred to in Article 66.

The information referred to in points (a) to (d) of the first subparagraph may also be presented on an accompanying document, if such a document can be undeniably linked with the packaging, container or vehicular transport of the product. This accompanying document shall include information on the supplier and/or the transporter.

2. The closing of packaging, containers or vehicles shall not be required where:

- (a) transportation is direct between an operator and another operator who are both subject to the organic control system, and
- (b) the products are accompanied by a document giving the information required under paragraph 1, and
- (c) both the expediting and the receiving operators shall keep documentary records of such transport operations available for the control body or control authority of such transport operations.

Article 32

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

In addition to the provisions of Article 31, when transporting feed to other production or preparation units or storage premises, operators shall ensure that the following conditions are met:

- (a) during transport, organically-produced feed, in-conversion feed, and non-organic feed shall be effectively physically separated;
- (b) the vehicles and/or containers which have transported non-organic products are used to transport organic products provided that:
 - (i) suitable cleaning measures, the effectiveness of which has been checked, have been carried out before commencing the transport of organic products; operators shall record these operations,
 - (ii) all appropriate measures are implemented, depending on the risks evaluated in accordance with Article 88(3) and, where necessary, operators shall guarantee that non-organic products cannot be placed on the market with

an indication referring to organic production,

(iii) the operator shall keep documentary records of such transport operations available for Ecogr uppo Italia ;

(c) the transport of finished organic feed shall be separated physically or in time from the transport of other finished products;

(d) during transport, the quantity of products at the start and each individual quantity delivered in the course of a delivery round shall be recorded.

Article 32a

Transport of live fish

Not provided for by this Standard.

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Article 33

Reception of products from other units and other operators

On receipt of an organic product, the operator shall check the closing of the packaging or container where it is required and the presence of the indications provided to in Article 31.

The operator shall crosscheck the information on the label referred to in Article 31 with the information on the accompanying documents. The result of these verifications shall be explicitly mentioned in the documentary accounts referred to in Article 66.

Article 34

Special rules for the reception of products from a third country

Not provided for by this Standard.

Article 35

Storage of products

1. For the storage of products, areas shall be managed in such a way as to ensure identification of lots and to avoid any mixing with or contamination by products and/or substances not in compliance with the organic production rules. Organic products shall be clearly identifiable at all times.
2. In case of organic plant and livestock, storage of input products other than those authorised under this Standard is prohibited in the production unit.
3. The storage of allopathic veterinary medicinal products and antibiotics is permitted on holdings provided that they have been prescribed by a veterinarian in connection with treatment as referred to in Articles 14(1)(e)(ii) of Volume 1, that they are stored in a supervised location and that they are entered in the livestock record as referred to in Article 76 of this Volume.
4. In case where operators handle both non-organic products and organic products and the latter are stored in storage facilities in which also other agricultural products or foodstuffs are stored:
 - (a) the organic products shall be kept separate from the other agricultural products and/or foodstuffs;
 - (b) every measure shall be taken to ensure identification of consignments and to avoid mixtures or exchanges with non-organic products;
 - (c) suitable cleaning measures, the effectiveness of which has been checked, have been carried out before the storage of organic products; operators shall record these operations.

CHAPTER 5

Conversion rules

Article 36

Plant and plant products

1. For plants and plant products to be considered organic, the production rules as referred to in Articles 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Volume 1 and Chapter 1 of this Volume and, where applicable, the exceptional production rules in Chapter 6 of this Volume must have been applied on the parcels during a conversion period of at least two years before sowing, or, in the case of grassland or perennial forage, at least two years before its use as feed from organic farming, or, in the case of perennial crops other than forage, at least three years before the first harvest of organic products.

2. Ecograppo Italia may decide to recognise retroactively as being part of the conversion period any previous period in which:

- (a) the land parcels were registered in and subject of an official environmental protection plan, or in another official programme, provided that the measures concerned ensure that products not authorised for organic production have not been used on those parcels, or
- (b) the parcels were natural or agricultural areas which were not treated with products not authorised for organic production.

The period referred to in point (b) of the first subparagraph can be taken into consideration retroactively only where satisfactory proof has been furnished to Ecograppo Italia allowing it to satisfy itself that the conditions were met for a period of at least three years.

3. Ecograppo Italia may decide, in certain cases, where the land had been contaminated with products not authorised for organic production, to extend the conversion period beyond the period referred to in paragraph 1.

4. In the case of parcels which have already been converted to or were in the process of conversion to organic farming, and which are treated with a product not authorised for organic production, Ecograppo Italia may shorten the conversion period referred to in paragraph 1 in the following case:

- (a) parcels treated with a product not authorised for organic production as part of a compulsory disease or pest control measure imposed by the competent authority of the concerned country;
- (b) **Not provided for by this Standard.**

In the cases provided for in points (a) of the first subparagraph, the length of the conversion period shall be fixed taking into account of the following factors:

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

Article 36a

Seaweed

Not provided for by this Standard.

Article 37

Specific conversion rules for land associated with organic livestock production

1. The conversion rules as referred to in Article 36 of this Volume shall apply to the whole area of the production unit on which animal feed is produced.
2. Notwithstanding the provisions in paragraph 1, the conversion period may be reduced to one year for pasturages and open air areas used by non-herbivore species. This period may be reduced to six months where the land concerned has not received, during the last year, treatments with products not authorised for organic production.

Article 38

Livestock and livestock products

1. Where non-organic livestock has been brought onto a holding in accordance with Article 14(1)(a)(ii) of Volume 1 and Article 9 and/or Article 42 of this Volume, and if livestock products are to be sold as organic products, the production rules as referred to in this Standard (Articles 9, 10, 11 and 14 of Volume 1, Chapter 2 and, where applicable, Article 42 of this Volume, must have been applied for at least:
 - (a) 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;
 - (b) six months in the case of small ruminants and pigs and animals for milk production;
 - (c) 10 weeks for poultry for meat production, brought in before they are three days old;
 - (d) six weeks in the case of poultry for egg production.
2. Where non-organic animals exist on a holding at the beginning of the conversion period, in accordance with Article 14(1)(a)(iii) of Volume 1, their products may be deemed organic if there is 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 existing animals and their offspring, pasturage and/or any land used for animal feed, may be reduced to 24 months, if the animals are mainly fed with products from the production unit.
3. Beekeeping products can be sold with references to the organic production method only when the organic production rules have been complied with for at least one year.
4. The conversion period for apiaries does not apply in the case of application of Article 9(5) of this Volume.
5. During the conversion period the wax shall be replaced with wax coming from organic beekeeping.

Article 38a

Aquaculture animal production

Not provided for by this Standard.

CHAPTER 6

Exceptional production rules

Section 1

Exceptional production rules related to climatic, geographical or structural constraints

Article 39

Tethering of animals

Where an operator holding faces climatic, geographical or structural constraints, Ecograppo Italia may authorise cattle in small holdings to be tethered if it is not possible to keep the cattle in groups appropriate to their behaviour requirements, provided they have access to pastures during the grazing period according to Article 14(2), and at least twice a week access to open air areas when grazing is not possible.

Article 40

Parallel production

1. Where an operator holding faces climatic, geographical or structural constraints, he/she may apply to Ecograppo Italia to run organic and non-organic production units in the same area:
 - (a) in the case of the production of perennial crops, which require a cultivation period of at least three years, where varieties cannot be easily differentiated, provided the following conditions are met:
 - (i) the production in question forms part of a conversion plan in respect of which the producer gives a firm undertaking and which provides for the beginning of the conversion of the last part of the area concerned to organic production in the shortest possible period which may not, in any event, exceed a maximum of five years;
 - (ii) appropriate measures have been taken to ensure the permanent separation of the products obtained from each unit concerned;
 - (iii) Ecograppo Italia is notified of the harvest of each of the products concerned at least 48 hours in advance;
 - (iv) upon completion of the harvest, the producer informs Ecograppo Italia of the exact quantities harvested on the units concerned and of the measures applied to separate the products;
 - (v) the conversion plan and the control measures have been approved by Ecograppo Italia; this approval shall be confirmed each year after the start of the conversion plan;

- (b) Not provided for by this Standard;
- (c) Not provided for by this Standard;
- (d) in the case of grassland exclusively used for grazing.
- 2 Not provided for by this Standard.

Article 41

Management of beekeeping units for the purpose of pollination

Not provided for by this Standard.

Section 2

Exceptional production rules related to non-availability of organic farm inputs

Article 42

Use of non-organic animals

Where organic animals are not available, and with prior authorisation of Ecograppo Italia,

- (a) when a flock is constituted for the first time, renewed or reconstituted and organically reared poultry are not available in sufficient numbers, non-organically reared poultry may be brought into an organic poultry production unit, provided that the pullets for the production of eggs and poultry for meat production are less than three days old;
- (b) non-organically reared pullets for egg production of not more than 18 weeks may be brought into an organic livestock unit until 31 December 2021, when organically reared pullets are not available and provided that the relevant provisions laid down in Section 3 and 4 of Chapter 2 are complied with.

Article 43

Use of non-organic protein feed of plant and animal origin for livestock

Where farmers are unable to obtain protein feed exclusively from organic production, the use of a limited proportion of non-organic protein feed is allowed for porcine and poultry species.

The maximum percentage of non-organic protein feed authorised per period of 12 months for those species shall be 5 % for calendar years 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.

The figures shall be calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feed from agricultural origin.

The operator shall keep documentary evidence of the need for the use of this provision.

Article 44

Use of non-organic beeswax

In the case of new installations or during the conversion period, non- organic beeswax may be used only:

- (a) where beeswax from organic beekeeping is not available on the market;
- (b) where it is proven free of contamination by substances not authorised for organic production; and
- (c) provided that it comes from the cap.

Article 45

Use of seed or vegetative propagating material not obtained by the organic production method

1. Where seed or vegetative propagating material is not available in organic grade on the market,
 - (a) seed and vegetative propagating material from a production unit in conversion to organic farming may be used,
 - (b) where point (a) is not applicable, Ecograppo Italia may authorise the use of non-organic seed or vegetative propagating material if not available from organic production. However, for the use of non-organic seed and seed potatoes the following paragraphs (2) to (9) apply.
2. Non-organic seed and seed potatoes may be used, provided that the seed or seed potatoes are not treated with plant protection products, other than those authorised for treatment of seed in accordance with Article 5(1), unless chemical treatment is prescribed in accordance with national requirements for phytosanitary purposes for all varieties of a given species in the area where the seed or seed potatoes are to be used.
3. Species for which it is established that organically produced seed or seed potatoes are available in sufficient quantities and for a significant number of varieties may not be subject of authorisations pursuant to paragraph 1(b), unless these are justified by one of the purposes referred to in paragraph 5(d).
4. Ecograppo Italia is responsible for granting the authorisation referred to in paragraph 1(b).
5. Authorisation to use seed or seed potatoes not obtained by the organic production method may only be granted in the following cases:
 - (a) **not applicable;**
 - (b) where no supplier, meaning an operator who markets seed or seed potatoes to other operators, is able to deliver the seed or seed potatoes before sowing or planting in situations where the user has ordered the seed or seed potatoes in reasonable time;
 - (c) where the user is able to demonstrate that none of the registered alternatives of the same species are appropriate and that the authorisation therefore is significant for his production;
 - (d) **Not provided for by this Standard.**
 - (e) where the operator shows Ecograppo Italia proof of non availability of organic seed or propagating material in the market. This proof can be consisting of three local suppliers' declarations confirming the absence of the above material or, where an official database of organic varieties is in place, a written copy showing the lack of the desired variety.
6. The authorisation shall be granted before the sowing of the crop.
7. The authorisation shall be granted only to individual users for one season at a time and Ecograppo Italia shall register the quantities of seed or seed potatoes authorised.

8. Not provided for by this Standard.

9. Not provided for by this Standard.

Section 3

Exceptional production rules related to specific management problems in organic livestock

Article 46

Specific management problems in organic livestock

The final fattening phase of adult bovines for meat production may take place indoors, provided that this indoors period does not exceed one fifth of their lifetime and in any case for a maximum period of three months.

Section 3a

Exceptional production rules with regard to the use of specific products and substances in the processing

Not provided for by this standard.

Article 46a

Addition of non-organic yeast extract

Not provided for by this standard.

Section 4

Exceptional production rules related to catastrophic circumstances

Not provided for by this standard.

Article 47

Catastrophic circumstances

Not provided for by this standard.

CHAPTER 7

Seed data base

Not provided for by this standard.

Article 48

Database

Not applicable.

Article 49

Registration

Not applicable.

Article 50

Conditions for registration

Not applicable.

Article 51

Registered information

Not applicable.

Article 52

Access to information

Not applicable.

Article 53

Registration fee

Not applicable.

Article 54

Annual report

Not applicable.

Article 55

Summary report

Not applicable.

Article 56

Information upon request

Not applicable.

TITLE III

LABELLING

CHAPTER 1

Organic production logo of the European Union

Article 57

Organic logo of the EU

In accordance with Article 25(3) of Volume 1, the organic production logo of the European Union (hereinafter 'Organic logo of the EU') shall follow the model set out in Part A of Annex XI to this Volume.

For the purpose of labelling, the organic logo of the EU shall only be used if the product concerned is produced in accordance with the requirements of Volume 1, of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008 and of this Standard, by operators who comply with the requirements of the control system referred to in this Standard.

Article 58

Conditions for the use of the code number and place of origin

1. The indication of the code number of Ecogruppero Italia referred to in Article 24(1)(a) of Volume 1 shall,
 - (a) start with the acronym identifying the third country, as referred to in the international standard for the two letter country codes under ISO 3166 (*Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions*);
 - (b) include a term which establishes a link with the organic production method, in accordance with Part B(2) of Annex XI to this Volume;
 - (c) include a specific reference number to be decided by the Commission in accordance with Part B (E) of Annex XI to this Volume; and
 - (d) be placed in the same visual field as the Organic logo of the EU, where the Organic logo of the EU is used in the labelling.
2. The indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials of which the products is composed have been farmed, as referred to in Article 24(1)(c) of Volume 1, shall be placed immediately below the code number referred to in paragraph 1.

CHAPTER 2

Specific labelling requirements for feed

Article 59

Scope, use of trade marks and sales descriptions

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

The trade marks and sales descriptions bearing an indication referred to in Article 23(1) of Volume 1 may be used only if all ingredients of plant or animal origin are from the organic production method and at least 95 % of the product's dry matter is comprised of such ingredients.

Article 60

Indications on processed feed

1. The terms referred to in Article 23(1) of Volume 1 and the Organic logo of the EU may be used on processed feed provided that all the following requirements are complied with:

- (a) the processed feed complies with the provisions of this Volume and in particular with Article 14(1)(d)(iv) and (v) for livestock and Article 18 thereof;
- (b) the processed feed complies with the provisions of this Standard and in particular with Articles 22 and 26 thereof;
- (c) all ingredients of plant or animal origin contained in the processed feed are from the organic production method;
- (d) at least 95 % of the product's dry matter is comprised of organic agricultural products.

2. Subject to the requirements laid down in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1, the following statement is permitted in the case of products comprising variable quantities of feed materials from the organic production method and/or feed materials from products in conversion to organic farming and/or products as referred to in Article 22 of this Volume:

'may be used in organic production in accordance with Regulations (EC) No 834/2007 and (EC) No 889/2008'.

Article 61

Conditions for the use of indications on processed feed

1. The indication provided for in Article 60 shall be:

- (a) separate from the wording referred to the product (as in Article 5 of Council Directive 79/373/EEC) and the manufacturer (as in Article 5(1) of Council Directive 96/25/EC);
- (b) presented in a colour, format or character font that does not draw more attention to it than to the description or name of the animal feedingstuff referred to in (a) above;
- (c) accompanied, in the same field of vision, by an indication by weight of dry matter referring:
 - (i) to the percentage of feed material(s) from the organic production method;

- (ii) to the percentage of feed material(s) from products in conversion to organic farming;
- (iii) to the percentage of feed material(s) not covered by points (i) and (ii);
- (iv) to the total percentage of animal feed of agricultural origin;
- (d) accompanied by a list of names of feed materials from the organic production method;
- (e) accompanied by a list of names of feed materials from products in conversion to organic production.

2 The indication provided for in Article 60 may be also accompanied by a reference to the requirement to use the feeding stuffs in accordance with Articles 21 and 22.

CHAPTER 3

Other specific labelling requirements

Article 62

In-conversion products of plant origin

Not provided for by this Standard.

TITLE IV

CONTROLS

CHAPTER 1

Minimum control requirements

Article 63

Control arrangements and undertaking by the operator

1. When the control arrangements are first implemented, the operator shall draw up and subsequently maintain a written organic management plan containing:
 - (a) a full description of the unit and/or premises and/or activity;
 - (b) all the practical measures to be taken at the level of the unit and/or premises and/or activity to ensure compliance with the organic production rules;

- (c) the precautionary measures to be taken in order to reduce the risk of contamination by unauthorised products or substances and the cleaning measures to be taken in storage places and throughout the operator's production chain;
- (d) the specific characteristics of the production method used, where the operator intends to request documentary evidence in accordance with Article 68(2).

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

2. The description and the measures referred to in paragraph 1 shall be contained in a declaration, signed by the responsible operator. In addition, this declaration shall include an undertaking by the operator:

- (a) to perform the operations in accordance with the organic production rules;
- (b) to accept, in the event of infringement or irregularities, the enforcement of the measures of the organic production rules;
- (c) to undertake to inform in writing the buyers of the product in order to ensure that the indications referring to the organic production method are removed from this production;
- (d) to accept, in cases where the operator and/or the subcontractors of that operator are checked by different control authorities or control bodies, the exchange of information between those authorities or bodies;
- (e) to accept, in cases where the operator and/or the subcontractors of that operator change their control authority or control body, the transmission of their control files to the subsequent control authority or control body;
- (f) to accept, in cases where the operator withdraws from the control system, to inform without delay the relevant competent authority and control authority or control body;
- (g) to accept, in cases where the operator withdraws from the control system, that the control file is kept for a period of at least five years;
- (h) to accept to inform the relevant control authority or authorities or control body or bodies without delay of any irregularity or infringement affecting the organic status of their product or organic products received from other operators or subcontractors.

The declaration provided for in the first subparagraph shall be verified by Ecogruppero Italia, which issues a report identifying the possible deficiencies and non-compliances with the organic production rules. The operator shall countersign this report and take the necessary corrective measures.

3. For the application of Article 28(1) of Volume 1, the operator shall notify the following information to the competent authority:

- (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 operation in accordance with the provision laid down in this Standard;
- (e) In the case of an agricultural holding, the date on which the producer ceased to apply products not authorised for organic production on the parcels concerned;
- (f) **Not applicable.**

Article 64

Modification of control arrangements

The operator responsible shall notify any change in the description or of the measures referred to in Article 63 and in the initial control arrangements set out in Articles 70, 74, 80, 82, 86 and 88 to Ecograppo Italia in due time.

Article 65

Control visits

1. Ecograppo Italia shall carry out at least once a year a physical inspection of all operators.
2. Ecograppo Italia shall take and analyse samples for detecting of products not authorised for organic production, for checking production techniques not in conformity with the organic production rules or for detecting possible contamination by products not authorised for organic production. The number of samples to be taken and analysed by Ecograppo Italia every year shall correspond to at least 5% of the number of operators under its control. The selection of the operators where samples have to be taken shall be based on the general evaluation of the risk of non-compliance with the organic production rules. This general evaluation shall take into account all stages of production, preparation and distribution.

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

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

3. A control report shall be drawn up after each visit, countersigned by the operator of the unit or his representative.
4. Moreover, Ecograppo Italia shall carry out random control visits, primarily unannounced, based on the general evaluation of the risk of non-compliance with the organic production rules, taking into account at least the results of previous controls, the quantity of products concerned and the risk for exchange of products.

Article 66

Documentary accounts

1. Stock and financial records shall be kept in the unit or premises and shall enable the operator to identify and Ecograppo Italia to verify:
 - (a) the supplier and, where different, the seller, or the exporter of the products;
 - (b) the nature and the quantities of organic products delivered to the unit and, where relevant, of all materials bought and the use of such materials, and, where relevant, the composition of the compound feeding stuffs;
 - (c) the nature and the quantities of organic products held in storage at the premises;
 - (d) the nature, the quantities and the consignees and, where different, the buyers, other than the final consumers, of any products which have left the unit or the first consignee's premises or storage facilities;
 - (e) in case of operators who do not store or physically handle such organic products, the nature and the quantities of organic products bought and sold, and the suppliers, and where different, the sellers or the exporters and the buyers, and, where different, the consignees.
2. The documentary accounts shall also comprise the results of the verification at reception of organic products and any other information required by Ecograppo Italia for the purpose of proper control. The data in the accounts shall be

documented with appropriate justification documents. The accounts shall demonstrate the balance between the input and the output.

3. Where an operator runs several production units in the same area, the units for non organic products, together with storage premises for input products must also be subject to the minimum control requirements.

Article 67

Access to facilities

1. The operator shall:
 - (a) give Ecogruppero Italia, for control purposes, access to all parts of the unit and all premises, as well as to the accounts and relevant supporting documents;
 - (b) provide Ecogruppero Italia with any information reasonably necessary for the purposes of the control;
 - (c) submit, when requested by Ecogruppero Italia, the results of its own quality assurance programmes.
2. **Not provided for by this Standard.**

Article 68

Documentary evidence

1. For the purpose of the application of Article 29(1) of Volume 1, Ecogruppero Italia shall use the model of the documentary evidence set out in Annex XII to this Volume.

Article 69

Vendor declaration

For the purpose of the application of Article 9(3) of Volume 1, the vendor declaration that products supplied have not been produced from or by GMOs may follow the model set out in Annex XIII to this Volume.

CHAPTER 2

Specific control requirements for plants and plant products from farm production or collection

Article 70

Control arrangements

1. The full description of the unit referred to in Article 63(1)(a) shall:
 - (a) be drawn up even where the operator limits his activity to the collection of wild plants;
 - (b) indicate the storage and production premises and land parcels and/or collection areas and, where applicable, premises where certain processing and/or packaging operations take place; and
 - (c) specify the date of the last application on the parcels and/or collection areas concerned of products, the use of

which is not compatible with the organic production rules.

2. In case of collection of wild plants, the practical measures referred to in Article 63(1)(b) shall include any guarantees given by third parties which the operator can provide to ensure that the provisions of Article 12(2) of Volume 1 are complied with.

Article 71

Communications

Each year, within the 31st of January, the operator shall notify Ecogruppero Italia of its schedule of production of crop products, giving a breakdown by parcel.

Article 72

Plant production records

Plant production records shall be compiled in the form of a register and kept available to Ecogruppero Italia at all times at the premises of the holding. In addition to Article 71 such records shall provide at least the following information:

- (a) as regards the use of fertiliser: date of application, type and amount of fertiliser, parcels concerned;
- (b) as regards the use of plant protection products: reason and date of treatment, type of product, method of treatment;
- (c) as regards purchase of farm inputs: date, type and amount of purchased product;
- (d) as regards harvest: date, type and amount of organic or in conversion crop production.

Article 73

Several production units run by the same operator

Where an operator runs several production units in the same area, the units producing non-organic crops, together with storage premises for farm input products shall also be subject to the general and the specific control requirements laid down in Chapter 1 and this Chapter of this Title.

CHAPTER 2a

Specific control requirements for seaweed

Not provided for by this Standard.

CHAPTER 3

Control requirements for livestock and livestock products produced by animal husbandry

Article 74

Control arrangements

1. When the control system applying specifically to livestock production is first implemented, the full description of the

unit referred to in Article 63(1)(a) shall include:

- (a) a full description of the livestock buildings, pasturage, open air areas, etc., and, where applicable, the premises for the storage, packaging and processing of livestock, livestock products, raw materials and inputs;
- (b) a full description of the installations for the storage of livestock manure.

2 The practical measures referred to in Article 63(1)(b) shall include:

- (a) a plan for spreading manure agreed with Ecograppo Italia, together with a full description of the areas given over to crop production;
- (b) where appropriate, as regards the spreading of manure, the written arrangements with other holdings as referred to in Article 3(3) complying with the provisions of the organic production rules;
- (c) a management plan for the organic-production livestock unit.

Article 75

Identification of livestock


The livestock shall 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. Where the permanent identification is not in place at the notification date, the operator shall do it within 6 months after the first inspection and keep a written inventory record of the animals.

Article 76

Livestock records

Livestock records shall be compiled in the form of a register and kept available to Ecograppo Italia at all times at the premises of the holding. Such records shall provide a full description of the herd or flock management system comprising at least the following information:

- (a) as regards animals arriving at the holding: origin and date of arrival, conversion period, identification mark and veterinary record;
- (b) as regards livestock leaving the holding: age, number of heads, weight in case of slaughter, identification mark and destination;
- (c) details of any animals lost and reasons thereof;
- (d) as regards feed: type, including feed supplements, proportions of various ingredients of rations and periods of access to free-range areas, periods of transhumance where restrictions apply;
- (e) as regards disease prevention and treatment and veterinary care: date of treatment, details of the diagnosis, the posology; type of treatment product, the indication of the active pharmacological substances involved method of treatment

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and veterinary prescription for veterinary care with reasons and withdrawal periods applying before livestock products can be marketed labelled as organic.

Article 77

Control measures on veterinary medicinal products for livestock

Whenever veterinary medicinal products are used, the information according to Article 76(e) is to be declared to Ecogruppero Italia before the livestock or livestock products are marketed as organically produced. Livestock treated shall be clearly identified, individually in the case of large animals; individually, or by batch, or by hive, in the case of poultry, small animals and bees.

Article 78

Specific control measures on beekeeping

1. A map on an appropriate scale listing the location of hives shall be provided to Ecogruppero Italia by the beekeeper. Where no areas are identified in accordance with Article 13(2), the beekeeper shall provide Ecogruppero Italia with appropriate documentation and evidence, including suitable analyses if necessary, that the areas accessible to his colonies meet the conditions required in this Standard.
2. The following information shall be entered in the register of the apiary with regard to the use of feeding: type of product, dates, quantities and hives where it is used.
3. Whenever veterinary medicinal products are to be used, the type of product, including the indication of the active pharmacological substance, together with details of the diagnosis, the posology, the method of administration, the duration of the treatment and the legal withdrawal period shall be recorded clearly and declared to Ecogruppero Italia before the products are marketed as organically produced.
4. The zone where the apiary is situated shall be registered together with the identification of the hives. Ecogruppero Italia shall be informed of the moving of apiaries by a deadline agreed on with Ecogruppero Italia.
5. Particular care shall be taken to ensure adequate extraction, processing and storage of beekeeping products. All the measures to comply with this requirement shall be recorded.
6. The removals of the supers and the honey extraction operations shall be entered in the register of the apiary.

Article 79

Several production units run by the same operator

Where an operator manages several production units, as provided for in Articles 17(1), 40 and 41, the units which produce non-organic livestock or non-organic livestock products shall also be subject to the control system as laid down in Chapter 1 and this Chapter of this Title.

CHAPTER 3a

Specific control requirements for aquaculture animal production

Not provided for by this Standard.

CHAPTER 4

Control requirements for units for preparation of plant, livestock and foodstuffs composed thereof

Article 80

Control arrangements

In the case of a unit involved in the preparation for its own account or for account of a third party, and including in particular units involved in packaging and/or re-packaging of such products or units involved in labelling and/or re-labelling of such products, the full description of the unit referred to in Article 63(1)(a) shall show the facilities used for the reception, the processing, packaging, labelling and storage of agricultural products before and after the operations concerning them, as well as the procedures for the transport of the products.

CHAPTER 5

Control requirements for imports of organic products from third countries

Not provided for by this Standard.

Article 81

Scope

Not provided for by this Standard.

Article 82

Control arrangements

Not provided for by this Standard.

Article 83

Documentary accounts

Not provided for by this Standard.

Article 84

Information on imported consignments

Not provided for by this Standard.

Article 85

Control visits

Not provided for by this Standard.

CHAPTER 6

Control requirements for units involved in the production, preparation or import of organic products and which have contracted out to third parties in part or in total the actual operations concerned

Not provided for by this Standard.

Article 86

Control arrangements

Not provided for by this Standard.

CHAPTER 7

Control requirements for units preparing feed

Article 87

Scope

This Chapter applies to any unit involved in the preparation of products referred to in Article 1(2)(c) of Volume 1 on its own account or on behalf of a third party.

Article 88


Control arrangements

1. The full description of the unit referred to in Article 63(1)(a) shall indicate:
 - (a) the facilities used for the reception, preparation and storage of the products intended for animal feed before and after the operations concerning them;
 - (b) the facilities used for the storage of other products used to prepare feeding stuffs;
 - (c) the facilities used to store products for cleaning and disinfection;
 - (d) where necessary, the description of the compound feeding stuff that the operator intends to produce, in accordance with Article 5(1)(a) of Directive 79/373/EEC, and the livestock species or class for which the compound feeding stuff is intended;
 - (e) where necessary, the name of the feed materials that the operator intends to prepare.
2. The measures to be taken by operators, as referred to in Article 63(1)(b), to guarantee compliance with the organic production rules shall include the indications of measures referred to in Article 26.
3. Ecograppo Italia shall use these measures to carry out a general evaluation of the risks attendant on each preparation unit and to draw up a control plan. This control plan shall provide for a minimum number of random samples depending on the potential risks.

Article 89

Documentary accounts

For the purposes of proper control of the operations, the documentary accounts referred to in Article 66 shall include

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information on the origin, nature and quantities of feed materials, additives, sales and finished products.

Article 90

Control visits

The control visit referred to in Article 65 shall comprise a full physical inspection of all premises. Moreover, Ecogruppero Italia shall make targeted visits based on a general evaluation of the potential risks of non-compliance with the organic production rules.

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

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

CHAPTER 8

Infringements and exchange of information

Article 91

Measures in case of suspicion of infringements and irregularities

1. Where an operator considers or suspects that a product which he has produced, prepared, imported or that he has received from another operator, is not in compliance with organic production rules, he shall initiate procedures either to withdraw from this product any reference to the organic production method or to separate and identify the product. He may only put it into processing or packaging or on the market after elimination of that doubt, unless it is placed on the market without indication referring to the organic production method. In case of such doubt, the operator shall immediately inform Ecogruppero Italia. Ecogruppero Italia may require that the product cannot be placed on the market with indications referring to the organic production method until it is satisfied, by the information received from the operator or from other sources, that the doubt has been eliminated.

2. Where Ecogruppero Italia has a substantiated suspicion that an operator intends to place on the market a product not in compliance with the organic production rules but bearing a reference to the organic production method, Ecogruppero Italia can require that the operator may provisionally not market the product with this reference for a time period to be set by Ecogruppero Italia. Before taking such a decision, Ecogruppero Italia shall allow the operator to comment. This decision shall be supplemented by the obligation to withdraw from this product any reference to the organic production method if Ecogruppero Italia is sure that the product does not fulfill the requirements of organic production.

However, if the suspicion is not confirmed within the said time period, the decision referred to in the first subparagraph shall be cancelled not later than the expiry of that time period. The operator shall cooperate fully with Ecogruppero Italia in resolving the suspicion.

3. Ecogruppero Italia shall take whatever measures and sanctions are required to prevent fraudulent use of the indications referred to in Title IV of Volume 1 and Title III and/or Annex XI of Volume 2.

Article 92

Exchange of information between control authorities, control bodies and competent authorities

1. Where the operator and/or his/her subcontractors are checked by different control authorities or control bodies, the control authorities or control bodies shall exchange the relevant information on the operations under their control.
2. Where operators and/or their subcontractors change their control authority or control body, the change shall be notified without delay to the competent authority by the control authorities or control bodies concerned. The previous control authority or control body shall hand over the relevant elements of the control file of the operator concerned and the reports referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 63(2) to the subsequent control authority or control body. The new control authority or control body shall ensure that non-conformities noted in the report of the previous control authority or control body have been or are being addressed by the operator.
3. Where the operator withdraws from the control system, Ecograppo Italia shall, without delay, inform the competent authority.
4. Where Ecograppo Italia finds irregularities or infringements affecting the organic status of products, it shall without delay inform accordingly other control bodies. Ecograppo Italia may require, on its own initiative, also any other information on irregularities or infringements.

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

5. Ecograppo Italia shall take the appropriate measures to enable exchange of information between all control bodies.

6. Not provided for by this Standard.

Article 92a

Exchange of information between different States and the Commission

Not applicable.

Article 92b

Publication of information

Not applicable.

CHAPTER 9

Supervision by competent authorities

Article 92c

Supervisory activities relating to control bodies

1. Not applicable.
2. Ecograppo Italia's risk analysis procedure shall be designed in such a way that:
 - (a) the result of the risk analysis provides the basis for determining the intensity of the unannounced or announced

annual inspections and visits;

- (b) additional random control visits carried out in accordance with Article 65(4) of at least 10 % of operators under contract in accordance with the risk category are performed;
- (c) at least 10 % of all inspections and visits carried out in accordance with Article 65(1) and (4) are unannounced;
- (d) the selection of operators to be submitted to unannounced inspections and visits is determined on the basis of the risk analysis and that these are planned according to the level of risk.

3. Not applicable.

4. Not applicable.

Article 92d

Catalogue of measures in case of irregularities and infringements

Ecogruppero Italia adopts a catalogue listing infringements and irregularities affecting the organic status of products and corresponding measures to be applied in case of infringements or irregularities by operators under its control who are involved in organic production.

Infringements and irregularities affecting the organic status are considered severe non conformities. In such cases, and if the operator cannot implement prompt and satisfactory corrective actions, Ecogruppero Italia shall impose the decertification of the product and/or the operational unit.

Article 92e

Annual inspection of control bodies

Not applicable.

Article 92f

Organic data in the multi-annual national control plan and annual report

Not applicable.

TITLE V

ORGANIC PRODUCER GROUP CERTIFICATION

Article 93

Objectives and principles of group certification

The group certification aims to overcome the economic difficulties in relation to the control of small operators in non EU countries. A substantial part of the inspection work is carried out by internal inspectors in the framework of the internal control system set up by the group. Ecogruppero Italia verifies and evaluates the effectiveness of the internal control system and certifies the group as a whole.

Article 94

Group's requirements

1. In principle, can be members of the group covered by group certification small farmers with maximum farm area of:
 - (a) 5 hectares
 - (b) 15 hectares in case of land under permanent pasture
 - (c) 0,5 hectares for glasshousesLarger farms, processors and exporters can also belong to the group but have to be inspected annually by Ecogruppero Italia.
2. The farmers of the group must apply similar production systems and the farms should be in geographical proximity.
3. A group may be organised on itself, i.e. as a co-operative, or as a structured group of producers affiliated to a processor or an exporter.
4. The group must be established formally, based on written agreements with its members. It shall have central management, established decision procedures and legal capacity.
5. When intended for export, the marketing of the products must be carried out as a group.

Article 95

Internal control system

1. The internal control system of the group is a documented internal quality system that includes a contractual arrangement with each individual member of the group.
2. Internal inspectors are designated by the group and carry out internal controls. They must receive suitable training. The internal quality system sets out rules to avoid or limit potential conflicts of interest of the internal inspectors.
3. The internal inspectors carry out at least one annual inspection visit to each individual operator including visits to fields and facilities.
4. The internal control system keeps appropriate documentation including at least a description of the farms and the facilities, the production plans, the products harvested, the contractual arrangement with each individual member and internal inspection reports.
5. The internal control system shall include the application of sanctions to individual members who do not comply with the production standards. It shall inform the external inspection body of the irregularities and non-compliances found, as well as of the corrective actions imposed with agreed time for completion.

Article 96

Controls carried out by Ecogruppero Italia

Ecogruppero Italia shall:

1. Evaluate the effectiveness of the internal control system, with the final aim to assess compliance with the production standards by all individual operators.
2. Have a contractual agreement with the group.
3. Carry out at least one annual inspection of the group. The inspection shall include an inspection visit of a number of individual farms with the aim to inspect for compliance with the standards and to evaluate the effectiveness of the internal control system.
4. Define annually and justify a risk-orientated sample of farms subject to their annual inspections. The number of farms subject to annual inspection shall in any case not be lower than 10. For a normal risk situation, it shall not be lower than the square root of the number of farms in the group. For medium or high-risk situations, the external inspection bodies shall define a risk factor of at least 1.2 to 1.4 respectively.

The farms visited by the external inspection body must be predominantly different from one year to the other.

Number of farms to be inspected by Ecogruppero Italia			
Number of group members = n	Normal risk factor 1	Medium risk factor 1.2	High risk factor 1.4
Minimum	10	12	14
n	Square root of n	1.2 square root of n	1.4 square root of n

Risk analysis is carried out according to the principles defined in the Ecogruppero Italia procedure PRG 004 – Risk analysis and control plan for non-EU countries.

5. Larger farms, processors and exporters shall be inspected annually by Ecogruppero Italia.
6. In case Ecogruppero Italia finds the internal control system to seriously lack reliability and effectiveness, it shall increase the number of farms subject to their annual inspection to at least three times the square root of the number of farms in the group.
7. If the internal control system is found to lack reliability and effectiveness, Ecogruppero Italia shall apply sanctions to the group as a whole, including, in case of serious deficiencies, the withdrawal of the certification of the group.
8. In the case of particular high-risk conditions, Ecogruppero Italia may decide to increase the number of field visits up to 100% operators.

TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION TO THE COMMISSION, TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

CHAPTER 1

Transmission of information to the Commission

Article 97

Statistical information

Not applicable.

Article 98

Other information

Not applicable.

CHAPTER 2

Transitional and final provisions

Not applicable.

Article 99

Transitional measures

Not applicable.

Article 100

Repeal

Not applicable.

Article 101

Entry into force and application

This Standard shall be binding in its entirety.