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ECOCERT ORGANIC STANDARD

Organic Production Standards and Control Measures Applied in the third countries



Scope

This standard shall apply to the following products originating from agriculture where such products are placed on the market or are intended to be placed on the market:

- (a) live or unprocessed agricultural products including seaweeds and animals listed in the standard;
- (b) processed agricultural products for use as food;
- (c) feed for livestock and aquaculture animals;
- (d) vegetative propagating material and seeds for cultivation.

The products of hunting and fishing of wild animals shall not be considered as organic production.

This standard shall apply to any operator involved in activities, at any stage of production, preparation and distribution, relating to the products set out above.

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Exchange of information:

Upon a request duly justified by the necessity to guarantee that a product has been produced in accordance with this standard, Ecocert shall exchange relevant information on the results of its controls with competent authorities, control authorities and other control bodies. Ecocert may also exchange such information on its own initiative.

Control visits

1. Ecocert carries out at least once a year a physical inspection of all operators.
2. Ecocert may take samples for testing of products not authorised for organic production or for checking production techniques not in conformity with the Ecocert Organic Standard rules. Samples may also be taken and analysed for detecting possible contamination by products not authorised for organic production. However, such analysis are carried out where the use of products not authorised for organic production is suspected.
3. A control report is drawn up after each visit, countersigned by the operator of the unit or his representative.
4. Moreover, Ecocert carries out random control visits, primarily unannounced, based on the general evaluation of the risk of non-compliance with the Ecocert Organic Standard rules, taking into account at least the results of previous controls, the quantity of products concerned and the risk for exchange of products.



A ECOCERT STANDARD : PLANT PRODUCTION		EU ref	Title	Conformity / Equivalent
A.1	Information and visit conditions			
A.1.1	The operator and / or his/her suppliers shall sign a licence contract with Ecocert	889, Art. 63	V	E
A.1.2	The operator shall notify to Ecocert any change in the unit description or of the practical measures taken to ensure the conformity of the products	889, Art. 64	V	C
A.1.3	The notification of annual production planning shall be sent in time to Ecocert, giving a breakdown by parcel	889, Art. 71	V	C
A.1.4	A complete documentation shall be available describing thoroughly the activities and fields (including copy of filled out application form with attachments) With regard to the operations, which are contracted out to third parties, the full description of the unit shall include a list of the subcontractors with a description of their activities and an indication of the control bodies or authorities to which they are subject and an agreement by the operator on his behalf and that of his subcontractors, that the different control bodies or control authorities can exchange information on the operations under their control	889, Art 63, 70, 86, 92.2	V	E
A.1.5	If relevant, the conventional activities of the operator shall be also described.	834, Art. 11, 889, Art. 73	V	E
A.1.6	The documentation of the operator shall draw up the precautionary measures taken to reduce the risks of contamination of the certified products by prohibited products or substances, including the cleaning measures of the storage areas.	889, Art. 63.1.c	V	C
A.1.7	The operator shall provide free access to the inspector to all the parts of the unit and its documentation (conventional and organic).	889, Art. 67	V	E
A.1.8	The operator shall give full permission to the inspector for sampling and/ or free access to his own testing results.	889, Art. 67, 69	V	E
A 1.10	The operator must know the organic production rules applicable to its activity and keep an up-to-date copy of the regulation (or internet access)		V	E
A.2	Seed and planting material			
A.2.1	Seeds or seed potatoes conventional and treated with products other than those listed in annex II may not be used (except if chemical treatment is prescribed for phytosanitary purpose by the Competent Authority)	889, Art. 45, 2	III	E
A.2.2	The operator shall ask to Ecocert for using seeds or seed potatoes conventional but not treated with non conform products or vegetative propagating material conventional before seeding.	889, Art. 45, 1, b	III	E
A.2.3	All the seedlings for planting shall be from organic origin.	834 Art 12.1i	III	E
A.2.4	Conventional seeds / vegetative propagating materials shall not be used in case of availability of organic material	889, Art. 45, 1, b	III	C
A.2.5	Genetically engineered seeds, seedlings or planting material shall not be used on the farm.	834, Art. 9	III	C

A.2.6	The operator shall prove the absence of GMO contamination of the seeds and planting material for species which have already been genetically engineered (risk of contamination during the breeding operations)	834, Art 9.3889, Art. 69	III	C
A.3	Conversion and measures to maintain or increase the fertility and biological activity of the soil			
A.3.1	The requirements of this standard must have been applied on the parcels during the conversion period of at least two years before sowing or, in the case of perennial crops at least three years before the first harvest. The previous land use may be considered retroactively as part of the conversion period, if the operator has sufficient and satisfactory proof that the fields or pastures did not receive inputs not listed in Annexes I and II for a period of at least three years. Ecocert may decide, in certain cases, where the land had been contaminated with products not authorised for organic production, to extend the conversion period	889, Art. 36.1, 36.2 and 36.3	III	C
A.3.2	An appropriate multi-annual rotation program shall exist (for non-perennial crops).	834, Art. 12, 1b	III	C
A.3.3	Legumes, green manures or deep-rooting plants shall be included in the rotation.	834, Art. 12, 1b	III	C
A.3.4	Enough information (technical description, labels) to attest the conformity of the inputs (fertilizers, soil conditioners) used for crop production shall be available	Ann. I, 889, Art. 3.1	III	C
A.3.5	Preference organic material shall be used as fertiliser, which comes from organic units, or which is approved as suitable for organic farming.	Ann. I, 889, Art. 3.1	III	C
A.3.6	Applied manure shall not be originate from factory farming.	Ann. I	III	C
A.3.7	The quantity of nitrogen obtained from the application of animal effluents shall not exceed (on average) 170 kg N/ha/year.	889, Art. 3, 2	III	C
A.3.8	In case of incorporation of other products, such as plant-based preparations or preparations of micro-organisms for compost activation or soil conditioning, these products shall be GMO free.	834, Art. 9, 889, Art. 69	III	C
A.3.9	In case of incorporation of other organic or mineral fertilizers or soil conditioners, those shall be in conformity with Annex I.	Ann. I	III	C
A.3.10	Any non-conforming fertilisers shall not be applied, Hydroponic production method shall not be used.	889 Art 4 & Ann. I	III	E
A.3.11	Non-conforming fertilisers/ pesticides may be applied on parcels of land as part of scientific tests approved by Ecocert, however, the harvest following the treatment is considered as non-organic. In this case the operator shall describe the type, quantity, date, fields	889, Art. 36, 4, b	III	E

A.3.12	Regular records of the soil fertility management operations maintained shall be done 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.	889, Art 3, 1, Art. 72	III	E
A.3.13	Cultivation practices shall prevent soil compaction and soil erosion The soil fertility preservation and erosion control shall be evaluated	889, Art 3	III	C
A.4	Mushroom production			
A.4.1	Animal excreta shall be used in the substrates for mushroom production originate from organic holdings, or listed in Annex I .	889, Art. 6	III	E
A.4.2	Animal excreta from conventional holdings shall not exceed 25% of the total weight of the components of the substrate (excluding the covering material and any added water) before composting.	889, Art. 6	III	C
A.4.3	If animal excreta from conventional production are incorporated in the substrate, proof of non-sufficient availability of products from organic holdings shall be provided	889, Art. 6	III	E
A.4.4	The plant products of agricultural origin (e.g. straw) shall be obtained from holdings using organic methods.	889, Art. 6	III	C
A.4.5	Attestations of non-chemical treatment for peat and wood chips used for substrate production shall be provided.	889, Art. 6	III	C
A.4.6	Mineral products used for substrate production (except for water and soil) shall be listed in Annex I .	889, Art. 6	III	C
A.5	Measures to control pests, diseases and weed			
A.5.1	Species and varieties chosen shall be suitable for the agricultural conditions in the area.	834, Art. 5 f	III	E
A.5.2	The rotation program must be suitable for a natural control of the pests and diseases (for non-perennial crops).	834, Art. 5 f	III	E
A.5.3	Measures must be taken to protect natural enemies of pests (plantation of hedges, biodiversity, release of predators, ...).	834, Art. 5 f	III	E
A.5.4	Pesticides may only be used as a complement to preventive measures (such as physical or mechanical means, use of biodynamic preparations).	889, Art. 5, 1	III	C
A.5.5	Applied pesticides must conform to Annex II, included GMO free attestations where necessary. A provisional authorisation for sale or approval shall exist in the destination country for the plant protection products and the relatively harmless natural preparations.	Ann. II	III	E

A.5.6	Where copper is applied, the quantities used must fall within the fixed limits, and a reduction program is in place.	Ann. II	III	C
A.5.7	Synthetic products for plant protection not listed in Annex II must not be used.	Ann. II	III	C
A.5.8	Disallowed plant protection products may be applied on plants or parcels of land as part of a compulsory disease or pest control measure imposed by the third country within its own territory and for specific crop production. However, the harvest following the treatment is considered as non-organic.	889, Art. 36, 4,a	III	E
A.5.9	Regular records of the weed, pest and disease management operations must be maintained.	889, Art. 5, 1, Art. 72, b	III	C
A.6	Precaution and separation measures farming			
A.6.1	There must be up-to-date plans or sketches of all the fields in the certification process.	889, Art. 63, 1 a	V	C
A.6.2	For annual crops the varieties cultivated in units or fields which are not part of the organic unit shall be different from those grown in the organically managed fields, or the conventional ones can be easily differentiated from organic or in conversion ones.	834, Art. 11	III	C
A.6.3	If similar varieties of crops are cultivated both on fields which are in conversion and on organic fields, efficient separation and identification measures must be implemented to avoid any mixing of the harvested products.	834, Art. 17, d	III	C
A.6.4	<p>For perennial crops, research or seed production fields in parallel production (cultivation of similar varieties organically / in conversion / conventionally), all the following measures shall be fulfilled :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - appropriate measures have to be taken to ensure permanent separation of the products of each unit - Ecocert must be notified of the harvest of each production at least 2 days in advance and, after harvest, of the exact quantities harvested and of the separation measures applied <p>-- For perennial crops, the operator must undertake to begin the conversion of the last part of the area concerned to organic production as soon as possible and, in any event, in a period not exceeding a maximum of 5 years.</p> <p>The control measures and the conversion plan (for perennial crops) must be approved by Ecocert previously</p> <p>A producer may run organic and non organic productions in the same area in case of grassland exclusively used for grazing (but not for hay production), he shall implement a register indicating the dates of animal presence on the parcels</p>	889, Art. 40	III	C
A.6.5	Plant production techniques used shall prevent or minimise any contribution to the contamination of the environment and appropriate measures shall be taken to avoid any contamination of the organic fields by prohibited fertilizers, pesticides or other contaminants (the operator shall describe measures such as different sprayer, drift control method, ...).	834, Art12.1.f 889, Art. 63, 1, c	V	E

A.6.6	Appropriate measures shall be taken to avoid mixing organic products with non-conform products or contaminants during harvesting operations (the operator shall describe measures: Identification, labelling, lot number, records of harvested quantities per category, different equipment, cleaning measures...).	889, Art. 63, 1, c	V	E
A.7	Precaution and separation measures transport			
A.7.1	During transport to other units, the products shall be always accompanied by a document or label mentioning the name and address of the operator (or, where different of the owner or seller) the name of the product, the reference to the mode of organic production and the name of the certification body.	889, Art. 31	III	C
A.7.2	Appropriate measures shall be taken to avoid substitution, mixing or contamination with non-conforming products during the loading and transport of certified products (the operator shall describe measures: Identification, labelling, lot number, closed packaging, cleaning measures...).	889, Art. 31	V	E
A.8	Precaution and separation measures storage			
A.8.1	Inputs for the organic fields (fertilizers, pesticides) shall be stored in dedicated and identified places, clearly separated from inputs without conformity.	889, Art. 35	III	E
A.8.2	Organic raw products shall be stored in dedicated and identified storage places, clearly marked and separated from products or substances without conformity.	889, Art. 35	III	E
A.8.3	The cleaning measures of the storage places or premises or of salvage packaging must be sufficient to avoid any contamination of the stored products. Only products listed in Annex VII or with an existing homologation for use in food industry may be used for cleaning and disinfection of buildings and installations used for plant production.	834, Art 12.1.j 889, Art. 35,4, c, 95.6	III	E
A.8.4	Only permitted inputs (feeds, fertilizers, phytosanitary and cleaning products) shall be stored in the units for which certification is sought.	889, Art. 35.2	III	E
A.8.5	Plans or sketches and addresses of all the storage facilities shall be available.	889, Art. 63.1.a	V	C
A.9	Accounts , traceability and documentation			
A.9.1	Stock and financial records shall be kept in the unit or premises and be available during inspection.	889, Art. 66	V	C
A.9.2	A traceability system shall be in place which documents the nature, the quantities and the origin of all the products entering the unit(s) and also records nature, quantities and buyers of the products leaving the unit(s). A system for identification of lots must be established.	889, Art. 66.1	V	C
A.9.3	The data in the accounts shall be documented with appropriate justification documents.	889, Art. 66, 2	V	C
A.9.4	There shall be available accounts and documents related to the conventional activity of the operator in the same area.	889, Art. 66, 3	V	C
A.9.5	The balance check must show a good correlation between the quantities of products purchased and sold or the quantities of input received and used or in stock	889 Art 66.2	V	C

A.10	Quality Management			
A.10.1	The conformity of the packaging, labelling and documentation shall be checked and recorded at every intake of organic products.	889, Art. 33	III	E
A.10.2	In the case of suspicion or doubt concerning the conformity of a produced or received product or input, there must be a standard procedure to inform Ecocert, to separate this product, and to avoid labelling and selling it as organic before elimination of the doubt.	889, Art. 91	V	C
A.10.3	A complaint logbook must exist, mentioning the complaints about certified products, and the corresponding corrective actions taken.	ISO Guide 65	V	C
A.10.4	If a product is downgraded, buyers must be informed in writing	889 Art 63.2c	V	C
A.10.5	There shall exist procedures or work instructions in place at the unit level to ensure the respect of the biological production rules by salaried employees, pickers and/or subcontractors	889 Art 63.1b	V	E
A.10.6	The description and the measures referred to in part A 1.4, A 1.6, A 6.6 and A 10.5 of the Standard shall be contained in a declaration signed by the operator	889 Art 63.2	V	E
A.11	Labelling and invoicing			
A.11.1	Labels and/or label drafts shall be present for all the products.	834, Art. 23	IV	E
A.11.2	The information on the labels shall be complete (Certification Body, standard)	834, Art. 23	IV	E

A.11.4	<p>The category mentioned on the labelling documents (declarations, labels, invoices) shall be in accordance with the certification status of the products.</p> <p>The term organic shall not be used for products not covered by the Standard and/or for products for which it has to be indicated in the labelling or advertising that it contains GMOs, consists of GMOs or is produced from GMOs</p> <p>As regards processed food, the terms organic may be used:</p> <p>(a) in the sales description, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the processed food complies with this standard; (ii) at least 95 % by weight, of its ingredients of agricultural origin are organic; <p>(b) only in the list of ingredients, provided that the food complies with this standard and all conventional ingredients of agricultural origin are allowed ;</p> <p>(c) in the list of ingredients and in the same visual field as the sales description, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the main ingredient is a product of hunting or fishing; (ii) it contains other ingredients of agricultural origin that are all organic; (iii) the food complies with this standard. <p>The list of ingredients shall indicate which ingredients are organic.</p> <p>In the case where points (b) and (c) of this paragraph apply, the references to the organic production method may only appear in relation to the organic ingredients and the list of ingredients shall include an indication of the total percentage of organic ingredients in proportion to the total quantity of ingredients of agricultural origin.</p> <p>(d) In-conversion products of plant origin may bear the indication ‘product under conversion to organic farming’ provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a conversion period of at least 12 months before the harvest has been complied with; (ii) the product contains only one crop ingredient of agricultural origin. (iii) the indication appears in a colour, size and style of lettering which is not more prominent than the sales description of the product (the entire indication must have the same size of letters) and is linked to the code number of Ecocert 	834, Art. 23.4 889, Art. 62	IV	C
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A.11.5	<p>Where the term organic is used:</p> <p>(a) the code number of the control authority or control body to which the operator who has carried out the most recent production or preparation operation is subject, shall also appear in the labelling;</p> <p>(b) the Community logo (following the model in Annex XI to R(EC) N° 889/08) as regards pre-packaged food may also appear on the packaging of product in compliance with point A.11.4.(a)</p> <p>(c) where the Community logo is used, the code number of the control body shall appear in the same visual field and an indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials of which the product is composed have been farmed, shall also appear immediately below the code number and shall take one of the following forms, as appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — ‘EU Agriculture’, where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in the EU, — ‘non-EU Agriculture’, where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in third countries, — ‘EU/non-EU Agriculture’, where part of the agricultural raw materials has been farmed in the Community and a part of it has been farmed in a third country. 	834, Art. 24 & 25	IV	E
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B ECOCERT STANDARD : WILD COLLECTION		EU ref	Title	Conformity / Equivalent
B.1	Information and visit conditions			
B.1.1	The operator and / or his/her suppliers shall sign a licence contract with Ecocert	889, Art. 63	V	E
B.1.2	The operator shall notify to Ecocert any change in the unit description or of the practical measures taken to ensure the conformity of the products	889, Art. 64	V	C
B.1.3	The notification of annual collection planning shall be sent in time to Ecocert, giving a breakdown by species and area.	889, Art. 71	V	C
B.1.4	A complete documentation shall be available describing thoroughly the activities and fields (including copy of filled out application form with attachments) With regard to the operations, which are contracted out to third parties, the full description of the unit shall include a list of the subcontractors with a description of their activities and an indication of the control bodies or authorities to which they are subject and an agreement by the operator on his behalf and that of his subcontractors, that the different control bodies or control authorities can exchange information on the operations under their control	889, Art 63, 70, 86, 92.2	V	E
B.1.5	If relevant, the conventional activities of the operator shall be also described.	834, Art. 11, 889, Art. 73	V	E
B.1.6	The documentation of the operator shall draw up the precautionary measures taken to reduce the risks of contamination of the certified products by prohibited products or substances, including the cleaning measures of the storage areas.	889, Art. 63 b	V	C
B.1.7	The operator shall provide free access to the inspector to all the parts of the unit and its documentation (conventional and organic).	889, Art. 67	V	E
B.1.8	The operator shall give full permission to the inspector for sampling and/ or free access to his own testing results.	889, Art. 67, 69	V	E
B.1.10	The operator must know the organic production rules applicable to its activity and keep an up-to-date copy of the regulation (or internet access)		V	E
B.2	Selection and management of the collection areas			
B.2.1	Products shall be collected in areas which have not been treated with products other than those referred to in Annex I and II during the period of three years before collection.	834, Art. 12, 2, a	III	C
B.2.2	Proofs shall be available, that no treatment with products other than those referred to in Annex I and II occurred in the collection areas during the period of three years before collection.	834, Art. 12, 2, a	III	C
B.2.3	A collection management plan shall be implemented, specifying the collection quantities (levels) and practices per specie in order to ensure a long term survival of wild populations and their associated habitats.	834, Art. 12, 889 Art. 70	V	C

B.2.4	The collectors shall be trained and supervised by local experts responsible for the sustainable collection within the determined area	889 Art. 63, 1, b	V	E
B.2.5	If relevant, an official permission shall be obtained from the local authorities prior to the collection operations, and the permitted quantities shall be respected.	834 Art.12, 2	III	E
B.2.6	A destructive collection method shall not be used (collection or destruction of the main roots of plants, collection of plants endangering their future development,...)	834 Art.12, 2, b	III	C
B.2.7	A part of the collected products shall not be protected species and/or national law shall not forbid their collection (according to CITES website, and national red lists).	834 Art.12, 2	III	E
B.3	Precaution and separation measures : collection			
B.3.1	It must be assured that collection takes place only in dedicated areas	889, Art. 70, 2	V	C
B.3.3	Appropriate measures shall be taken to avoid mixing with nonconforming products or contaminants (e.g. re-used bags) during the collection operations (measures have to be described : Identification, labelling, lot number, different buying spots...)	889 Art 63, c	V	C
B.4	Precaution and separation measures : transport			
B.4.1	Appropriate measures shall be taken to avoid substitution, mixing or contamination with non-conforming products during the loading and transport of certified products (measures have to be described : Identification, labelling, lot number, closed packaging...)	889, Art. 30	III	C
B.4.2	During transport to other units, the products shall be always accompanied by a document or label mentioning the name and address of the operator (or, where different of the owner or seller) the name of the product, the reference to the mode of organic production and the name of the certification body.	889, Art. 31	III	C
B.5	Precaution and separation measures : storage			
B.5.1	Collected products shall be stored in dedicated and identified storage places, clearly separated from non-conforming products or substances	889, Art. 35	III	C
B.5.2	The cleaning measures of the storage places or premises shall be sufficient to avoid any contamination of the stored products	889, Art. 35	III	C
B.5.3	Only permitted inputs (feeds, fertilizers, phytosanitary and cleaning products) shall be stored in the units for which certification is sought	889, Art.35.2	III	C
B.5.4	Plans or sketches and addresses of all the storage facilities shall be available	889, Art. 63, 1 a	V	C
B.6	Accounts, traceability and documentations			
B.6.1	Stock and financial records shall be kept in the unit or premises and be available during inspection	889, Art. 66	V	C
B.6.2	A traceability system which documents the nature, the quantities and the origin of all the products entering the unit(s) and also records nature, quantities and buyers of the products leaving the unit(s) shall be in place. A system for identification of lots must be established	889, Art. 66, 2	V	C
B.6.3	The data in the accounts shall be documented with appropriate justification documents	889, Art. 66, 2	V	C

B.6.4	There shall be well maintained and available accounts and documents related to the operator's conventional activities	889, Art. 66, 3	V	C
B.6.5	The balance check must show a good correlation between the quantities of products purchased and sold or the quantities of input received and used or in stock	889 Art 66.2	V	C
B.7	Quality management			
B.7.1	The conformity of the packaging, labelling and documentation shall be checked and recorded at every intake of organic products	889, Art. 33	III	E
B.7.2	In the case of suspicion or doubt on the conformity of a produced or received product, there must be a standard procedure to inform Ecocert, to separate this product, to avoid labelling and selling the product as organic before elimination of the doubt	889, Art. 91	V	C
B.7.3	A complaint logbook mentioning the complaints about certified products, and the corresponding corrective actions taken must exist	ISO Guide 65	V	C
B.7.4	If a product is downgraded, buyers must be informed in writing	889 Art 63.2c	V	C
B.7.5	There shall exist procedures or work instructions in place at the unit level to ensure the respect of the biological production rules by salaried employees, pickers and/or subcontractors	889 Art 63.1b	V	E
B.7.6	The description and the measures referred to in part B 1.4, B 1.6, B 3.3 and B 7.5 of the Standard shall be contained in a declaration signed by the operator	889 Art 63.2	V	E
B.8	Labelling and invoicing			
B.8.1	Labels and/or label drafts shall be present for all the products	834, Art. 23	IV	E
B.8.2	The information on the labels shall be complete (Certification Body, standard)	834, Art. 23	IV	E

B.8.4	<p>The category, mentioned on the labelling documents (certification, labelling, invoice, etc.) shall be in accordance with the certification status of the products.</p> <p>The term organic shall not be used for products not covered by the Standard and/or for products for which it has to be indicated in the labelling or advertising that it contains GMOs, consists of GMOs or is produced from GMOs</p> <p>As regards processed food, the terms organic may be used:</p> <p>(a) in the sales description, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the processed food complies with this standard; (ii) at least 95 % by weight, of its ingredients of agricultural origin are organic; <p>(b) only in the list of ingredients, provided that the food complies with this standard and all conventional ingredients of agricultural origin are allowed ;</p> <p>(c) in the list of ingredients and in the same visual field as the sales description, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the main ingredient is a product of hunting or fishing; (ii) it contains other ingredients of agricultural origin that are all organic; (iii) the food complies with this standard. <p>The list of ingredients shall indicate which ingredients are organic.</p> <p>In the case where points (b) and (c) of this paragraph apply, the references to the organic production method may only appear in relation to the organic ingredients and the list of ingredients shall include an indication of the total percentage of organic ingredients in proportion to the total quantity of ingredients of agricultural origin.</p>	834, Art 23.4 889 Art 62	IV	C
B.8.5	<p>Where the term organic is used:</p> <p>(a) the code number of the control authority or control body to which the operator who has carried out the most recent production or preparation operation is subject, shall also appear in the labelling;</p> <p>(b) the Community logo (following the model in Annex XI to R(EC) N° 889/08) as regards pre-packaged food may also appear on the packaging of product in compliance with point B.8.4 (a)</p> <p>(c) where the Community logo is used, the code number of the control body shall appear in the same visual field and an indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials of which the product is composed have been farmed, shall also appear immediately below the code number and shall take one of the following forms, as appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — ‘EU Agriculture’, where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in the EU, — ‘non-EU Agriculture’, where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in third countries, — ‘EU/non-EU Agriculture’, where part of the agricultural raw materials has been farmed in the Community and a part of it has been farmed in a third country. 	834, Art. 24	IV	E

C		ECOCERT STANDARD : EXPORTATION / IMPORTATION		
		EU ref	Title	Conformity/ Equivalence
C.1	Information and visit conditions			
C.1.1	The operator and / or his subcontractors shall sign a licence contract with ECOCERT	889, Art. 63	V	E
C.1.2	The operator shall notify to Ecocert any change in the unit description or of the practical measures taken to ensure the conformity of the products	889, Art. 64	V	C
C.1.3	A complete documentation describing the operator's activities (copy of completed application form with attachments) shall be available With regard to the operations, which are contracted out to third parties, the full description of the unit shall include a list of the subcontractors with a description of their activities and an indication of the control bodies or authorities to which they are subject and an agreement by the operator on his behalf and that of his subcontractors, that the different control bodies or control authorities can exchange information on the operations under their control	889, Art. 80, 86, 92.2	V	E
C.1.4	The documentation of the operator shall draw up the precautionary measures taken and sufficient to reduce the risks of contamination of the certified products by prohibited products or substances and include the cleaning measures of the storage areas and transport means	889, Art. 63	V	C
C.1.5	The operator shall provide free access to the inspector to all the parts of the unit and its documentation (conventional and organic)	889, Art. 67	V	E
C.1.6	The operator shall give full permission to the inspector for sampling and/ or free access to his own testing results	889, Art. 67, 69	V	E
C 1.8	The operator must know the organic production rules applicable to its activity and keep an up-to-date copy of the regulation (or internet access)		V	E
C.2	Conformity of the ingoing products			
C.2.1	The conformity and integrity of the packaging shall be checked at every reception of organic products	889, Art. 33	III	E
C.2.2	The conformity of the labelling and documentation shall be checked at every reception of organic products	889, Art. 33	III	E
C.2.3	The conformity of the packaging, labelling and documentation shall be recorded for each organic received lot	889, Art. 33	III	E
C.2.4	In case of suspicion or doubt on the conformity of a produced or received product, there must be a standard procedure to inform Ecocert, to separate this product, so as to avoid labelling and sale of the product as organic before elimination of the doubt	889, Art. 91	V	E

C.2.5	For each lot of bought-in products, valid certificates must be available	834, Art. 29, 2	V	E
C.3	Precaution measures storage			
C.3.1	Plans or sketches and addresses of all the storage facilities shall be available	889, Art. 80	V	E
C.3.2	The different lots of organic products shall be identified to avoid mixtures or exchanges with non-conforming products at every step, including harbour rented facilities Operators shall implement labeling procedure to ensure that non-organic products may not be marketed or labeled as organic	889, Art. 26, 5, d	III	E
C.3.3	The cleaning measures of the storage places or premises shall be sufficient to avoid any contamination of the stored products	889 Art. 63, 1 c	V	C
C.4	Precaution measures transport			
C.4.1	Appropriate measures shall be taken to avoid substitution or mixing with non-conforming products during the loading and transport of certified products. The operator shall describe the measures: Identification, labelling, lot number, closed packaging for transport to non-certified operators,	889, Art. 31	III	E
C.4.2	Appropriate measures shall be taken to avoid contamination of certified products during the loading and transport operations Vehicles have to be cleaned before the transport of organic bulk products. Cleaning operations must be recorded.	889, Art. 31	III	E
C.4.3	During transport to other units, the products shall be always accompanied by a document or label mentioning the name and address of the operator (or, where different of the owner or seller) the name of the product, the reference to the mode of organic production and the name of the certification body.	889, Art. 31	III	C
C.5	Accounts, traceability and documentation			
C.5.1	Stock and financial records Shall be kept in the unit or premises and be available during inspection	889, Art. 66	V	C
C.5.2	A traceability system which documents the nature, the quantities and the origin of all the products entering the unit(s) and also records nature, quantities and buyers of the products leaving the unit(s) shall be in place. A system for identification of lots shall be established. Information on transport between exporter, EU first consignee and EU importer (transport document, CMR, ...) must be available.	889, Art. 66, 2	V	C
C.5.3	The balance check must show a good correlation between input and output quantities	889, Art. 66, 2	V	C
C.5.4	The data in the accounts shall be documented with appropriate justification documents	889, Art. 66, 3	V	C
C.6	Quality management			
C.6.1	A complaint logbook mentioning the complaints about certified products and the corresponding corrective actions taken must exist	ISO Guide 65	V	C

C 6.2	If a product is downgraded, buyers must be informed in writing	889 Art 63.2c	V	C
C 6.3	The description and the measures referred to in part C 1.3, C 1.4, C 4.1 and C 4.2 of the Standard shall be contained in a declaration signed by the operator	889 Art 63.2	V	E
C.7	Labelling and invoicing			
C.7.1	Labels and/or label drafts shall be present for all the products	834, Art. 23	IV	E
C.7.2	The information on the labels shall be complete (Certification Body, standard, list of the organic ingredients)	834, Art. 23	IV	E
C.7.4	<p>The category mentioned on the labelling documents (declarations, labels, invoices) shall be in accordance with the certification status of the products.</p> <p>The term organic shall not be used for products not covered by the Standard and/or for products for which it has to be indicated in the labelling or advertising that it contains GMOs, consists of GMOs or is produced from GMOs</p> <p>As regards processed food, the terms organic may be used:</p> <p>(a) in the sales description, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the processed food complies with this standard; (ii) at least 95 % by weight, of its ingredients of agricultural origin are organic; <p>(b) only in the list of ingredients, provided that the food complies with this standard and all conventional ingredients of agricultural origin are allowed ;</p> <p>(c) in the list of ingredients and in the same visual field as the sales description, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the main ingredient is a product of hunting or fishing; (ii) it contains other ingredients of agricultural origin that are all organic; (iii) the food complies with this standard. <p>The list of ingredients shall indicate which ingredients are organic.</p> <p>In the case where points (b) and (c) of this paragraph apply, the references to the organic production method may only appear in relation to the organic ingredients and the list of ingredients shall include an indication of the total percentage of organic ingredients in proportion to the total quantity of ingredients of agricultural origin.</p> <p>(d) In-conversion products of plant origin may bear the indication 'product under conversion to organic farming' provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a conversion period of at least 12 months before the harvest has been complied with; (ii) the product contains only one crop ingredient of agricultural origin. 	834 Art. 23.4 889, Art. 62	IV	C

C.7.5	<p>Where the term organic is used:</p> <p>(a) the code number of the control authority or control body to which the operator who has carried out the most recent production or preparation operation is subject, shall also appear in the labelling;</p> <p>(b) the Community logo (following the model in Annex XI to R(EC) N° 889/08) as regards pre-packaged food may also appear on the packaging of product in compliance with point C.7.4 (a)</p> <p>(c) where the Community logo is used, the code number of the control body shall appear in the same visual field and an indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials of which the product is composed have been farmed, shall also appear immediately below the code number and shall take one of the following forms, as appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — ‘EU Agriculture’, where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in the EU, — ‘non-EU Agriculture’, where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in third countries, — ‘EU/non-EU Agriculture’, where part of the agricultural raw materials has been farmed in the Community and a part of it has been farmed in a third country. 	834, Art. 24	IV	E
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D ECOCERT STANDARD : PROCESS HANDLING		EU ref	Title	Conformity / Equivalent
D.1	Information and visit conditions			
D.1.1	The operator and / or his/her suppliers shall sign a licence contract with Ecocert	889, Art. 63	V	E
D.1.2	The operator shall notify to Ecocert any change in the unit description or of the practical measures taken to ensure the conformity of the products	889, Art. 64	V	C
D.1.3	A complete documentation describing the operator's activities (copy of completed application form with attachments) shall be available With regard to the operations, which are contracted out to third parties, the full description of the unit shall include a list of the subcontractors with a description of their activities and an indication of the control bodies or authorities to which they are subject and an agreement by the operator on his behalf and that of his subcontractors, that the different control bodies or control authorities can exchange information on the operations under their control	889, Art. 80, 86, 92.2	V	E
D.1.4	The documentation of the operator shall draw up the precautionary measures taken and sufficient to reduce the risks of contamination of the certified products by prohibited products or substances, including the cleaning measures of the storage areas and the production chain	889, Art. 63	V	C
D.1.5	The operator shall provide free access to the inspector to all the parts of the unit and its documentation (conventional and organic)	889, Art. 67	V	E
D.1.6	The operator shall give full permission to the inspector for sampling and/ or free access to his own testing results	889, Art. 67, 69	V	E
D.1.8	The operator must know the organic production rules applicable to its activity and keep an up-to-date copy of the regulation (or internet access)		V	E
D.2	Precaution measures Processing			
D.2.1	The processing / preparation operations shall be carried out separately in place or time from similar operations performed for non-organic products	889, Art. 26, 2, 5, a	III	E
D.2.2	If the same equipment is used, the operations for organic products shall be carried out after cleaning of the production equipment	889, Art. 26, 2, 5, e	III	C
D.2.3	The effectiveness of the cleaning measures shall be regularly checked and recorded	889, Art. 26, 4,	III	C

D.2.4	The different lots shall always be identified to avoid mixtures or exchanges with non-conforming products. Operators shall implement labeling procedure to ensure that non-organic products may not be marketed or labeled as organic	889, Art. 26, 5, d	III	C
D.2.5	Flow diagrams and sketches of the processing units shall be available and updated	889, Art. 26.2, 26, 5.c	III	E
D.3	Precaution measures Transport			
D.3.1	Appropriate measures shall be taken to avoid substitution, mixing or contamination with non-conforming products during the loading and transport of certified products (the operator shall describe the measures: Identification, labelling, lot number, closed packaging for transport to non-certified operators, ...). Vehicles have to be cleaned before the transport of organic bulk products and of feed. Cleaning operations must be recorded. For feed, during transport, organic, in-conversion and non-organic products shall be physically separated (the separation must be physical or in time for the transport of finished organic feed). During transport, the quantity of feed at the start and each individual quantity delivered in the course of a delivery round must be recorded.	889, Art. 31 Art 32	III	E
D.3.2	During transport to other units, the products shall be always accompanied by a document or label mentioning the name and address of the operator (or, where different of the owner or seller) the name of the product, the reference to the mode of organic production and the name of the certification body.	889, Art. 31	III	C
D.3.3	In case of simultaneous collection of organic and non-organic products, the operator shall keep the information relating to collection days, hours, circuit and date and time of reception of the products.	889 Art 30	III	C
D.4	Precaution measures Storage			
D.4.1	Plans or sketches and addresses of all the storage facilities shall be available (for units preparing feed, the description includes also the facilities used for the storage of other products used to prepare feedingstuffs and of the products for cleaning and disinfection)	889, Art. 80, 88	V	E
D.4.2	The units must have dedicated, separated and identified areas within the premises for the storage of organic products (raw material and finished products)	889, Art. 26, 5, b	III	E
D.4.3	The cleaning measures of the storage places or premises must be sufficient to avoid any contamination of the stored products	889 Art. 63, 1 c	V	C
D.5	Conformity of the recipes and processing methods			
D.5.1	Sufficient technical descriptions shall be available for all the inputs used in order to attest their conformity; evidence that the water used for processing is drinking must be provided.	889 art 27 A VIII	III	E

D.5.2	<p>The products and/or their ingredients must not have been subjected to treatments involving the use of ionizing radiations. Substances and processing practice applied (e.g. smoking) shall respect the Good Manufacturing Practice, however substances and techniques that reconstitute properties that are lost in the processing and storage of organic food or feed , that correct the results of negligence in the processing of these products or that otherwise may be misleading as to the true nature of these products may not be used.</p>	834, Art. 10 18.4 & 19.3 889 Art 26.1	III	C
D.5.3	<p>As regards processed food (with the exception of the products of the wine sector), the product shall be produced mainly from ingredients of agriculture origin (cooking salt and water shall not be taken into account for that calculation) and an organic ingredient shall not be present together with the same ingredient in non-organic form or an ingredient in conversion. All the additives, non agricultural ingredients and processing aids which are used in the preparation of the certified products must be listed in Annex VIII, non-organic ingredients of agricultural origin used in products of the category described in point a) of D 8.4 must be listed in Annex IX or, alternatively, have obtained a special derogation for their use.</p> <p>As regards processed feed, organic feed materials, or feed materials from production in conversion, shall not enter simultaneously with the same feed materials produced by non organic means into the composition of the organic feed product.</p> <p>Any feed materials used or processed in organic production shall not have been processed with the aid of chemically synthesised solvents.</p> <p>The processed feed shall comply with the provisions of part F.3 of the Standard</p>	834 Art. 18 .2 & 3 19.2 889 art 22 et 27 A VIII, A IX	III	E
D.5.4	<p>For all organic ingredients or bought-in products, copies of valid certificates must be available For sub-contractors, documented evidence to demonstrate that they are subject to control must be available</p>	834, Art. 29, 2	V	E
D.5.5	<p>All the conventional ingredients / additives / micro organisms / enzymes, ... must be certified GMO-free</p>	834, Art. 9	III	E

D 5.6	<p>Products of the wine sector (grape must, wine including fortified wines, wine vinegar, piquette, wine lees, grape marc) shall be produced from organic raw material.</p> <p>Only products and substances listed in Annex VIII bis to the Standard 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 R(EC) N° 1234/2007 and N° 606/2009 (in particular in its Annex I A).</p> <p>Only oenological practices, processes and treatments, including the restrictions provided for in Article 120c and 120d of R(EC) N° 1234/2007 and in Articles 3,5 to 9 and 11 to 14 of R(EC) N° 606/2009 and in their Annexes used before 1 August 2010 are permitted (any amendments of these 2 regulations introduced after 1 August 2010, as regards the oenological practice, processes and treatments may be applicable in the organic production of wine only after the adoption of new measures in the Standard).</p> <p>However, the use of the following practices, processes and treatments is prohibited :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - partial concentration through cooling according to point (c) of Section B.1 of Annex XVa to Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 - elimination of sulphur dioxide by physical processes according to point 8 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 - 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 - partial dealcoholisation of wine according to point 40 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 - 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 <p>The use of the following oenological practices, processes and treatments is permitted under the following conditions :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for heat treatments according to point 2 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009, the temperature shall not exceed 70 °C - 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 	889 Art 29.c & d	III	E
D.6 Accounts, traceability and documentation				
D.6.1	Stock and financial records shall be kept in the unit or premises and be available during inspection	889, Art. 66	V	C
D.6.2	A traceability system which documents the nature, the quantities and the origin of all the products entering the unit(s) and also records nature, quantities and buyers of the products leaving the unit(s) shall be in place. A system for identification of lots shall be established	889, Art. 66, 2	V	C
D.6.3	The balance check must show a good correlation between input and output quantities	889, Art. 66, 2	V	C
D.6.4	The data in the accounts shall be documented with appropriate justification documents	889, Art. 66, 3	V	C
D.7 Quality management				
D.7.1	The conformity of the packaging, labelling and documentation shall be checked and recorded at every intake of organic products	889, Art. 33	III	E

D.7.2	In case of suspicion or doubt on the conformity of a produced or received product, there must be a standard procedure to inform Ecocert, to separate this product, so as to avoid labelling and sale of the product as organic before elimination of the doubt	889, Art. 91	V	E
D.7.3	A complaint logbook mentioning the complaints about certified products, and the corresponding corrective actions taken must exist	ISO Guide 65	V	C
D.7.4	If a product is downgraded, buyers must be informed in writing	889 Art 63.2c	V	C
D.7.5	The description and the measures referred to in part D 1.3, D 1.4 and D 4.3 of the Standard shall be contained in a declaration signed by the operator	889 Art 63.2	V	E
D.8	Labelling and invoicing			
D.8.1	Labels and/or label drafts shall be present for all the products	834, Art. 23	IV	E
D.8.2	The information on the labels shall be complete (Certification Body, standard, list of the organic ingredients)	834, Art. 23	IV	E

D.8.4	<p>The category mentioned on the labelling documents (declarations, labels, invoices) shall be in accordance with the certification status of the products.</p> <p>The term organic shall not be used for products not covered by the Standard and/or for products for which it has to be indicated in the labelling or advertising that it contains GMOs, consists of GMOs or is produced from GMOs</p> <p>As regards processed food (with the exception of products of the wine sector), the terms organic may be used:</p> <p>(a) in the sales description, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the processed food complies with this standard; (ii) at least 95 % by weight, of its ingredients of agricultural origin are organic; <p>(b) only in the list of ingredients, provided that the food complies with this standard and all conventional ingredients of agricultural origin are allowed ;</p> <p>(c) in the list of ingredients and in the same visual field as the sales description, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the main ingredient is a product of hunting or fishing; (ii) it contains other ingredients of agricultural origin that are all organic; (iii) the food complies with this standard. <p>The list of ingredients shall indicate which ingredients are organic.</p> <p>In the case where points (b) and (c) of this paragraph apply, the references to the organic production method may only appear in relation to the organic ingredients and the list of ingredients shall include an indication of the total % of organic ingredients in proportion to the total quantity of ingredients of agricultural origin.</p> <p>(d) In-conversion products of plant origin may bear the indication ‘product under conversion to organic farming’ provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a conversion period of at least 12 months before the harvest has been complied with; (ii) the product contains only one crop ingredient of agricultural origin. (iii) the indication appears in a colour, size and style of lettering which is not more prominent than the sales description of the product (the entire indication must have the same size of letters) and is linked to the code number of Ecocert 	834 Art. 23.4 889, Art. 62	IV	C
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D.8.5	<p>Where the term organic is used:</p> <p>(a) the code number of the control authority or control body to which the operator who has carried out the most recent production or preparation operation is subject, shall also appear in the labelling;</p> <p>(b) the Community logo (following the model in Annex XI to R(EC) N° 889/08) as regards pre-packaged food and/or feed may also appear on the packaging of product in compliance with point D.8.4 (a), D.8.6 (a) and/or D.5.6</p> <p>(c) where the Community logo is used, the code number of the control body shall appear in the same visual field and an indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials of which the product is composed have been farmed, shall also appear immediately below the code number and shall take one of the following forms, as appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — ‘EU Agriculture’, where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in the EU, — ‘non-EU Agriculture’, where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in third countries, — ‘EU/non-EU Agriculture’, where part of the agricultural raw materials has been farmed in the Community and a part of it has been farmed in a third country. 	834, Art. 24 889 Art 58, 60	IV	E
D 8.6	<p>As regards processed feed, the terms organic may be used, if the processed feed complies with the provisions of part F.3 of the standard and :</p> <p>(a) in the trade marks and sales description provided that :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) all ingredients of plant or animal origin contained in the processed feed are from the organic production method (ii) at least 95% of the product's dry matter is comprised of organic agricultural products <p>(b) under the statement "may be used in organic production in accordance with Ecocert Organic Standard" 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 part F.3 of the Standard</p>	889 Art 59, 60	IV	E

D 8.7	<p>The indication provided for in part D.8.6 shall be :</p> <p>(a) 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</p> <p>(b) accompanied in the same visual field of vision, by an indication by weight of dry matter referring :</p> <p>(i) to the percentage of feed materials from the organic production method</p> <p>(ii) to the percentage of feed material from products in conversion to organic farming</p> <p>(iii) to the percentage of feed material(s) not covered by points (i) and (ii)</p> <p>(iv) to the total percentage of animal feed of agricultural origin</p> <p>(c) accompanied by a list of names of feed materials from the organic production method</p> <p>(d) accompanied by a list of names of feed materials from products in conversion to organic production.</p>	889 Art 61	IV	E
D 8.8	<p>Stocks of wines, produced until 31 July 2012 with organic grapes but with a wine-making process that does not comply with the requirements of D.5.6, may be brought on the market until stocks are exhausted. Such products may be labelled as "wine made from organic grapes" (but not "organic grapes") and may not bear the Community logo.</p>	889 Art 95.10a	IV	E

E		ECOCERT STANDARD : BEEKEEPING		
		EU ref	Title	Conformity/E quivalence
E.1	Information and visit conditions			
E.1.1	The operator and / or his suppliers shall sign a licence contract with Ecocert	889, Art. 63	V	E
E.1.2	The operator shall notify to Ecocert any change in the unit description or of the practical measures taken to ensure the conformity of the products	889, Art. 64	V	C
E.1.3	A complete documentation which describes thoroughly the activities and fields (including copy of completed application form with attachments) shall be available With regard to the operations, which are contracted out to third parties (e.g. the embossing of beeswax from organic beekeeping must be controlled), the full description of the unit shall include a list of the subcontractors with a description of their activities and an indication of the control bodies or authorities to which they are subject and an agreement by the operator on his behalf and that of his subcontractors, that the different control bodies or control authorities can exchange information on the operations under their control	889, Art. 74, 86, 92.2	V	E
E.1.4	If relevant, the conventional activities of the operator shall also be described	834, Art. 11, 889, Art. 79	V	E
E.1.5	The documentation of the operator shall draw up the precautionary measures taken to reduce the risks of contamination of the certified products by prohibited products or substances, including the cleaning measures of the storage areas and the production chain	889, Art. 63 b, 78.5	V	C
E.1.6	The operator shall provide free access to the inspector to all the parts of the unit and its documentation (conventional and organic)	889, Art. 67	V	E
E.1.7	The operator shall give full permission to the inspector for sampling and/ or free access to his own testing results	889, Art. 67, 69	V	E
E 1.9	The operator must know the organic production rules applicable to its activity and keep an up-to-date copy of the regulation (or internet access)		V	E
E.2	Origin of the bees			
E.2.1	The choice of breed shall take account of the capacity of the bees to adapt to local conditions and of their vitality and their resistance to disease	889 Art. 8	III	E

E.2.2	New apiaries shall be constituted by division of existing colonies or acquisition of swarms or hives from organically certified units. Non organic bees may be brought onto the holding only in case of unavailability of organic apiaries and under authorisation by Ecocert (in case of high mortality of bees caused by health or catastrophic circumstances), in that case the bees wax used shall come from organic production units and a conversion period of 1 year is necessary before selling the beekeeping products as organic (except in case E.2.3)	834, Art. 14, 1, a 889 Art 13.4 & 47b	III	E
E.2.3	The yearly incorporation rate of non-organic queens and swarms into organic hives for the renovation of the apiaries shall not exceed 10%. They shall be placed in hives with combs or comb foundations coming from organic production units.	889, Art. 9	III	E
E.3	Siting of the productive apiaries			
E.3.1	There must be a map on an appropriate scale listing the location of the hives	889, Art. 78	V	C
E.3.2	The apiaries shall be placed in areas with adequate water, natural nectar, honeydew and pollen sources for the bees	834, Art. 14, 1, b	III	E
E.3.3	Nectar and pollen sources shall consist essentially of organically produced crops and/or natural vegetation and/or other crops treated with low environmental impact methods within a 3 km radius of the apiary site	889, Art. 13, 1	III	E
E.3.4	During the production period, an appropriate distance shall be maintained from any non-agricultural production sources which might lead to contamination, for example: Urban centres, motorways, industrial areas, waste dumps, waste incinerators, etc.	834, Art. 14, 1, b	III	E
E.3.5	There shall be appropriate documentation and evidence, including suitable analyses if necessary, that the areas respect points 3.3 and 3.4	889, Art. 78	V	E
E.4	Feed			
E.4.1	Hives shall be left, at the end of the production season, with sufficient reserves of honey and pollen to survive the winter	889, Art. 19, 2	III	C
E.4.2	Artificial feeding of colonies shall only be used where the survival of the hives is endangered due to extreme climatic conditions. Ecocert may authorise artificial feeding in case of long lasting exceptional weather conditions or catastrophic circumstances, which hamper the nectar or honeydew production.	889, Art. 19, 3 & 47d	III	C
E.4.3	Artificial feeding shall be only with organic honey, organic sugar syrup or organic sugar.	889, Art. 19, 3	III	E
E.4.5	Dates, quantities and hives where artificial feeding is used shall be registered in the apiary register	889, Art. 78, 2	V	C

E.5 Disease prevention and veterinary treatments				
E.5.1	Preventative methods shall be applied to avoid disease : regular renewal of queen bees, systematic inspection of hives to detect any health anomalies, control of male broods in the hives, disinfection of materials and equipment at regular intervals, destruction of contaminated material or sources, regular renewal of beeswax and sufficient reserves of pollen and honey in hives	834, Art. 14.1.e 889, Art. 25	III	E
E.5.2	Phytotherapeutic and homeopathic products shall be used in preference to chemically synthesised allopathic products, provided that their therapeutic effect is effective. However, if despite all preventive measures, the colonies become sick or infested, they shall be treated immediately.	889 Art 24.2	III	E
E.5.3	Formic acid, lactic acid, acetic acid, oxalic acid, menthol, thymol, eucalyptol or camphor may be used preferably to chemically synthesised products in cases of infestation with Varroa destructor	889 Art 25.6	III	E
E.5.4	The use of allopathic chemically synthesised medicinal products shall be limited to a last resort, and under the responsibility of a veterinarian (their use must be authorised for beekeeping in the country of application)	889, Art. 25, 4, 5	III	E
E.5.5	Allopathic chemically synthesised medicinal products shall not be used for preventive treatments	889, Art. 23, 1	III	E
E.5.6	If any colonies are treated with chemically synthesised allopathic products, they must be placed in isolation apiaries and have to go through a one year conversion period	889, Art. 25, 7	III	C
E.5.7	The wax from the chemically treated hives shall be replaced with wax from organic hives	889, Art. 25,	III	C
E.5.8	The type and composition of the veterinary medicinal products, together with details of the diagnosis, the directions for use, the duration of the treatment, and the legal withdrawal period clearly shall be recorded in the apiary register and declared to the certification body	889, Art. 78, 3	V	C
E.6 Husbandry management practices and identification				
E.6.1	Harvesting of bee-keeping products shall be done without destruction of bees in the combs	834, Art. 14,	III	C
E.6.2	Mutilation such as the clipping the wings of the queen bees, shall not be used	889, Art. 18,	III	C
E.6.3	Destruction of the male brood may be carried out only to contain an infestation by Varroa destructor	889, Art. 25.3	III	C
E.6.4	Chemical synthetic repellents shall not be used during honey extraction operations	889, Art. 13,	III	C
E.6.5	The hives must be identified individually	889, Art. 78, 4	V	E

E.6.6	The removals of the supers and the honey extraction operations shall be recorded in the apiary register	889, Art. 78, 6	V	C
E.7	Characteristics of hives and materials used in beekeeping			
E.7.1	The hives shall be made of natural materials presenting no risk of contamination to the environment or the apiculture products	889, Art. 13, 3	III	E
E.7.2	With the exception of menthol, thymol, eucalyptol or camphor, and acids listed in point E 5.3, only natural products such as propolis, wax and plant oils may be used inside of the hives	889, Art. 13, 5	III	E
E.7.3	Beeswax for new foundations shall come only from organic production units. In case of new installations or during the conversion period, non organic beeswax may be used exceptionally with official attestation of non availability of organic wax, provided that it comes from the cap of conventional hives and provided it is proved by analysis that they are free of contamination by substances not authorised for organic production	889, Art. 13, 4, Art. 44	III	E
E.7.4	Honey shall not be extracted in combs which contain broods	889 Art 13.7	III	C
E.7.5	In protecting materials such as frames, hives and combs from pests, treatments shall be limited to either the products listed in Annex II of the Standard, rodenticides in traps or to physical treatments, such as steam or direct flame	889, Art. 25, 1	III	E
E.7.6	Concerning the cleaning and disinfection of materials, buildings, equipment, products and utensils used in bee-keeping, all substances that are used must be found in Annex VII	889, Art. 23,4	III	E
E.7.7	Only food grade equipment may be used in the honey house	889 Art 78.5	III	E
E.8	Precaution and separation measures Transport			
E.8.1	The zones where the apiaries are situated and their movements to new locations shall be registered together with the identification of the hives	889, Art. 78, 4	V	C
E.8.2	Appropriate measures shall be taken to avoid substitution, mixing or contamination with non-conforming products during the loading and transport of certified products (the operator shall describe the measures: Identification, labelling, lot number, closed packaging...)	889, Art. 31	III	E
E.8.3	During transport to other units, the products shall be always accompanied by a document or label mentioning the name and address of the operator (or, where different of the owner or seller) the name of the product, the reference to the mode of organic production and the name of the certification body.	889, Art. 31	III	C

E.9 Precaution and separation measures Storage and Processing				
E.9.1	Plans or sketches and addresses of all storage and processing facilities and premises shall be available	889, Art. 63, 1 a	V	E
E.9.2	Organic honey and by products shall be stored in dedicated and identified storage places, clearly marked and separated from products or substances without conformity	889, Art. 35	III	C
E.9.3	The cleaning measures of the storage places or premises shall be sufficient to avoid any contamination of the stored products	889, Art. 35	III	E
E.9.4	Only permitted inputs (feeds, phytosanitary and cleaning products) shall be stored in the units for which certification is sought	889, Art. 35, 2	III	C
E.10 Accounts, traceability and documentation				
E.10.1	Stock and financial records shall be kept in the unit or premises and be available during inspection	889, Art. 66	V	C
E.10.2	A traceability system which documents the nature, the quantities and the origin of all the products entering the unit(s) and also records nature, quantities and buyers of the products leaving the unit(s) shall be in place. A system for identification of lots shall be established	889, Art. 66, 2	V	C
E.10.3	The data in the accounts shall be documented with appropriate justification documents	889, Art. 66,	V	C
E.10.4	The accounts and documents, related to the conventional activity of the operator in the same area, shall be kept and available for the inspector	889, Art. 66, 3	V	C
E 10.5	The balance check must show a good correlation between the quantities of products purchased and sold or the quantities of input received and used or in stock	889, Art. 66, 2	V	C
E.11 Quality management				
E.11.1	The conformity of the packaging, labelling and documentation shall be checked and recorded at every intake of organic products	889, Art. 33	III	E
E.11.2	In case of suspicion or doubt on the conformity of a produced or received product, there must be a standard procedure to inform Ecocert, to separate this product, so as to avoid labelling and sale of the product as organic before elimination of the doubt	889, Art. 91	V	E
E.11.3	A complaint logbook, mentioning the complaints about certified products and the corresponding corrective actions taken, must exist	ISO Guide 65	V	C
E 11.4	If a product is downgraded, buyers must be informed in writing	889 Art 63.2c	V	C
E 11.5	There shall exist procedures or work instructions in place at the unit level to ensure the respect of the biological production rules by salaried employees, pickers and/or subcontractors	889 Art 63.1b	V	E
E 11.6	The description and the measures referred to in part E 1.3, E 1.5, E 8.2 and E 11.5 of the Standard shall be contained in a declaration signed by the operator	889 Art 63.2	V	E

E.12	Labelling and invoicing			
E.12.1	<p>in accordance with the certification status of the products.</p> <p>The term organic shall not be used for products not covered by the Standard and/or for products for which it has to be indicated in the labelling or advertising that it contains GMOs, consists of GMOs or is produced from GMOs</p> <p>As regards processed food, the terms organic may be used:</p> <p>(a) in the sales description, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the processed food complies with this standard; (ii) at least 95 % by weight, of its ingredients of agricultural origin are organic; <p>(b) only in the list of ingredients, provided that the food complies with this standard and all conventional ingredients of agricultural origin are allowed ;</p> <p>(c) in the list of ingredients and in the same visual field as the sales description, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the main ingredient is a product of hunting or fishing; (ii) it contains other ingredients of agricultural origin that are all organic; (iii) the food complies with this standard. <p>The list of ingredients shall indicate which ingredients are organic.</p> <p>In the case where points (b) and (c) of this paragraph apply, the references to the organic production method may only appear in relation to the organic ingredients and the list of ingredients shall include an indication of the total percentage of organic ingredients in proportion to the total quantity of ingredients of agricultural origin.</p>	834 Art. 23.4	IV	C
E.12.2	Labels / invoices shall not refer to the organic mode of production or to Ecocert even though the product or part of it is not produced according to all rules of organic production	834, Art. 23	IV	E
E.12.3	The labels / invoices shall not refer to an organic product even though there is no conversion period of 12 months before the harvest of the honey	ISO Guide 65, Fkont15	IV	E
E.12.4	The labels / invoices shall not refer to a product in conversion	834, Art. 23	IV	C

E.12.5	<p>Where the term organic is used:</p> <p>(a) the code number of the control authority or control body to which the operator who has carried out the most recent production or preparation operation is subject, shall also appear in the labelling;</p> <p>(b) the Community logo (following the model in Annex XI to R(EC) N° 889/08) as regards pre-packaged food may also appear on the packaging of product in compliance with point E.12.1 (a)</p> <p>(c) where the Community logo is used, the code number of the control body shall appear in the same visual field and an indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials of which the product is composed have been farmed, shall also appear immediately below the code number and shall take one of the following forms, as appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — ‘EU Agriculture’, where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in the EU, — ‘non-EU Agriculture’, where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in third countries, — ‘EU/non-EU Agriculture’, where part of the agricultural raw materials has been farmed in the Community and a part of it has been farmed in a third country. 	834, Art. 24	IV	E
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F	ECOCERT STANDARD : LIVESTOCK	EU ref	Title	Conformity/ Equivalence
F.1	Information and visit conditions			
F.1.1	The operator and / or his suppliers shall sign a licence contract with Ecocert	889, Art. 63	V	E
F.1.2	The operator shall notify to Ecocert any change in the unit description or of the practical measures taken to ensure the conformity of the products	889, Art. 64	V	C
F.1.3	A complete documentation which describes thoroughly the activities and fields (including copy of completed application form with attachments) shall be available With regard to the operations, which are contracted out to third parties, the full description of the unit shall include a list of the subcontractors with a description of their activities and an indication of the control bodies or authorities to which they are subject and an agreement by the operator on his behalf and that of his subcontractors, that the different control bodies or control authorities can exchange information on the operations under their control	889, Art. 74, 86, 92.2	V	E
F.1.4	If relevant, the conventional activities of the operator shall also be described	834, Art. 11, 889, Art. 79	V	E
F.1.5	The documentation of the operator shall draw up the precautionary measures taken to reduce the risks of contamination of the certified products by prohibited products or substances, including the cleaning measures of the storage areas and the production chain	889, Art. 63 b	V	C
F.1.6	The operator shall provide free access to the inspector to all the parts of the unit and its documentation (conventional and organic)	889, Art. 67	V	E
F.1.7	The operator shall give full permission to the inspector for sampling and/ or free access to his own testing results	889, Art. 67, 69	V	E
F 1.9	The operator must know the organic production rules applicable to its activity and keep an up-to-date copy of the regulation (or internet access)		V	E
F.2	Origin and conversion of the animals			
F.2.1	The capacity of the animals to adapt to local conditions, their vitality and their resistance to diseases shall be taken in account in the choice of breeds. The choice of breeds shall also contribute to the prevention of any suffering and to avoiding the need for the mutilation of animals	834.Art 14.1.c.iv 889, Art. 8	III	C
F.2.2	Bought-in animals shall come from organically certified units	834, Art. 14, 1, a	III	C

F.2.3	<p>In case of non organic bought-in animals, they must comply with the requirements as follow :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - organic animals to buy are not available in sufficient number for constitution for the first time of herd or a flock of mammals : - non organic buffalo, calves and foals shall be less than 6 months old - non-organic lambs and kids shall be less than 60 days old - non-organic piglets shall weigh less than 35 kg for the renewal of a herd or a flock of mammals : - non-organic adult male - non- organic nulliparous female mammals representing per year maximum 10% of the adult bovine or equine livestock and maximum 20% of adult porcine, ovine and caprine livestock (if units are less than 10 equine or bovine or less than 5 porcine, ovine or caprine, the maximum level is limited to one animal/year) <p>The percentages above may be increased up to 40 %, subject to prior authorisation by Ecocert, in the following special cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 (1) and in that case animals of those breeds must not necessarily be nulliparous. <p>For poultry : - for a constitution or a renewal of a flock (egg or meat production) , the non-organic chicks shall be less than 3 days old for egg production, non-organically reared pullets less than 18 weeks old may be used provided that the provisions regarding feed and veterinary treatment (see F.3 and F.4) are complied with.</p> <p>In case of high mortality of animals caused by health or catastrophic circumstances, Ecocert may authorise the renewal or reconstitution of the herd or flock with non-organic animals when organic animals are not available.</p>	889, Art. 9, Art 42, 47a	III	C
F.2.4	At animal purchase, there must be a special attention regarding animal health and hygiene	889 Art 23.3	III	E
F.2.5	The origin and date of arrival of the animals, the conversion period, the identification mark and veterinary record shall be recorded in the livestock register(s)	889, Art. 76	V	C

F.2.6	<p>The compulsory conversion period shall be respected before the sale of livestock products as "organic products" (12 months for equidae and bovines for meat production, and in any case at least 3/4 of their lifetime, 6 months for small ruminants, pigs, and milk production, 10 weeks for poultry for meat production, brought in before they are three days old, six weeks in the case of poultry for egg production)</p> <p>Where non-organic animals exist on a holding at the beginning of the conversion period, 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.</p>	889, Art. 38	III	E
F.2.7	Reproduction shall use natural methods or even artificial insemination. Artificial forms such as cloning and embryo transfer shall not be used	834 Art 14.1.c.i & iii	III	C
F.3	Feed			
F.3.1	<p>In case of herbivores, except during the period each year when the animals are under transhumance subject to point 8.3 of the Standard, 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The conversion rules as referred to in A.3.1 shall apply to the whole area of the production unit on which animal feed is produced. 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 during the last year, received treatments with products not authorised for organic production.</p>	834 Art. 14,1 889, Art. 19 and 37	III	E
F.3.2	In-conversion feeding stuff may be used but limited to 30 % (dry matter of plant origin) of the feed formula (resp. 100% if it comes from the unit)	889, Art. 21, 1	III	E
F.3.3	The incorporation of perennial forages from on-farm fields in 1st year of conversion and/or protein crops sown on on-farm lands in 1st year of conversion shall not be over 20% in average of the dry matter of the ration (calculation on the feedingstuffs of plant origin). In that case, the parcels shall not have been part of an organic production unit of the holding in the last five years.	889, Art. 21, 2	III	E
F.3.4	Young mammals shall be fed with natural milk (preferably maternal milk) for a minimum period of 3 months for bovines and equidae, 45 days for sheep and goats and 40 days for pigs	889, Art. 20, 1	III	C

F.3.5	For herbivores, rearing system must 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 daily rations (dry matter) 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 3 months in early lactation is allowed.	889, Art. 20, 2	III	C
F.3.6	Organic feed materials, or feed materials from production in conversion, shall not enter simultaneously with the same non-organic feed materials into the composition of the organic feed product.	834.18.2	III	E
F.3.7	<p>Animals shall be fed with organic feed materials of animal and/or plant origin Non-organic spices, herbs, and molasses may be used in the feed of every animal, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * their organic form is not available * they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents * 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. <p>With the exception of the case above or the case of catastrophic circumstances as described in point F 3.15, the incorporation of conventional feedingstuff in the ration of herbivores is not allowed</p>	889, Art. 22	III	C
F.3.8	The daily ration for pigs and poultry shall contain fodder	889, Art. 20, 3	III	C
F.3.9	<p>For non herbivore Products from sustainable fisheries may be used, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents *the use of fish protein hydrolysate is restricted solely to young animals <p>Non organic protein feed of plant and animal origin may also be used provided that :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * their organic form is not available *they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents * their use is limited per period of 12 months to 5 % of the feed ration, calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feed from agricultural origin. 	889, Art 22, 43	III	C
F.3.10	<p>Only the products listed, with some restriction to respect, in Annex V (minerals and yeasts) and annex VI (additives), may be used in the animal feeding formula. Synthetic amino-acids shall not be used</p>	834 Art 14 889, Art 22 Annex V,VI	III	E
F.3.11	Antibiotics, coccidiostatics, medicinal substances, growth promoters or any other substance intended to stimulate growth or production shall not be used in animal feeding	889, Art. 23	III	E
F.3.12	Proofs that not any component, additive, or processing aid of the ration has been produced with use of genetically modified organisms or products derived therefrom shall be available	834, Art. 9, 1	III	C

F.3.13	Force-feeding is forbidden	889, Art. 20, 5	III	C
F.3.14	The types of rations, including feed supplements, proportions of various ingredients, the periods of access to free-range areas, and /or periods of transhumance shall be recorded in the livestock register(s)	889, Art. 76	V	C
F.3.15	Ecocert may authorise on a temporary basis the use of non-organic feedingstuffs (produced or prepared without chemical solvents) for a limited period and in relation to a specific area by individual operators, when forage production is lost or when restrictions are imposed, in particular as a result of exceptional meteorological conditions, the outbreak of infectious diseases, the contamination with toxic substances, or as a consequence of fires	889 Art 22 & 47c	III	C
F.4	Disease, prevention and veterinary treatment			
F.4.1	The selection of breeds or strains of animals shall be suitable to help prevention of health problems	889, Art. 8	III	E
F.4.2	Disease prevention shall be based on husbandry management practices, quality of the feed, exercise, appropriate stocking density, and appropriate housing maintained in hygienic conditions. Despite these preventive measures, if animals become sick or injured, they must be treated immediately (if necessary in isolation and suitable housing). Phytotherapeutic, homeopathic products, trace elements and feed materials of mineral origin listed in Annex V and nutritional additives listed in Annex VI shall be preferred over allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics (however, their therapeutic effect must be effective for the species of animal, and the condition for which the treatment is intended)	889, Art. 24.1 & 2	III	E
F.4.3	Synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics shall not be used for preventive treatments	889, Art. 23.1	III	C
F.4.4	Allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics, reproduction induction treatments (with hormones or similar substances) shall only be used under the responsibility of a veterinarian	834.14.1.c.ii 889, Art. 24, 3	III	C
F.4.5	With the exception of vaccinations, treatments for parasites and compulsory eradication schemes (legally required by the country 's authorities for the protection of human and animal health), the maximum number of annual chemically-synthesised allopathic products or antibiotics courses of treatments shall be respected as follow : 3 treatments, or 1 treatment if the productive lifecycle is less than one year	834.14.1.e.iv 889, Art. 24, 4	III	E

F.4.6	Whenever veterinary medicinal products are used, the details of the treatment have to be submitted to Ecocert before the marketing of the animals and their products as organic. Treated livestock shall be clearly identified, individually in the case of large animals; individually or by batch, in the case of poultry and small animals	889, Art. 77	V	C
F.4.7	After treatment with allopathic medicinal products, a withdrawal period of twice the legal withdrawal period, and at least of 48 hours shall be respected	889, Art. 24, 5	III	C
F.4.8	The date of treatment, the type and composition of the veterinary medicinal products, together with details of the diagnosis, the directions for use, the veterinary prescription, the duration of the treatment, and the legal withdrawal period clearly shall be recorded in the livestock register(s).	889, Art. 76	III	E
F.5	Husbandry management			
F.5.1	Livestock shall not be kept in conditions or on a diet which may lead to anaemia	889, Art. 20,4	III	C
F.5.2	Unjustified mutilations shall not be carried on the animals, an authorisation may be granted by Ecocert for reasons of safety or improvement of the health, welfare or hygiene of the livestock on a case-by-case basis. Suffering of animals shall be reduce to a minimum by applying anaesthesia or analgesia	889, Art. 18	III	E
F.5.3	The minimum slaughtering ages for poultry shall be respected as follow : 81 days for chickens, 150 days for capons, 49 days for Pekin ducks, 70 days for female Muscovy ducks, 84 days for male Muscovy ducks, 92 days for Mallard ducks, 94 days for guinea fowl, 140 days for male turkeys and roasting geese, 100 days for female turkeys	889, Art. 12, 5	III	E
F.6	Livestock housing and free range areas			
F.6.1	Except for areas with appropriate climatic conditions to enable animals to live outdoor, housing conditions for livestock shall meet the biological and ethological needs of the animals (easy access to feeding and watering, insulation, heating and ventilation of the building ensuring that air circulation, dust level, temperature, relative air humidity and gas concentration, are kept within limits which are not harmful to the animals, enough natural light)	889, Art. 10	III	C
F.6.2	Livestock shall not be kept tethered or in cages except for small holdings under the following specific conditions : - in small holdings, cattle may be kept tethered if it is not possible to do differently and provided they have access to pastures during the grazing period or if grazing is impossible access to open airs areas at least twice a week. A derogation must be granted by Ecocert in that case. - For a transitional period expiring on 31 december 2013, cattle may be tethered in buildings already existing before 24 August 2000 provided that regular exercise is provided and rearing takes place in line with animal welfare requirements with comfortably littered areas and provided that a compliance plan is put in place and that Ecocert has authorised this measure.	889, Art. 39, Art 95.1	III	E

F.6.3	The minimum surfaces of the indoor housing areas specified in Annex III shall be respected for each species	889, Art 10.3 et 4 Annex III	III	C
F.6.4	The minimum surfaces of the outdoor exercise areas specified in Annex III shall be respected for each species	889, Art 10.4 Annex III	III	C
F.6.5	Animals shall have access to free range areas : pasture for the herbivores (bulls over one year old shall have access to pasturage or an open air area), open-air exercise area or run (for poultry, open air areas 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). Landless livestock production, by which the operator of the livestock does not manage agricultural land , is prohibited.	889, Art. 14, 2 & 6, Art 16	III	E
F.6.6	The outdoor stocking density of livestock kept on pasturage and other natural or semi-natural territories shall be calculated to prevent poaching of the soil and over grazing of vegetation. When the rearing of each batch of poultry has been completed, runs shall be left empty to allow vegetation to grow back (except where poultry is not reared in batches, is not kept in runs and is free to roam throughout the day).	889, Art. 15 Art 23.5	III	E
F.6.7	The following specifications concerning the housing and the buildings for mammals shall be respected as follow : - livestock housing shall have smooth but not slippery floors. At least 1/2 of the indoor surface area as specified in Annex III shall be solid (i.e. not of slatted or of grid construction) - the housing shall be provided with a comfortable, clean and dry laying solid constructed area, (not slatted). The rest area shall be made up of dry bedding strewn with litter material (straw or other suitable natural material possibly enriched with mineral products listed in Annex I) - the housing of calves in individual boxes shall be forbidden after the age of 1 week - The final fattening phase of adult bovines for meat production may take place indoors provided that the period does not exceed 1/5 of their lifetime and in any case 3 months maximum. -sows shall be kept in groups , except in the last stages of pregnancy and during the suckling period - piglets shall not be kept on flat desks or in cages - exercise areas shall permit dunging and rooting by porcine animals	889, Art. 11, Art 46	III	E

F.6.8	<p>The following specifications concerning the housing and the buildings for poultry shall be respected as follow :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -poultry shall not be kept in cages - where poultry are kept indoors due to restrictions or obligations imposed by the country's authorities, they shall permanently have access to sufficient quantities of roughage and suitable material in order to meet their ethological needs -water fowl shall have access to a stream, pond, lake or a pool whenever the weather and hygienic conditions permit <p>regarding buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 1/3 of the floor area shall be solid (i.e. without slatted or of grid construction) and covered with a natural litter (straw, wood shavings, sand, turf) - for laying hens, a sufficient part of the floor area available for animals shall be available for the collection of bird droppings - There shall exist perches for laying hens with a minimum of 18 cm/animal and for guinea fowl with a minimum of 20 cm/animal - There shall be exit/entry pop-holes with a combined length of at least 4 m per 100m2 area of the available house - each house shall not contain more than 4800 chickens, 3000 laying hens, 5200 guinea fowls, 3200 ducks (possibility of 4000 for female Muscory or Peking ducks), 2500 capons, geese or turkeys. - the total usable area of houses for meat production of any single unit shall not exceed 1600 m2 - houses' construction shall allow all birds easy access to open air area and poultry shall have access to the open air area for at least 1/3 of their life - natural light may be supplemented by artificial light, but the light shall not exceed 16 hours/day and there shall be a continuous nocturnal rest period without artificial light of at least 8 hours 	889, Art. 12, 14.5 & 7	III	E
F.6.9	<p>Housing and equipment shall be properly cleaned and disinfected to prevent cross-infection and the build-up of disease carrying organisms;</p> <p>For poultry, buildings shall be emptied of livestock between each batch and cleaned and disinfected during this time.</p>	889, Art. 23, 4 & 5 Annexe VII	III	E
F.6.10	<p>Only products listed in Annex VII may be used for the cleaning and disinfection of the buildings and installations where livestock is kept. Rodenticides (to be used only in traps), and the products listed in Annex II, can also be used for the elimination of insects and other pests.</p>	889, Art. 23, 4 Annexe VII	III	E
F.7	Livestock manure management			
F.7.1	<p>The stocking densities of animals on the production unit(s) shall be in compliance with the specifications of Annex IV (incl. external contracted spreading surfaces) in order to be such as not to exceed the limit of 170 kg of nitrogen per year and hectare of agricultural area used.</p>	889, Art. 15, 2 Annex IV	III	E

F.7.2	A plan for spreading manure shall be agreed with the inspection body , together with a full description of the areas given over to crop production available In case of surplus manure, a written agreement must be established with other holdings and enterprises which comply with the organic production rules for spreading.	889, Art. 3, Art. 74, 2	V	C
F.7.3	The storage capacity for livestock manure shall be calculated to prevent from the pollution of water by direct discharge, run-off and infiltration of the soil, and allows sound fertiliser management	889 Art 3	III	E
F.8	Precaution and separation measures Livestock production			
F.8.1	The same species shall not be reared both organically and conventionally on the same holding	834, Art. 11	III	C
F.8.2	Conventional livestock shall be reared on units where the buildings and parcels are clearly separated from the units producing organic livestock	834, Art. 11 889 Art 17.1	III	C
F.8.3	Appropriate measures shall be taken in order to guarantee the permanent separation between livestock of conventional and organic units (on a holding or unit partly under organic production and partly in conversion to organic production, the operator shall keep the animals separate or readily separable and keep adequate records to show the separation) Non-organic livestock may use organic pasturage for a limited period of time each year, provided that such animals come from an extensive farming system and that organic animals are not present at the same time on that pasture. 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 an extensive farming system (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. 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 feedingstuffs from agricultural origin.	834, Art. 11 & 17.1.d 889 Art 17	III	E
F.8.4	Livestock and livestock products shall be permanently identified 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	889, Art. 75	V	C
F.8.5	Plans or sketches of all the livestock housing shall be available and updated	889, Art. 74 a	V	E
F.9	Precaution and separation measures Transport			

F.9.1	Transport of livestock shall be carried out to limit the stress suffered by the animals, excluding the use of any allopathic tranquilliser	889, Art. 18, 4	III	C
F.9.2	Loading and unloading shall be carried out with caution and without the use of any type of electrical stimulation	889, Art. 18, 4	III	C
F.9.3	All information regarding livestock leaving the holding shall be recorded in the livestock register (age, number of heads, weight in case of slaughter, identification mark and destination)	889, Art. 76	V	C
F.9.4	Appropriate measures shall be taken to avoid substitution, mixing or contamination with non-conforming products during the loading and transport of certified products (the operator shall describe measures: Identification, labelling, lot number, closed packaging...)	889, Art. 63, 1, c	V	E
F.9.5	During transport to other units, the products shall be always accompanied by a document or label mentioning the name and address of the operator (or, where different of the owner or seller) the name of the product, the reference to the mode of organic production and the name of the certification body.	889, Art. 31	III	C
F.10	Precaution and separation measures Storage			
F.10.1	Appropriate measures shall be taken in order to guarantee the permanent separation between livestock products, manure and feeding stuffs of conventional and organic units	834, Art. 11	III	E
F.10.2	Only permitted inputs (feeds, fertilizers, phytosanitary and cleaning products) may be stored in the units for which certification is sought. Allopathic veterinary medicinal products and antibiotics may also be stored provided that they are located in a supervised area, they have been prescribed by a veterinarian and they are registered in the livestock record as referred to in F.4.8	889, Art. 35, 2 & 3	III	E
F.10.3	Plans or sketches and addresses of all storage and processing facilities and premises shall be available	889, Art. 63, 1 a	V	E
F.11	Accounts, traceability and documentation			
F.11.1	Stock and financial records shall be kept in the unit or premises and be available during inspection	889, Art. 66	V	C
F.11.2	A traceability system which documents the nature, the quantities and the origin of all the products entering the unit(s) and also records nature, quantities and buyers of the products leaving the unit(s) shall be in place. A system for identification of lots shall be established	889, Art. 66, 2	V	C
F.11.3	The data in the accounts shall be documented with appropriate justification documents	889, Art. 66, 2	V	C
F.11.4	The accounts and documents related to the conventional activity of the operator shall be kept and available for the certification body	889, Art. 66, 3	V	C
F.11.5	Livestock record shall be compiled in the form of a register and kept available to the certification body at all times at the holding	889, Art. 76	V	E
F.11.5	The balance check must show a good correlation between the quantities of products purchased and sold or the quantities of input received and used or in stock	889, Art. 66, 2	V	C
F.12	Quality management			

F.12.1	A complaint logbook, mentioning the complaints about certified products and the corresponding corrective actions taken must exist	ISO Guide 65	V	C
F.12.2	The conformity of the packaging, labelling and documentation shall be checked and recorded at every intake of organic products	889, Art. 33	III	E
F.12.3	In case of suspicion or doubt on the conformity of a produced or received product, there must be a standard procedure to inform Ecocert, to separate this product, so as to avoid labelling and sale of the product as organic before elimination of the doubt	889, Art. 91	V	E
F 12.4	If a product is downgraded, buyers must be informed in writing	889 Art 63.2c	V	C
F 12.5	There shall exist procedures or work instructions in place at the unit level to ensure the respect of the biological production rules by salaried employees, pickers and/or subcontractors	889 Art 63.1b	V	E
F 12.6	The description and the measures referred to in part F 1.3, F 1.5, F 9.4 and F 12.5 of the Standard shall be contained in a declaration signed by the operator	889 Art 63.2	V	E
F.13	Labelling and invoicing			
F.13.1	<p>The category mentioned on the labelling documents (declarations, labels, invoices) shall be in accordance with the certification status of the products.</p> <p>The term organic shall not be used for products not covered by the Standard and/or for products for which it has to be indicated in the labelling or advertising that it contains GMOs, consists of GMOs or is produced from GMOs</p> <p>As regards processed food, the terms organic may be used:</p> <p>(a) in the sales description, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the processed food complies with this standard; (ii) at least 95 % by weight, of its ingredients of agricultural origin are organic; <p>(b) only in the list of ingredients, provided that the food complies with this standard and all conventional ingredients of agricultural origin are allowed ;</p> <p>(c) in the list of ingredients and in the same visual field as the sales description, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the main ingredient is a product of hunting or fishing; (ii) it contains other ingredients of agricultural origin that are all organic; (iii) the food complies with this standard. <p>The list of ingredients shall indicate which ingredients are organic.</p> <p>In the case where points (b) and (c) of this paragraph apply, the references to the organic production method may only appear in relation to the organic ingredients and the list of ingredients shall include an indication of the total percentage of organic ingredients in proportion to the total quantity of ingredients of agricultural origin.</p>	834, Art. 23	IV	C
F.13.2	Labels / invoices shall not refer to the organic mode of production or to Ecocert even though the product or part of it is not produced according to all rules of organic production	834, Art. 23	IV	E
F.13.3	Labels / invoices shall not refer to an organic product even though the conversion period of the animals is not respected	834, Art. 23	IV	E

F.13.4	The labels / invoices shall not refer to a product in conversion	834, Art. 23	IV	C
F.13.5	<p>Where the term organic is used:</p> <p>(a) the code number of the control authority or control body to which the operator who has carried out the most recent production or preparation operation is subject, shall also appear in the labelling;</p> <p>(b) the Community logo (following the model in Annex XI to R(EC) N° 889/08) as regards pre-packaged food may also appear on the packaging of product in compliance with point A.11.4.(a) F.13.1 (a)</p> <p>(c) where the Community logo is used, the code number of the control body shall appear in the same visual field and an indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials of which the product is composed have been farmed, shall also appear immediately below the code number and shall take one of the following forms, as appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — ‘EU Agriculture’, where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in the EU, — ‘non-EU Agriculture’, where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in third countries, — ‘EU/non-EU Agriculture’, where part of the agricultural raw materials has been farmed in the Community and a part of it has been farmed in a third country. 	834, Art. 24	IV	E

G		ECOCERT STANDARD : GROWER GROUP		
		EU Ref	Title	Conformity/ Equivalence
G.1	General organisation of the project			
G.1.1	The farmers shall be organised in homogeneous units taking into account the geographical location of the holdings, ecological conditions, production systems and risks	None	EU Guideline	E
G.1.2	The whole organisation shall market through the same channel (i.e. to the same buyer)	None	EU Guideline	E
G.1.3	The organisation shall be responsible for centralized input buying/distribution (fertilisers, phytosanitary products, ...)	None	EU Guideline	E
G.1.4	There shall be an effective Internal Control System (ICS) / Internal Quality System (IQS) to ensure compliance of the entire group with organic production rules and identify major non-conformities	None	EU Guideline	E
G 1.5	The definition of small-size growers to be inspected by sampling method is in relation to a maximum turnover	None	EU Guideline	E
G.2	Internal staff of the organisation			
G.2.1	There shall be a person responsible for the ICS / IQS	None	EU Guideline	E
G.2.2	The organisation shall use internal auditors.	None	EU Guideline	E
G.2.3	These auditors must be without any conflict of interest	None	EU Guideline	E
G.2.4	The competence of the ICS / IQS staff members must be in accordance with their tasks	None	EU Guideline	E
G.2.5	The organisation shall provide regular technical advice/information to the farmers	None	EU Guideline	E
G.3	Internal regulation			
G.3.1	There shall exist a formal internal regulation for production and audit rules in a local and understandable language	None	EU Guideline	E
G.3.2	The main points of the Standard shall be included in the internal regulation	None	EU Guideline	E
G.3.3	The possible deviations and the associated sanctions shall be described in the internal regulation	None	EU Guideline	E

G.3.4	The internal regulation shall include a procedure for the integration of new farmers into the organisation	None	EU Guideline	E
G.3.5	A copy of relevant parts of the internal regulation shall be distributed to each farmer or each farmer shall be thoroughly informed about the content and the implications of the internal regulation	None	EU Guideline	E
G.4	Internal contracts and agreements			
G.4.1	There shall exist a contract between the operator/organisation and each individual grower	None	EU Guideline	E
G.4.2	The contracts shall be based on the Ecocert format " <i>Agreement in respect of organic production rules</i> " with guidelines on methods the farmers have to follow or shall be based on equivalent format	None	EU Guideline	E
G.5	Working of the ICS / IQS			
G.5.1	There shall be an annual internal audit programme with a schedule to visit each grower at least once a year	None	EU Guideline	E
G.5.2	There shall be an annual training program for the farmers, including technical information and explanations about organic standards	None	EU Guideline	E
G.5.3	There shall be a regular training program for the staff of the ICS /IQS to upgrade their technical knowledge (techniques and standards)	None	EU Guideline	E
G.5.4	Every farm shall be visited by an internal inspector at least once a year	None	EU Guideline	E
G.5.5	The farm visit shall take place in the presence of the producers and while the crops are in production	None	EU Guideline	E
G.5.6	The conventional part of the farms shall also be visited and recorded	None	EU Guideline	E
G.5.7	The storage facilities and on-farm processing facilities shall be inspected	None	EU Guideline	E
G.5.8	Internal inspectors shall verify the completeness of farm-level documentation	None	EU Guideline	E
G.5.9	Internal inspectors shall verify the purchase and distribution of inputs at farm level	None	EU Guideline	E
G.5.10	The quantities of sales of organic products shall be checked at farm level and compared to the estimated potential of production	None	EU Guideline	E

G.6	ICS / IQS centralised documentation and registration system			
G.6.1	There shall exist Individual farmers records for all farmers and these records must be updated (including description of parcels and of crop management, field history, date of all use of input materials, date of contract with the organisation)	None	EU Guideline	E
G.6.2	There shall be maps or sketches of every single farm and they shall be up-to-date (indicating organic fields, surrounding fields, possible contamination risk and buffer zones)	None	EU Guideline	E
G.6.3	Ground plans or sketches of all the facilities shall be available	None	EU Guideline	E
G.6.4	Overall maps showing the project area, facilities, storages, offices and purchase points shall be available	None	EU Guideline	E
G.6.5	There shall be internal visit sheets of the farmers for each visit (including date of the visit, verified points, recommendations and conditions given to the farmer)	None	EU Guideline	E
G.6.6	There shall be available an annual report of the ICS / IQS showing the fulfilment of the internal visit program, its conclusions, growers in ,growers out and sanctions applied to listed growers	None	EU Guideline	E
G.6.7	An annual report of the ICS showing the employment and training of ICS / IQS staff shall be available	None	EU Guideline	E
G.6.8	There shall be available an annual report of the ICS / IQS describing strong and weak points and determining improvement action for the following years as well as the evolution of the organisation	None	EU Guideline	E
G.6.9	The grower lists shall exist and be updated according to the conclusions of the internal inspections	None	EU Guideline	E
G.6.10	There shall be up-to-date purchase lists showing each sale and the annual total from each farmer during the year as well as the original estimated amounts	None	EU Guideline	E
G.6.11	A codification and lot-number system shall be used in practice to ensure traceability from final product to the single farmer/unit.	None	EU Guideline	E
G.6.12	Stock and financial records shall be kept	None	EU Guideline	E
G.6.13	The organisation shall have a complaint logbook mentioning the complaints about certified products and the corresponding corrective actions taken	ISO Guide 65	V	C

H	ECOCERT STANDARD : AQUACULTURE	EU Reference	Title	Conformity/ Equivalence
ALL ACTIVITIES				
H.1	Inspection conditions : all activities			
H.1.1	The operator shall notify ECOCERT in due time about any changes that have occurred in his unit (basins, zones, production, subcontractors, etc.) or to his products. New activity monitored during the inspection visit	889 Art 64	V	C
H1.2	The operator shall give free access to his zones/basins/ponds, premises and documents (biological and conventional activities)	889 Art 67	V	E
H.1.3	The operator shall report his production schedule to Ecocert	889 Art 71	V	E
H.1.4	The operator shall be familiar with the biological product rules applicable to his activity	ISO 65 12	V	E
H.1.5	The operator shall prepare and update a complete description of the biological and conventional operations (sea and land: production units, premises, map, picking zones, list of subcontractors, activities concerned), With regard to the operations, which are contracted out to third parties, the full description of the unit shall include a list of the subcontractors with a description of their activities and an indication of the control bodies or authorities to which they are subject and an agreement by the operator on his behalf and that of his subcontractors, that the different control bodies or control authorities can exchange information on the operations under their control	889 Art 63, 73a, 79a, 86, 92.2	V	E
H.1.6	The non-inspected subcontractors shall have signed a commitment to comply with the inspection regime	889 Art 86	V	E
H.1.7	There shall exist procedures or work instructions in place at the unit level to ensure the respect of the biological production rules by salaried employees, pickers and/or subcontractors	889 Art 63	V	E
H.1.8	There shall exist an effective procedure for conformity verification of products and inputs	834 Art 29 889 Art 33	V	E
H.1.9	Precautionary measures shall be in place to prevent contamination of zones/basins/ponds or production sites with unauthorized products or substances	889 Art 63	V	C
H.1.10	An effective cleaning procedure shall be in place for the storage premises (unit and subcontractors)	889 Art 63	V	C
H.1.11	The basic operations shall be regularly recorded : there shall exist a cultivation book for each cultivation block complete and properly maintained (working of the ground, cultivation, fertilisation, processing, rotation, harvesting)	889 Art 73.b	V	E
H.1.12	The basic operations shall be regularly recorded : there shall exist a breeding book complete and properly maintained (animals, feed, care, loss of animals)	889 Art 79.b	V	E

H.1.13	Direct sales to the farm and on markets shall be registered in a sales register	889 Art 66	V	C
H.1.14	A complaint logbook, mentioning the complaints about certified products and the corresponding corrective actions taken must exist	ISO 65 15	V	C
H 1.15	If a product is downgraded, buyers must be informed in writing	889 Art 63.2c	V	C
H 1.16	The operator must keep an up-to-date copy of the regulation (or internet access)		V	E
H 1.17	The description and the measures referred to in part H 1.5, H 1.7 and H 1.9 of the Standard shall be contained in a declaration signed by the operator	889 Art 63.2	V	E
H.2	Traceability, Labelling and invoicing : all activities			
H.2.1	The accounting documents and records shall be kept and permit knowledge of the nature (name, production method) and quantity of products and inputs which have entered, have left or are stored in the unit	889 Art 66	V	C
H.2.2	Direct sale: the quantities sold shall be recorded by type or family of products.	889 Art 66	V	E
H.2.3	There shall be statement of stocks showing the nature and quantity of biological products in stock	889 Art 66	V	C
H.2.4	The accounting documents and the records shall be kept and provide knowledge of the suppliers of products that have entered the unit and the recipients of the products that have left the unit (excluding the final consumer)	889 Art 66	V	C
H.2.5	The flow control shall show a balance between the incomings and outgoings of products	889 Art 66.2	V	C

H.2.6	<p>The category mentioned on the labelling documents (declarations, labels, invoices) shall be in accordance with the certification status of the products.</p> <p>The term organic shall not be used for products not covered by the Standard and/or for products for which it has to be indicated in the labelling or advertising that it contains GMOs, consists of GMOs or is produced from GMOs</p> <p>As regards processed food, the terms organic may be used:</p> <p>(a) in the sales description, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the processed food complies with this standard; (ii) at least 95 % by weight, of its ingredients of agricultural origin are organic; <p>(b) only in the list of ingredients, provided that the food complies with this standard and all conventional ingredients of agricultural origin are allowed ;</p> <p>(c) in the list of ingredients and in the same visual field as the sales description, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the main ingredient is a product of hunting or fishing; (ii) it contains other ingredients of agricultural origin that are all organic; (iii) the food complies with this standard. <p>The list of ingredients shall indicate which ingredients are organic.</p> <p>In the case where points (b) and (c) of this paragraph apply, the references to the organic production method may only appear in relation to the organic ingredients and the list of ingredients shall include an indication of the total percentage of organic ingredients in proportion to the total quantity of ingredients of agricultural origin.</p>	834 Art. 23.4	IV	C
H.2.7	Labels / invoices shall not refer to the organic mode of production or to Ecocert even though the product or part of it is not produced according to all rules of organic production	834, Art. 23	IV	E
H.2.8	Labels / invoices shall not refer to an organic product even though the conversion period of the animals or seaweed is not respected	834, Art. 23	IV	E
H.2.9	The labels / invoices shall not refer to a product in conversion	834, Art. 23	IV	C

H.2.10	<p>Where the term organic is used:</p> <p>(a) the code number of the control authority or control body to which the operator who has carried out the most recent production or preparation operation is subject, shall also appear in the labelling;</p> <p>(b) the Community logo (following the model in Annex XI to R(EC) N° 889/08) as regards pre-packaged food may also appear on the packaging of product in compliance with point H.2.6 (a)</p> <p>(c) where the Community logo is used, the code number of the control body shall appear in the same visual field and an indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials of which the product is composed have been farmed, shall also appear immediately below the code number and shall take one of the following forms, as appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — ‘EU Agriculture’, where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in the EU, — ‘non-EU Agriculture’, where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in third countries, — ‘EU/non-EU Agriculture’, where part of the agricultural raw materials has been farmed in the Community and a part of it has been farmed in a third country. 	834, Art. 24	IV	E
	AQUACULTURE ANIMALS/ GENERAL			
H.3	Sustainable management plan			
H.3.1	If production is estimated at more than 20 tonnes/year: there shall be a complete environmental evaluation allowing the measurement of the direct impacts and possible effects of operations on the environment, at its installation and in the short/medium/long term	889 Art 6b3	III	E
H.3.2	An annual management plan shall be drawn up and updated to measure the impacts; renewable energies are taken into account as well as the tightness of the systems	889 Art 6b 4&5	III	E
H.3.3	There shall be no contamination of the production sites, even at the level of the other aquaculture activities in the zone (physical measurements of the flows shall be in place)	889 Art 6b 1&2; Art 25g 2&3	III	E
H.3.4	In the case of the use of basins, ponds or raceways, the operations shall include effluent management : presence of natural filter beds, decantation basins, biological or mechanical filters, or parallel cultivation of algae or bivalves	889 Art 25b4	III	C
H.3.5	The operator shall draw up a waste reduction programme implemented from the start of the activity, in the context of the sustainable management plan	889 Art 6b 5	III	C
H.3.6	The water supply system shall only be in an open circuit, except in the case of the hatchery and nursery or for purposes of animal feeds	889 Art 25g1	III	C
H.3.7	The operator shall preferentially use renewable energy sources and recycle his materials	889 Art 6b 5	III	C
H.3.8	Preventive and defensive measures taken against predators (in accordance with directive 92/43/CEE) shall be recorded in the Sustainable Management Plan (SMP) Verifiable coordination shall take place with the neighbouring operators in drawing up their management plans	889 Art 25b 2, 3	III	E

H.4	Origin of the animals			
H.4.1	The species used shall be local and suited to the farming medium, without health problems and without any impact on wild stocks	889 Art 25d	III	E
H.4.2	If use of organic juveniles : If purchase, there shall exist proof that the juveniles do indeed originate from organic farming	834 Art 15.1a 889 Art 25d	III	E
H.4.3	If rearing of organic juveniles : the feed of the juveniles shall be based on organic vegetable feed, and authorized additives and supplements (see part 8)	889 Section 5	III	E
H.4.4	If rearing of organic juveniles : the veterinary treatments shall be compliant (see part 9)	889 Art 25s&t	III	E
H.4.5	If use of non-organic juveniles : The maximum percentages of juveniles not originating from organic aquaculture introduced to the farm shall be respected : 80% by 31 December 2011, 50% by 31 December 2013, 0% by 31 December 2015	889 Art 25e3	III	C
H.4.6	If use of non-organic juveniles : there shall exist proof of the non-availability of juveniles originating from organic aquaculture	889 Art 25e2	III	C
H.4.7	If juveniles originating from non-organic reproducers: the latter shall have been in organic conditions for at least 3 months before being used for breeding	889 Art 25e1	III	C
H.4.8	If use of non-organic juveniles : juveniles originating from a natural influx may be used for on-growing purpose	889 Art 25e4	III	E
H.4.9	if use of non-organic juveniles : at least 2/3 of the production cycle of individuals shall be under organic conditions	889 Art 25e2	III	C
H.4.10	For breeding purpose, the operator shall not use hormones and derivates, artificial polyploidy induction, artificial hybridization, cloning or production of monosex strains (except by manual sorting)	834 Art 15.1c 889 Art 25i	III	C
H.4.11	For breeding purpose, appropriate strains shall be selected	834 Art 15.1c	III	C
H.5	Husbandry management			
H.5.1	The husbandry conditions shall be as close as possible to natural conditions. Handling of aquaculture animals shall be minimised and undertaken with the greatest care to avoid stress and physical damage, fish welfare must be insured during grading operations.	889 Art 25f 1&3, 25 h.1	III	E
H.5.2	In order to consider the effects of stocking density on the welfare of fish, the condition of the fish (fin damage, injuries, growth rate, behaviour and overall health) and the water quality must be monitored.	889 Art 25f 2	III	C
H.5.3	The location and functionality of the breeding structures shall be designed so as to reduce the risk of the animals escaping	889 Art 25f 4	III	C
H.5.4	For installations on dry land, the flow rate and quality of the water shall be monitored and controlled (in the case of open-circuit systems for the breeding units)	889 Art 25g.2	III	E
H.5.5	For the installations on dry land (with earth basins), at least 5% of the water/land zone shall be reserved for natural vegetation	889 Art 25g2	III	C
H.5.6	Artificial heating or cooling of the water is prohibited, except for nurseries and hatcheries. The natural drilling water may be usable without any conditions.	889 Art 25g4	III	C

H.5.7	The following breeding conditions as regards the use of light, aeration and oxygen shall be respected : - natural day-length may be prolonged by artificial light but the total light shall not exceed 16 hours per day (except for reproductive purposes) and abrupt changes in light intensity shall be avoided - mechanical aerators, preferably powered by renewable energy sources, may be used and shall be recorded - oxygen may be used only for animal health purpose and in critical periods of transport and production such as exceptional temperature rise or drop in atmospheric pressure, accidental pollution, occasional stock management procedures (sampling, sorting) and in case of risk for the survival of the farm stock.	889 Art 25h 2,3&4	III	E
H.5.8	For installations at sea, the following conditions in the breeding structures shall be respected : water body shall be correctly renovated to minimize the impact on the seabed and the surrounding water body, cages shall be suited to the operating environment	889 Art 25g 3	III	E
H.5.9	The slaughtering conditions shall render fish immediately unconscious and insensible to pain	889 Art 25h 5	III	E
H.5.10	The personnel responsible for the animals shall have the necessary basic skills and knowledge in matters of animal health and well-being	834 Art 15.1b	III	C
H.6	Separation/mixing measures			
H.6.1	Non authorised inputs shall not be present in the organic unit	889 Art 35.2&3	III	E
H.6.2	In case of simultaneous production, the organic and non-organic enlargement units shall be clearly separated in an appropriate way (physical measures and time separation, different production phases and different handling periods shall be involved)	834 Art 11 889 Art 25c2	III	E
H.6.3	In case of simultaneous production, the organic and non-organic nursery and hatchery units shall be clearly separated by physical means and the water distribution systems shall be separated	834 Art 11 889 Art 25c1	III	C
H.7	Conversion period for animals			
H.7.1	For facilities which cannot be emptied, cleaned and disinfected: a conversion period of 24 months shall be applied	889 Art 38a	III	C
H.7.2	For facilities which have been emptied or subjected to depopulation (15 days minimum): a conversion period of 12 months shall be applied	889 Art 38a	III	E
H.7.3	For facilities which have been emptied, cleaned and disinfected : a conversion period of 6 months shall be applied	889 Art 38a	III	C
H.7.4	For facilities in open water : a conversion period of 3 months shall be applied	889 Art 38a	III	C
H.7.5	If the conversion period is reduced, the criteria set by the Ecocert shall be respected	889 Art 38a	III	E
H.8	Feed and additives			

H.8.1	A production record, including the origin of new animals, the destination of outgoing animals, a report on escaped animals, the type and amount of feed provided, and a report on veterinary treatments summarizing the preventive measures taken shall be kept up to date and available	889 Art 79b	V	E
H.8.2	Hormones, hormone derivatives, growth promoters or synthetic amino acids shall not be used	834 Art15.1d 889 Art 25i	III	C
H.8.3	Feed minerals may be used if listed in Annexe V, feed additives may be used only if listed in Annex VI	889 Art 25m Annex V 1 & VI	III	E
H.8.4	The animals shall be fed with feeds that meet their nutritional requirements at the different stages of their development	834 Art 15.1d	III	C
H.8.5	The operator shall guarantee that the feed purchased is produced in accordance with the requirements of the Standard	834 Art 15.1d	III	E
H.8.6	For carnivorous species, the feed shall be originated in priority from organic aquaculture (feed products, fish meal and fish oil from trimmings), or from waste originating from sustainable fisheries or from organic plant and animal products	889 Art 25k.1	III	E
H.8.7	For carnivorous species If there is no alternative and organic feed is not available, fishmeal and fish oil from waste of non-organic fishes (produced or fished) may be used but shall not exceed 30% of the daily ration (until 31 Dec 2014)	889 Art 25k.2	III	E
H.8.8	For carnivorous species the proportion of organic plant products shall not exceed 60% of the feed ration	889 Art 25K.3	III	C
H.8.9	In the case of use of astaxanthin, the following restriction shall be respected : - only for salmon and trout - astaxanthin shall be derivated from organic sources or in case of unavailability from natural sources (e.g. Phaffia yeast)	889 Art 25k.4	III	E
H.9	Disease prevention and veterinary treatment/ cleaning measures			
H.9.1	Holding systems, equipment and ustensils shall be cleaned and disinfected, for that purpose, only the products listed in Annex VII in part "Aquaculture animals and seaweed production" shall be used. Ultraviolet light and ozone may be used only in hatcheries and nurseries	889 Art 25s.2 & 5 Annex VII	III	E
H.9.2	Except for bivalve mollusc cultivation, a depopulation/fallowing as recommended by Ecocert shall be respected at the end of the production cycle (in the case of breeding in basins, ponds or cages, notably in the case of prior health incidents, such as parasite contamination, etc.). During fallowing, the cages or other production's structure is emptied, disinfected and left empty before being used again.	889 Art 25s.3	III	E

H.9.3	If necessary, the feed not consumed, dead animals and excrement shall be removed rapidly	889 Art 25s.4	III	C
H.9.4	In the case of a health problem, disease shall be treated immediately to avoid suffering to the animal and there shall be used, by order of preference, phytotherapeutic products, homeopathic products and trace elements, prior to the use of allopathic treatments	834.15.1.f.ii 889 Art 25t.1	III	E
H.9.5	With the exception of vaccinations and compulsory eradication schemes, allopathic treatments shall not exceed 2 courses/ year for long cycle animals or only 1 for animals with a production cycle < 1 year. These treatments shall be recorded and documented	834.Art 15.1.f 889 Art 25t.2, 79b	III	E
H.9.6	Parasite treatments shall not exceed 2 / year for long cycles or only 1 for animals with a production cycle < 1,5 year. These treatments shall be recorded and documented	889 Art 25t.3, 79b	III	E
H.9.7	The withdrawal period for treatments shall be the double of the legal period or by default 48h	889 Art 25t.4	III	C
H.9.8	Allopathic veterinary medicinal products used and stored shall have been prescribed by a veterinarian and must be recorded in the breeding book	889 Art 35.3	III	E
H.9.9	An animal health management plan according to art 9 of Directive 2006/88/CE shall exist and be applied	889 Art 25s.1	III	E
H.9.10	The veterinary services/health services competent in aquaculture shall perform an inspection of the operation at least once a year (except for bivalves)	889 Art 25s.1	III	E
H.10	Transport			
H.10.1	The conditions of transport of the aquaculture animals shall avoid stress and physical damage	889 Art 25h.1	III	E
H.10.2	During transport of live fish, the density, oxygenation, temperature and prior cleaning shall be respected and documented	889 Art 32a	III	E

DETAILS/TYPE OF FISH

Salt water Fish

H.11	Open water or bassins on dry land : cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i>) and other Gadidae, sea bass (<i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i>), sea bream (<i>Sparus aurata</i>), meagre (<i>Argyrosomus regius</i>), turbot (<i>Psetta maxima</i> [= <i>Scophthalmus maximus</i>]), red porgy (<i>Pagrus pagrus</i> [= <i>Sparus pagrus</i>]), red drum (<i>Sciaenops ocellatus</i>) and other Sparidae, and spinefeet (<i>Siganus spp.</i>)
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H.11.1	The water in the breeding structures shall circulate at sufficient speed to ensure the well-being of the animals (for cages in open water/open circuit for basins on dry land)	889 Annex XIIIa section 3	III	E
H.11.2	The following maximum stocking densities shall be respected : 25kg/m ² for turbot, 15kg/m ³ for other species	889 Annex XIIIa section 3	III	C
H.12	Tidal zones or lagoon : sea bass, sea bream, meagre, mullets (<i>Liza</i>, <i>Mugil</i>) and eel (<i>Anguilla</i> spp .)			
H.12.1	The production units shall have been formerly salt marshes or land basins of the same type in marsh zones	889 Annex XIIIa section 4	III	E
H.12.2	The water shall be renewed sufficiently to ensure the well-being of the animals	889 Annex XIIIa section 4	III	C
H.12.3	At least half of the surface of the dikes shall be covered with vegetation	889 Annex XIIIa section 4	III	C
H.12.4	The operator must mandatorily use cesspools integrated into a humid zone ecosystem	889 Annex XIIIa section 4	III	C
H.12.5	The stocking density shall always be lower than 4kg/m ³	889 Annex XIIIa section 4	III	C
H.13	Salmonids : Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>), Brown trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i>) and Rainbow trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)			
H.13.1	The stocking density shall always be less than 10kg/m ³ in the breeding cages	889 Annex XIIIa section 2	III	C

	Freshwater Fish			
H.14	Inland waters : Carp family (<i>Cyprinidae</i>) and other associated species in the context of polyculture, including perch, pike, catfish, coregonids, sturgeon.			

H.14.1	The pond in which the breeding occurs, shall be subject to complete periodic emptying. If applicable, the lake in which the breeding takes place shall be exclusively dedicated to organic production (same for dry areas)	889 Annex XIIIa section 6	III	C
H.14.2	For the capture of the fish, the sampling zone shall be equipped with a clean water intake and of a sufficient size to ensure the well-being of the fish, the fish shall be stored in clean water after capture	889 Annex XIIIa section 6	III	C
H.14.3	The pond/lake may be fertilized (organic and mineral inputs) with products listed in annex I	889 Annex I and XIIIa section 6	III	E
H.14.4	If the pond/lake have been fertilized (organic and mineral inputs) the amount of Nitrogen shall not exceed 20 kg/ha	889 Annex XIIIa section 6	III	C
H.14.5	The production water shall not have undergone processing based on chemical or synthetic substances aiming to combat aquatic plants and/or vegetation.	889 Annex XIIIa section 6	III	C
H.14.6	The operator shall maintain natural vegetation areas around the water bodies as a buffer zone	889 Annex XIIIa section 6	III	C
H.14.7	The total production shall not exceed 1500 kg per hectare per year	889 Annex XIIIa section 6	III	C
H.14.8	in case of insufficient natural feed resources, additional supplies may be used but only originating from organic vegetables (preferably originating from the farm itself) or from marine algae.	889 Art 251.2	III	C
H.15	<u>Tropical Fish</u> : milkfish (<i>Chanos chanos</i>), tilapia (<i>Oreochromis spp.</i>), siamese catfish (<i>Pangasius spp.</i>)			
H.15.1	The fish shall be raised in basins or net cages	889 Annex XIIIa section 9	III	E
H.15.2	The stocking density shall not exceed 10kg/m ³ for Pangasius or 20kg/m ³ for Oreochromis	889 Annex XIIIa section 9	III	C
H.15.3	in case of insufficient natural feed resources, additional supplies may be used but only originating from organic vegetables (preferably originating from the farm itself) or from marine algae.	889 Art 251.2	III	C

H.15.4	If needed, fish meal or fish oil from sustainable fisheries may be provided to the feed ration of Pangasius but shall not exceed 10%	889 Art 25l.3	III	C
H.16	Sturgeons (<i>Acipenser</i>) bred alone			
H.16.1	The quality of the effluent water shall be equivalent to the input water	889 Annex XIIIa section 5	III	E
H.16.2	The stocking density shall not exceed 30kg/m ³	889 Annex XIIIa section 5	III	C
H.17	Salmonids : Brown trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i>), Rainbow trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>), American brook trout (<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>), Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>), Charr (<i>Salvelinus alpinus</i>), Grayling (<i>Thymallus thymallus</i>) American lake trout (or grey trout) (<i>Salvelinus namaycush</i>) and Huchen (<i>Hucho hucho</i>)			
H.17.1	The fattening facilities shall be fed from open systems and the flow rate shall ensure a minimum oxygen saturation of 60% (as well as the well-being of the stock and the elimination of the breeding effluents)	889 Annex XIIIa section 1	III	C
H.17.2	The stocking density shall not exceed 20kg/m ³ for salmon and charr, 25 kg/m ³ for brown and rainbow trout and other 15kg/m ³ for the other salmonids	889 Annex XIIIa section 1	III	C
	Shrimps : penaeid shrimps and freshwater prawns (<i>Macrobrachium spp.</i>)			
H.18	Feed			
H.18.1	The animals shall be fed with the nutrients naturally present in the environment	889 Art 25l.1	III	E
H.18.2	In case of insufficient natural feed resources, additional supplies may be used but only originating from organic vegetables (preferably originating from the farm itself) or from marine algae.	889 Art 25l.2	III	C
H.18.3	If needed, fish meal or fish oil from sustainable fisheries may be provided to the feed ration but shall not exceed 10%	889 Art 25l.3	III	C
H.19	Conversion period for animals			
H.19.1	A conversion period of 6 months shall be applied per basin	889 Annex XIIIa Section 7	III	C

H.20	Origin of the animals			
H.20.1	If there has been more than 3 years of activity, the stock of breeding animals shall consist of at least 50% domestic individuals, the other part shall be free of pathogens and originating from sustainable fisheries	889 Annex XIIIa Section 7	III	C

H.20.2	The first and second generation individuals shall be inspected before being introduced into production	889 Annex XIIIa Section 7	III	C
H.20.3	The animals shall not undergo eyestalk ablation (notably females, for purposes of reproduction)	889 Annex XIIIa Section 7	III	C
H.21	Breeding conditions			
H.21.1	There shall be no more than 22 post-larvae/m ² and a maximum of instantaneous biomass of 240g/m ²	889 Annex XIIIa Section 7	III	C
H.21.2	The production units shall be located in sterile clay zones, with basins constructed from the same natural clay material	889 Annex XIIIa Section 7	III	C
H.21.3	The production units shall be set up without any destruction or degradation of mangroves	889 Annex XIIIa Section 7	III	C
	Bivalves			
H.22	Water quality			
H.22.1	The production water shall be classified and analyzed according to the criteria defined in Annex II of Regulation (CE) no. 854/2004	834 Art 15.1e	III	E
H.22.2	The bivalves shall be reared in water that meets the criteria applicable to zones of class A or class B as defined in Annex II of regulation (CE) no. 854/2004	834 Art 15.1e	III	C
H.22.3	The production zones shall be located in water of High Ecological Quality as defined by Directive 2000/60/CE and, subject to their implementation, which are of equivalent quality to the water designated by virtue of directive 2006/113/CE	834 Art 15.1e	III	C
H.23	Feed			
H.23.1	With the exception of juveniles reared in nurseries or hatcheries, the animals shall satisfy all their nutritional needs in nature (from natural plankton)	834 Art 15.1e	III	C
H.24	Origin of the seeds			
H.24.1	In case of use of wild seeds, they shall come from supernumerary colonies or from those which have little chance of surviving in winter conditions, or from colonies set up spontaneously in collectors	889 Art 25o.1	III	E

H.24.2	Seed originating from non-organic hatcheries may be used, they shall represent less than 80% of the seed introduced (until 31 December 2011) then less than 50% (until 31 December 2013); after 31 December 2015 no seed from non-organic hatcheries shall be used.	889 Art 25o.1	III	C
H.24.3	For breeding purpose, the operator shall not use hormones and derivatives, artificial polyploidy induction, artificial hybridization, cloning or production of monosex strains (except by manual sorting)	834 Art 15c 889 Art 25i	III	C
H.24.4	For breeding purpose, appropriate strains shall be selected	834 Art 15c	III	C
H.25	Stocking density			
H.25.1	The stocking density of the cultures shall not exceed the one observed in the nearby conventional cultures	889 Art 25p.1	III	E
H.25.2	The operations of sorting, raking and adjustment of the stocking densities shall be implemented according to the biomass	889 Art 25p.1	III	E
H.26	Structure, organisation and impact of the rearing			
H.26.1	There shall be stakes, buoys or other easily identifiable separation markets to demarcate the rearing sectors of bivalve molluscs	889 Art 25n.2	III	E
H.26.2	The rearing facilities shall be organized so as to prevent the spread of the animals	834 Art 15b	III	E
H.26.3	The bivalve molluscs shall be held in net pockets, cages or other artificial structures	889 Art 25n.2	III	C
H.26.4	The operations shall minimise the risks to species of environmental conservation interest	889 Art 25n.3	III	C
H.26.5	If present, predator nets shall be designed so as to cause no damage to diving birds	889 Art 25n.3	III	C
H.27	Disease prevention and veterinary treatment			
H.27.1	The animals shall not have received hormones and hormone derivatives	834 Art 15d 889 Art 25i	III	C
H.28	Cleaning and maintenance of facilities			
H.28.1	Only physical (or manual) means shall be used to remove organic stains present on the animals	889 Art 25p.2	III	C
H.28.2	Organic stains shall be rejected at sea at sufficient distance from the shellfish-growing operations	889 Art 25p.2	III	C
H.28.3	Shellfish may be treated against concurrent organic stains only with a lime solution and in a maximum of one time during the production cycle	889 Art 25p.2	III	C
H.29	Mixed cultures			
H.29.1	In the case of mixed operations, the organic and conventional facilities shall be inspected	889 Art 79.d	V	E
H.30	Control visit specific to bivalves			
H.30.1	The competent health services for aquaculture animals shall perform at least one inspection of the culture every two years	889 Art 25s.1	III	C
H.30.2	The inspection visit (organic certification) shall be performed before and during the period of maximum biomass production	889 Art 79c	III	C

	Specific cultures			
H.31	Oysters			
H.31.1	The stocks of Pacific cupped oysters (<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>) shall be preferentially cultured in a selective way to limit their reproduction in nature	889 Art 25o.2	III	C
H.31.2	Pockets on tables may be used for cultivation of oysters, every structures used shall be organized so as not to form a compact barrier along the shore. Stock shall be positioned on the beds in relation to tidal flow to optimise production.	889 Art 25r	III	E
H.32	Flat cultures			
H.32.1	The flat culture shall have only a minimal impact on the environment, it shall be shown in a chapter of the sustainable management plan	889 Art 25q.2	III	E
H.33	Mussels			
H.33.1	in the case of culture on rafts (mussels), there shall be no more than one suspended cord per m ² , these cords shall never measure more than 20m, and they shall never be cut during the production process (except for density adjustments in the initial phase)	889 Annex XIIIa Section 8	III	E
	SEAWEED : CULTURE + HARVESTING			
H.34	Water quality			
H.34.1	The culture/harvesting zones shall be of High Ecological Quality (according to the framework directive on water 2000/60/CE)	834 Art 13.1a	III	C
H.34.2	Edible seaweeds shall be collected only in zones with criteria equivalent to those of zones A or B defined in Annex II of RCE 854/2004	834 Art 13.1a, 13.2	III	C
H.34.3	If some zones or sites of cultivation/harvesting are judged to be inappropriate by ECOCERT, the seaweeds shall not be cultivated or collected in these zones	889 Art 6b.2	III	E
H.34.4	The production sites shall be free of any contamination by products prohibited for organic cultivation and any prohibitive pollution	889 Art 6b.1	III	E
H.34.5	The water in the harvesting/cultivation zone shall be considered to be "clean" from the health viewpoint	834 Art 13.1a	III	E
H.35	Sustainable management plan			
H.35.1	A sustainable management plan suited to the size of the production unit shall be prepared and updated annually to measure the environmental impact of the activity (effects of the activity on the environment, environmental monitoring, measures for the reduction of impacts on adjacent environments, and quantities of waste into the environment)	889 Art 6b.4	III	E
H.35.2	The operator shall calculate the quantities of waste emitted into the environment and shall have a programme to reduce this waste	889 Art 6b.5	III	E
H.35.3	The sustainable management plan shall contain data on the inspection and repair of technical equipment	889 Art 6b.4	III	E
H.35.4	The seaweed cultivation shall not exceed the maximum quantity of marine algae that can be cultivated without environmental damage	889 Art 6d.3	III	E

H.35.5	In the case of an activity producing more than 20 tonnes of seaweed per year (collect or culture), there shall be an environmental evaluation verifying the installation conditions, direct impacts and possible effects of the operation of the production unit	889 Art 6b.3	III	E
H.36	Mixed cultures			
H.36.1	In case of simultaneous productions, the organic and conventional production units shall be correctly separated both at the physical level (natural location, distances, tide and current regimes, upstream/downstream installations) and in time (harvesting and handling phases, harvesting dates, etc.)	834 Art 11 889 Art 6b.2	III	E
H.36.2	If minimum distances between organic and conventional production zones are set up by ECOCERT, they shall be respected	889 Art 6b.2	III	E
H.36.3	Non-authorized inputs shall not be present in the organic unit	889 Art 35.2&3	III	E
H.37	Cleaning and maintenance of facilities			
H.37.1	The organic stains present on the algae shall be removed only by hand or with the use of physical means	889 Art 6e.1	III	C
H.37.2	Cleaning of equipment and installations shall be performed only by physical or mechanical means or, if they are insufficient, with the aid of the substances listed in annex VII.2	889 Art 6e.2 Annex VII.2	III	C
H.37.3	The organic stains shall be removed are rejected at sea at sufficient distance from the installation	889 Art 6e.1	III	C
H.37.4	The operator shall use preferentially renewable energy sources and shall recycle the materials used as far as possible	889 Art 6b.5	III	C
H.38	Production records			
H.38.1	The operator shall keep available the production records including at least the list of species, the harvesting dates and the corresponding quantities, the nature, quantity and applications of the fertilizers used (if applicable for the latter)	889 Art 73b	V	C
	Harvesting of wild seaweed : details			
H.39	Records			
H.39.1	The operator shall provide a complete description and a map of the collection zones at sea and on dry land, as well as the zones on dry land where the post-harvest activities take place	889 Art 73a	V	C
H.39.2	The harvesting techniques in place shall guarantee the regeneration of the marine algae and a lower impact on the status of the aquatic environment	889 Art 6c.2	III	E
H.39.3	If the harvesting of marine algae takes place on a shared harvesting site, there shall be probative documents attesting that the total quantities harvested on the zone meet the sustainable harvesting requirements of this standard	889 Art 6c.3	III	E
H.39.4	These documents (named above) shall prove that the entire zone is managed sustainably and that the harvest will not have any long-term impact	889 Art 6c.4	III	E

H.39.5	The operator shall keep the production records available including an history of harvesting activity for each species, an estimated report on the harvests (in volume) by seasons, possible sources of pollution of the harvesting habitats, and information recording the maximum harvest volume sustainable by the habitat (per year)	889 Art 73b.2	V	E
H.39.6	A one-off evaluation of biomass shall have been performed since the start of the marine algae harvesting activities	889 Art 6b.6	III	C
H.40	Precaution and separation measures			
H.40.1	Appropriate measures shall be taken to prevent mixing with non-conformant products or contaminants during harvesting (the operator shall describe these measures: identification, labelling, lot number, different collection centre)	889 Art 63.1c	V	E
H.41	Conversion period			
H.41.1	A conversion period of 6 months shall be applied for the wild harvesting	889 Art 36a.1	III	C
	Culture of seaweed : détails			
H.42	Origin			
H.42.1	The operator shall perform regular sampling of young algae in natural environments to contribute to the biological diversity of its closed cultivation	834 Art 13.2b	III	E
H.43	Conversion period			
H.43.1	A conversion period of 6 months or of one production cycle (if cycle > 6 months) shall be applied for the cultivation sites	889 Art 36a.2	III	C
H.44	Records			
44.1	The operator shall provide a complete description of the installations on land and at sea	889 Art 73a	III	C
H.45	Nutrients and fertilisation			
H.45.1	The culture of marine algae at sea shall be satisfied only by the nutrients naturally present in the environment or possibly originating from organic fish production units	889 Art 6d.1	III	E
H.45.2	External nutrient may be used in facilities on land, the concentration level of these external nutrients (added during the production cycle) in the effluent water shall be the same or lower than the one measured in the incoming water.	889 Art 6d.2	III	C
H.45.3	Only the nutrients of plant and mineral origin listed in annex I may be used as sources of external nutrients for the land installations	889 Art 6d.2	III	C
	Processed seaweed			
H46	Process			
H.46.1	For fresh seaweed, the washing after harvesting shall be done with sea water (for dehydrated algae, the washing may be done with drinking water)	889 Art 29a.1	III	C
H.46.2	Dehydration of seaweed shall only be natural or may be done with salt	889 Art 29a.1	III	E
H.46.3	Drying of seaweed shall not be performed with a direct contact with a flame	889 Art 29a.2	III	C

H.47	Cleaning measures			
H.47.1	The equipment used for drying (including strings) shall not receive any anti-stain treatment	889 Art 29a.2	III	C
H.47.2	The products used for cleaning and disinfection of the drying equipment (including strings) shall be listed in Annex VII in part "Aquaculture animals and seaweed production"	889 Art 29a.2 Annex VII	III	C

LIST OF FERTILISERS AND SOIL CONDITIONERS

Name Compound products or products containing only materials listed hereunder	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
Farmyard manure	Products comprising a mixture of animal excrements and vegetable matter (animal bedding) Factory farming origin forbidden
Dried farmyard manure and dehydrated poultry manure	Factory farming origin forbidden
Composted animal excrements, including poultry manure and composted farmyard manure included	Factory farming origin forbidden
Liquid animal excrements	Use after controlled fermentation and/or appropriate dilution Factory farming origin forbidden
Composted or fermented household waste	Product obtained from source separated household waste, which has been submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production Only vegetable and animal household waste Only when produced in a closed and monitored collection system Maximum concentrations in mg/kg of dry matter: cadmium: 0,7; copper: 70; nickel: 25; lead: 45; zinc: 200; mercury: 0,4; chromium (total): 70; chromium (VI): 0
Peat	Use limited to horticulture (market gardening, floriculture, arboriculture, nursery)
Mushroom culture wastes	The initial composition of the substrate shall be limited to products of this Annex
Dejecta of worms (vermicompost) and insects	
Guano	
Composted or fermented mixture of vegetable matter	Product obtained from mixtures of vegetable matter, which have been submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production

Products or by-products of animal origin as below: blood meal hoof meal horn meal bone meal or degelatinized bone meal fish meal meat meal feather, hair and 'chiquette' meal wool fur hair dairy products	For fur: maximum concentration in mg/kg of dry matter of chromium (VI): 0
Products and by-products of plant origin for fertilisers	Examples: oilseed cake meal, cocoa husks, malt culms
Seaweeds and seaweed products	As far as directly obtained by: - physical processes including dehydration, freezing and grinding - extraction with water or aqueous acid and/or alkaline solution - fermentation
Sawdust and wood chips	Wood not chemically treated after felling
Composted bark	Wood not chemically treated after felling
Wood ash	From wood not chemically treated after felling
Soft ground rock phosphate	Product as specified in point 7 of Annex IA.2. to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council relating to fertilisers Cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P205
Aluminium-calcium phosphate	Product as specified in point 6 of Annex IA.2. of Regulation 2003/2003, Cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P205 Use limited to basic soils (pH > 7,5)
Basic slag	Products as specified in point 1 of Annex IA.2. of Regulation 2003/2003
Crude potassium salt or kainit	Products as specified in point 1 of Annex IA.3. of Regulation 2003/2003
Potassium sulphate, possibly containing magnesium salt	Product obtained from crude potassium salt by a physical extraction process, containing possibly also magnesium salts
Stillage and stillage extract	Ammonium stillage excluded
Calcium carbonate (chalk, marl, ground limestone, Breton ameliorant, (maerl), phosphate chalk)	Only of natural origin
Magnesium and calcium carbonate	Only of natural origin e.g. magnesian chalk, ground magnesium, limestone

Magnesium sulphate (kieserite)	Only of natural origin
Calcium chloride solution	Foliar treatment of apple trees, after identification of deficit of calcium
Calcium sulphate (gypsum)	Products as specified in point 1 of Annex ID. of Regulation 2003/2003 Only of natural origin
Industrial lime from sugar production	By-product of sugar production from sugar beet
Industrial lime from vacuum salt production	By-product of the vacuum salt production from brine found in mountains
Elemental sulphur	Products as specified in Annex ID.3 of Regulation 2003/2003
Trace elements	Inorganic micronutrients listed in part E of Annex I to Regulation 2003/2003
Sodium chloride	Only mined salt
Stone meal and clays	

PESTICIDES PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS	
Name	Description, compositional requirement, conditions for use
Substance of crop or animal origin	
Azadirachtin extracted from <i>Azadirachta indica</i> (Neem tree)	Insecticide
Beeswax	Pruning agent
Gelatine	Insecticide
Hydrolysed proteins	Attractant, only in authorized applications in combination with other appropriate products of this list
Lecithin	Fungicide
Plant oils (e.g. mint oil, pine oil, caraway oil)	Insecticide, acaricide, fungicide and sprout inhibitor.
Pyrethrins extracted from <i>Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium</i>	Insecticide
Quassia extracted from <i>Quassia amara</i>	Insecticide, repellent
Rotenone extracted from <i>Derris</i> spp. and <i>Lonchocarpus</i> spp. and <i>Terphrosia</i> spp.	Insecticide
Vinegar	Weed control
Micro-organisms used for biological pest and disease control	
Micro-organisms (bacteria, viruses and fungi)	
Substances produced by micro-organisms	
Spinosad	Insecticide Only where measures are taken to minimize the risk to key parasitoids and to minimize the risk of development of resistance
Substances to be used in traps and/or dispensers	
Diammonium phosphate	Attractant, only in traps
Pheromones	Attractant; sexual behaviour disrupter; only in traps and dispensers
Pyrethroids (only deltamethrin or lambda-cyhalothrin)	Insecticide; only in traps with specific attractants; only against <i>Bactrocera oleae</i> and <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> Wied.
Preparations to be surface-spread between cultivated plants	
Ferric phosphate (iron (III) orthophosphate)	Molluscicide

Other substances from traditional use in organic farming	
Copper in the form of copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride, (tribasic) copper sulphate, cuprous oxide, copper octanoate	Fungicide. up to 6 kg copper per ha per year For perennial crops, Ecocert may, by derogation from the previous paragraph, provide that the 6 kg copper limit can be exceeded in a given year provided that the average quantity actually used over a 5-year period consisting of that year and of the four preceding years does not exceed 6 kg
Ethylene	Degreening bananas, kiwis and kakis; Degreening of citrus fruit only as part of a strategy for the prevention of fruit fly damage in citrus; Flower induction of pineapple; sprouting inhibition in potatoes and onions
Calcium carbide	Pineapple flower induction
Fatty acid potassium salt (soft soap)	Insecticide
Potassium aluminium (aluminium sulphate) (Kalinite)	Prevention of ripening of bananas
Lime sulphur (calcium polysulphide)	Fungicide, insecticide, acaricide
Paraffin oil	Insecticide, acaricide
Mineral oils	Insecticide, fungicide; only in fruit trees, vines, olive trees and tropical crops (e.g. bananas);
Potassium permanganate	Fungicide, bactericide; only in fruit trees, olive trees and vines.
Quartz sand	Repellent
Sulphur	Fungicide, acaricide, repellent
Other substances	
Calcium hydroxide	Fungicide Only in fruit trees, including nurseries, to control <i>Nectria galligena</i>
Potassium bicarbonate	Fungicide

Characteristics of housing and minimum surface areas indoor and outdoors for the livestock species

Bovine, equidae, ovine, caprine and porcine

	Indoors area (net area available to animals)		Outdoors area(exercise area, excluding pasturage)
	Live weight minimum (kg)	M2 /head	M2 / head
Breeding and fattening bovine and equidae	up to 100	1,5	1,1
	up to 200	2,5	1,9
	up to 350	4	3
	over 350	5 with a minimum of 1 m2/100 kg	3,7 with a minimum of 0,75 m2/100 kg
Dairy cows		6	4,5
Bulls for breeding		10	30
Sheep and goats	sheep/goat	1,5	2,5
	lamb/kid	0,35	0,5
Farrowing sows with piglets up to 40 days	sow	7,5	2,5
Fattening pigs	up to 50	0,8	0,6
	up to 85	1,1	0,8
	up to 110	1,3	1
	over 110	1,5	1,2
Piglets	over 40 days and up to 30 kg	0,6	0,4
Brood pigs	female	2,5	1,9
	male	6 if pens are used for natural service : 10 m2/boar	8

Poultry

	Indoors area (net area available to animals)			Outdoors area m2 of area available in rotation/head
	Nb animals /m2	cm perch/animal	nest	
Laying hens	6	18	7 per nest or 120 cm2/animal in case of common nest	4 provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded
Fattening poultry in fixed housing	10 with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m2	20 (only for guinea fowl)		broilers and guinea fowl : 4 ducks : 4,5 turkey : 10 geese : 15 provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded
Fattening poultry in mobile housing	16 in mobile poultry houses not exceeding 150 m2 floor space with a maximum of 30 kg liveweight/ m2			2,5 provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded

LIVESTOCK MANURE MANAGEMENT : MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ANIMALS PER HECTARE

Class or species	Maximum nb of animals per ha equivalent to 170 kg N/ha/year
Equines over six months old	2
Calves for fattening	5
Other bovine animals less than 1 year old	5
Male bovine animals from 1 to less than 2 years old	3,3
Female bovine animals from 1 to less than 2 years old	3,3
Male bovine animals 2 years old or over	2
Breeding heifers	2,5
Heifers for fattening	2,5
Dairy cows	2
Cull dairy cows	2
Other cows	2,5
Female breeding rabbits	100
Ewes	13,3
Goats	13,3
Piglets	74
Breeding sows	6,5
Pigs for fattening	14
Other pigs	14
Table chickens	580
Laying hens	230

ECOCERT STANDARD : ANNEX V

Full compliance

FEED MATERIALS**1. FEED MATERIALS OF MINERAL ORIGIN**

Calcareous marine shells

Maerl

Lithotamn

Calcium gluconate

Calcium carbonate

Magnesium oxide (anhydrous magnesia)

Magnesium sulphate

Magnesium chloride

Magnesium carbonate

Defluorinated phosphate

Calcium magnesium phosphate

Magnesium phosphate

Monosodium phosphate

Calcium sodium phosphate

Sodium chloride

Sodium bicarbonate

Sodium carbonate

Sodium sulphate

Potassium chloride

Sea salt

Coarse rock salt

2. OTHER FEED MATERIALS

Fermentation (by-)products from microorganisms the cells of which have been inactivated or killed (produced or prepared without chemical solvents) :

Saccharomyces cerevisiae

Saccharomyces carlsbergiensis

FEED ADDITIVES AND OTHER SUBSTANCES USED IN ANIMAL NUTRITION

FEED ADDITIVES

Nutritional additives

Vitamins

Vitamins and provitamins

* derived from agricultural products

* Synthetic vitamins identical to vitamins derived from agricultural products for monogastric and aquaculture animals

* Synthetic vitamins A, D, and E identical to vitamins derived from agricultural products for ruminants provided of the impossibility for organic ruminants to obtain the necessary quantities of the said vitamins through their feed rations.

Trace Elements

Iron

* ferrous carbonate

* ferrous sulphate monohydrate and/or heptahydrate

* ferric-oxide

Iodine

* calcium iodate, anhydrous

Cobalt

* cobaltous sulphate monohydrate and/or heptahydrate

* basic cobaltous-carbonate, monohydrate

Copper

* cupric oxide

* basic cupric carbonate, monohydrate

* cupric sulphate, pentahydrate

Manganese

* manganous carbonate

* manganous oxide

* manganous sulfate, monohydrate

Zinc

* zinc oxide

* zinc sulphate mono- and/or heptahydrate

Molybdenum

* sodium molybdate

Selenium

* sodium selenate

* sodium selenite

Zoo-technical additives

Enzymes and micro-organisms

Sensory additives

Flavouring compounds (only extracts from agricultural products)

Technological additives

Preservatives	Antioxydant substances	Binders, coagulants and anti-caking agents
E 200 Sorbic acid E 236 Formic acid E 237 Sodium formate E 260 Acetic acid E 270 Lactic acid E 280 Propionic acid E 330 Citric acid.	E306 Tocopherol-rich extracts of natural origin	E 535 Sodium ferrocyanide (maximum dose rate of 20 mg/kg NaCl calculated as ferrocyanide anion) E 551b Colloidal silica E 551c Kieselgur (diatomeaceous earth, purified) E 558 Bentonite-montmorillonite E 559 Kaolinitic clays, free of asbestos E 560 Natural mixtures of stearites and chlorite E 561 Vermiculite E 562 Sepiolite E 566 Natrolite-phonolite E 568 Clinoptilolite of sedimentary origin (pigs for fattening, chickens for fattening, turkeys for fattening, bovine, salmon) E 599 Perlite

Silage additives	Emulsifying and stabilising agents, thickeners and gelling agents
Enzymes, yeasts and bacteria Use in the production of silage shall only be permitted when weather conditions do not allow for adequate fermentation	E 322 Lecithin derived from organic raw materials (use restricted to feed for aquaculture)

ECOCERT STANDARD : ANNEX VII

Full compliance

PRODUCTS FOR CLEANING AND DISINFECTION

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

Buildings and installations

- * Potassium and sodium soap
- * Water and steam
- * Milk of lime
- * Lime
- * Quicklime
- * Sodium hypochlorite (e.g. as liquid bleach)
- * Caustic soda
- * Caustic potash
- * Hydrogen peroxide
- * Natural essences of plants
- * Citric, peracetic acid, formic, lactic, oxalic and acetic acid
- * Alcohol
- * Nitric acid (dairy equipment)
- * Phosphoric acid (dairy equipment)
- * Formaldehyde
- * Cleaning and disinfection products for teats and milking facilities
- * Sodium carbonate

AQUACULTURE ANIMALS AND SEAWEED PRODUCTION

Equipment and facilities, in the absence of aquaculture animals

- * ozone
- * sodium chloride
- * sodium hypochlorite
- * calcium hypochlorite
- * lime (CaO, calcium oxide)
- * caustic soda
- * alcohol
- * hydrogen peroxide
- * organic acids (acetic acid, lactic acid, citric acid)
- * humic acid
- * peroxyacetic acids
- * iodophores
- * copper sulphate: only until 31 December 2015
- * potassium permanganate
- * peracetic and peroctanoic acids
- * tea seed cake made of natural camelia seed (use restricted to shrimp production)

Equipment and facilities in the presence of aquaculture animals

- * limestone (calcium carbonate) for pH control
- * dolomite for pH correction (use restricted to shrimp production)

ECOCERT STANDARD : ANNEX VIII

Full compliance excepted for E 901, E 902, E 903, E 960 and sulphuric acid

PRODUCTS AND SUBSTANCES OF NON-AGRICULTURAL ORIGIN FOR USE IN PRODUCTION OF PROCESSED ORGANIC FOOD except products of the wine sector**PREPARATIONS OF MICRO-ORGANISMS AND ENZYMES**

Those normally used in food processing, except enzymes to be used as food additives (E 1103 invertase and E 1105 lysozyme). For the purpose of the calculation of the organic percentage of the final product, yeast and yeast products shall be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin as of 31 December 2013.

FLAVOURS

Natural flavouring substances or flavouring preparations according to Directive 88/388/EEC

COLOURS

Only for stamping meat (E 155 Brown HT, E 133 Brilliant Blue FCF or E 129 Allura Red AC or an appropriate mixture of E 133 Brilliant Blue FCF and E 129 Allura Red AC) and stamping eggshells (colours as listed in Annex I of Directive 94/36/EC)

WATER

Drinking water

SALT

Basically composed with sodium chloride or potassium chloride

**MINERALS, TRACE ELEMENTS, VITAMINS,
AMINOACIDS, MICRONUTRIENTS**

May be incorporated only if their use is legally required in the foodstuffs

FOOD ADDITIVES, INCLUDING CARRIERS

For the purpose of the calculation of the organic percentage of the final product, food additives marked with an asterisk (*) in the column of the code number, shall be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin

Name	Code	Foodstuffs of plant origin	Foodstuffs of animal origin	Specific conditions
Vegetable carbon	E 153		X	Ashy goat cheese Morbier cheese
Annato, bixin, norbixin	E 160b(*)		X	Red Leicester cheese Double Gloucester cheese Cheddar Mimolette cheese
Calcium carbonate	E 170	X	X	Shall not be used for colouring or calcium enrichment of products
Sulphur dioxide or Potassium metabisulphite	E 220 or E224	X X	X X	Maximum levels available from all sources, expressed as SO ₂ in mg/l: - In fruit wines (other than grapes) without added sugar (including cider and perry) or in mead: 50 mg - For cider and perry prepared with addition of sugars or juice concentrate after fermentation: 100 mg
Sodium metabisulphite	E 223		X	Crustaceans

Sodium nitrite or Potassium nitrate	E 250 or E 252		X X	For meat products : For E 250: indicative ingoing amount expressed as NaNO ₂ : 80 mg/kg For E 252: indicative ingoing amount expressed as NaNO ₃ : 80 mg/kg For E 250: maximum residual amount expressed as NaNO ₂ : 50 mg/kg For E 252: maximum residual amount expressed as NaNO ₃ : 50 mg/kg
Lactic acid	E 270	X	X	
Carbon dioxide	E 290	X	X	
Malic acid	E 296	X		
Ascorbic acid	E 300	X	X (Meat products)	
Sodium ascorbate	E 301		X	Meat products in connection with nitrates and nitrites
Tocopherol-rich extract	E 306(*)	X	X	Anti-oxidant for fats and oils
Lecithins	E 322(*)	X	X (Milk products)	
Sodium lactate	E 325		X	Milk-based and meat products
Citric acid	E 330	X	X (Crustaceans and molluscs)	
Sodium citrates	E 331	X	X	
Calcium citrates	E 333	X		
Tartaric acid (L(+)-)	E 334	X		
Sodium tartrates	E 335	X		
Potassium tartrates	E 336	X		
Monocalciumphosphate	E 341 (i)	X		Raising agent for self raising flour
Extracts of rosemary	E 392(*)	X	X	Only when derived from organic production
Alginic acid	E 400	X	X (Milk based products)	
Sodium alginate	E 401	X	X (Milk based products)	
Potassium alginate	E 402	X	X (Milk based products)	
Agar	E 406	X	X (Milk based and Meat products)	

Carrageenan	E 407	X	X (Milk based products)	
Locust bean gum	E 410(*)	X	X	
Guar gum	E 412(*)	X	X	
Arabic gum	E 414(*)	X	X	
Xanthan gum	E 415	X	X	
Glycerol	E 422	X		For plant extracts
Non amidated Pectin	E 440 (i)(*)	X	X (Milk based products)	
Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose (HPMC)	E 464	X	X	Encapsulation material for capsules
Sodium carbonates	E 500	X	X (Dulce de leche and soured-cream butter and sour milk cheese)	
Potassium carbonates	E 501	X		
Ammonium carbonates	E 503	X		
Magnesium carbonates	E 504	X		
Calcium chloride	E 509		X	Milk coagulation
Calcium sulphate	E 516	X		Carrier
Sodium hydroxide	E 524	X		Surface treatment of 'Laugengebäck'
Silicon dioxide	E 551	X		Anti-caking agent for herbs and spices
Talc	E 553b	X	X (Coating agent for meat products)	
Beeswax	E 901	X	X	
Candelilla wax	E 902	X	X	Only when derived from organic production
Carnauba wax	E 903	X	X	
Argon	E 938	X	X	
Helium	E 939	X	X	
Nitrogen	E 941	X	X	
Oxygen	E 948	X	X	
Steviol glycosides	E 960	X	X	

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

"Processing aid" means any substance not consumed as a food ingredient by itself, intentionally used in the processing of raw materials, foods or their ingredients, to fulfil a certain technological purpose during treatment or processing and which may result in the unintentional but technically unavoidable presence of residues of the substance or its derivatives in the final product, provided that these residues do not present any health risk and do not have any technological effect on the finished product;

Name	Foodstuffs of plant origin	Foodstuffs of animal origin	Specific conditions
Water	X	X	Drinking water within the meaning of Council Directive 98/83/EC
Calcium chloride	X		Coagulation agent
Calcium carbonate	X		
Calcium hydroxide	X		
Calcium sulphate	X		Coagulation agent
Magnesium chloride (or nigari)	X		Coagulation agent
Potassium carbonate	X		Drying of grapes
Sodium carbonate	X		Sugar(s) production
Lactic acid		X	For the regulation of the pH of the brine bath in cheese production
Citric acid	X (oil production and hydrolysis of starch)	X (for the regulation of the pH of the brine bath in cheese production)	
Sodium hydroxide	X		Sugar(s) production Oil production from rape seed (<i>Brassica</i> spp)
Sulphuric acid	X (sugar(s) production and candelilla wax production)	X (gelatine production)	

Hydrochloric acid		X	Gelatine production For the regulation of the pH of the brine bath in the processing of Gouda-, Edam and Maasdammer cheeses, Boerenkaas, Friese and Leidse Nagelkaas
Ammonium hydroxide		X	Gelatine production
Hydrogen peroxide		X	Gelatine production
Carbon dioxide	X	X	
Nitrogen	X	X	
Ethanol	X	X	Solvent
Tannic acid	X		Filtration aid
Egg white albumen	X		
Casein	X		
Gelatin	X		
Isinglass	X		
Vegetable oils	X	X	Greasing, releasing or anti-foaming agent
Silicon dioxide gel or colloidal solution	X		
Activated carbon	X		
Talc	X		In compliance with the specific purity criteria for food additive E 553b
Bentonite	X	X (Sticking agent for mead)	In compliance with the specific purity criteria for food additive E 558
Kaolin	X	X (propolis)	In compliance with the specific purity criteria for food additive E 559
Cellulose	X	X (gelatine production)	
Diatomaceous earth	X	X (gelatine production)	
Perlite	X	X (gelatine production)	
Hazelnut shells	X		
Rice meal	X		
Beeswax	X		Releasing agent
Carnauba wax	X		Releasing agent

ECOCERT STANDARD : ANNEX VIII bis**PRODUCTS AND SUBSTANCES AUTHORISED FOR USE
OR ADDITION IN ORGANIC PRODUCTS OF THE WINE
SECTOR REFERRED TO IN D.5.6**

Type of treatment in accordance with Annex I A to R(EC) N° 606/2009	Name	Specific conditions
Point 1 : Use for aeration or oxygenation	Air Gaseous oxygen	
Point 3 : Centrifugating and filtration	Perlite Cellulose Diatomeceous earth	Use only as an inert filtering agent
Point 4 : use in order to create an inert atmosphere and to handle the product shielded from the air	Nitrogen Carbon dioxide Argon	
Point 5, 15 and 21 : use	Yeast (**)	
Point 6 : use to encourage yeast development	Di-ammonium phosphate Thiamine hydrochloride	

<p>Point 7 : Use</p>	<p>Sulphur dioxide Potassium bisulphite or potassium metabisulphite</p>	<p>a) The maximum sulphur dioxide content shall not exceed 100 milligrams per litre for red wines as referred to in point 1(a) of Part A of Annex I B to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 and with a residual sugar level lower than 2 grams per litre; (b) The maximum sulphur dioxide content shall not exceed 150 milligrams per litre for white and rosé wines as referred to in point 1(b) of Part A of Annex I B to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 and with a residual sugar level lower than 2 grams per litre; (c) For all other wines, the maximum sulphur dioxide content applied in accordance with Annex I B to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 on 1 August 2010, shall be reduced by 30 milligrams per litre.</p> <p>A derogation may be granted by Ecocert for the use of sulphur dioxide up to the maximum content to be fixed in accordance with the Annex I B to R(EC) N° 606/2009 if the exceptional climatic conditions of a given harvest year deteriorate the sanitary status of organic grapes in a specific geographical area because of severe bacterial attacks or fungal attacks, which oblige the winemaker to use more sulphur dioxide than in previous years to obtain a comparable final product</p>
<p>Point 9 : Use</p>	<p>Charcoal for oenological use</p>	
<p>Point 10 : Clarification</p>	<p>Edible gelatine (*) Plant proteins from wheat or peas (*) Isinglass (*) Egg white albumin (*) Tannins (*) Casein Potassium caseinate Silicon dioxide Bentonite Pectolytic enzymes</p>	

Point 12 : Use for acidification purposes	Lactic acid L(+)-Tartaric acid	
Point 13 : Use for deacidification purposes	L(+)-Tartaric acid Calcium carbonate Neutral potassium tartrate Potassium bicarbonate	
Point 14 : Addition	Aleppo pine resin	
Point 17 : Use	Lactic bacteria	
Point 19 : Addition	L-Ascorbic acid	
Point 22 : Use for bubbling	Nitrogen	
Point 23 : Addition	Carbon dioxide	
Point 24 : Addition for wine stabilisation purposes	Citric acid	
Point 25 : Addition	Tannins (*)	
Point 27 : Addition	Meta-tartaric acid	
Point 28 : Use	Acacia gum (*) (= gum arabic)	
Point 30 : Use to assist the precipitation of tartaric salts	Potassium bitartrate	
Point 31 : Use to eliminate defects of taste or smell in the wine	Cupric citrate	
	Copper sulphate	Authorised until 31 July 2015
Point 38 : Use	Oak chips	
Point 39 : Use	Potassium alginate	Manufacture of sparkling and semi-sparkling wines
Type of treatment in accordance with Annex III, point A(2)(b) to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009	Calcium sulphate	Only for "vino generoso" or "vino generoso de licor"

(**) For the individual yeast strains: if available, derived from organic raw material.

(*) Derived from organic raw material if available

ECOCERT STANDARD : ANNEX IX

Full compliance

INGREDIENTS OF AGRICULTURAL ORIGIN NOT PRODUCED ORGANICALLY**UNPROCESSED VEGETABLE PRODUCTS AND PRODUCTS DERIVED BY PROCESSES**

Edible fruits, nuts and seeds		Edible spices and herbs		Miscellaneous
Acorns	<i>Quercus</i> spp	Pepper (Peruvian)	<i>Schinus molle</i> L.	Algae, including seaweed, permitted in non-organic foodstuffs preparation
Cola nuts	<i>Cola acuminata</i>	Horseradish seeds	<i>Armoracia rusticana</i>	
Gooseberries	<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>	Lesser galanga	<i>Alpinia officinarum</i>	
Maracujas (passion fruit)	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Safflower flowers	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	
Raspberries (dried)	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Watercress herb	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	
Red currants (dried)	<i>Ribes rubrum</i>			

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

Fats and oils refined or not, but not chemically modified, derived from plants other than:		Sugars, starches and other products from cereals and tubers	Miscellaneous
Cocoa	<i>Theobroma cacao</i>	Fructose	Pea protein <i>Pisum</i> spp
Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Rice paper	Rum only obtained from cane sugar juice
Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Unleavened bread paper	Kirsch prepared on the basis of fruits and natural flavours
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Starch from rice and waxy maize not chemically modified	
Palm	<i>Elaeis guineensis</i>		
Rape	<i>Brassica napus, rapa</i>		
Safflower	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>		
Sesame	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>		
Soya	<i>Glycine max</i>		

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Aquatic organisms, not originating from aquaculture

Gelatin

Whey powder

Casings

CERTIFICATE

Documentary evidence drawn up in accordance with Annex X of the ECOCERT ORGANIC STANDARD delivered by ECOCERT S.A. –
BP 47 – L'ISLE-JOURDAIN - France

Based on the EOS certification program in force on the day of issuance of the present certificate.

Accreditation by COFRAC # 5-0074 for Certification of Products and Services. List of accredited sites and scopes available on www.cofrac.fr

This document confirms that the operator hereafter:

Main activity:

Secondary activity(ies):

has submitted his activities under control, and meets the requirements laid down in the ECOCERT ORGANIC STANDARD recognized as equivalent with the provisions of regulation (EC) No 834/2007. The following products can be sold under the categories as specified below:

Last inspection date(s):

Products	Category of certification	Validity period:	
		From	To

The authenticity and validity of this document can be verified on www.ecocert.com.

Certificate #

Issued in L'Isle Jourdain,



Certification Manager for Organic farming
Aude Bonnet