



EQUIVALENT STANDARDS OF ORGANIC PRODUCTION AND CONTROL MEASURES FOR CERTIFICATION EUROPEAN OPERATORS IN THIRD COUNTRIES

Version (English) 

Version 04. December 27, 2016

(In case of any doubt of this document translated into other languages, turn to the official version in Spanish accessible on the web www.caae.es)




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TABLE REVIEW:

AMENDING WHOSE NAME	INDICATE CHANGES (IF ANY)	DATE
Juan Carlos Perez Montero	<p>Rev 01:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * It is found that no changes in Regulation 834/2007 * The standard to the changes occurring in Regulation 889/2008 following the launch of the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/673 Fits DECISION of 29 April 2016 resulting in the new Regulation 889/2008 Consolidated date 05/07/16 as M16 modification. the changes are indicated in blue underlined, having been affected for the scope to which the rule refers, Annex II of Regulation 889/2008 which corresponds to Annex II of this standard. * It is found that there is a new consolidated 1235/2008 dated 07/04/16 after the implementation of Regulation 2016/459 dated 03/18/16 regulations but has no consequences on the text of this standard to be changes regarding equivalence in Canada. 	29/06/16
Juan Carlos Perez Montero	<p>Rev 02:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * It Included on the cover the logo CAAE in larger reference and that the official version is in Spanish and will be accessible on the web CAAE * Has there been a review of the equivalence of articles with references standards the following articles of the Standard (changes highlighted in green) having corrected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 2: definitions Competent Authority and Control Authority for this standard are reviewed according to the reference standards // references of European regulations definitions found in paragraphs r, s, t are maintained, z - Articles 8 :: product references are eliminated outside the scope of these rules. the corresponding section 3 is inserted Article 9.3 of EC Regulation 834/2007 - Article 10: product references are eliminated outside the scope of these rules - Article 14: the references are deleted with Article 48 of Regulation 889/08 (database), because for the norm in third countries will not maintain a database system but the system indicated in paragraph 4 -a of this Article 14 // erroneous references are corrected to the member state // specific control measures are included in paragraph 3 // specific procedure is included to prove the impossibility of access to seeds or plant material NOECO in paragraph 14 -4-a (previous paragraph "b" having disappeared paragraph to this review) - Article 17: It removes the reference to the competent authority including the CAAE Certification Service - Article 25: references to mentions of member countries and third countries are reviewed 25-2 // the corresponding section is included to Article 29-2 of EC Regulation 889/2008 - Article 31: references to Articles 29 and 31 are changed to article 30 of the standard - Article 37: Reference to Article 26 and 28 of Regulation 834/07 when it was really the right thing Articles 36 and 38 - Article 40: references to mentions of member countries and third countries are reviewed - Article 48: The procedure of sending communications defined in the case of operators with several annual crops in rotation. - Article 54: references to the information exchange system regarding the definitions of authorities is reviewed - Article 58: references to mentions of member countries and third countries are reviewed. 	10/20/16

<p>Juan Carlos Perez Montero</p>	<p>Rev 03:</p> <p>the following modifications to the standard (highlighted in yellow) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 1 is included in paragraph 5 how to proceed in the event that the language used in the third country is another. - Article 10 is included on adding paragraph h sulfur anhydride and the form of communication to the Commission under Article 47-edel Regulation 889/08 - Article 17 paragraph f included where indicated that the conversion periods shall not be less than those established in the European regulations. - Article 37. Paragraph 1-a. references to the authorities or bodies stating explicitly deleted the SC CAAE - Article 39. Paragraph d. It is explicitly stated that refers to SC Code CAAE granted by the Commission for Third Countries. - Article 56. Paragraph 3. misspelling "endorse" by "endorse" is corrected. - Various. Is reviewed generally references to member states. - Various. Is reviewed generally references to the Competent Authority. 	<p>12/12/16</p>
<p>Juan Carlos Perez Montero</p>	<p>Rev 04:</p> <p>the following modifications to the standard (highlighted in yellow) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definition of third countries included in section "am" in Article 2. - It Included in paragraph 1 of Article 17-c reference to Article 33 concerning the specific conversion rules plants and plant products - The wording of paragraph is amended 1-a of Article 37 for a better understanding by the operator - It is stated in Paragraph 1 of Article 54 of the declaration of Service Certification for which he is obliged to exchange information with other agencies or authorities when an operator or its subcontractors by several agencies or authorities are controlled. - Included in the specific section on the use of copper compounds found in Annex 2 Part 2 the reference to that provision is CAAE Certification Service - Has been replaced by Annex VII model for the certificate revised to third countries by removing references to competent authorities in Spain and Alcances not included in the standard (Organic Farming and Ecological Aquaculture) - Annexes VIII and IX adapting them to the Standard and removing references to Regulation 834 are modified. 	<p>12/27/16</p>

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TITLE I

PURPOSE, SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS

Article 1. Purpose and scope of the Standard

1. This Standard provides the basis for sustainable development of organic production while ensuring the effective functioning of the internal market, ensuring fair competition, protection of consumer interests and confidence of these.

The Standard establishes common objectives and principles to underpin the rules laid down concerning:

- a) all stages of production, preparation and distribution of organic products and their controls;
- b) the use of indications in the labeling and advertising to refer to organic production.

2. This Standard applies to the following products originating from agriculture, marketed or to be marketed as organic:

- a) live or unprocessed agricultural products;
- b) processed agricultural products intended to be used for human consumption;

These Rules yeasts intended for human consumption shall also apply.

3. This Standard applies to any operator involved in activities at any stage of production, preparation and distribution related to the products set out in paragraph 2 shall apply.

However, mass catering operations shall not be subject to this Standard.

4. This Standard shall be without prejudice to other Community or national provisions in conformity with Community law concerning products specified in paragraph 1.2, such as provisions governing the production, preparation, marketing, labeling and control .

5. The official language of this standard is the Spanish, accessible at all times on the web www.caae.es Although it may be translated into other languages for use in countries where Spanish is not an official language with reference to any questions should use official standard in Spanish.

Article 2. Definitions

For the purposes of this standard, following definitions shall apply:

- a) 'organic production' means the use of the production method compliant with the rules established in this Standard at all stages of production, preparation and distribution;
- b) "stages of production, preparation and distribution" means any stage from primary production of an organic product to storage, processing, transport, sale or supply to the final consumer and, where appropriate, activities labeling, advertising, import , export and subcontracting;
- c) 'organic' means coming from or related to organic production;
- d) "operator" means the natural or legal person responsible for ensuring compliance with the requirements of this standard within the organic business under their control;
- e) 'plant production' means production of agricultural crop products including harvesting of wild plant products for commercial purposes;
- f) 'livestock production' means the production of domestic or domesticated terrestrial animals (including insects);
- g) 'conversion' means the transition from non organic to organic farming agriculture for a specified period in which the provisions apply organic production;
- h) 'preparation' means the operations of preserving and / or processing of organic products (including slaughter and cutting for livestock products), and also packaging, labeling and / or alterations made to the labeling concerning the organic production method ;
- i) 'food' nutritious substance that takes a body or a living being to maintain its vital functions
- j) "marketing" is the action and effect of market (to sell a product or give the conditions and distribution channels for sale).

- k) 'labeling' means any word, term, detail, trademark, trade name, pictorial matter or symbol placed on any packaging, document, notice, label, board, ring or collar, or related thereto, accompanying or refer to a product;
- l) 'pre-packaged foodstuff' is the sales unit intended to be presented as such to the final consumer and mass caterers, consisting of a foodstuff and the packaging into which it was put before being offered for sale, whether such packaging encloses the product completely or only partially, but so that you can not change the content without opening or changing the packaging;
- m) "advertising" means any representation to the public by any means other than a label, that is intended or can influence attitudes, beliefs and behavior in order to promote directly or indirectly the sale of organic products;
- n) 'competent authority' means the central authority of a Member State competent for the organization of official controls in the field of organic production in accordance with the provisions of this standard, or any other authority to which has been assigned this competition; where appropriate, it will also include the corresponding authority of a third country;
- o) 'supervisory authority' means a public administrative organization of a Member State to which the competent authority has conferred, in whole or in part, its powers of inspection and certification in the field of organic production in accordance with the provisions of this standard; where appropriate, also it includes the corresponding authority of a third country or the corresponding authority operating in a third country;
- p) 'control body' means an independent private third party carrying out inspection and certification in the field of organic production in accordance with the provisions of this standard; where appropriate, it will also include the corresponding body of a third country or the corresponding body operating in a third country;
- q) 'mark of conformity' means the approval of conformity with a particular set of standards or other normative documents in the form of a mark;
- r) 'ingredient' means any substance such that defined in Article 6, paragraph 4 of Directive 2000/13 / EC;
- s) 'plant protection product' means any product as that defined in Directive 91/414 / EEC of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of plant protection products ⁽⁸⁾;
- t) 'genetically modified organism (GMO)' shall mean any organism as defined in Directive 2001/18 / EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 March 2001 on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms and Directive 90/220 / EEC repealing ⁽⁹⁾, And that was not obtained through the techniques of genetic modification listed in Annex IB of that Directive;
- u) 'produced from GMOs' wholly or in part from GMOs but not containing or consisting of GMOs derivative;
- v) "products produced by GMOs' derivatives in which using a GMO as the last living organism in the production process, but not containing or consisting of GMOs nor produced from GMOs;
- w) 'equivalent' in describing different systems or measures, equivalent to "capable of meeting the same objectives and principles by applying rules which ensure the same level of assurance of conformity";
- x) 'processing aid' means any substance not consumed as a food ingredient, intentionally used in the processing of raw materials, foods or their ingredients to fulfill a certain technological purpose during treatment or processing and which may result in the presence unintentional but technically unavoidable presence of residues of the substance or its derivatives in the final product, provided that these residues do not pose a risk to health or have any technological effect on the final product;
- y) "ionizing radiation" means radiation as defined in Article 1 of Directive 96/29 / Euratom of 13 May 1996 laying down basic safety standards for the health protection of workers and establishing general public against the dangers arising from ionizing radiation ^(eleven), And within the limits provided for in Article 1 paragraph 2 of Directive 1999/2 / EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 February 1999 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning foods and food ingredients treated with ionizing radiation ⁽¹²⁾;
- z) 'mass catering operations' means the preparation of organic products in restaurants, hospitals, canteens and other similar food business at the point of sale or delivery to the final consumer.
- .aa) 'non-organic': means not coming from a production that meets this standard or that is not related to her;
- ab) 'importer' means a natural or legal person in the Community who presents a consignment for release for free circulation in the Community, either directly or through a representative;
- c) 'first consignee' means a natural or legal person to whom the imported consignment is delivered and who will receive it for further preparation or marketing;
- d) 'holding' means all production units operated under a single management for the purpose of producing agricultural products;

- e) 'production unit' means all assets to be used for productive, such as production premises, land parcels, pasturages, open air, livestock buildings, fish ponds sector, containment systems for seaweed or animals from aquaculture concessions on shore or seabed, the premises for the storage of crops, crop products, products from algae, animal products, raw materials and any other input relevant for this specific production sector;
- f) 'hydroponic production' means the method of growing plants with their roots in a mineral solution only nutrients or in an inert medium, such as perlite, gravel or mineral wool to which a nutrient solution is added;
- g) 'control certificate' means the certificate of inspection referred to in Article 33, paragraph 1, letter d) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 concerning a consignment;
- ah) 'supporting document' means the document referred to in Article 45 of these Rules, which is given in Annex VII thereof;
- ai) 'consignment' means a quantity of products of one or more Combined Nomenclature codes, covered by a single certificate of inspection, conveyed by the same means of transport and imported from the same third country;
- aj) 'first consignee' means the natural or legal person as defined in Article 2, letter d) of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008;
- ak) 'verification of the consignment': means the verification by the competent authorities of the Member States of the certificate of inspection to satisfy the provisions of Article 13 of this Regulation and, where these authorities consider appropriate, checking that the products themselves fulfill the requirements of Regulation (EC) no834 / 2007 of Regulation (EC) no 889/2008 and this Regulation;
- al) "competent authorities of the Member States' customs authorities or other authorities designated by the Member States;
- am) "third countries" shall mean countries outside the European Union

TITLE II

OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES FOR ORGANIC PRODUCTION

Article 3. Goals Organic Production

Organic production shall pursue the following objectives:

- a) ensure that sustainable agricultural management system:
- i) respect natural systems and cycles and sustains and enhances the health of soil, water, plants and animals and the balance between them,
 - ii) contributes to a high degree of biodiversity,
 - iii) makes responsible use of energy and natural resources such as water, soil, organic matter and air use,
- b) obtain high quality products;
- c) obtaining a wide variety of food and other agricultural products that respond to consumer demand for products obtained through processes that do not harm the environment, human health, the health and welfare of animals or plant health .

Article 4. General Principles of Organic Production

Organic production shall be based on the following principles:

- a) the design and proper biological processes based on ecological systems using natural resources management system by methods that:
- i) use living organisms and mechanical production methods,
 - ii) develop crops linked to soil
 - iii) exclude the use of GMOs and products produced from or by GMOs
 - iv) are based on risk assessment, and the application of precautionary and preventive measures if appropriate;

b) the restriction of the use of external media. If necessary or appropriate methods and management practices referred to in subparagraph a) does not apply, shall be limited to:

i) inputs from organic production,

ii) derived from natural substances or natural substances,

iii) low solubility mineral fertilizers;

c) the strict limitation of the use of means of synthesis exceptional cases when:

i) there is no appropriate management practices,

ii) the external inputs referred to in point b) are not available on the market, or

iii) the use of external inputs referred to in point b) contributes to unacceptable environmental impacts;

d) adaptation, if necessary and within the framework of this standard, the rules of organic production taking account of sanitary status, regional differences in climate and conditions and phases of specific local development.

Article 5 Specific principles applicable to farming

In addition to the general principles set out in paragraph 4, organic farming shall be based on the following specific principles:

a) the maintenance and enhancement of life and natural soil fertility, stability and soil biodiversity preventing and combating soil compaction and soil erosion, and nutrition of plants with nutrients primarily through the soil ecosystem;

b) minimizing the use of nonrenewable resources and means of production outside the farm;

c) the recycling of wastes and by-products of plant and animal origin as resources for agricultural and livestock production;

d) take into account the local and regional ecological balance when taking production decisions;

e) the maintenance of plant health by preventative measures, such as the choice of appropriate species and varieties resistant to pests and diseases, appropriate crop rotations, mechanical and physical methods and the protection of natural enemies of The pests;

Article 6. Specific principles applicable to processing of organic food

In addition to the general principles set out in Article 4, the production of processed organic food shall be based on the following specific principles:

a) the production of organic food from organic, except agricultural ingredients when in the market ingredients not available in organic form;

b) restricting the use of food additives, of non organic ingredients with functions primarily technical and sensory as well as trace elements and processing aids, so use as little as possible and only in case of essential technological need or for specific nutritional;

c) the exclusion of substances and processing methods that might be misleading about the true nature of the product;

TITLE III

PRODUCTION RULES

CHAPTER 1

General production rules

Article 7. General requirements

Operators comply with the rules laid down in this Title and specific requirements stated in these Rules.

Article 8. Prohibition of using genetically modified organisms

1. organic production may not be used GMOs or products produced from or by GMOs as food, processing aids, plant protection products, fertilizers, soil conditioners, seeds, vegetative propagating material and microorganisms
2. For the purposes of the prohibition of GMOs and products produced from GMOs for food referred to in paragraph a, operators should ask your provider test mode analysis or the like, discard the possibility of containing or having It produced from GMOs.
3. For the purposes of the prohibition of GMOs and products produced from or by GMOs for products other than food and feed established in paragraph 1, operators using such non-organic products purchased from third parties shall require the vendor to confirmation that the products supplied have not been produced from or by GMOs.

Article 9. Prohibition of using ionizing radiation

the use of ionizing radiation to treat food or raw materials used in organic food is prohibited.

Article 10. General Exceptional production rules

1. SC CAAE may, in accordance with this Article, and respecting the objectives and principles set out in Title II, provide for the granting of exceptions to the rules laid down in Chapters 1 to 3.
2. The exceptions referred to in paragraph 1 shall be kept to a minimum and, where appropriate, limited in duration and are granted only in the following cases:
 - a) when necessary to ensure that organic production can be initiated or maintained on holdings confronted with climatic, geographical or structural constraints;
 - b) when necessary to ensure access to seeds, vegetative propagating material and other means of agricultural production, if they do not exist on the market in organic form;
 - c) where necessary to ensure access to ingredients of agricultural origin, if these do not exist on the market in organic form;
 - d) when necessary, in connection with the use of specific products and substances in processing that Article 20 referred to paragraph 2, letter b) to ensure production of well established food products in organic form;
 - e) where temporary measures are necessary to allow the continuation of organic production or its resumption after a disaster;
 - f) where necessary to use food additives and other substances as set out in Article 20, paragraph 2, letter b) or additives for animal feed and other substances as set out in Article 16, paragraph 1, letter d) and such substances are not in the market other than produced by GMOs;
 - g) where national legislation requires use food additives and other substances as set out in Article 20, paragraph 2, letter b) or additives for animal feeding referred to in Article 16, paragraph 1, point d).
 - h) the use of sulfur dioxide up to the maximum levels to be determined in accordance with Annex IB of Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 if the exceptional climatic conditions of a particular campaign deteriorate the health status of organic grapes in a specific geographical area because of severe bacterial attacks or fungal attacks requiring the producer to use more sulfur dioxide than in previous years to obtain a comparable final product

In the case of the preceding paragraph h, tras approval by Certif Serviceicacing CAAE, The individual operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of the above exceptionsInforming the Commission of such derogations within three months.

EPISODE 2

agricultural production

Article 11. Parallel production in organic farming

The entire agricultural holding shall be managed in accordance with the requirements applicable to organic production.

However, an operation can be divided into distinct units, of which not all will be managed under organic production. With respect to plants, there should be different varieties that can be easily differentiated.

Where, in accordance with the second subparagraph, not all units of the farm is used for organic production, the farmer shall keep the land and products used for organic production or are produced in ecological units separate from those used or produced in the non-organic units and keep adequate records to show the separation.

Article 12. Soil Fertility and Management

1. In addition to the general farm production rules laid down in Article 11, the organic plant production shall be subject to the following rules:

- a) organic production shall use tillage and cultivation practices that maintain or increase soil organic matter, strengthen stability and soil biodiversity, and prevent soil compaction and soil erosion;
- b) fertility and biological activity of the soil shall be maintained and increased by multiannual crop rotation including legumes and other green manure crops and the application of livestock manure or organic material, both preferably composted, from organic production;
- c) permitted the use of biodynamic preparations;
- d) they may only fertilizers and soil conditioners that have been authorized for use in organic production under Article 16;
- e) mineral nitrogen fertilizers are used;
- f) all plant production techniques used shall prevent or minimize any contribution to contamination of the environment;
- g. Where the nutritional needs of plants can not be met by measures provided for in points a), b) and c) of this Standard may only be used in organic production fertilizers and soil conditioners referred to in Annex I this Standard and only to the extent necessary. Operators shall keep documentary evidence of the need to use the product.
- h. The total amount of livestock manure may not exceed 170 kg of nitrogen per hectare of agricultural area used. This limit applies only to the use of farmyard manure, dried farmyard manure and dehydrated poultry manure, mulch animal excrements, including poultry manure and composted liquid animal excrements.
- i. Farms dedicated to organic production may establish written cooperation agreements exclusively with other holdings and enterprises which comply with the organic production rules with the intention of spreading surplus manure from organic production. The ceiling referred to in paragraph h is calculated from all organic production units cooperate.
- j. They may suitable preparations of microorganisms used to improve the general conditions of the soil or the availability of nutrients in the soil or crops.
- k. For compost activation appropriate preparations may be used herbal preparations or microorganisms.

Article 13. Pest Control, diseases and weeds

- to. Preventing damage caused by pests, diseases and weeds shall rely primarily on the protection of natural enemies, the choice of species and varieties, crop rotation, cultivation techniques and thermal processes;
- b. if it has been verified the existence of a threat to a crop, plant protection products may only have been authorized for use in organic production under Article 16;
- c. Where plants can not be adequately protected from pests and diseases by measures provided for in Article 12, paragraph 1 a), b), c) and g) of this Standard may only be used in organic production products listed in Annex II of this standard. Operators shall keep documentary evidence of the need to use the product.
- d. In the case of products used in traps and dispensers, except in the case of dispersers pheromones, such traps and dispensers will prevent the substances from being released into the environment, as well as contact between the substances and cultivated plants. The traps must be collected after they are used and disposed of safely.
- e) only cleaning and disinfection products will be used in crop production if they have been authorized for use in organic production under Article 16.

Article 14. Use of seeds and vegetative reproduction materials

1. For the production of products other than seed and vegetative reproduction material, seeds and can only organically produced reproductive material used; To this end, the female parent in the case of seeds and the parent in the case of vegetative propagating material shall have been produced in accordance with the rules set out in this Standard for at least one generation or, in the case of crops perennials, two growing seasons;
2. When they apply the conditions set out in Article 10, paragraph 2, point b):
 - a) seeds and vegetative propagating material from a production unit in conversion to organic farming may be used;
 - b) if subparagraph a) does not apply, the CAAE Certification Service may authorize the use of seed or vegetative reproduction of non-organic if it is not available from the same organic production. However, paragraphs 2 to 9 are listed below apply to the use of seeds and planting potatoes non organic.
3. The following may seeds and non-organic seed potatoes used provided that the seed or seed potatoes are not treated with plant protection products other than those authorized for treatment of seed in accordance with Article 13, letter c, of these rules, unless national law prescribed a mandatory drug treatment for all varieties of a particular species on the surface that go to seed or seed potatoes used. In these cases the complete information from both applications as mandatory requirements by the authority of the country phytosanitary Certification Service CAAE be sent and will be assessed case by case.
4. may only be granted authorization to use seed or seed potatoes not obtained by the organic production method in the following situations:
 - a) if any vendor (ie, an operator who markets seed or seed potatoes to other operators) can deliver the seed or seed potatoes before sowing or planting in situations where the user has ordered the seed or seed potatoes reasonable notice; To this end, the operator shall provide proof to the Certification Service CAAE at least 3 requirements (email, or similar) to 3 different seed companies with an answer from them confirming the impossibility of supplying the variety and culture produced by the Organic farming standards
 - b) if it is justified for use in research, testing in field trials on a small scale or for variety conservation purposes agreed CAAE Certification Service.
5. The authorization shall be granted before the sowing of the crop.
6. The authorization shall be granted only to individual users for one season at a time and Certification Service CAAE register the quantities authorized seed or seed potatoes.

Article 15. Silvestre collection

The collection of wild plants and parts thereof, growing naturally in natural areas, forests and agricultural areas is considered an organic production method provided that:

- a) those areas have not, for a period of at least three years before the collection, received treatment with products other than those authorized for use in organic production under Article 16;
- b) the collection does not affect the stability of the natural habitat or the maintenance of the species in the area.

Article 16. And products used in farming substances and criteria for their authorization

1. SC CAAE, maintained according to the updated rules Organic Production in Europe, a restricted list the products and substances that may be used in organic farming for the following tasks:
 - a) as plant protection products;
 - b) as fertilizers and soil conditioners;
 - c) as non-organic raw materials of plant origin
 - d) as products for cleaning and disinfection of buildings and installations used for plant production, including storage on an agricultural holding.

Products and substances contained in the restricted list may only be used in so far as the corresponding use is authorized in general agriculture in the State concerned, in accordance with national provisions consistent.

2. The updating of the products and substances in paragraph 1 shall be subject to the objectives and principles set out in Title II and the following general and specific criteria which shall be evaluated as a whole:

- a) their use is necessary for sustained production and essential for its intended use them;
- b) all products and substances shall be of plant, animal, microbial or mineral, unless there are sufficient quantities of products or substances from such sources if their quality is not adequate or if no alternatives are available;
- c) in the case of the products referred to in paragraph 1, point a) shall apply the following provisions:
 - i) their use is essential for the control of a harmful organism or a particular disease for which are not available from other biological, physical or breeding alternatives or other cultivation practices or other effective management practices,
 - ii) if products are not of plant, animal, microbial or mineral origin and are not identical to those that occur in nature, they may be authorized only if their conditions for use preclude any direct contact with the edible parts of the crop;
- d) in the case of products referred to in paragraph 1, letter b), their use is essential to achieve or maintain soil fertility or to meet specific nutritional needs of crops, or specific soil-conditioning purposes;

3. The SC CAAE may fix the conditions and limits for agricultural products that can be applied to the products and substances that paragraph 1 refers to the mode of use, dosage, the time limits for use and the contact with agricultural products and, if necessary, decide on withdrawal of these products and substances.

4. use in organic farming products and substances not listed in paragraph 1 shall be permitted provided that such use is subject to the objectives and principles set out in Title II and the general criteria set out in this article.

Article 17. Conversion

1. Any exploitation begins to engage in organic production subject to the following rules:

a) the conversion period shall start at the earliest when the operator has notified his activity Certification Service CAAE and subjected his holding to the control system in accordance with Article 40, paragraph 3;

b) during the conversion period shall apply all standards set in this standard;

c) conversion periods specific for the production of plants and plant products are those listed in Article 33 of these Rules

d) on a holding or unit is dedicated in part to organic production and partly in conversion to organic production, the operator shall keep separate products obtained ecologically and products obtained during the conversion phase, and maintain a documentary record adequate to show the separation;

e) to determine the conversion period referred to above, it may take account of a period immediately preceding the date of commencement of the conversion period, as long as certain conditions concur;

f) conversion periods shall not be less than those established in the European regulations to that effect.

Article 18. Prohibition of hydroponic production

to. Hydroponic production is prohibited.

Article 19. Specific rules on mushroom production

For production of mushrooms substrates may be used provided they are composed only of the following materials:

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

CHAPTER 3

Production of processed food

This Chapter is applicable to all processed foods except wine that has its development in Chapter 4 of this Standard.

Article 20. General rules for processed food production

1. The preparation of processed organic food shall be kept separate in time or space from non-organic foods
2. The composition of processed organic food shall be subject to the following conditions:
 - a) the product is mainly obtained from ingredients of agricultural origin. When determining whether a product is produced mainly from ingredients of agricultural origin, water and table salt have been added are not taken into account;
 - b) only may be used additives, processing aids, flavorings, water, salt, preparations of microorganisms and enzymes, minerals, trace elements, vitamins, amino acids and other micronutrients in foodstuffs for particular nutritional uses if they have been authorized for use in the organic production in accordance with Article 22;
 - c) non-organic agricultural ingredients may be used if they have been authorized for use in organic production in accordance with Article 22 or have been provisionally authorized by the SC CAAE;
 - d) not be present together an organic ingredient and the same ingredient in non-organic or from a farm under conversion;
 - e) foods produced from crops that have undergone conversion contain only one crop ingredient of agricultural origin.
3. Substances and techniques that reconstitute properties that are lost in the processing and storage of organic food, that correct the results of negligence in the processing of these products or that otherwise may mislead regarding the true nature be used of the product.
4. Additives, processing aids and other substances and ingredients used for processing food or feed and all processing practice applied, such as smoking, shall respect the principles of good manufacturing practice.
5. Operators producing processed food shall establish and update appropriate procedures based on a systematic identification of critical processing steps.
6. The application of the procedures referred to in paragraph 5 at all times ensure that products processed products comply with the organic production rules.
7. Operators shall comply with and implement the procedures referred to in paragraph 5. In particular, operators:
 - a) take precautionary measures to avoid the risk of contamination by unauthorized substances or products;
 - b) implement suitable cleaning measures, monitor their effectiveness and record these operations;

c) ensure that no non-organic products bearing indications referring to organic production are sold.

8. In addition to the provisions in paragraphs 5 and 7, when prepared or stored in the preparation unit that non-organic products are concerned, the operator:

- a) carry out the operations continuously until the complete series, separated by place or time from similar operations carried out with non-organic products;
- b) store organic products, before and after the operations, separated physically or in time from non-organic products;
- c) inform the authority or control body and keep available an updated of all operations and quantities processed record;
- d) take steps to ensure identification of lots and to avoid mixtures or exchanges with non-organic products;
- e) carry out operations on organic products only after suitable cleaning of the production equipment.

Article 21. General rules on the production of organic yeast

1. For the production of organic yeast only organically produced substrates are used. Other products and substances may only be used to the extent they have been authorized for use in organic production under Article 22.

2. In food can not be simultaneously organic yeast and non-organic yeast.

Article 22. General criteria for certain products and substances in processing

1. The authorization of products and substances for use in organic production and their inclusion in the restricted Article 20 list referred to paragraph 2 letters b) and c) shall be subject to the objectives and principles set out in Title II and the following criteria, which are evaluated as a whole:

- i) not available alternatives authorized in accordance with this Chapter,
- ii) without having recourse to them, it is impossible to produce or preserve the food or to fulfill given dietary requirements provided from national legislation.

In addition, the products and substances that Article 20 referred to paragraph 2, letter b) are found in nature and may have undergone only mechanical, physical, biological, enzymatic or microbial processes, except processes that are no quantities on the market enough of those products or substances from such sources or if their quality is not adequate.

2. The SC CAAE decide on the authorization of products and substances and their inclusion in the restricted to in paragraph 1 of this Article to list and shall determine the specific conditions and limits for use and, if necessary, for product recalls.

Article 23. Use of certain products and substances in food processing

1. For the purposes of Article 20, paragraph 2, letter b), of this standard, only the following substances may be used in the processing of organic food, except for the products of the wine sector, which shall apply the provisions of Chapter 4:

- a) the substances listed in Annex III of this Standard;
- b) preparations of microorganisms and enzymes normally used in food processing, however, the enzymes used as food additives shall be listed in Annex III, Part A.
- c) substances defined in Article 1 products, paragraph 2, letter b), clause i), and Article 1, paragraph 2, letter c) of Directive 88/388 / EEC and labeled substances or natural flavoring natural flavoring preparations in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 1, letter d) and Article 9, paragraph 2) of that directive;
- d) drinking water and salt (as basic components sodium chloride or potassium chloride) generally used in food processing;
- e) minerals (including trace elements), vitamins, amino acids and micronutrients, only authorized as far as legally required their use in foods that are incorporated.

2. For the purposes of the calculation referred to in Article 26, paragraph 4, letter a), clause ii) of this Standard:

- a) food additives listed in Annex III and identified with an asterisk in the column of the additive code number is calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin;
- b) preparations and substances referred to in paragraph 1, letters b), c), d) and e) of this Article and substances not marked with an asterisk in the column of the additive code number shall not be calculated as ingredients of origin agrarian;
- c) yeast and yeast products are calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin.

3. For the purposes of the application of Article 21, paragraph 1 of this Standard, the following substances for production, confection and formulation of yeast may be used:

- a) substances listed in Annex III, Part C of this standard;
- b) products and substances referred to in this Article paragraph 1 b) and d).

Article 24. Use of certain non-organic ingredients of agricultural origin in processing food

1. For the purposes of Article 20 paragraph 2, point c) of this standard, II do not organic agricultural ingredients listed in Annex V of this standard may be used in the processing of organic food.

Article 25. Authorisation of non-organic food ingredients of agricultural origin by the SC CAAE

1. Where an ingredient of agricultural origin is not included in Annex V of this standard, that ingredient may only be used under the following conditions:

- a) if the operator has notified the SC CAAE all necessary evidence showing that the ingredient concerned is not produced in sufficient quantity in the country of production in accordance with organic production rules or can not be imported from other countries;
- b) if the SC CAAE has provisionally authorized for a period of 12 months after having verified that the operator has made the necessary contacts with suppliers in the country of production or other countries to ensure the unavailability of the ingredients in question the conditions necessary quality;
- c) The SC CAAE may prolong the authorization referred to in point b) a maximum of three times in periods of 12 months each.

2. If the authorization referred to in paragraph 1, the Certification Service CAAE immediately communicate to the Commission the following information is given:

- a) the date of the authorization and, if the case of an extension, the date of the first authorization;
- b) the full name, address, telephone, and where relevant, fax and e-mail the recipient of the authorization and the name and address of the link to the authority which granted the authorization;
- c) the name and, where necessary, the precise description and quality requirements of the ingredient of agricultural origin concerned;
- d) the type of products for the preparation the requested ingredient is necessary;
- e) the quantities that are required and the justification for those quantities;
- f) the reasons for the shortage of the product and the anticipated duration of such shortages;
- g) the date of mailing of the notice by the Certification Service CAAE to the Commission. The Commission may make such information available to the public.

CHAPTER 4

Specific rules for winemaking

Article 26. Scope of the specific rules for winemaking

1. This chapter lays down specific rules for organic production of the products of the wine sector: grape juice, wine grapes, wine vinegar, ice axes, wine lees and grape marc.

Article 27. Use of certain products and substances in wine production

1. For the purposes of Article 20, paragraph 2, letter a) of this Standard, the products of the wine sector will be developed from organic raw material.
2. For the purposes of 20, paragraph 2, letter b), of this standard, only products and substances listed in Annex IV may be used for the production of products of the wine sector, including during the processes and oenological practices, subject to the conditions and restrictions laid down in Regulation (EC) no 1234/2007 and Regulation (EC) no 606/2009, and in particular in Annex IA of the latter.
3. Products and substances listed in Annex IV and marked with an asterisk, derived from organic raw material, shall be used if available.

Article 28. oenological practices and restrictions

1. Without prejudice to Article 27 and prohibitions and specific restrictions provided for in paragraphs 2 to 5 of this Article shall only be permitted practices, processes and oenological practices, including restrictions provided for in Article 120c and quinquies 120 of Regulation (EC) no 1234/2007 and articles 3, 5 to 9 and 11 to 14 of Regulation (EC) no 606/2009 and its Annexes, used before 1 August 2010.
2. The use of the following practices, processes and oenological practices are prohibited:
 - a) partial concentration through cooling, in accordance with Annex XV bis, Section B.1, letter c) of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007;
 - b) elimination of sulfur dioxide by physical processes, in accordance with Annex IA, point 8 of Regulation (EC) No 606/2009;
 - c) electrodialysis treatment to tartaric stabilization of wine, in accordance with Annex IA, point 36 of Regulation (EC) No 606/2009;
 - d) Partial dealcoholization wine, in accordance with Annex IA, point 40 of Regulation (EC) No 606/2009;
 - e) treatment with cation exchangers to ensure the tartaric stabilization of wine, in accordance with Annex IA, point 43 of Regulation (EC) No 606/2009.
3. The use of the following practices, oenological processes and, subject to the following conditions treatments are authorized:
 - a) in the case of heat treatment in accordance with Annex IA, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 606/2009, the temperature shall not exceed 70 ° C;
 - b) in the case of centrifugation and filtration, with or without an inert filtering in accordance with Annex IA, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 606/2009, the pore size not less than 0, 2 microns.

CHAPTER 5

Collection, packaging, transportation and storage of products

Article 29. Collection and transport of products to preparation units

Operators can simultaneously collect organic and non-organic products only when appropriate measures to avoid any possible mixture or exchange with non-organic products and to ensure the identification of organic products measures. The operator shall keep available CAAE Certification Service data on the days and hours of collection circuit and date and time of receipt of the products.

Article 30. Packaging and transport of products to other operators or units



1. Operators shall ensure that organic products to other units, including wholesalers and retailers, only in packaging, containers or vehicles closed in such a way that it is impossible to replace its contents without manipulation or damage of the seal are transported, and they bear a label which, in addition to all other indications required by the regulations, mentioned the following:

- a) the name and address of the operator and, if different, the owner or seller of the product;
- b) the product name or description of the compound feedingstuff accompanied by a reference to organic production;
- c) the name or code number CAAE Certification Service and
- d) where appropriate, the lot identification mark according to a marking system regulated at national or agreed with the control body or authority and which permits to link the lot with the accounts referred to in Article 43 scale.

The information contained in the first paragraph, letters a), b), c) and d) may also be presented in an accompanying document, provided such document can so that does not offer doubt with the packaging, container transport vehicle or product. This accompanying document shall include information on the supplier or the carrier, or both.

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

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

Article 31. Reception of products from other units and other operators

Upon receipt of an organic product, the operator shall check the closing of the packaging or container where it is required and the presence of the indications referred to in Article 30.

The operator shall crosscheck the information on the label referred to in Article 30 with the information on the accompanying documents. The result of these verifications shall be explicitly mentioned in the documentary accounts referred to in Article 43.

Article 32. Storage of products

1. For the storage of products, areas must be managed so that the identification of lots is guaranteed and any mixture or contamination by products or substances not comply with organic production rules is prevented. Organic products must be clearly identifiable at all times.

2. In case of organic production units plants, storage of inputs in the production unit other than those authorized under this Standard is prohibited.

3. Where operators handle both non-organic products and organic products and the latter are stored in storage facilities where other agricultural products or foodstuffs are stored:

- a) the organic products shall be kept separate from the other agricultural or food products;
- b) all necessary measures to ensure identification of consignments and to avoid mixtures or exchanges with non-organic products will be taken;
- c) be adopted suitable cleaning measures, the effectiveness of which have been checked before the storage of organic products; operators shall record these operations.

CHAPTER 6

Conversion Rules

Article 33. Conversion Rules for plants and plant products

1. For plants and plant products to be considered organic, the production rules set out in Articles 3 to 5 and 8 to 15 of these Standards and, if necessary, exceptional production rules set out in Chapter 7 of these Regulations, must normally have been applied on the parcels during a conversion period of at least two years before sowing or, in the case of grassland or perennial forage, at least two years before its exploitation as feed from organic farming, or, in the case of perennial crops other than forage, at least three years before the first harvest of organic products.

2. Certification Service CAAE may decide to recognize retroactively as being part of the conversion period any previous period in which:

a) the land parcels were subject of measures defined in a program implemented in accordance with an official program, provided that the measures concerned ensure that they have not been used on those parcels not authorized for organic production products or

b) the parcels were natural or agricultural areas which were not treated with unauthorized products for organic production.

The period referred to in point b) of the first paragraph may retroactively only be supplied to Certification Service CAAE sufficient satisfactory evidence that the conditions have been met for a minimum period of three years.

3. In certain cases where the land had been contaminated with unauthorized products in organic production, the CAAE Certification Service may decide to extend the conversion period beyond the period referred to in paragraph 1.

4. In the plots already converted or in conversion to organic farming that are being treated with a product not authorized for organic production, the CAAE Certification Service may reduce the conversion period referred to in paragraph 1 in both cases following:

a) in the treated unauthorized in organic production as part of a compulsory measure of pest or disease control imposed by the Product Certification Service CAAE plots;

b) in the plots treated with a product not authorized for organic production as part of scientific tests approved by the CAAE Certification Service.

In the cases referred to in points a) and b) of the first subparagraph, the length of the conversion period will be determined taking into account the following elements:

a) the process of degradation of the product concerned shall guarantee, at the end of the conversion period, an insignificant level of residues in the soil and, if it is a perennial crop, in the plant;

b) the harvest following the treatment may not be sold with reference to organic production methods.

CHAPTER 7

Exceptional production rules

Article 34. parallel production

1. When they apply the conditions set out in Article 10, paragraph 2, letter a) of these Rules, a producer may have units of organic and non-organic production on the same surface:

a) in the case of perennial crops, which require a cultivation period of at least three years, where varieties can not be easily differentiated, provided the following conditions occur:

i) production in question is included in a conversion plan that commits the producer formally and under which the start of the conversion to organic production in the latter part of the areas covered by the same start as soon as possible and in any case within a maximum period of five years,

ii) they have been taken appropriate measures to ensure at all times the separation of the products from each unit concerned,

iii) the harvest of each of the products concerned inform the CAAE Certification Service in advance of at least 48 hours,

iv) that, once the harvest, the producer informs the CAAE Certification Service of the exact quantities harvested on the units concerned and the measures applied to separate the products,

v) the conversion plan and the control measures referred to in Chapters 1 and 2 of Title V have been approved by the Certification Service CAAE; this approval shall be confirmed each year after the start of the conversion plan;

b) in the case of areas intended for agricultural research or formal education agreed by the Certification Service CAAE, and provided that the conditions set out in the letter to be fulfilled), subparagraphs ii), iii) and iv) and relevant part of point v);

c) in the case of areas intended for the production of seed, vegetative propagating material and transplants, provided that the conditions set out in paragraph a), points ii) are met, iii) and iv) and the part relevant subsection v);

d) in the case of grassland exclusively used for grazing animals.

Article 35. Adding organic yeast extract not

When the conditions provided for in Article 10 den, paragraph 2, point e), adding substrate up to 5% extract or autolysate of non-organic yeast (calculated as a percentage of dry matter) for the production of yeast is allowed ecological if traders can not get extract or autolysate from organic yeast.

TITLE IV LABELED

Article 36. Use of terms referring to organic production

1. For the purposes of this standard, a product shall be deemed to include terms referring to the organic production method where, in the labeling, advertising or commercial documents, the product, its ingredients or feed materials are described in terms suggesting to the purchaser that the product, its ingredients or feed materials have been obtained in accordance with the rules laid down in these rules. In particular, the terms listed in the Annex, their derivatives or diminutives, such as 'bio' and 'eco', alone or combined, may be used for the labeling and advertising of a product as it meets the requirements of this Standard .

In the labeling and advertising of any live or unprocessed agricultural product, they can only use terms referring to organic production as well all product ingredients have been produced in accordance with the requirements of this standard.

2. The terms paragraph 1 shall not be used for labeling refers to, advertising and commercial documents of products which do not meet the requirements of this standard, unless not apply to agricultural products in food or which clearly have no connection with organic production.

In addition, no term will be used, including terms used in trademarks, or practices used in labeling or advertising that may mislead the consumer or user by suggesting that a product or its ingredients meet the requirements of this Standard.

3. The terms in paragraph 1 shall not apply to products may be labeled or advertised in it should be indicated that the product in question contains GMOs, consists of GMOs or is produced from GMOs.

4. As regards processed food, the terms referred to in paragraph 1 shall be used:

a) in the sales description, provided that:

i) the processed food complies with Article 20,

ii) at least 95%, by weight, of the ingredients of agricultural origin are organic;

b) only in the list of ingredients, provided that the food complies with Article 20, paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 points a), b) and d);

c) in the list of ingredients and in the same visual field as the sales description, provided that:

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 Article 20, paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 a), b) and d).

In the list of ingredients shall indicate which ingredients are organic.

When they apply the letters b) and c) of this paragraph, 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 amount total ingredients of agricultural origin.

The terms and the indication of percentage the previous paragraph refers shall appear in the same color and with an identical size and that of the other indications in the list of ingredients typographic style.

Article 37. compulsory particulars

1. When the above terms are used in Article 36, paragraph 1:

- a) the code number referred to in Article 38, paragraph 5, of the CAAE Certification Service (which it depends on the operator responsible for the most recent production or preparation operation);
- b) the Community logo referred to in Article 38, paragraph 1 with respect to the packaged food shall also appear on the packaging;
- c) where the Community logo is used, an indication of where they have been obtained agricultural raw materials of which the product is made must also appear in the same visual field as the logo and shall take one of the following forms, as appropriate:
 - '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 Agriculture / Non EU' when part of the agricultural raw materials has been obtained in the Community and elsewhere in a third country.

The 'EU' mention or 'non-EU' in the first paragraph refers to may be replaced by the name of a country or supplemented by that name in the case where all agricultural raw materials of which the product is composed have been obtained in the country in question.

In the above mentioned indication 'EU' or 'non-EU' may not be considered small quantities by weight of ingredients, provided that the total amount of the ingredients that are not taken into account does not exceed 2% of the amount Total weight of raw materials of agricultural origin.

The abovementioned indication 'EU' or 'non-EU' does not appear in a color, size and style of lettering more prominent than the sales description of the product.

The use of the Community logo referred to in Article 38, paragraph 1, and the indication referred to in the first subparagraph shall be optional for products imported from third countries. However, where the Community logo referred to in Article 38, paragraph 1 appears on the label, the indication in the first subparagraph shall also appear on the label refers to.

2. The information referred to in paragraph 1 shall be marked in a conspicuous place so as to be easily visible, clearly legible and indelible.

Article 38. Organic production logos

1. The Community organic production logo may be used in the labeling, presentation and advertising of products that meet the requirements set out in this Standard.

The Community logo shall not be used in the case of conversion products and food that Article 26 referred to paragraph 4, b) and c).

2. National and private logos in labeling presentation and advertising of products that meet the requirements established in this standard may be used.

3. Organic production logo of the European Union (hereinafter "Organic logo of the EU") shall conform to the model in Annex VI, Part A, of these Rules.

4. For the purposes of labeling, the organic logo of the EU will only be used if the product in question is produced in accordance with the requirements of these Rules.

5. The indication of the code number CAAE Certification Service:

- a) start with the acronym identifying the third country in accordance with international standard ISO 3166 for two-letter codes of the countries (Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions);
- b) include a term which establishes a link with the organic production method, in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 1, in accordance with Annex VI, Part B (2) of these Rules;

- c) include a reference number to be decided by the Commission and,
- d) be placed in the same visual field as the Organic logo of the EU if this is used in the labeling.

6. The indication of the place in which they have produced the agricultural raw materials of which the product consists, as mentioned in Article 37, paragraph 1, point c) shall be placed immediately below the code number referred to in paragraph 1.

Article 39. Labeling of products of plant origin in conversion

The plant products in conversion may take "product in conversion to organic farming" indication, provided that:

- a) has been complied with a conversion period of at least 12 months before the harvest;
- b) the indication shall appear in a color, size and font that is not more prominent than the sales description of the product and all letters the same size;
- c) the product contains only one crop ingredient of agricultural origin;
- d) the indication is linked to the code number CAAE Certification Service awarded by the European Commission for Third Countries.

TITLE V

CONTROLS

Article 40. Control arrangements and undertaking by the operator

1. When the control arrangements are first implemented, the operator shall draw up and subsequently maintain:

- a) a full description of the unit, and local business;
- b) all the practical measures to be taken in the unit, and local activity to ensure compliance with the organic production rules;
- c) the precautionary measures to be taken to reduce the risk of contamination by unauthorized products or substances and the cleaning measures to be taken in storage places and throughout the operator's production chain;
- d) the specific characteristics of the production method used, when the operator wishes to request supporting documents in accordance with Article 45, paragraph 2.

Where appropriate, the description and the measures referred to in the first subparagraph may be part of a quality system established by the operator.

2. The description and the measures referred to in paragraph 1 shall be contained in a declaration, signed by the responsible operator. This declaration shall include also the commitment made by the operator:

- a) carry out operations in accordance with the rules of organic production;
- b) to accept, in the event of infringement or irregularities, the enforcement of the measures of the organic production rules;
- c) undertake to inform in writing the buyers of the product in order to ensure that the indications referring to the organic production method are removed from this production;
- d) accept, when the operator or the subcontractors are inspected by different authorities or bodies and the exchange of information between these authorities or bodies;
- e) accept, when the operator or subcontractors of this operator change of authority or control body, the transmission control of your records to the authority or body subsequent control;
- f) accept, when the operator withdraws the control regime, promptly inform the SC CAAE;
- g) accept, when the operator withdraws the control system, the control file is retained for a period of at least five years;
- h) accept promptly inform the authority or authorities or the body or bodies relevant control of any irregularity or offense affecting the ecological character of their product or organic products it receives from other operators or subcontractors.

The declaration referred to in the first subparagraph shall be verified by the Certification Service CAAE, or which shall issue a report identifying the possible deficiencies and non-compliance with the organic production rules. The operator shall countersign this report and take appropriate corrective action.

3. Before a product as organic or in conversion, any operator who produces, prepares or store products listed in Article 1 of this standard, notify the Certification Service CAAE the following information:

- a) the name and address of the operator;
- b) Location of premises and, where appropriate, parcels (land register data) where operations are carried out;
- c) the nature of operations and products;
- d) a commitment by the operator to carry out operations in accordance with the provisions of this standard;
- e) if concerned of an agricultural holding, the date on which the producer ceased to apply not authorized for organic production on the parcels concerned products;

Article 41.Modification of control provisions

The operator responsible shall notify any change in the description or of the measures referred to in Article 40 and the initial control arrangements set out in Articles 47, 51 and 52 to Certification Service CAAE due time.

Article 42.Control visits

1. SC CAAE carried out at least once a year a physical inspection of all operators.

2. The SC CAAE take and analyze samples for the detection of unauthorized products for organic production, to check if used nonconforming organic production techniques or to detect possible contamination by unauthorized products for organic production. The number of samples shall cover at least 5% of the number of operators under their control. The selection of operators for which samples will be collected based on an overall assessment of the risk of breach of the rules of organic production. This overall evaluation shall consider all stages of production, preparation and distribution.

The SC CAAE take and analyze samples in cases where it is suspected that they are using products or techniques not authorized by the rules of organic production. In such cases, no minimum number of samples to be taken and analyzed shall not apply.

Samples will also be taken and analyzed by the SC CAAE in any other case to detect unauthorized in organic farming products, to check if used production techniques not in conformity with the rules of organic production or detect possible contamination by products not authorized for organic production.

3. After each visit an inspection report which will also be signed by the operator of the unit or his representative shall be drawn.

4. In addition, the SC CAAE carry out random control visits, primarily unannounced, based on an overall assessment of the risk of non-compliance with organic production rules, taking into account at least the results of previous checks, the amount of products concerned and the risk of product substitution.

Article 43.documentary accounts

1. In the unit or premises shall maintain a record of inventory and financial records so that the operator can CAAE and SC, respectively, identify and verify:

- a) the supplier and, if different, the seller, or the exporter of the products;
- b) the nature and quantities of organic products that have been delivered to the unit and, where appropriate, of all materials bought, and the use has been made of them, and, where appropriate, the formulation of compound feed;
- c) the nature and quantities of organic products stored on the premises;
- d) the nature, quantities and consignees and, where different, the buyers, other than the final consumers, of all products which have left the unit or premises or storage facilities the first consignee;

e) in the case of operators who do not store or physically handle such organic products, the nature and quantities of organic products that have been bought and sold, and the suppliers, and where different, the sellers or the exporters and buyers, and where different, the consignees.

2. The documentary accounts shall include also the results of the verification at reception of organic products and any other information requested by the authority or control for the purposes of proper inspection. The accounting data must be documented with appropriate justification documents. The accounts must demonstrate the balance between inputs and outputs.

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

Article 44. Access to facilities

1. The operator:

a) it must give the SC CAAE, for inspection, access to all parts of the unit and all premises, as well as to the accounts and relevant supporting documents;

b) provide the SC CAAE all information deemed reasonably necessary to control;

c) submit, at the request of SC CAAE, the results of its own quality assurance programs.

Article 45. supporting documents

1. The SC CAAE use the model of the documentary evidence set out in Annex VII of these Rules to any operator who is subject to controls and that the scope of their activity meets the requirements set out in these Rules.

In case of electronic certification, the firm is not required in box 8 of the supporting documents if the authenticity of such documents is credited by a secure electronic method.

2. If an operator in paragraph 1 shall request within one month, the additional supporting documents confirming the specific characteristics of the production method used using the model set out in Annex VIII shall be provided.

Article 46. Vendor declaration

For the purposes of the application of Article 8, paragraph 3 of these Rules, the vendor declaration that products supplied have not been produced from genetically modified organisms or by them may follow the model set out in Annex IX of these Rules.

Article 47. Control provisions

1. The full description of the unit referred to in Article 40, paragraph 1, letter a), shall:

a) drawn up even where the operator activity is limited to the collection of wild plants;

b) indicate the storage and production and parcels and collection areas and, where applicable, premises where certain processing or packaging operations take place, and

c) specify the date last have been applied on the parcels or collection areas concerned that products whose use is incompatible with organic production rules.

2. In the case of collection of wild plants, the practical measures referred to in Article 40, paragraph 1, point b) shall include the guarantees he can present the operator offered by third parties in compliance with Article 15 of this Rules.

Article 48. Communication Program Plant Production

The operator shall notify the SC CAAE its program of plant production, breakdown by parcel at least 1 month before harvest.

In cases where the operator holds several crops in rotation in the year, you must submit several documents vegetable production program may include these various crops

Article 49. Plant production records

The plant production data should be compiled in a register and kept available in the premises of the holding. In addition to the provisions of Article 48 such records shall include at least the following information:

- a) with respect to the use of fertilizer: date of application, type and amount of fertilizer, parcels concerned;
- b) with respect to the use of plant protection products: reason and date of treatment, type of product and treatment method;
- c) with respect to the purchase of farm inputs: date, type and amount of purchased product;
- d) with respect to the harvest: date, type and amount of production of organic farming or conversion.

Article 50. Operation of several production units run by the same operator

When an operator runs several production units in the same area, the units producing non-organic crops, together with storage premises for farm input products shall also be subject to the requirements of general and specific control set out in these Rules.

Article 51. Control measures for Units for preparation of plant products and foodstuffs composed of the above products

In the case of a unit involved in the preparation for its own account or on behalf of a third party, including in particular units involved in packaging and / or re-packaging of such products or units involved in labeling and / or re-labeling of such products, full description of the unit that Article 40 referred to paragraph 1 letter a) shall show the facilities used for the reception, processing, packaging, labeling and storage of agricultural products before and after operations to which they are subject, as well as the procedures for the transport of the products.

Article 52. Control measures for units engaged in the production and preparation of organic products and which have contracted with third parties in part or all of the actual operations concerned

Regarding operations are contracted out to third parties, the full description referred to in Article 40, paragraph 1, point a), include:

- a) a list of the subcontractors with a description of their activities and bodies or authorities they are subject;
- b) the written consent of the subcontractors that their holding will be subject to the inspection system provided for in Title V of these Rules;
- c) all the practical measures, including an appropriate system of documentary accounts, to be taken in the unit to ensure that products marketed by the operator can be traced to, as appropriate, their suppliers, sellers, consignees and buyers.

Article 53. Measures in case of suspicion of infringements and irregularities

1. Where an operator considers or suspects that a product which he has produced, prepared, imported or been delivered from another operator does not meet the standards for organic production, initiate procedures either to withdraw from this product any reference to the method organic production, or to separate and identify the product. Only he can send for processing or packaging or on the market after elimination of that doubt, unless your marketing is done without any reference indication to organic production. In case of such doubt this, the operator shall immediately inform the SC CAAE,

2. When the SC CAAE has a substantiated suspicion that an operator intends to market a product that does not meet the standards for organic production but bearing a reference to organic production, may require that the operator may provisionally not market the product with this reference for a maximum period of 1 month. Before adopting such a decision, the SC CAAE allow the operator to comment. This decision shall be supplemented by the obligation to withdraw from this product any reference to organic production if the certainty that the product does not meet the requirements for organic production possesses.

However, if the suspicion is not confirmed in the aforementioned period, the decision referred to the first subparagraph shall be withdrawn at the end of this period. The operator shall cooperate fully to raise suspicion.

Article 54. Exchange of information

1. Where the operator and his subcontractors are inspected by different authorities or bodies **The Certification Service CAAE exchange with those authorities or bodies and with the competent authorities if any**, relevant information on the operations under their control.

2. When the operator or its subcontractors change from the SC CAAE to another authority or control body

The SC CAAE transmit the relevant elements of operator control file in question, and the reports referred to in Article 40, paragraph 2, second paragraph, to the new authority or control body.

3. When the SC CAAE finds irregularities or infringements affecting the organic nature of the products, it shall inform without delay the European Commission. .

CAAE Certification Service may also request, on its own initiative, any information concerning irregularities or infractions.

In case of irregularities or infringements detected in connection with products subject to the control of other authorities or bodies, also promptly inform those authorities or bodies.

Article 55. Risk Analysis Procedure for determining controls by the SC CAAE

The risk analysis procedure shall be designed so that:

- a) the result of risk analysis as a basis for determining the frequency of annual inspections and visits, announced or unannounced;
- b) carried out additional control visits, random character, in accordance with Article 42, paragraph 4 in conjunction with at least 10% of operators under contract, in accordance with the risk category;
- c) at least 10% of all inspections and visits in accordance with Article 42, paragraphs 1 and 4, are unannounced;
- d) selection of operators to be subjected to inspections and unannounced visits based on risk analysis and that these are planned according to the level of risk.

TITLE VI

IMPORT OF CERTIFIED PRODUCTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES TO THE EUROPEAN UNION

Article 56. Control Certificate

1. The release for free circulation in the Community of a consignment of products certified under this standard, shall be subject:

a) the submission of an original certificate of inspection issued by the Certification Service CAAE to the competent authority of the Member State concerned;

b) the verification of the consignment by the competent authority of the Member State concerned and endorsing the certificate of inspection in accordance with paragraph 6 of this Article.

2. The original certificate of inspection shall be based on the model and the notes set out in Annex XI.

3. The CAAE Certification Service issued the certificate and endorse the declaration in box 15 of the same:

a) after verifying all relevant documentation for monitoring purposes and, more specifically, the production plan for the products concerned and the transport documents and commercial,

b) after having made a physical check of the consignment or received an explicit declaration by the exporter that the consignment has been produced or has undergone a development in accordance with these rules; verify the credibility of this declaration in terms of risk, and

c) after having verified, in respect of control bodies recognized in accordance with Article 33, paragraph 3 of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 that products covered by the certificate and, in the case of processed agricultural products for human and animal consumption, all organic components of these products have been certified by an authority or body of a third country recognized in accordance with Article 33, paragraph 2 of the regulation or by an authority or body recognized control in accordance with Article 33, paragraph 3 of that regulation, or produced and certified in the Union in accordance with that regulation. At the request of the Commission or the competent authority of a Member State,

In addition, it confers a serial number to each issued certificate and keep a register of licenses issued in chronological order.

4. The certificate of inspection shall be drawn up in one of the official languages of the Community and will be completed in full, except for the spaces dedicated to stamps and signatures, typed or in capital letters.

The certificate of inspection shall be in one of the official languages of the Member State of destination. Where necessary, the competent authorities of the Member State may request a translation of the certificate of inspection in one of its official languages.

Uncertified alterations or erasures shall invalidate the certificate.

5. issue a single original certificate of control.

The first consignee or, where appropriate, the importer may make a copy for informing the authorities or control bodies in accordance with the provisions of Article 83 of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 with. In such copy shall carry printed or stamped the words "COPY" or "DUPLICATE".

6. At the time of the verification of a consignment, the competent authority of the Member State shall be endorsed in box 17 the original certificate of control, the person who submitted the certificate returned.

7. Upon receipt of the consignment, the first consignee shall complete box 18 of the original certificate of inspection in order to certify that the reception of the consignment has taken place in accordance with the provisions in Article 34 of Regulation (EC) no 889/2008.

Then the first recipient shall return the original certificate to the importer mentioned in box 11 of the certificate, for the purposes of compliance with Article 33, paragraph 1, second paragraph, of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, except in cases where the certificate has to further accompany the consignment referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

8. The certificate of inspection may be established by electronic means, using this method the Member State concerned has made available to the authorities or agencies. The competent authorities of the Member States may require that the electronic certificate of inspection carried an advanced electronic signature within the meaning of Article 2, paragraph 2 of Directive 1999/93 / EC of the European Parliament and the Council (7). In all other cases, the competent authorities shall require an electronic signature offering equivalent assurances with respect to the functionalities attributed to a signature by applying the same rules and conditions as those contained in the provisions of the Commission on electronic and digitized documents established in Decision no 2004/563 / EC, Euratom (8).

Article 57. Special customs procedures

1. Where a consignment coming from a third country is assigned to customs warehousing or inward processing in the form of suspension system in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 (9), And subjected to one or more preparations as defined in Article 2, paragraph i) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, the consignment shall be subject, before it is carried out the first development, measures referred to in Article 56, paragraph 1, of these Rules.

The preparation may include operations such as:

- a) packaging or repackaging, or
- b) labeling concerning the presentation of the organic production method.

After this preparation, it will be attached to the original consignment of visa control certificate to be submitted to the competent authority of the Member State, which shall verify the consignment for release thereof for free circulation.

After this procedure, the original certificate of inspection, as appropriate, the importer of the consignment, mentioned returned in box 11 of the certificate, in compliance with Article 33, paragraph 1, second paragraph, of Regulation (EC) no 834/2007.

2. Where, under a suspensive customs procedure pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92, a consignment coming from a third country will be subject to division in batches in a Member State before release for free circulation in the Community, will be applied, before that division takes place, the measures provided for in Article 56, paragraph 1, of these Rules.

For each of the batches resulting from the splitting, an extract of the certificate of inspection to the competent authority of the Member State in accordance with the model and the notes set out in Annex XII be presented. The extract of the certificate of inspection shall be endorsed by the competent authorities of the Member State in box 14.

A copy of each endorsed extract of the certificate of inspection, together with the original certificate of inspection, shall be retained by the person identified as the original importer of the consignment, mentioned in box 11 of the certificate of control. In such copy shall carry printed or stamped the words "COPY" or "DUPLICATE".

After the splitting, the batch will be attached endorsed original of each extract of the certificate of inspection and submitted to the competent authority of the Member State, which shall verify the batch for the purposes of release for free circulation.

The consignee of a batch as soon as you receive it, must complete reception of the batch has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of Article box 15 of the original of the extract of the inspection certificate in order to certify 34 of Regulation (EC) no 889/2008.

The consignee of a batch shall keep the extract at the disposal of bodies and control authorities for a minimum period of two years.

3. The preparation and splitting operations referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be carried out in accordance with the relevant provisions laid down in Title V of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 and in Title IV of Regulation (EC) no 889/2008.

Article 58. Products that do not meet the requirements

1. Without prejudice to any measures or actions taken in accordance with Article 30 of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 and / or Regulation (EC) No 889/2008, the release for free circulation in the Union of products not comply with Regulation (EC) no 834/2007 shall be subject to the deletion of labeling, advertising and accompanying reference to organic production documents.

2. Without prejudice to any measures or actions to be undertaken under Article 30 of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, in case of suspicion of infringements and irregularities as regards compliance with the organic products imported from third countries recognized in accordance with Article 33, paragraph 2 of Regulation (EC) no 834/2007 or organic products imported under the control of authorities or bodies recognized under Article 33, paragraph 3 of the Regulation the requirements of that Regulation, the importer shall take all necessary measures in accordance with Article 91, paragraph 1 of Regulation (EC) no 889/2008.

The importer and the CAAE Certification Service shall immediately inform the control bodies, control authorities and the competent authorities of the Member States concerned and the Commission. CAAE Certification Service may require that the product is not marketed with indications referring to organic production until the information received from the operator or from other sources has convinced him that the doubt has been eliminated.

3. Without prejudice to any measures or actions to be undertaken under Article 30 of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 with if the CAAE Certification Service is suspicion of offenses or irregularities as regards compliance of the products ecological imported from third countries recognized in accordance with Article 33, paragraph 3 of Regulation 843/2007 of the requirements of that regulation, adopt all necessary measures in accordance with Article 91, paragraph 2 of Regulation (EC) no 889/2008, and immediately inform the control bodies, control authorities, competent authorities of the Member States concerned and third countries involved in the organic production of the products concerned and the Commission.



4. When the CAAE Certification Service receives notification of the Commission, having received such a communication from a Member State reporting suspicion of offenses or irregularities as regards compliance with the organic products imported from the requirements of the Rules, investigate the origin of the alleged irregularity or infringement and inform the Commission and the member State which sent the initial communication of the outcome of the investigation and action taken. Such information shall be sent within thirty calendar days from the date on which the Commission sent the original notification.



ATTACHMENTS

ANNEX I

Fertilizers, soil conditioners and nutrients referred to in Article 12, paragraph g

Denomination Compound products or products containing only materials listed in the following list:	Description, compositional requirements, conditions of use
Farmyard manure	comprising a mixture of animal excrements and vegetable matter products (bed) Prohibited farming origin
dried and dehydrated poultry manure	Prohibited farming origin
Composted animal excrements, including poultry manure and composted manure	Prohibited farming origin
Liquid animal excrements	Use after controlled fermentation or appropriate dilution Prohibited farming origin
Mixtures of household waste composted or fermented	Product obtained from household waste separated according to their origin, subjected to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production Only vegetable and animal household waste Only when produced in a closed and monitored collection, accepted by the CAAE Certification Service. 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): undetectable
Peat	Use limited to horticulture (market gardening, floriculture, arboriculture, nursery)
Mulch from crops of mushrooms	The initial composition of the substrate must be limited to products of this Annex.
Excrement of worms (vermicompost) and insects	
Guano	
Mixtures of vegetable matter composted or fermented	Product obtained from mixtures of vegetable matter, subjected to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production
Biogas digested with animal codigeridos with material of plant or animal origin contained in this Annex	Animal by-products (including products of wild animals) Category 3 and digestive tract content category 2 [categories 2 and 3 are as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council](2) They should not proceed Factory farming. The procedures must comply with the provisions of Regulation (EU) No 142/2011(3). It should not apply to the edible parts of the crop
Products or products of animal origin as below: blood meal Hoof powder powder horn bone dust or bone dust ungelatinized fish flour meat flour feather meal wool agglomerates of hair and skin (1) hairs dairy products hydrolysed proteins (2)	(1) Maximum concentration in mg / kg dry matter of chromium (VI): undetectable (2) to the edible parts of the crop not be applied

Products and products of plant origin for fertilizers	Examples. oilseed cake meal, cocoa husks and malt sprouts
Algae and seaweed products	In so far as directly obtained by: i) physical processes including dehydration, freezing and grinding, ii) extraction with water or aqueous acid and / or alkali, iii) fermentation.
Sawdust and wood shavings	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 specified in paragraph 7 of Annex IA.2. Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council(1) relating to fertilizers, 7 Content of cadmium exceeding 90 mg / kg of P205
aluminum calcium phosphate	Product specified in paragraph 6 of Annex IA.2. Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 Content of cadmium exceeding 90 mg / kg of P205 Use limited to basic soils (pH> 7.5)
Basic slag	Product specified in paragraph 1 of Annex IA.2. Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003
Kainit or kainita	Product specified in paragraph 1 of Annex IA.3. Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003
Potassium sulphate which may contain magnesium salt	Product obtained from crude potassium salt by a physical extraction process, and which may also contain magnesium salts
Stillage and stillage extract	Ammonium stillage excluded
Calcium carbonate (Chalk, marl, ground limestone, calcareous sand, phosphatic chalk)	Only of natural origin
Magnesium and calcium carbonate	Only of natural origin For example, magnesium chalk, ground magnesium limestone rock
Magnesium sulphate (kieserite)	Only of natural origin
Calcium chloride solution	Foliar treatment of apple trees, following a calcium deficiency
Calcium sulfate (gypsum)	Product specified in paragraph 1 of Annex ID. Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 Only of natural origin
Industrial lime from sugar production	Byproduct production of beet sugar
Industrial lime from vacuum salt production	Byproduct of vacuum salt production from brine found in mountains
elemental sulfur	specified in Annex ID.3 of Regulation (EC) no2003 / 2003 products
trace elements	Inorganic micronutrients listed in part E of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003
Sodium chloride	Only rock salt
Rock dust and clay	
Leonardita (untreated organic sediment rich in humic acids)	Only if you obtained as a byproduct of mining activities
Chitin (polysaccharide derived from the shells of crustaceans)	Only if it comes from sustainable farms, as defined in Article 3, point e) of Regulation (EC) no2371 / 2002 Council(4) or organic aquaculture
rich sediment organic matter from freshwater bodies and formed in the absence of oxygen (eg sapropel)	Only organic sediments that are byproducts of the management of freshwater bodies or extracted from ancient freshwater areas Where appropriate, the removal should be made in order to minimize the impact caused to the aquatic system. Only sediments from free sources of contamination by pesticides, persistent organic pollutants and similar substances in gasoline 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): undetectable
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(1) OJ L 304, 21.11.2003, p. 1.

(2) Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules are established animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and the Regulation (EC) no 1774/2002 (ABP Regulation) (OJ L 300, 14.11.2009, p. 1) is repealed.

(3) Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 of 25 February 2011, laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council established by which health rules are established animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption, and Directive 97/78 / EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under the same (OJ L 54, 26.2.2011, p. 1).

(4) Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002 of 20 December 2002 on the conservation and sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources under the Common Fisheries Policy (OJ L 358, 31.12.2012, p. 59).

ANNEX II

Pesticides and plant protection products referred to in Article 13, paragraph c

1. Substances of crop or animal origin

Denomination	Description, compositional requirements, conditions of use
Azadirachtin extracted from Azadirachta indica (neem tree)	
basic substances	Only the basic purposes of Article 23, paragraph 1 substances of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾ which they are included in the definition of 'food', contained in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾ and they have vegetable or animal origin. Substances should not be used as herbicides, but only to control pests and diseases.
Bee wax	Only as agent for pruning / protector wood.
Hydrolysed protein except gelatine	
laminarin	Laminaria be grown organically
pheromones	Only in traps and dispensers.
Vegetable oils	All authorized uses except as an herbicide.
Pyrethrins extracted from Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium	
Pyrethroids (only deltamethrin or lambda-cyhalothrin)	Only in traps with specific attractants; Bactrocera oleae only capitata Wied and Ceratitis.
Quassia extracted from Quassia amara	Only as an insecticide and repellent.
Repellents (by smell) of animal or plant origin / sheep fat	Only inedible parts of the crop and when the material is not crop ingested by sheep or goats.
<p>(1) Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1).</p> <p>(2) Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority is created and procedures in matters of food safety (OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1) are fixed.</p>	

microorganisms

Denomination	Description, compositional requirements, conditions of use
microorganisms	Not from GMOs.
spinosad	

2. Micro-organisms or substances produced by

3. other than those mentioned in sections 1 and 2 substances

Denomination	Description, compositional requirements, conditions or restrictions of use
Aluminum silicate (kaolin)	
Calcium hydroxide	When used as a fungicide, only fruit trees (including nurseries), to control Nectria GALLIGENA.
Carbon dioxide	
Copper compounds as: copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride, copper oxide, tribasic sulfate and Bordeaux mixture copper	Up to 6 kg copper per ha per year. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, in the case of perennial crops, Certification Service CAAE has that the limit of 6 kg copper pue d and exceeded during a given year provided that the average quantity actually used over a 5 year period covering this year over the previous four years does not exceed 6 kg.
Ethylene	
Fatty acids	All authorized uses except as an herbicide.
ferric phosphate [orthophosphate iron (III)]	Preparations to be surface-spread between cultivated plants.
Diatomite (diatomaceous earth)	
Calcium polysulfide	
Paraffin oil	
Potassium hydrogencarbonate (also known as potassium bicarbonate)	
Quartz sand	
Sulfur	

ANNEX III

Products and substances for the production of processed organic food, yeast and yeast products referred to in Article 23 of these Rules

SECTION A - FOOD ADDITIVES, INCLUDING CARRIERS

For the purposes of the calculation referred to in Article 36, paragraph 4, letter a), point ii) of these Rules, food additives marked with an asterisk in the column of the code number will be considered as ingredients of agricultural origin.

Code	Denomination	Food preparation		specific conditions
		vegetable origin	Animal origin	
E 153	Charcoal		X	Goat cheese coated ash Morbier cheese
E 160b *	Annatto, bixin, norbixin		X	Red Leicester cheese Double Gloucester cheese Cheddar mimolette
E 170	Calcium carbonate	X	X	Not be used as dyes or calcium enrichment products.
E 220 or	Sulfur dioxide	X	X	In fruit wines(4) without added sugar (including cider and perry) or in mead: 50 mg (5)
E 224	Potassium metabisulfite	X	X	For cider and perry prepared with addition of sugars or juice concentrate after fermentation: 100 mg(5)
E 223	Sodium metabisulfite		X	Crustaceans(2)
E 250 or	Sodium nitrite		X	For meat products(1):
E 252	Potassium nitrate		X	E 250: indicative added amount expressed as NaNO ₂ : 80 mg / kg E 252: indicative added amount expressed as NaNO ₃ : 80 mg / kg E 250: maximum residual amount expressed as NaNO ₂ : 50 mg / kg E 252: maximum residual amount expressed as NaNO ₃ : 50 mg / kg
E 270	Lactic acid	X	X	
E 290	Carbon dioxide	X	X	
E 296	malic acid	X		
E 300	Ascorbic acid	X	X	Meat products(2)
E 301	Sodium ascorbate		X	Meat products(2) in combination with nitrates and nitrites
E 306 *	extract rich in tocopherols	X	X	Antioxidant for fats and oils
E 322 *	Lecithin	X	X	Dairy products(2)

E 325	Sodium lactate		X	Dairy and meat products
E 330	Citric acid	X		
E 330	Citric acid		X	Crustaceans and molluscs(2)
E 331	Sodium citrate		X	
E 333	Calcium citrate	X		
E 334	tartaric acid [L (+) -]	X		
E 335	Sodium tartrate	X		
E 336	Potassium tartrate	X		
E 341 (i)	monocalcium phosphate	X		Raising agent for fermenting flour
E 392 *	Extracts of rosemary	X	X	Only when they derived from organic production
E 400	alginic acid	X	X	Dairy products(2)
E 401	Sodium alginate	X	X	Dairy products(2)
E 402	Potassium Alginate	X	X	Dairy products(2)
E 406	agar	X	X	Dairy and meat products(2)
E 407	carrageenan	X	X	Dairy products(2)
E 410 *	Locust bean gum	X	X	
E 412 *	Guar gum	X	X	
E 414 *	gum arabic	X	X	
E 415	xanthan gum	X	X	
E 422	Glycerol	X		For plant extracts
E 440 (i) *	Pectin	X	X	Dairy products(2)
E 464	Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose	X	X	Potting material for capsules
E 500	Sodium carbonate	X	X	Caramel(3), Sour cream butter and sour milk cheese(2)
E 501	Potassium carbonate	X		
E 503	Ammonium carbonate	X		

E 504	Magnesium carbonate	X		
E 509	Calcium chloride		X	Coagulating milk
E 516	Calcium sulfate	X		excipient
E 524	Sodium hydroxide	X		Surface treatment of "Laugengebäck"
E 551	Silicon dioxide	X		Anti-caking agent for herbs and spices
E 553b	talcum powder	X	X	Coating agent for meat products
E 938	Argon	X	X	
E 939	Helium	X	X	
E 941	Nitrogen	X	X	
E 948	Oxygen	X	X	

(1) The restriction concerns only animal products.

(2) This additive can only be used if it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of Certification Service CAAE, that no technological alternative offering the same guarantees and / or allowing to maintain the specific characteristics of the product.

(3) 'Dulce de leche "or" Confiture de lait "is a creamy tan, soft and sweet color, made of sweetened, thickened milk.

(4) In this context, the term "fruit wine" wine made from fruit other than grapes.

(5) Maximum levels available from all sources, expressed in mg / l of SO₂.

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

Denomination	Manufacture of food products of plant origin	Manufacture of food products of animal origin	specific conditions
Water	X	X	potable water under Directive 98/83 / EC with
Calcium chloride	X		Coagulant
Calcium carbonate	X		
Calcium hydroxide	X		
Calcium sulfate	X		Coagulant
Magnesium chloride (or nigari)	X		Coagulant
Potassium carbonate	X		Dried grapes
Sodium carbonate	X		Sugar production
Lactic acid		X	To regulate the pH of the brine bath in cheese production ⁽¹⁾

Citric acid	X	X	To regulate the pH of the brine bath in cheese production ⁽¹⁾ Oil production and hydrolysis of starch ⁽²⁾
Sodium hydroxide	X		Sugar production oil production from rape seed (Brassica spp)
Sulfuric acid	X	X	Gelatine production ⁽¹⁾ Sugar production ⁽²⁾
Hydrochloric acid		X	Gelatine production To adjust the pH of the brine bath in the transformation of Gouda, Edam and Maasdammer, Boerenkaas, Friese cheeses, and Leidse Nagelkaas.
Ammonium hydroxide		X	Gelatine production
Hydrogen peroxide		X	Gelatine production
Carbon dioxide	X	X	
Nitrogen	X	X	
Ethanol	X	X	thinner
tannic acid	X		Filter aid
Egg albumin	X		
Casein	X		
Jelly	X		
Fish tail	X		
Vegetable oils	X	X	fatliquoring agent, release agent or defoamer
Silicon dioxide as a gel or colloidal solution	X		
Activated carbon	X		
talcum powder	X		in accordance with the specific purity criteria for food additive E 553b with
Bentonite	X	X	Adhesive for mead ⁽¹⁾ in accordance with the specific purity criteria for food additive E 558
Kaolin	X	X	propolis ⁽¹⁾ in accordance with the specific purity criteria for food additive E 559
Cellulose	X	X	Gelatine production ⁽¹⁾
Diatomaceous earth	X	X	Gelatine production ⁽¹⁾
Perlita	X	X	Gelatine production ⁽¹⁾
Hazelnut shells	X		
Rice flour	X		
Bee wax	X		stripper
Carnauba wax	X		stripper

SECTION C - PROCESSING AIDS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF YEAST AND YEAST PRODUCTS

Denomination	primary yeast	Mixing formulation yeast	/ of	specific conditions
Calcium chloride	X			
Carbon dioxide	X	X		
Citric acid	X			To regulate the pH in the production of yeast
Lactic acid	X			To regulate the pH in the production of yeast
Nitrogen	X	X		
Oxygen	X	X		
Potato starch	X	X		Filtering
Sodium carbonate	X	X		To regulate the pH
Vegetable oils	X	X		fatliquoring agent, release agent or defoamer

ANNEX IV

Products and substances authorized for use or addition in organic products of the wine sector referred to in Article 27

Type of treatment in accordance with Annex IA to Regulation (EC) no606 / 2009	Name of products or substances	Specific conditions, restrictions within the limits and conditions laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 and Regulation (EC) No 606/2009
Point 1: Use for aeration or oxygenation	- Air - Gaseous oxygen	
Point 3: Centrifuging and filtration	- Perlita - Cellulose - Diatomaceous earth	exclusive as adjunctive use inert filtering
Point 4: Use to create an inert atmosphere and to handle the product protected air	- Nitrogen - Carbon dioxide (also called carbon dioxide) - Argon	
Points 5, 15 and 21: Use	- Yeasts ⁽¹⁾	
Item 6: Use	- Diammonium phosphate - Thiamin hydrochloride	
Item 7: Use	- Sulphur dioxide (also called sulfur dioxide) - Potassium bisulfite or potassium metabisulfite (also called potassium disulphite or potassium pyrosulphite)	a) The maximum sulfur dioxide content shall not exceed 100 milligrams per liter for red wines than those referred to in Annex IB, Part A, paragraph 1, letter a) of Regulation (EC) no606 / 2009 containing residual sugar less than 2 grams per liter. b) The maximum sulfur dioxide content shall not exceed 150 milligrams per liter for white and rose wines referred to in Annex IB, Part A, paragraph 1, letter b) of Regulation (EC) No 606 / 2009 with a residual sugar content of less than 2 grams per liter. c) For all other wines, will be reduced by 30 mg per liter maximum sulfur dioxide content applied in accordance with Annex IB of Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 on 1 August 2010.
Item 9: Use	- Charcoal for oenological use	
Point 10: Clarification	- Food Gelatin ⁽²⁾ - Proteinaceous materials of plant origin from wheat or peas ⁽²⁾ - Fish tail ⁽²⁾ - Egg albumin ⁽²⁾ - Tannins ⁽²⁾	
	- Casein - Potassium caseinates - Silicon dioxide - Bentonite - Pectolytic enzymes	

Item 12: Use for acidification	- Lactic acid - L (+) tartaric	
Item 13: Use for deacidification	- L (+) tartaric - Calcium carbonate - Neutral potassium tartrate - Potassium bicarbonate	
Point 14: Addition	- Aleppo pine resin	
Item 17: Use	- Lactic bacteria	
Point 19: Addition	- L-Ascorbic acid	
Item 22: Use for sparging	- Nitrogen	
Point 23: Addition	- Carbon dioxide	
Point 24: Addition for wine stabilization	- Citric acid	
Point 25: Addition	- Tannins ⁽²⁾	
Point 27: Addition	- Acid Metatartaric	
Item 28: Use	- Gum Arabic ⁽²⁾	
Point 30: Use	- Potassium bitartrate	
Item 31: Use	- Copper Citrate	
Item 31: Use	- Copper sulphate	Authorized until July 31, 2015
Item 38: Use	- Wood chips Oak	
Item 39: Use	- Potassium Alginate	
Type of treatment in accordance with Annex III, point A, paragraph 2, point b) of Regulation (EC) No 606/2009	- Calcium Sulphate	Only for the "fortified wine" or "generous liqueur wine"
<p>(1) For the different strains of yeast: derived from organic raw materials, if available.</p> <p>(2) Derived from organic raw materials, if available.</p>		

ANNEX V

Ingredients of agricultural origin which have not been produced organically Article 24 refers to

1. UNPROCESSED VEGETABLE PRODUCTS AND PRODUCTS DERIVED THEREFROM BY PROCESSES

1.1. Edible fruits and nuts:

- Acorns	<i>Quercus</i> spp.
- Kola Nut	<i>Cola acuminata</i>
- Gooseberries	<i>Gooseberry</i>
- Fruit of the passion	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>
- Raspberry (dried)	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>
- Redcurrant (dried)	<i>Ribes rubrum</i>

1.2. edible herbs and spices:

- Pepper (of Peru)	<i>Schinus molle</i> L.
- Horseradish seeds	<i>Armoracia rusticana</i>
- Galanga	<i>Alpinia officinarum</i>
- Safflower flowers	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>
- Watercress	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>

1.3. Various:

Algae, including seaweed, permitted in the preparation of non-organic food products

2. PLANT PRODUCTS

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

- Cocoa	<i>Theobroma cacao</i>
- Coco	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
- Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>
- Sunflower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
- Palma	<i>Elaeis guineensis</i>
- Rapeseed	<i>Brassica napus, rapa</i>
- Safflower	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>
- Sesame	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
- Soy	<i>Glycine max</i>

2.2. The following sugars, starches and other products from cereals and tubers:

- Fructose
- Rice paper
- Sheet flatbread
- Starch from rice and waxy maize, not chemically modified.

2.3. Various:

- Pisum spp Pea protein.



- Rum, only obtained from cane sugar juice
- Kirsch prepared on the basis of fruits and flavorings as referred to in Article 27, paragraph 1, point c)

3. ANIMAL PRODUCTS

aquatic organisms, not originating from aquaculture, and permitted in the preparation of non-organic food products

- Jelly
- Whey powder 'herasuola'
- Guts

ANNEX VI

EU organic logo referred to in Article 36

1) The Organic logo of the EU shall comply with the following model:



2) The reference color in Pantone is Green Pantone No 376 and Green [50% Cyan + 100% Yellow], if the process color used.

3) The Organic logo of the EU may also be used in black and white as follows, but only when it is not practicable to apply it in color:



4) If the background color of the packaging or label is dark, the symbols may be used in negative format, using the background color of the packaging or label.

5) If the symbol is difficult to see because of the color used in the symbol or the bottom of it, can a delimiting outer circle around the symbol to improve contrast with the background color used.

6) In certain specific circumstances in which there are indications in a single color on the packaging, the Organic logo of the EU may be used in the same color.

7) The Organic logo of the EU must have a minimum height of 9 mm and a width of 13.5 mm; the ratio between the height and width should be in all cases of 1: 1.5. Exceptionally, the minimum size may be reduced to a height of 6 mm in the case of very small packaging.

8) The Organic logo of the EU may be accompanied by graphic or textual elements referring to organic farming, provided that they do not modify or change the nature of the logo nor any of the indications referred to in Article 36. When accompanied by logos national or private use a different green reference color mentioned in point 2, the organic logo of the EU may be used in that non-reference color.

ANNEX VII

Model of documentary evidence to the operator according to Article 45 of these Rules

CAAE Certification Service

as certification of product accredited by ENAC with no accreditation 42 / C-PR114 and approved inspection body of the European Union (1), under control regime defined in the CAAE organic production standards and control measures for European certification of operators in third countries recognized as equivalent according to Article 33-3 of EC Regulation 834/07 and certification system based on inspection and sampling under the conditions defined in Title IV of the Rules, confirms and guarantees that the products listed are produced and marketed under the responsibility of:

NAME OPERATOR

Address

Postcode Municipality (Province)

Registration number

Shelf life: from DD / MM / YYYY to DD / MM / YYYY Date control (2): DD / MM / YYYY

This document, which has been issued pursuant to Article 45 of the equivalent CAAE organic production standards and control measures for European certification of operators in third countries is issued. The declared operator has submitted his activities under control, and meets the requirements of that Standard.

Date and Location: Seville, DD MM YYYY.

Signature of Director of Certification

PRODUCT CATEGORY	
- Plants and plant products	Category name
Name of product 1	
Name of product 2	
...	

PRODUCT CATEGORY	
- Transformed	Category name
Name of product 1	
Name of product 2	
...	

Observations: Provide additional information as to the scope of the certificate

These products come from the exploitation / indicated / s below facilities.

ACTIVITY AS PRODUCER (DATA LOCATION OF PLOTS):

REFERENCES EXPLOITATION	HAS	START DATE	CULTURE	CATEGORY

Observations:

Include additional information as to the data of crops.

ACTIVITY AS PRODUCER GROUP (DATA LOCATION OF PLOTS OF MEMBERS):

NO OPERATOR	GROUP MEMBER NAME	REFERENCES EXPLOITATION	HAS	START DATE	CULTURE	CATEGORY

Observations:

Include additional information as to the data of crops.

ACTIVITY AS PRODUCER (ADDRESS FACILITY): *

No.	ADDRESS	CODE POSTAL	MUNICIPALITY	PROVINCE

* Facilities where it is manufactured, stored, packaged or labeled either single processor or processor group.

ANNEX VIII

Model of complementary documentary evidence to the operator in accordance with Article 45 of these Rules

complementary documentary evidence to the operator according to the Article 45 of these Rules

1.1. Document Number:

1.2. Reference to the Document presented in accordance with the Paragraph 1 of Article 45 of these Rules: (1)

2. Specific features of the production method used by the operator referred to in Article Four. Five Paragraph 2 of these Rules

3. EI This document has been issued on the basis of Article 45 of these Rules. The declared operator has submitted his activities under control, and meets the requirements in that Standard.

Date, place:

Seal and Sign of the person making the document CAAE Certification Service:

(1) Please indicate the number of supporting documents submitted according to Paragraph 1 of Article 45 of these Rules.

Documento justificativo complementario para el operador de acuerdo con el artículo 29, apartado 1, del Reglamento (CE) nº 834/2007

- 1.1. Número del documento:
 1.2. Referencia al documento justificativo presentado de acuerdo con el artículo 29, apartado 1, del Reglamento (CE) nº 834/2007: ⁽¹⁾

2. Características específicas del método de producción utilizado por el operador a que se hace referencia en el artículo 68, apartado 2, del Reglamento (CE) nº 889/2008: ⁽²⁾

3. TEI presente documento ha sido expedido sobre la base del artículo 29, apartado 1, del Reglamento (CE) nº 834/2007 y del artículo 68, apartado 2, del Reglamento (CE) nº 889/2008. El operador declarado ha sometido sus actividades a control y cumple los requisitos establecidos en los citados Reglamentos.

Fecha, lugar:

Sello y firma en nombre del organismo o autoridad de control expedidor:

⁽¹⁾ Indíquese el número de los documentos justificativos presentados de acuerdo con el artículo 68, apartado 1, y el anexo XII del presente Reglamento.

⁽²⁾ Incluya la indicación pertinente establecida en el anexo XII *ter* del presente Reglamento.

ANNEX IX

Model of a vendor declaration referred to in Article 46

Name and address of the seller:	
Identification (eg lot or stock number):	Product name:
<p>components: (Specify all components of the product / used the last in the production process)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	
<p>I declare that this product has not been produced from GMOs or by GMOs, according to the use made of these terms in Articles 2 and 8 of these Rules. I do not have any information indicating that this statement is inaccurate.</p> <p>Therefore I declare that the aforementioned product conforms to the provisions of Article 8 of these Rules with respect to the prohibition of the use of GMOs.</p> <p>I agree to immediately inform our client and his body / authority control if this declaration is withdrawn or modified, or if new data become available which would undermine its accuracy.</p> <p>I authorize the authority or control defined in Article 2 of these Rules To oversee our client, to check the accuracy of this statement and, if necessary, take samples for analysis. I also accept that this task can be performed by a designated in writing by the control body independent institution.</p> <p>The undersigned takes responsibility for the accuracy of this statement.</p>	
Country, place, date and signature of the seller:	Company stamp of vendor (if applicable):

ANNEX X

Group Certification for producers in Developing Countries

A. Objectives of a group certification system

1. It is established to overcome the economic difficulties in relation to the control of small operators in developing countries as defined by the OECD (<http://www.oecd.org>: CAD list of ODA recipients).

B. Principles

2. A substantial part of the inspection work is carried out by internal inspectors in the framework of internal control system established by the group.
3. Certification Service CAAE verifies and evaluates the effectiveness of internal control system and certifies the group as a whole.

C. Scope: What can be considered as a group?

4. In principle only small farmers can be members of the group covered by group certification. Larger (ie farms whose external certification cost is less than 2% of turnover) farms may also belong to the group but have to be inspected annually by the CAAE Certification Service. Processors and exporters can be part of the group structure, but they have to be inspected annually by the CAAE Certification Service.
5. The farmers of the group must apply similar production systems and the farms should be close geographically.
6. A group can organize itself, ie, as a cooperative, or as a structured producers affiliated to a processor or an exporter group.
7. The group must be established formally, based on written agreements with its members. You have central administration, decision-making procedures and legal capacity.
8. When intended for export, the marketing of products must be carried out as a group.

D. The internal control system

9. The internal control system the group is a documented internal quality system that includes a contractual arrangement with each member of the group.
10. Internal inspectors are designated by the group and carry out internal controls. They should receive appropriate training concerning productions are to inspect (college degree or half degree in the particular discipline). The internal quality system must establish rules to avoid or limit potential conflicts of interest of the internal inspectors.
11. Internal inspectors must conduct at least one annual inspection visit to each individual operator including visits to fields and facilities.
12. The internal control system must maintain appropriate documentation including at least a description of the farms and facilities, production plans, the products harvested, the contractual arrangement with each individual member and internal inspection reports.
13. The internal control system must include the application of sanctions to members who do not meet production standards. It will be informed CAAE Certification Service irregularities and infringements found and corrective measures imposed by the agreed time for completion.

E. Functions Certification Service CAAE Certification regarding Groups

14. Certification Service CAAE evaluates the effectiveness of internal control system, with the ultimate goal of assessing compliance with the production standards by all self-employed.
15. It has a contractual agreement with the group
16. It holds at least one annual inspection of the group. The inspection shall include an inspection visit of a number of individual farms with the aim of inspecting compliance and to assess the effectiveness of internal control system.
17. Each year, the CAAE Certification Service shall define and justify the inspection of a sample of farms subject to annual inspections. The number of farms subject to annual external inspection shall in no case be less than 10. For a normal risk situation will not be lower than the square root of the number of farms in the group. In the event that the risk is medium or high risk, CAAE Certification Service applies a risk factor of at least 1.2 to 1.4 respectively.

The farms visited by the CAAE Certification Service must be predominantly different from one year to another.

Minimum number of farms to be inspected by the Certification Service CAAE			
Number of group members = n	Normal risk factor 1	Medium Risk Factor 1.2	High risk factor 1.4
Minimum	10	12	14
n	square root of n	1.2 square root of n	1.4 square root of n

Factors to define the risk include:

a) factors related to the magnitude of the farms:

- Size of farms
- The value of products
- Difference in value between organic and conventional products

b) factors related to the characteristics of farms:

- Degree of similarity of the production systems and the crops within the group
- Risks for intermingling and / or contamination

c) The experience gained:

- Number of years of the group
- Number of new registered members in the year
- The nature of deviations found during controls in previous years and results of previous evaluations on the effectiveness of internal control system
- Management of potential conflicts of interest of the internal inspectors
- Staff turnover.

18. Large farms, processors and exporters shall be inspected annually by the CAAE Certification Service.

19. If the CAAE Certification Service found that the internal control system lacks seriousness, reliability and efficiency, increase the number of farms subject to their annual inspection to at least three times the square root of the number of farms in the group.

20. Certification Service CAAE has a documented sanctions policy vis-a-vis respect to the groups available to them.

In cases where it finds the internal control system devoid of reliability and efficiency, the Certification Service CAAE apply sanctions to the group as a whole, including, in case of serious deficiencies, the withdrawal of the certification of the group.

21. In his report to the relevant supervisory authorities, the Certification Service CAAE all elements of this guidance document will refer.



ANNEX XI.
CERTIFICATE OF CONTROL

for imports into the European Community of ecological products referred to in Article 56

a model certificate is set in relation to the following:

- Text,
- The format, on one sheet,
- Presentation and dimensions of the boxes.

CERTIFICADO DE CONTROL PARA LA IMPORTACIÓN EN LA COMUNIDAD EUROPEA DE PRODUCTOS OBTENIDOS CON MÉTODOS DE PRODUCCIÓN ECOLÓGICA

1. Autoridad u organismo expedidor (nombre y dirección)		2. Reglamento (CE) nº 834/2007 del Consejo, artículo 33, apartado 2 <input type="checkbox"/> o artículo 33, apartado 3 <input type="checkbox"/> o Reglamento (CE) nº 1235/2008 de la Comisión, artículo 19 <input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Número de serie del certificado de control		4. Número de referencia de la autorización al amparo del artículo 19	
5. Exportador (nombre y dirección)		6. Organismo de control o autoridad de control (nombre y dirección)	
7. Productor o elaborador del producto (nombre y dirección)		8. País de expedición	
		9. País de destino	
10. Primer destinatario en la Comunidad (nombre y dirección)		11. Nombre y dirección del importador	
12. Marcas y numeración. Número del(de los) contenedor(es). Número y tipo. Denominación comercial del producto		13. Códigos NC	14. Cantidad declarada
<p>15. Declaración del organismo o autoridad que expide el certificado mencionado en la casilla nº 1.</p> <p>Por la presente, hago constar que este certificado se expide una vez efectuadas las comprobaciones estipuladas en el artículo 13, apartado 4, del Reglamento (CE) nº 1235/2008 y que los productos más arriba indicados se han obtenido con arreglo a normas de producción y control propias del método de producción ecológica consideradas equivalentes según lo previsto en el Reglamento (CE) nº 834/2007.</p> <p>Fecha</p> <p>Nombre y firma de la persona autorizada</p> <p>Sello de la autoridad u organismo expedidor</p>			

16. Declaración de la autoridad competente del Estado miembro de la Unión Europea que haya concedido la autorización de importación o de la autoridad delegada

Por la presente, certifico que los productos más arriba indicados han sido autorizados a ser comercializados en la Comunidad Europea con arreglo a lo previsto en el artículo 19 del Reglamento (CE) nº 1235/2008, bajo el número de autorización señalado en la casilla nº 4.

Fecha

Nombre y firma de la persona autorizada

Sello de la autoridad competente o autoridad delegada en el Estado miembro

17. Comprobación de la remesa por la autoridad competente del Estado miembro

Estado miembro:

Registro de importación (tipo, número, fecha y oficina aduanera de declaración):

Fecha:

Nombre y firma de la persona autorizada

Sello

18. Declaración del primer destinatario

Por la presente certifico que la recepción de las mercancías se ha realizado de conformidad con lo dispuesto en el artículo 34 del Reglamento (CE) nº 889/2008.

Nombre de la empresa

Fecha

Nombre y apellidos y firma de la persona autorizada

Notas explicativas

- Casilla nº 1: Autoridad u organismo competente o cualquier otra autoridad designada, según se menciona en el artículo 13, apartado 3, del Reglamento (CE) nº 1235/2008. Esta autoridad cumplimentará también las casillas nºs 3 y 15.
- Casilla nº 2: Esta casilla indica los Reglamentos comunitarios que regulan la expedición y uso de este certificado; indíquese la disposición pertinente.
- Casilla nº 3: Número de serie del certificado entregado por la autoridad u organismo expedidor de conformidad con lo previsto en el artículo 13, apartado 4, del Reglamento (CE) nº 1235/2008.
- Casilla nº 4: Número de la autorización cuando la importación se efectúe con arreglo a lo previsto en el artículo 19. Esta casilla deberá cumplimentarla el organismo expedidor, o el importador si la información no estuviera disponible en el momento de visar dicho organismo la casilla nº 15.
- Casilla nº 5: Nombre y dirección del exportador.
- Casilla nº 6: Autoridad u organismo encargado de verificar que la última operación (producción, elaboración, comprendido el envasado y etiquetado) satisface las normas sobre métodos de producción ecológica en el tercer país de expedición.
- Casilla nº 7: Agente que realizó la última operación (producción, elaboración, incluidos el envasado y etiquetado) con la remesa en el tercer país mencionado en la casilla nº 8.
- Casilla nº 9: Por país de destino se entiende el país del primer destinatario en la Comunidad.
- Casilla nº 10: Nombre y dirección del primer destinatario de la remesa en la Comunidad. Por primer destinatario se entenderá la persona física o jurídica a quien se entregue la remesa y que manipule esta para una posterior elaboración o para su comercialización. El primer destinatario cumplimentará también la casilla nº 18.
- Casilla nº 11: Nombre y dirección del importador. Por importador se entenderá la persona física o jurídica de la Comunidad Europea que presente la remesa para su despacho a libre práctica en la Comunidad Europea, ya sea directamente o a través de un representante.
- Casilla nº 13: Códigos de la nomenclatura combinada de los productos considerados.
- Casilla nº 14: Cantidad declarada, expresada en la unidad de medida pertinente (kilogramo de masa neta, litros, etc.)
- Casilla nº 15: Declaración del organismo o autoridad que expide el certificado. La firma y el sello deben estamparse en un color diferente al del texto impreso.
- Casilla nº 16: Únicamente para las importaciones efectuadas con arreglo al procedimiento previsto en el artículo 19 del Reglamento (CE) nº 1235/2008. Deberá ser cumplimentada por la autoridad competente del Estado miembro que conceda la autorización o, en caso de delegación (véase el artículo 13, apartado 7, letra b), del Reglamento (CE) nº 1235/2008, por la autoridad u organismo delegado. No se cumplimentará si resulta de aplicación la excepción del artículo 13, apartado 7, letra c), del Reglamento (CE) nº 1235/2008.
- Casilla nº 17: Deberá cumplimentarla la autoridad competente del Estado miembro, bien en el momento de la comprobación de la remesa, con arreglo a lo dispuesto en el artículo 13, apartado 1, bien antes de la elaboración o división en lotes, en las circunstancias previstas en el artículo 14 del Reglamento (CE) nº 1235/2008.
- Casilla nº 18: Deberá cumplimentarla el primer destinatario tan pronto como reciba los productos y una vez que haya realizado las comprobaciones previstas en artículo 34 del Reglamento (CE) nº 889/2008.
-



ANNEX XII.

MODEL CONTROL CERTIFICATE EXTRACT

referred to in Article 57

extract a model is established in relation to the following:

- Text,
- Format,
- Presentation and dimensions of the boxes.

EXTRACTO N°... DEL CERTIFICADO DE CONTROL PARA LA IMPORTACIÓN EN LA COMUNIDAD EUROPEA DE PRODUCTOS OBTENIDOS CON MÉTODOS DE PRODUCCIÓN ECOLÓGICA

1. Autoridad u organismo que haya expedido el certificado de control (nombre y dirección)		2. Reglamento (CE) n° 834/2007 del Consejo, artículo 33, apartado 2 <input type="checkbox"/> o artículo 33, apartado 3 <input type="checkbox"/> o Reglamento (CE) n° 1235/2008 de la Comisión, artículo 19 <input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Número de serie del correspondiente certificado de control		4. Número de referencia de la autorización al amparo del artículo 19	
5. Elaborador que haya dividido la remesa original en lotes (nombre y dirección)		6. Organismo de control o autoridad de control (nombre y dirección)	
7. Nombre y dirección del importador de la remesa original		8. País de expedición de la remesa original	9. Cantidad total declarada de la remesa original
10. Destinatario del lote obtenido tras la división (nombre y dirección)			
11. Marcas y numeración. Número del(de los) contenedor(es). Número y tipo. Denominación comercial del lote		12. Código NC	13. Cantidad declarada del lote
<p>14. Declaración de la autoridad competente del Estado miembro que visa el extracto del certificado</p> <p>El presente extracto corresponde al lote descrito más arriba y obtenido por división de una remesa amparada por un certificado de control original con el número de serie que se indica en la casilla n° 3.</p> <p>Estado miembro:</p> <p>Fecha:</p> <p>Nombre y apellidos y firma de la persona autorizada Sello</p>			
<p>15. Declaración del destinatario del lote</p> <p>Por la presente certifico que la recepción del lote se ha realizado de conformidad con lo dispuesto en el artículo 33 del Reglamento (CE) n° 889/2008.</p> <p>Nombre de la empresa</p> <p>Fecha</p> <p>Nombre y firma de la persona autorizada</p>			

Notas explicativas

Extracto nº...:	El número del extracto se corresponde con el número del lote obtenido por división de la remesa original.
Casilla nº 1:	Nombre del organismo o autoridad del tercer país que haya expedido el correspondiente certificado de control.
Casilla nº 2:	Esta casilla indica los Reglamentos comunitarios que regulan la expedición y uso de este extracto. Deberá indicarse, el régimen al amparo del cual se haya importado la remesa correspondiente; véase la casilla nº 2 del certificado de control.
Casilla nº 3:	Número de serie del certificado de control entregado por la autoridad o el organismo expedidor de conformidad con lo previsto en el artículo 13, apartado 4, del Reglamento (CE) nº 1235/2008.
Casilla nº 4:	Número de referencia de la autorización concedida en virtud del artículo 19 del Reglamento (CE) nº 1235/2008 véase la casilla nº 4 del correspondiente certificado de control.
Casilla nº 6:	Organismo o autoridad responsables del control del agente que haya dividido la remesa.
Casillas nºs 7, 8 y 9:	Véase la pertinente información en el correspondiente certificado de control.
Casilla nº 10:	Destinatario del lote (obtenido tras la división) en la Comunidad Europea.
Casilla nº 12:	Códigos de la nomenclatura combinada para el lote de productos considerado.
Casilla nº 13:	Cantidad declarada, expresada en la unidad de medida pertinente (kilogramo de masa neta, litros, etc.)
Casilla nº 14:	Deberá cumplimentarla la autoridad competente del Estado miembro para cada uno de los lotes resultantes de la operación de división que se menciona en el artículo 14, apartado 2, del Reglamento (CE) nº 1235/2008.
Casilla nº 15:	Deberá cumplimentarse al recibo del lote, una vez que el destinatario haya realizado las comprobaciones previstas en el artículo 33 del Reglamento (CE) nº 889/2008.
