



Organic Agriculture Law

Article 1:

In applying the provisions of this Law, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings assigned thereto, unless the context otherwise requires:

Ministry: the Ministry of Agriculture.

Minister: the Minister of Agriculture.

Law: the Organic Agriculture Law.

By-Law: the Executive By-Law of this Law.

Organic Agriculture: an agricultural production system that promotes and enhances biodiversity, biological cycles and soil biological activity. Organic agriculture excludes the use of genetically modified seeds and crops, synthetic pesticides, herbicides, fungicides and hormones. Instead, organic farmers rely exclusively on natural inputs for the production of food.

Organic Agriculture Standards: the conditions adopted by the Ministry in relation to organic agriculture activities.

Organic Agriculture Activities: processes for the production of organic inputs or products, or their processing, marketing, import, or export.

Organic Inputs: materials used in organic agriculture.

Organic Products: fresh and processed organic products of both plant and animal origin.

Organic Production Unit: an enterprise dedicated to the production of organic inputs or products, their processing, storage, canning, packaging or preparation.

Certification Body: registered and approved control body, which provides auditing, and certification services to verify that the requirements of this Law and the By-Law are fulfilled.

Organic Certificate: ensures that agricultural products labelled as organic have been produced and processed in accordance with this Law and its By-Law. Organic certificates can only be granted by a registered certification body and must be approved by the Ministry of Agriculture.





Article 2:

This Law aims to ensure the integrity of organic farming in Saudi Arabia and to protect against fraudulent practices in organic farming activities.

Article 3:

The provisions of this Law shall be applied to all organic agriculture producers and certification bodies operating in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Article 4:

The Ministry shall supervise organic agriculture activities without compromising the responsibilities of competent authorities in accordance with other laws.

Article 5:

Any farmer who wishes to practice organic agriculture must obtain organic certification from a (certification) body registered with the Ministry.

Article 6:

The Ministry shall endeavour to achieve all goals associated with this Law, in particular the following:

1. Elaboration of organic agriculture standards;
2. Approval of procedures for analysing organic inputs;
3. Preparation and maintenance of a list of substances authorised for use as organic inputs included in organic agriculture activity criteria;
4. Specification of the requirements for information to be included on organic input labels;
5. Specification of the requirements for importing and exporting organic inputs.

Article 7:

The Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA) shall prepare the following steps in coordination with the Ministry:

1. The conditions and procedures for the analysis of organic products;
2. The requirements for information to be included on organic product labels;
3. The requirements for importing and exporting organic products.

Article 8:

The Ministry shall be authorised to grant licences to certification bodies, and the By-Law shall specify the licensing conditions.

Article 9:

Organic agriculture producers are responsible for keeping the records required for documenting all data related to organic inputs and products. Producers shall also inform the Ministry and the certification body of any new activities as provided by the By-Law.





Article 10:

All organic inputs and products shall be subject to the standards for organic agriculture activities as provided by the By-Law.

Article 11:

It is prohibited to use the term “organic” in trademarks, brand names, pictorial matter or symbols relating to and placed on any packaging, document, notice, label, board, ring or collar accompanying or referring to a product which is non-organic or has not been certified.

Article 12:

The Ministry, through cooperation with the relevant authorities, is entitled to inspect the organic production units to ensure their compliance with organic agriculture standards.

Article 13:

The Minister may impose a permanent or temporary ban on the production, import, export or circulation of organic living animals, or of organic plant or animal inputs, if required for safeguarding the public interest as provided by the By-Law.

Article 14:

The employees specified by the Minister as control and prosecution officers shall be entitled to monitor the violations of this Law and its By-Law within their competences.

Article 15:

Without prejudice to any severer penalty provided for under any other regulation, any person who violates any provision of this Law and/or its By-Law shall be sanctioned with one or more of the following penalties:

- a. a warning;
- b. a fine not exceeding one million riyals;
- c. Suspension of business licence for a period not exceeding one year;
- d. Licence revocation.

Article 16:

A committee composed of three members, including one legal expert, shall be instituted by a decree of the Minister to investigate violations of this Law and its By-Law and assess appropriate sanctions. The committee’s resolutions shall be ratified by the Minister. Sanctioned persons may appeal before the Board of Grievances within sixty (60) days of the date of their notification.

Article 17:

The Minister shall issue the By-Law within one hundred twenty (120) days as of the publication date of this Law.

Article 18:

This Law shall come into force after one hundred twenty (120) days from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.



Organic Agriculture By-Law

Chapter I

Article 1

Definitions and General Provisions

In applying the provisions of this By-Law, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings assigned thereto, unless the context otherwise requires:

Ministry: the Ministry of Agriculture.

Minister: the Minister of Agriculture.

Competent Authority: the authority concerned with regulating the production and circulation of organic inputs and products (The Department of Organic Agriculture).

Law: the Organic Agriculture Law.

By-Law: the By-Law of the Law.

Organic Agriculture: an agricultural production system that promotes and enhances biodiversity, biological cycles and soil biological activity. Organic agriculture excludes the use of genetically modified seeds and crops, synthetic pesticides, herbicides, fungicides and hormones. Instead, organic farmers rely exclusively on natural inputs for the production of food.

Standards for Organic Agriculture Activity: the conditions adopted by the Ministry in relation to organic agriculture activities.

Organic Agriculture Activities: processes for the production of organic inputs or products, or their processing, marketing, import or export.

Organic Inputs: materials used in organic agriculture.

Organic Products: fresh and processed organic products of both plant and animal origin.

Organic Production Unit: an enterprise dedicated to the production of organic inputs or products, their processing, storage, canning, packaging or preparation.

Producer: any natural or legal person engaged in producing, processing or trading organic products and inputs.

Certification Body: registered and approved control body which provides auditing and certification services to verify that the requirements of the Law and this By-Law are fulfilled.

Organic Certificate: ensures that agricultural products labelled as organic have been produced and processed in accordance with the Law and this By-Law. Organic certificates can only be granted by a registered certification body and must be approved by the Ministry of Agriculture.



Preparation: the operations of preserving or processing organic products, including packaging, labelling or alterations made to the labelling relating to organic production.

Trade: offering for sale, storage or transportation by any means of transport.

Hydroponics Cultivation: growing plants without soil in an aqueous solution.

Intensive Livestock Production: a farming system which does not provide adequate space for animals to move around freely.

Conversion: the transition from non-organic to organic agriculture within a given period of time, during which the standards for organic agriculture are applied.

GMO: a “genetically modified organism” is an organism whose genetic material has been altered using genetic engineering techniques.

Feedstuff: a collective term for substances of plant origin substance which are used as feed for livestock and other domesticated animals.

Feed Ration: the amount of feed an animal receives in a 24-hour period.

Yeast: unicellular organisms used in the fermentation process.

Article 2

The provisions of this By-Law shall apply to organic producers, production units and certification bodies operating in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Article 3

The standards and requirements contained in this By-Law shall apply to all organic agriculture activities.

Chapter II

Powers to Set Specifications and to Issue and Modify Material Schedules

Article 4

Powers to Set Specifications and Publish Annexes

The competent authority shall undertake the following:

1. Issue and publish lists of substances authorised for use in the production of organic inputs and products in accordance with this By-Law;
2. Determine labelling requirements and the data to be used on input labels and input logos;
3. Determine specifications for fertilisers, soil conditioners, reproduction materials, plant-protection and animal-disease-control materials, water and nutritional materials and materials used in the preservation, storage, cleaning and disinfection processes as described in the annexes attached to this By-Law.



Article 5

Powers to Amend Standards and Annexes

1. The competent authority shall have the power to add, withdraw or modify any authorised materials in order to comply with international standards and serve the public interest.
2. The competent authority may apply temporary measures to combat exceptional circumstances and the difficult climatic conditions in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia by allowing the use of non-permitted materials in order to ensure the sustainability of organic production.

Chapter III

Conversion

Article 6

Requirements of Conversion to Organic Production

1. An owner of a production unit wishing to convert to organic production shall submit, in person or through a deputy, a conversion application to a certification body.
2. The production-unit owner shall submit the documents and data required by the application and shall provide a written declaration of intent to comply with all organic production standards.
3. The conversion period shall commence on the date of submitting the application and signing the declaration of intent.
4. The production-unit owner shall apply all provisions of the Regulation and By-Law during the conversion period.
5. The certification body may increase or decrease the conversion period based on data provided by the organic production unit.
6. The length of the conversion period shall depend on the type of organic product as follows:
 - a. In the case of annual crops, at least two years before sowing;
 - b. In the case of pastures, at least two years before utilisation as organic feed;
 - c. In the case of perennial crops, three years before the first product harvest.
7. The following applies to the conversion period for animal production:
 - a. Organic feed shall be provided, where possible, from the beginning of the conversion period.
 - b. The length of this period shall depend on the animal type.
8. The following applies to the conversion period for beekeeping:
 - a. The production of honey and other bee derivatives shall be subject to a conversion period of one year, during which all organic production techniques for beekeeping shall be used.
 - b. During the conversion period, non-organic wax shall be replaced with organic wax. If organic wax is not available on the market or from certified organic beekeepers, non-organic wax may be used during the conversion period on condition that it is not chemically treated.



Article 7

Conversion and Organic Certification

1. The certification body shall examine the application and verify that all required data has been provided.
2. The process of examination and verification by the certification body shall be completed within an appropriate period or periods to ensure fulfilment of all conversion requirements.
3. The certification body shall have the power to take samples and conduct tests through any party whatsoever at the expense of the conversion applicant and at all stages up to the stage of offering the product for sale.
4. The applicant shall be deemed to have waived the application if it fails to observe the guidance of the certification body and, in this case, may not submit a new application unless the reasons for the rejection of the application have been resolved.
5. Approval may be tentative and conditional, requiring the applicant to make certain amendments or changes to the production unit.
6. After an applicant has made the required changes, a new inspection shall be carried out and a final report drawn-up stating the acceptance or rejection of the conversion application.
7. After compliance with the conversion period, the production unit shall be granted organic certification for a designated period of one year, renewable for the same period, during which it shall be subject to control by the certification body.
8. When a conversion application is rejected due to non-compliance, the rejection decision shall state the grounds for rejection.

Article 8

Certification

1. Certification bodies shall provide certification for any product which adheres to their controls in the areas of activity related to this By-Law. Such certification shall, as minimum, identify the product and specify the type and range of products, as well as the certification's validity period.
2. Products shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent authority or a certification body in the country of origin confirming the product's compliance with the conditions set out in this By-Law.

Chapter IV

Conditions and Requirements for Licensing Certification Bodies and the Monitoring Mechanism

Article 9

Licensing Certification Bodies

Any party wishing to practice certification in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia must be registered and accredited by the Ministry and have either permanent headquarters or a resident representative in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as decided by the competent authority at its sole discretion.



Article 10

Conditions and Requirements for Licensing Certification Bodies

The competent authority shall license certification bodies in accordance with the following conditions and requirements:

1. Certification bodies shall provide adequate guarantees for objectivity and integrity and have the qualified personnel and resources necessary to fulfil their tasks.
2. Certification bodies shall have permanent headquarters or a resident representative in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
3. Certification bodies must provide evidence that they have a sufficient number of suitably qualified and experienced staff, as well as the expertise, equipment, infrastructure and integrity necessary for performing inspections, and be free of any conflict of interest with respect to the tasks delegated to them as prescribed under Annex 8.
4. Certification bodies shall be accredited in accordance with ISO 17065 or equivalent regulations.
5. Certification bodies shall report to the competent authority the results of their inspections on a regular basis and whenever required by the said authority. If the results of the inspections indicate non-compliance or point to the likelihood of non-compliance, the certification bodies shall immediately inform the competent authority.
6. Effective coordination between the competent authority and the certification bodies must be established.
7. The certification body shall submit a detailed description of the control measures it uses for its producers and the procedures it will follow in case of violations.
8. Certification bodies shall ensure that precaution and inspection procedures have been applied to production units under their control.
9. If a certification body fails to fulfil its mandated tasks, the competent authority shall withdraw its licence.
10. Certification bodies shall allow access to their offices and facilities and provide any information or assistance the competent authority may deem necessary to fulfil their obligations of:
 - a. Ensuring objective and independent controls;
 - b. Verifying the effectiveness of their documentation activities;
 - c. Identifying cases of non-compliance, if any, and applying corrective measures.

Article 11

Monitoring Mechanism

1. Certification bodies shall maintain an updated list of the names and addresses of producers registered with them. This list shall be made available to the parties concerned.
2. The competent authority may, when necessary, determine or amend the basic procedures to be followed by the certification bodies in submitting the required information.
3. The certification body shall, by the end of February of each year, provide the competent authority with a list of production units under its control as of the end of December of the previous year, along with a summary report of the control activities they carried out during that year.



Chapter V

Standards and Specifications of Organic Agriculture Input

Article 12

Controls for Inputs Permitted under the Organic Agriculture Law

1. The use of such inputs must comply with the By-Law's provisions relating to their introduction to market.
2. The inputs must comply with this By-Law.
3. The inputs must be necessary for ensuring sustainable production and maintaining the quantity and quality of the products.
4. The inputs must support, promote and preserve the environment and enhance human health, safety and nutrition.
5. The inputs must promote and improve organic agricultural methods and maintain product quality.
6. The inputs used in organic agriculture must comply with the social, economic and ethical expectations of the consumer.
7. The inputs must come from natural resources, such as naturally occurring materials extracted from mines or sourced from natural substances of animal, vegetable, mineral or microbiological origin, provided that such materials were exposed only to controlled mechanical, physical, biological, enzymatic or chemical processes as permitted for materials authorised for use under this By-Law.
8. It is generally prohibited to use materials derived from non-renewable resources.
9. Inputs obtained by environmentally harmful means are prohibited.
10. Inputs that contain high levels of environmental pollutants, such as heavy metals, radioactive isotopes, pesticide residues and other contaminants, are prohibited.
11. Input components that have been genetically modified or derived from genetically modified materials are prohibited.
12. The final input product must be free of pathogens (bacterial, fungal, viral, nematode or other pathogens) harmful to plants.
13. The final input product must be free of insect or animal pests and of grass seeds.
14. The use of materials produced by nanotechnology is prohibited.

Article 13

Controls for Grasses and Harmful Weeds

Producers shall control harmful grasses and weeds by selecting crop rotations that discourage grass and weed growth, by covering the soil with organic waste products, such as palm fronds, straw, hay and others, by mechanical means, such as removing weeds and grasses using ploughs or soil turning, or by physical means, such as the use of flames or soil solarisation in summer. For weed and grass control, producers must only use products contained in the list of materials authorised for use in the control of grasses and weeds in production units.



Article 14

Pest and Disease Control

1. When combating diseases and pests in production units, producers shall not use any materials that pose a threat to human, animal or plant health.
2. Materials used for pest and disease control must be non-absorbable by plants and function externally.
3. Materials used for pest and disease control may not accumulate in the soil of the production unit.
4. Producers may use mechanical control methods, as well as traps, barriers, light and sound.
5. Producers may use steam and solar sterilisation methods in accordance with the conditions and controls governing the use of solar sterilisation in organic agriculture.
6. Producers may use methods based on the breeding of natural enemies of pests, including the release of predators and parasites to control diseases and pests.
7. The use of compounds and materials for disease and pest prevention must comply with Annex 4.

Chapter VI

Article 15

General Farm Production Standards

The entire agricultural holding shall be managed in compliance with the requirements that apply to organic production. However, a holding may be divided into clearly separated units that are not all managed under organic production. In the case of animals, different species may be bred. In the case of aquatic organisms, the same species may be farmed, provided there is a clear separation between production sites. In the case of plants, different varieties may be cultivated, provided that they can be easily distinguished. Where not all units in a holding are used for organic production, the producer shall keep the organic land, animals and products separate from those of the non-organic units, and shall keep adequate records to clarify the separation.

Article 16

Plant Production Standards

The following rules shall apply to organic plant production:

1. Organic plant production shall use tillage and cultivation practices that maintain soil fertility, enhance soil stability and biodiversity, and prevent soil compaction and erosion.
2. The fertility and bioactivity of the soil shall be maintained and increased by means of annual multi-crop rotation, including legumes, and when applying livestock manure or composted organic material, preference shall be given to materials from organic or non-intensive sources, in accordance with the following conditions:
 - a. The input's ingredients shall not be genetically modified or derived from GMO materials.



- b. A certificate shall be submitted confirming that the input is free of any GMO materials or derivatives.
 - c. An analysis report shall be submitted to confirm that the input ingredients are free of any toxic residue.
 - d. Liquid animal waste and composted organic material, including poultry waste from intensive farming, shall be prohibited.
 - e. Dried animal and poultry waste from intensive farming shall be prohibited.
3. The use of biodynamic processing is permitted.
 4. Only fertilisers and soil conditioners authorised for use in organic production under this By-Law as described in Annex 3 may be used.
 5. Mineral nitrogen fertilisers may not be used.
 6. Synthetic soil coverings may not be used. Only biodegradable materials may be used.
 7. All plant production techniques must prevent or minimise any contribution to environmental pollution.
 8. The prevention of damage caused by pests, diseases and weeds shall rely primarily on the protection provided by natural enemies, the choice of resistant species and varieties, crop rotation, cultivation techniques and thermal processes.
 9. In case of a threat to the crop, only plant-protection products authorised for use in organic production under this By-Law may be used.
 10. Organically produced seeds and propagation materials shall be used.
 11. The use of chemically treated seeds is prohibited.
 12. For the production of seeds and propagation materials, the parent stock (in the case of seeds) and source plants (in the case of vegetative propagation materials) must be produced in accordance with the rules prescribed under this By-Law for at least one generation, or, in the case of perennial crops, two growing seasons.
 13. Cleaning and disinfection products used in plant production must be authorised for use in organic production under this By-Law as prescribed in Annex 5.
 14. Hydroponic agriculture is permitted provided that materials authorised for organic production under this By-Law are used.
 15. The collection of wild plants (or parts thereof) growing naturally in natural areas, forests or agricultural areas is considered an organic production method provided that:
 - a. Those areas have not, for a period of at least three years prior to collection, received significant treatment with products other than those authorised for use in organic production as prescribed under this By-Law, and
 - b. The collection is not so excessive that it affects the stability of the natural habitat or maintenance of the species in the collection area.

Article 17

Livestock Production Standards

The following rules shall apply to livestock production:

1. The origin of animals:
 - a. Organic livestock shall be born and raised on organic holdings, with the exception of those allocated for breeding purposes.



- b. For breeding purposes, non-organically raised animals may be brought onto and maintained on a holding under specific conditions. Such animals and their products may be deemed organic after compliance with the conversion period.
 - c. Animals existing on a holding at the beginning of the conversion period, and their products, may be deemed organic after compliance with the conversion period.
2. The defined age for the animal to start the conversion period:
- a. For the purpose of forming a herd for the first time, the young mammals shall be put into the new herd directly after weaning as provided in this By-Law. The following restrictions shall be enforced starting on the date when the herd is formed:
 - In the case of young camels and cattle, the animals shall be less than 180 days old.
 - In the case of young sheep, the animals shall be less than 60 days old.
 - b. For herd-renewal purposes, any non-organic adult male and female mammals that have not reproduced shall be added to the herd and raised in accordance with this By-Law on the condition that the number of females is in accordance with the following restrictions:
 - Females shall comprise no more than 10% of the herd in the case of cattle and camels, and no more than 20% in the case of sheep.
 - One non-organic animal can be added to the cattle or camel herd if their number is less than 10. In the case of sheep, one sheep can be added per year if their number is less than 5.
 - c. The percentages specified in Paragraph (b) shall be increased to a maximum of 40% after obtaining approval from the competent authority in the following cases:
 - Expansion of the farm;
 - Substitution of breeds;
 - Allocation of a new animal activity.
 - In case there is a risk of losing breeds, the condition that the animals of these breeds do not give birth or get pregnant shall not apply.
3. Animal-conversion period by type of production:
- a. The cattle and camel conversion period for producing milk shall be six months.
 - b. The cattle and camel conversion period for producing meat shall be twelve months.
 - c. The sheep conversion period for producing milk or meat shall be six months.
4. Husbandry practices and housing conditions:
- a. Husbandry practices, including housing conditions and stocking densities, as stated in Annex 7, shall ensure that the developmental, physiological and ethological needs of animals are met.
 - b. Livestock shall have permanent access to shaded and open-air areas whenever weather conditions and the state of the ground permit.
 - c. Overgrazing must be minimised.
 - d. Organic livestock shall be kept separate from other livestock. However, organic animals may graze on open land provided that it has only be treated with products authorised for organic production for a period of at least three years.
 - e. Tethering or isolation of livestock is prohibited, unless for individual animals and for a limited period of time, and in so far as such measures are justified for safety, welfare or veterinary reasons.
 - f. The duration of transport of livestock must be minimised.



- g. Any suffering, including mutilation, shall be minimised during the entire lifespan of the animal.
 - h. To ensure the safety of organic animals, certain measures shall be observed during their transport, trading and slaughter.
 - i. The use of equipment that can cause injury, such as electric probes, spurs and sedation equipment is prohibited.
5. Breeding:
- a. Reproduction shall use natural methods. However, artificial insemination may be used.
 - b. Hormones and similar substances shall not be used in reproduction.
 - c. Breeds shall be chosen that are appropriate for local conditions and do not require human intervention at birth.
6. Feed:
- a. Feedstuffs for livestock shall primarily be from organic sources.
 - b. Livestock shall be fed with organic feed that meets the animal's nutritional requirements at all stages of its development. A part of the ration may contain feed from holdings which are in conversion to organic farming.
 - c. Non-organic feed materials from plant, animal or mineral origins, feed additives, certain products used in animal nutrition and processing aids shall be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production in accordance with Annex 5.
 - d. A limited percentage of non-organic feed of plant or animal origin may be used when organic feed cannot be provided. The maximum percentages of non-organic livestock feed shall be as follows:
 - 20% for 24 months from the implementation of this By-Law.
 - 10% for a maximum of 36 months from the implementation of this By-Law.
 - 5% for a maximum of 48 months from the implementation of this By-Law.
 These amounts shall be calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter in the feed from agricultural origin. The maximum percentage of daily intake of non-organic feed is 25% of the dry matter. The producer must keep adequate records.
 - e. Growth promoters and synthetic amino acids shall not be used.
 - f. The minimum weaning age for young mammals shall be 3 months for camel and cattle calves and 45 days for sheep and goats. Maternal milk shall be preferred over milk from other natural sources to feed young mammals.
 - g. No slaughter waste or animal secretions may be used to feed livestock.
 - h. For herbivores, except for annual periods of exercise on pastures, at least 50% of feed must come from the same farm unit or, if not feasible, be produced in cooperation with other organic farms in the same area. During grazing times, animals may graze on non-organic land when moving on hoof from one pasture to another. In such cases, animals may consume non-organic feed in the form of grass and other vegetation during grazing. The non-organic feed consumed by animals during this period shall not exceed 10% of the total annual feed intake. This percentage shall be calculated as a percentage of the dried feed from agricultural origin.
 - i. Suckling mammals shall be fed natural milk.
7. Disease prevention and veterinary treatment:



- a. Disease prevention shall be based on the appropriate breed and strain selection, sound husbandry management practices, high-quality feed, freedom of movement, appropriate stocking density, adequate and appropriate housing, and the maintenance of good health and hygiene conditions.
 - b. Disease shall be treated immediately to avoid animal suffering. Chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products including antibiotics may be used where necessary and under strict conditions when the use of phototherapeutic, homeopathic and other products is inappropriate. The withdrawal periods shall be twice the period prescribed for conventional production.
 - c. The use of veterinary vaccines is allowed.
8. Cleaning and disinfection:
Products for cleaning and disinfection in livestock buildings and facilities shall be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production pursuant to Annex 5.
9. The use of GMOs and their derivatives is prohibited.

Article 18

Poultry Production Standards

The following rules apply to poultry production:

1. Breeding:
Poultry for organic production must be bred in open areas exposed to fresh air, not in cages within production units. For poultry breeding, the following guidelines shall be observed:
 - a. Appropriate breeds shall be chosen.
 - b. Organic chicks must be certified by a certification body.
 - c. If organic chicks are not available, non-organic chicks may be used on condition that they are under two days old and that the conversion period is six weeks for egg production and ten weeks for meat production.
2. Feed:
 - a. Poultry feed must come from organic sources.
 - b. Feed from non-organic sources is permitted provided it does not exceed 5%.
 - c. The use of synthetic amino acids is not permitted.
 - d. The use of antibiotics for growth promotion, genetically modified products or in-feed coccidiostatic (feed additives for combating the *Coccidia* parasite) is not permitted.
 - e. Feed substances permitted under Annex 5 are allowed.
 - f. Forced feeding is not permitted.
3. Health and care:
 - a. Preventive treatment is not permitted.
 - b. Diseases shall be treated immediately to avoid animal suffering. Chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products, including antibiotics, may be used where necessary and under strict conditions when the use of phytotherapeutic, homeopathic and other products is inappropriate. The withdrawal periods shall be twice the period prescribed for conventional production, and the treatment shall be documented.
 - c. The use of veterinary vaccines is permitted.



- d. Beak trimming and wing clipping is not permitted.
- 4. Barn conditions
 - a. Barn floorings shall be covered in natural materials made of straw, sawdust, sand or grasses of natural origin.
 - b. Sufficient space shall be provided for birds as prescribed under Annex 7.
 - c. Roosts shall be provided in numbers and sizes consistent with the type and size of the birds.
 - d. The certification body shall set lighting hours, based on bird types, when natural day time can be prolonged by the use of artificial lighting.

Article 19

Bee Production Standards

The following rules shall apply to organic bee production:

- 1. Bee species:
 - a. Bee species shall be used that are adapted to local conditions and disease resistant.
 - b. Bee colonies shall come from an organic or natural source; otherwise the required conversion period shall be observed.
 - c. To refresh colonies, 25% of non-organic stock may be introduced.
- 2. Apiary locations:
 - a. Locations not allowed for beekeeping may not be used.
 - b. The apiary shall be registered, and serial numbers shall be given to hives for follow-up purposes.
 - c. Adequate nectar and pollen sources that have never been sprayed with chemicals must be made available at the apiary site.
 - d. All nectar and pollen sources must be of organic or natural origin.
 - e. Apiaries must be kept at sufficient distance from pollution sources, such as cities, highways, airports, industrial zones, dumping grounds and sewage sites.
 - f. All hive movement must be reported to certification bodies.
 - g. The siting of the apiaries shall be such that, within a radius of 3 km from the apiary site, nectar and pollen sources consist essentially of organically produced crops or spontaneous vegetation that has never been treated with chemicals.
- 3. Feed:
 - a. There must be sufficient amounts of honey and organic or natural pollen at the end of the production season to survive the winter or periods when there are no sources of nectar or pollen.
 - b. When the hives experience severe climatic conditions, it is preferred that organic honey produced from the same production unit is used. If this is not available, natural honey, sugar syrup or date molasses may be used.
 - c. All information related to feeding, including materials, quantities, timing and hives, must be recorded.
 - d. Feeding data (type of feed, timing, quantities and hives) must be reported to the certification body.
 - e. If hives experience severe climatic conditions, supplemental (non-organic) food may only be used for a limited period, extending from the last time honey was collected until 3 to 4 weeks before flowers bloom, pollination starts and nectar is available.



4. Disease prevention:
- a. Disease prevention shall rely on the following principles:
 - Regular replacement of queens;
 - Continuous monitoring of hives;
 - Regular equipment disinfection;
 - Regular wax replacement.
 - b. For the use of veterinary medicines in the breeding of organic bees, the following principles shall be observed:
 - Medicines must be domestically and internationally licensed.
 - Substances extracted from plants and natural substances must be used instead of synthetic chemicals.
 - Synthetic chemicals may be used if other alternatives prove impractical, especially in the treatment of intractable diseases that may destroy the hives.
 - When using synthetic chemical materials, treated hives shall be isolated throughout the treatment period. Upon completion of treatment, wax shall be replaced with organic or natural wax, and a one-year conversion period shall be observed for the treated hives.
 - c. When veterinary medicines have been used, the following information shall be reported to the certification body before selling the honey:
 - The disease-diagnosis technique, the treatment substances used, method and length of administration, and the withdrawal period.
 - Licenced materials prescribed under this By-Law may be used for cases of *Varroa destructor* or foulbrood infections.
 - d. In the case of European or American foulbrood infection, infected disks and frames shall be burned, and boxes shall be sterilised as prescribed.
 - e. Combs shall be kept and stored at 0°C instead of using Bradix.
 - f. Care and handling:
 - When breeding organic bees, it is prohibited to
 - Do damage to hives when collecting honeybee products,
 - Do damage to bees or queens when collecting products using combs or scraping processes or
 - Use synthetic chemical repellents in honey extraction.
 - Queens may be replaced.
 - All necessary precautions shall be taken during honey extraction and storage.
 - All bee care and handling processes shall be logged in the relevant records to facilitate monitoring and documentation.
 - g. Specifications for hives and materials:
 - Hives, whether modern or traditional, shall be made of natural materials.
 - Natural materials, such as propolis, wax and volatile plant oils may be used.
 - Wax foundations (pure beeswax) shall be from organic or natural sources.
 - During the conversion period or when the hives are first placed, non-organic wax may be used if evidence can be shown that organic wax is not available on the market.
 - Combs that are infected with foulbrood may not be used in honey production.
 - Physical treatments, such as steam or direct flame, may be used for disinfecting apiary tools.



- Only materials approved in the organic standards may be used to protect bees' health and honey against harmful microorganisms.
 - Only materials approved under this By-Law may be used for cleaning and disinfecting tools, materials and hives.
- h. Harvesting honey and hive products:
- For checking hives, harvesting honey and treating wax frames and honeycombs, smoke, non-contaminating organic hydrocarbons, bee traps, air currents and all other physical means may be used.
 - Synthetic materials may not be used.
 - When extracting honey, the extractor must be made of food-grade material.
 - Metal cans or cast-iron containers may not be used for storage, even if they are coated with wax or propolis. Only non-pressurised containers may be used for heating honey above 40°C.
 - Tools used in collecting or extracting honey must meet all required quality standards.
 - Honey shall preferably be stored at a stable temperature for its preservation.
 - Pollens shall be prepared by drying at a temperature below 40°C and shall preferably be stored at 5°C.
 - Synthetic wax foundations and recyclable material may be used for collecting and preparing royal jelly.
 - Larvae must be fed using royal jelly from organic apiaries.
 - Royal jelly extraction shall take place on the same day that wax frames with honeycombs are removed from the hive.
 - Larvae shall be removed before collecting royal jelly.
 - The royal jelly shall be strained in containers made of food-grade material. Preferably, well-sealed, dark-glass containers shall be used.
 - Upon harvesting, royal jelly shall be stored at 0-5°C for preservation and to prevent yellowing.

Article 20

Production Standards for Aquaculture Animals

The following rules apply to the production of aquatic animals:

1. The origin of aquatic animals:
 - a. Organic aquaculture shall be based on the rearing of young stock originating from organic broodstock and organic holdings.
 - b. If young stock from organic broodstock or holdings are not available, non-organically produced aquatic animals may be introduced into the holding.
2. Husbandry practices:
 - a. Husbandry practices, including feeding, facility design, stocking densities and water quality must ensure that the developmental, physiological and behavioural needs of aquatic animals are met.
 - b. Husbandry practices must reduce negative environmental impacts from the holding, including the escape of farmed stock.
 - c. Organic and non-organic aquatic animals must be kept separate.
 - d. Transport shall ensure that the welfare of aquatic animals is maintained.



- e. Any suffering of aquatic animals must be minimised.
3. Breeding:
Artificial reproduction shall not be used (induction of polyploidy, artificial hybridisation, cloning and production of monosex strains).
4. Feed:
 - a. Aquatic animals shall be fed with feed that meets their nutritional requirements at the various stages of development.
 - b. The plant portion of the feed must originate from organic production, while the portion derived from aquatic animals must originate from sustainable fisheries.
 - c. Non-organic feed components of plant, animal or mineral origin, feed additives, certain products used in animal nutrition and processing aids may only be used if they have been authorised for use in organic production as prescribed under this By-Law.
 - d. Growth promoters and synthetic amino acids may not be used.
5. With regard to bivalve molluscs and other species which feed on natural plankton and are not fed by humans:
 - a. Aquatic animals which feed on plankton shall receive all their nutritional requirements from nature, except in the case of juveniles reared in hatcheries and nurseries.
 - b. The growing areas shall be of high ecological quality.
6. Disease prevention and veterinary treatment
 - a. Disease prevention must be based on keeping the aquatic animals in optimal conditions through appropriate site selection and facility design, including regular cleaning and disinfection of premises and the selection of appropriate breeds and strains, stock densities and feed quality.
 - b. Disease shall be treated immediately to avoid suffering to the aquatic animal. Chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products, including antibiotics, may be used where necessary and under strict conditions when the use of phytotherapeutic drugs and alternative treatments is inappropriate. The withdrawal periods shall be twice the period prescribed for conventional production.
 - c. Veterinary vaccines may be used.
7. Cleaning and disinfecting: products for cleaning and disinfection in ponds, cages, buildings and facilities shall be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production as described in Annex 5.

Article 21

Seaweed Production Standards

1. The collection of naturally growing marine seaweeds, or parts thereof, shall be considered an organic production practice provided that:
 - a. The growing areas are of high ecological quality and appropriate from a health perspective, and
 - b. The collection does not impact the long-term stability of the natural habitat or the preservation of biodiversity in the collection area.
2. Farming of seaweeds:



- a. Sustainable practices must be used in all stages of production, from the collection of juvenile seaweed to harvesting, with the aim of ensuring that a wide gene pool is maintained.
- b. Juvenile seaweed in the wild must be collected on a regular basis to supplement culture stock in a sustainable manner.
- c. Fertilisers may not be used except in indoor facilities and only if the fertilisers have been authorised for use in organic production as prescribed under this By-Law.

Chapter VII

Production of Processed Food

Article 22

Standards for the Production of Processed Food

1. The production of processed organic food shall be kept separate in time and location from non-organic food.
2. The following conditions shall apply to the ingredients of organic processed food:
 - a. The product shall be produced from ingredients of agricultural origin. For the purpose of determining whether a product is produced from ingredients of agricultural origin, added water and cooking salt shall not be taken into account;
 - b. Only additives, processing aids, flavourings, water, salt, preparations of microorganisms and enzymes, minerals, trace elements, vitamins, as well as amino acids and other micronutrients in foodstuffs for particular nutritional uses may be used, and only in so far as they have been authorised for use in organic production in accordance with Annex 6.
 - c. Non-organic agricultural ingredients may only be used if they have been authorised for use in organic production in accordance with Annex 6.
 - d. The use of ionising radiation is prohibited for the treatment of organic food or feed, or of raw materials used in organic food or feed.
 - e. GMOs and products produced from or by GMOs shall not be used in the organic production of food, feed, additives or processing aids.

Article 23

Yeast Usage Standards

Non-organic yeasts may only be used if they have been authorised for use in organic production in accordance with Annex 6.



Article 24

Standards for Products and Materials Relating to Processing

1. The authorisations, conditions and guidelines for the use of products and materials in organic production must be published by the competent authority in a specific list as prescribed under Annex 6.
2. Requests for the amendment or withdrawal of authorised products and materials mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be directed to the competent authority, which shall publish its decisions in connection thereto.

Chapter VIII

Flexibility

Article 25

Exceptional Production Standards

1. The competent authority, in accordance with the relevant objectives and principles, may grant exceptions from production rules.
2. Exceptions shall be kept to a minimum and, where appropriate, shall be limited in time and granted only in the following cases:
 - a. Where they are necessary in order to ensure that organic production can be initiated or maintained on holdings confronted with adverse climatic, geographical or structural constraints;
 - b. Where they are necessary in order to ensure access to feed, live animals or other farm inputs which are not available on the market in organic form;
 - c. Where they are necessary in order to ensure access to seed (e.g. if organic seeds are not available, non-chemically-treated conventional seeds may be used);
 - d. Where they are necessary in order to ensure access to ingredients of agricultural origin (e.g. non-organic ingredients of agricultural origin may be used whenever they are not available on the market in organic form);
 - e. Where they are necessary in order to solve specific problems related to the management of organic livestock;
 - f. Where temporary measures are necessary in order to allow organic production to continue or resume under catastrophic circumstances;
 - g. Where the use of food additives or other substances is required under regulations applicable in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;
 - h. In emergency conditions, such as floods, non-organic feed may be used for a limited time without observing specific percentages.



Chapter IX

Labelling

Article 26

Use of Terms Referring to Organic Production

1. A product label shall be regarded as a reference to the method of production prescribed under this By-Law. The following terms may only be used for labelling and advertising provided all ingredients have been produced in accordance with the requirements prescribed under this By-Law:
 - In Arabic: عضوي
 - In English: organic
 - In French: biologique
 - In Italian: Biologic
 - In German: Bio
 - In Spanish: Ecológica
 - In Turkish: Organik
2. Products may be marketed under the name "product under conversion to organic farming" during the period of conversion from conventional to organic production after registration with an authorised certification body.
3. The term "organic" and its translations shall not be used for the labelling, advertising or marketing documents of a product that does not satisfy the requirements of this By-Law.
4. For processed food, the organic terms may be used as follows:
 - a. In the sales description, provided that at least 95% by weight of its ingredients of agricultural origin are organic;
 - b. The organic ingredient rate shall be specified in the organic product ingredient list as per this by-law.
5. The Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA) shall assess whether the organic products comply with the articles of this By-Law, in addition to the technical by-laws and the nutritional specifications approved by the SFDA.

Article 27

Compulsory Indications

A distinguishing Arabic label shall be fixed to organic inputs/products showing the following data, and if another language is used, all the data shall correspond to the data written in Arabic:

1. The input/product name, producer number, place and date of production and expiration date;
2. The name and address of the manufacturer, exporter and importer;
3. The percentages of the organic input/product ingredients, which shall be listed in descending order of their percentage by weight of the total at the time of processing unless the product consists of only one ingredient;



4. The name, number or logo of registration of the certification body which issued the organic certificate;
5. A statement that the input is permitted for use in organic production if it is intended for use as an organic input;
6. If the percentage of organic ingredients is 95% or higher (excluding water and salt) the label shall indicate that it is an organic product. However, if the percentage of organic ingredients is less than 95%, the product shall not be labelled as organic;
7. The competent authority shall work in cooperation with the Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA) to incorporate these measures in its conditions and requirements and all matters related to organic products and their processing.

Article 28

Usage of Labels and Trademarks

All organic producers and production units shall use a label with the organic logo. In addition, these producers and production units can use their own logo to distinguish their products.

Article 29

Specific Labelling Requirements

1. The name or registration number of the certification body responsible for the product during its final stage of production must be included in the labelling.
2. Label requirements:
 - a. The Saudi national logo for organic products shall be used for products produced in compliance with this By-Law.
 - b. The label shall list all ingredients.
 - c. The Saudi national logo for organic products may not be used for processed products whose organic content is lower than 95%.
 - d. The label shall include the name of the manufacturer.
 - e. The Saudi national logo for organic inputs or products shall adhere to the design and specifications prescribed under Annex (1) or (2).
 - f. The Saudi national logo for organic products may not be used on products under conversion.
 - g. Instructions for use shall be easily visible, understandable and indelible.
3. The Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA) shall assess whether the organic products comply with the articles of this By-Law, in addition to the technical by-laws and the nutritional specifications approved by the SFDA.

Article 30

The Saudi National Logos for Organic Inputs and Products

1. The following guidelines apply to the Saudi national organic logo for organic inputs:
 - a. The Saudi national organic logo for organic inputs, as indicated in Annex 1, shall be attached to packaging materials, displays and advertisements of the inputs which fulfil the requirements of this By-Law.



- b. The Saudi national organic logo for organic inputs shall not be used in cases where the production unit is not registered with the competent authority or the input is not in compliance with the requirements of this By-Law.
 - c. The size, shape and colours of the Saudi national organic logo for organic inputs, as prescribed under Annex 1, must be observed. A photocopy of the logo may be used.
2. The following guidelines apply to the Saudi national organic logo for organic products:
- a. The Saudi national organic logo for organic products, as indicated in Annex 2, shall be used on labels, displays and advertisements for the products which fulfil the requirements of this By-Law.
 - b. The Saudi national organic logo for organic products may not be used for products which are under conversion.
 - c. The Saudi national organic logo for organic products, as indicated in Annex 2, shall be used for locally produced organic products that satisfy the requirements for using the logo.
 - d. The Saudi national organic logo, as indicated in Annex 2, can be used on imported organic products which fulfil the requirements of this By-Law.
 - e. Requirements associated with the size, shape and colour grades of the Saudi organic logo are specified in Annex 2. A black-and-white version of the logo can be used as well.
 - f. The Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA) shall assess whether the organic products comply with the articles of this By-Law, in addition to the technical by-laws and the nutritional specifications approved by the SFDA.

Article 31

Specific Requirements of "Non-Saudi" Organic Logos on Imported Products

"Non-Saudi" logos can only be used if all of the following conditions are met:

1. The producer and organic production unit have obtained organic certification from an accredited certification body.
2. The product meets the conditions and standards prescribed under the Organic Agriculture Law and By-Law.
3. The product is described as organic in Arabic and/or English.
4. The logo and data label are attached prominently and in such a manner as to make their removal difficult.

Chapter X

Article 32

Import, Export and Trade of Organic Inputs and Products

1. Conditions for the import, export and circulation of organic agricultural inputs:
 - a. All organic materials intended for import and export must be free of any substance that is incompatible with this By-Law.



- b. Organic agricultural inputs intended for import and export must include a data label.
 - c. Input materials must be transported in securely sealed packaging, wrapping or containers.
 - d. Inputs must carry an organic-input data label.
 - e. The competent authorities shall verify all data of the shipment at the port of entry to ensure compliance with the certificate accompanying the shipment.
 - f. When importing inputs, all ingredients must be amongst those listed in this By-Law.
 - g. Imported plant-protection materials must be accompanied by an attestation from the exporter or manufacturer stating that the materials are free of any GMO or derivatives and composed of ingredients listed in Annex 4.
 - h. Importers shall submit detailed data for each separate ingredient, including active, aiding, carrier or solvent substances, showing the purpose for using such ingredients and their appropriate doses. Technical information shall be recorded in the form provided for this purpose.
 - i. Imported seeds and other reproductive materials (such as organic cuttings, tubers, bulbs, seedlings, shoots and sprouts) must be accompanied by an organic product certificate issued by a certification body of the country of origin. However, if the seeds or other reproductive materials are non-organic and intended for use in organic production, they must be accompanied by a certificate stating that they have not been genetically modified or chemically treated.
 - j. The competent authority shall licence lists of materials permitted for use as inputs for organic agriculture in accordance with this By-Law.
 - k. Any party wishing to import or export inputs may apply to the competent authority in accordance with the applicable regulations and relevant by-laws.
 - l. The inspection and analysis of domestic and imported organic inputs, as well as the determination of their validity period, shall be subject to all applicable regulations and by-laws for such inputs.
2. Conditions for the import, export and circulation of organic agricultural products:
- a. For importing, the importer shall present an organic certificate from a certification body in the country of production which verifies that the product is organic. The importer shall keep these documents for two years for inspection purposes.
 - b. Domestic organic products shall be labelled with organic-production-data labels and logos, as well as the name of the certification body or registration number.
 - c. An organic product certificate issued by a certification body stating the name of the producer, exporter and importer, the number of packages, the package weight and the type of product shall be submitted.
 - d. If a product originates from multiple sources, the containers shall be numbered and labelled with the producer number and details of the certification body.
 - e. The Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA) shall verify all shipment data at the port of entry to ensure the accuracy of the certificate accompanying the shipment.

Article 33

The Minister may impose a permanent or temporary ban on the production, export, import or trade of organic living animals, or of organic plant or animal inputs, if required for safeguarding the public interest in accordance with information from the relevant authority.



Chapter XI

Sanctions

The provisions of this By-Law shall apply to all of the organic farmers and certification bodies in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Article 34

Without prejudice to any severer penalty provided for under any other regulation, any person who violates any provision of the Law and/or its By-Law shall be sanctioned with one or more of the following penalties:

1. A warning;
2. A fine not exceeding one million riyals;
3. Suspension of business licence for a period not exceeding one year;
4. Licence revocation.

(No need for By-Law article here)

Article 35

Any person who, whether directly or through an agent, commits any of the following acts, inter alia, shall be deemed to have violated the provisions of the Organic Agriculture Law and/or its By-Law:

1. The use of inputs that are not permitted for organic agriculture;
2. The sale of non-organic products under the guise of organic products;
3. The marketing of domestic-organic products that do not carry the Saudi national logo for organic products;
4. The sale of products during the conversion period under the guise of organic products;
5. The use of seeds or seedlings that are not permitted for organic agriculture;
6. The marketing of production inputs that are not prescribed herewith to be used in organic agriculture;
7. The violation by the certification body of any article of this By-Law.

Article 36

Imposition of the above-mentioned sanctions shall not prejudice the right of injured parties to claim compensation against violators for damages suffered as a result of the commission of the violation.

Article 37

A committee composed of three members, including one legal expert and two organic agriculture experts, shall be instituted by a decree of the Minister to investigate violations of the Organic Agriculture Law and this By-Law and assess appropriate sanctions. The committee's resolutions shall be ratified by the Minister.

(No need for By-Law article here)



Article 38

Sanctioned persons may appeal before the Board of Grievances within sixty (60) days of the date of their notification.

(No need for By-Law article here)

Article 39

The competent authorities of the Ministry shall implement the provisions of this By-Law in line with their competences.

Article 40

The Minister may add to, annul or amend any article of this By-Law.

Article 41

This By-Law shall be published in the Official Gazette, its provisions shall come into force on the date of publication, and the relevant authorities shall be duly notified.



Annex 1

The Saudi National Logo for Organic Production Inputs

40 x 40 mm



40 x 40 mm



20 x 20 mm



20 x 20 mm



10 x 10 mm



10 x 10 mm



Cyan 00
Magenta 00
Yellow 00
Black 100



Cyan 00
Magenta 00
Yellow 00
Black 50



Cyan 00
Magenta 00
Yellow 00
Black 25



Cyan 100
Magenta 20
Yellow 100
Black 00



Cyan 15
Magenta 30
Yellow 100
Black 00



Cyan 29
Magenta 00
Yellow 00
Black 00



Annex 2

The Saudi National Logo for Organic Products

40 x 40 mm



40 x 40 mm



20 x 20 mm



20 x 20 mm



10 x 10 mm



10 x 10 mm



Cyan 00
Magenta 00
Yellow 00
Black 100



Cyan 00
Magenta 00
Yellow 00
Black 50



Cyan 00
Magenta 00
Yellow 00
Black 25



Cyan 100
Magenta 20
Yellow 100
Black 00



Cyan 15
Magenta 30
Yellow 100
Black 00



Cyan 29
Magenta 00
Yellow 00
Black 00



Annex 3

Fertilisers and Soil Conditioners

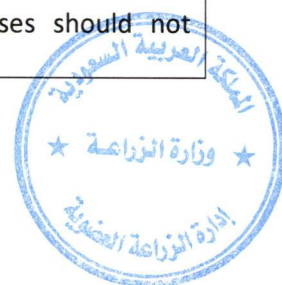
<p>Compound products or products containing only materials listed hereunder:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmyard manure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Products comprising a mixture of animal bedding, animal excrements and plant waste. - The approval of the certification body is required. - Reference is made to animal species. - Products shall come from non-intensive livestock production.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dried farmyard manure and dehydrated poultry manure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reference is made to animal species. - Products shall come from non-intensive livestock production.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Composted animal excrements, including poultry manure and mixtures of composted farmyard manure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reference is made to animal species. - Wastes from intensive farming origin (factory farming) are not permitted.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Liquid animal waste (urine and fresh excrement) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Usage after controlled fermentation and/or appropriate dilution. - Reference is made to animal species. - Wastes from intensive farming origin (factory farming) are not permitted.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fermented household waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A product which has been separated from processed products, such as plastic and similar objects, and composted or fermented. - Only household waste which has been sorted and submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production. - Only vegetable residues and domestic animal excrements. - The method of household-waste collection shall be approved by the certification body. - The concentration of heavy metals in the produced fertiliser shall not exceed the following limits (calculated in mg/kg of dry matter): 0.7 cadmium, 70 copper, 25 nickel, 45 lead, 200 zinc, 0.4 mercury, 70 chromium (total) provided Chromium (VI) = 0 mg/kg of dry matter.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peat / peat moss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Free of processed substances, only of natural origin. - The use of this substance is limited to horticulture (gardening, floriculture, indoor plants and



	nurseries). - The certification body shall approve any other uses.
- Clays (e.g. perlite, vermiculite, etc.)	
- Mushroom culture wastes	- The initial composition of the substrate shall be limited to the permitted substances specified in this list.
- Dejecta of worms (vermicompost) and insects	
- Guano (seabird waste)	
- Mixtures of plant material submitted to aerobic or anaerobic fermentation	- A product obtained from mixtures of plant material which have been submitted to aerobic or anaerobic fermentation for biogas production. - The approval of the certification body shall be provided if required.
- Products or by-products of animal origin as below: 1. hoof meal 2. horn meal 3. fish meal 4. feather, hair and 'chiquette' meal 5. wool 6. bone meal or after gelatin extraction. 7. meat meal 8. fur/hair 9. blood meal or dried blood 10. dairy products	- Maximum concentration in mg/kg of dry matter of chromium (VI) = 0.
- Products or by-products of plant origin (for instance, oilseed cake meal, cocoa husks, malt culms, etc.)	
- Seaweeds and seaweed products	- As far as directly obtained by the following methods: (1) physical processes such as dehydration, freezing and grinding, (2) extraction with water or aqueous acid and/or alkaline solution, or (3) fermentation.
- Sawdust and small wood chips	- From non-chemically treated wood.
- Fermented compost made from tree bark	- From non-chemically treated wood.
- Wood ash	- From non-chemically treated wood.
- Soft ground rock phosphate	- Cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P ₂ O ₅ .
- Aluminium-calcium phosphate	- Cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg



	of P ₂ O ₅ .
- Basic slag (phosphate fertiliser that is a by-product of the steel industry)	
- Crude potassium salt (e.g.: kainit, sylvinit etc.)	
- Potassium sulphate, possibly containing magnesium salts	- Product obtained from crude potassium salt by a physical extraction process, and containing possibly also magnesium salts.
- Distillation residues	- Ammonium distilled residue is excluded.
- Calcium carbonate of natural origin (e.g.: chalk, marl, ground limestone, Breton ameliorant, (maërl), phosphate chalk)	
- Magnesium and calcium carbonate of natural origin (e.g.: magnesium chalk, ground magnesium, limestone etc.)	- Only of natural origin.
- Magnesium sulphate (e.g.: kieserite)	
- Calcium chloride solution	- By Foliar treatment of apple trees, after identification of calcium deficiency as well as other crops suffering from calcium deficiency.
- Calcium sulphate (gypsum)	- Only of natural origin.
- Lime made from sugar processing	
- Elemental sulphur	
- Trace elements	
- Sodium chloride (food salt)	- Only mined salt.
- Clay or stone meal	
- Microorganisms such as nitrogen-fixing bacteria (<i>Rhizobium</i> , <i>Azotobacter</i> and available phosphorus bacteria (phosphorine) etc.)	- From no genetically modified sources.
- Natural plant extracts such as sugar cane flower and garlic etc.	- From no genetically modified sources.
- Hydrolysed proteins from animal by-product origin	- Animal by-products shall not be from factory farming. - They shall not be used for the edible parts of the crop, such as carrots and turnips. - Chemically-made acids and bases should not interfere with the analysis process.



Leonardite	- Obtained as a by-product of mining activities.
Sapropel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only organic sediments that are by-products of aquatic systems and extracted in a way that causes minimal impact on the aquatic system. - The concentrations of heavy metals shall not exceed the allowed limits. - Only sediments derived from sources free from pollutants and petrol-like substances.
Chitin	Only products obtained from fish farms or organic aquatic organisms.
Humic and fulvic acids	<p>These acids can only be obtained directly from the above-mentioned sources using the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Physical preparation such as drying, freezing and grinding. - Extraction by water or acidic and/or alkaline solutions. - Fermentation.



Annex 4

Products for Plant Protection

General conditions for all products:

45- These products shall be used in accordance with the Organic Agriculture By-Law.

46- These products shall be used in accordance with the provisions of the legislation on the placing on the market and usage of products related to agriculture in general.

4-1	Products used in plant protection	
4-1-1	Products of plant or animal origin	
	Name	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
	- Azadirachtin extracted from Neem tree (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>)	- Insecticide
	- Beeswax	- Agent to cover pruning wounds
	- Gelatin	- Insecticide
	- Hydrolysed proteins	- Attractant; only in applications in combination with other appropriate products of this list
	- Lecithin	- Fungicide
	- Plant distilled oils (e.g. mint oil, pine oil, caraway oil)	- Insecticide, acaricide, fungicide and sprout inhibitor
	- Pyrethrins extracted from <i>Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium</i>	- Insecticide
	- Quassia extracted from <i>Quassia amara</i>	- Insecticide, repellent
	- Rotenone extracted from <i>Derris</i> spp. and <i>Lonchocarpus</i> spp. and <i>Terphrosia</i> spp.	- Insecticide
	- Matrine substances extracted from <i>Sophora flavescens</i>	- Insecticide, acaricide
	- Preparations of <i>Ryania speciosa</i>	
	- Propolis (Ukbur)	
	- Seaweed, its powders and its extracts, sea salt, saline water	- Without chemical treatment
	- Casein	
	- Natural acids such as vinegar	
	- Fermented products from <i>Aspergillus</i>	
	- Preparations from shiitake mushrooms	
	- Extracts of Chlorella	
	- Preparations from natural plants except tobacco	
	- Tobacco tea (except pure nicotine)	



4-1-2	Microorganisms used for biological pest control	
	Name	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
	Microorganisms (bacteria, viruses and fungi) e.g. <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> , granulosis virus etc.	Only non-genetically modified products
4-1-3	Substances to be used in traps and/or dispensers	
	47- The traps and/or dispensers must prevent the penetration of the substances into the environment and prevent any contact of the substances with the agricultural products.	
	48- The traps must be collected after use and disposed of safely.	
	Name	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
	- Diammonium phosphate	- Attractant - Only in traps
	- Pheromones	- Attractant - Sexual-behaviour disrupter - Only in traps and dispensers
	- Pyrethroids (only deltamethrin or lambda-cyhalothrin)	- Insecticide - Only in traps with specific attractants - Only against <i>Batrocera oleae</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> and cucurbit fly
4-1-4	Preparations to be surface-spread between cultivated plants	
	Name	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
	- Iron (III) orthophosphate	- Molluscicide (slugs)
4-1-5	Other traditional substances used in organic farming	
	Name	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
	- Copper in the form of copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride, (tribasic) copper sulphate, copper oxide, copper dioxide and Bordeaux paste	- Fungicide - The used quantity shall be less than or equal to 6 kg/ha/year
	- Ethylene	- Ripening of bananas, kiwis, kakis - Flower induction of pineapple - Strategy for the prevention of fruit-fly damage in fruit - Sprouting inhibition during storage of potatoes and onions
	- Ethanol	
	- Carbon dioxide and nitrogen	
	- Fatty acid potassium salt (soft soap)	- Insecticide
	- Potassium aluminium sulphate (kalinite)	- Prevention of banana ripening.
	- Lime sulphur (calcium polysulphide)	- Fungicide, insecticide, acaricide
	- Quartz	- Repellent
	- Sulphur	- Fungicide, acaricide, repellent
	- Paraffin oil	- Fungicide, acaricide



	- Mineral oils	- Insecticide, fungicide - Only in fruit trees, vines, olive trees, (e.g. palm trees, tropical crops such as bananas and vegetables)
	- Potassium permanganate	- Fungicide, bactericide - Only in fruit trees, vines, olive trees and other trees and vegetables
	- Calcium hydroxide	- Fungicide
	- Potassium bicarbonate	- Fungicide
	- Porgundi liquid	
	- Copper salts	
	- Mineral powders (stone powders and silicate)	
	- Diatomic soil	
	- Silicate and bentonite	
	- Sodium silicate	
	- Sodium bicarbonate	
	- Homeopathic and Ayurvedic preparations	
	- Herbal and biodynamic preparations	
	- Male sterile insects	
4-2	Products used for pest and disease control in livestock buildings and installations: - Rodenticides	



Annex 5

Feedstuffs, Feed Additives and Products for Cleaning and Disinfection in Livestock Stables and Installations

5-1	Feed from plant origin
5-1-1	Cereals, grains, their products and by-products. Only the following substances are included in this category: oats as grains, flakes, middlings, hulls and bran; barley as grains, protein and middlings; rice germ expeller; millet as grains; rye as grains and middlings; sorghum as grains; wheat as grains, middlings, bran, gluten and germ; triticale as grains; maize as grains, bran, middlings, germ expeller and gluten; malt culms.
5-1-2	Oil seeds, oil fruits, their products and by-products. Only the following substances are included in this category: rapeseed, expeller and hulls; soya bean as bean, toasted, expeller and hulls; peanut seeds and expeller; sunflower as seed and expeller; cotton as seed and expeller; linseed as seed and expeller; sesame seed as expeller; oil palm seeds and expeller; pumpkin seeds and expeller; olives, olive pulp produced from pressing process; oil plants (by physical extraction).
5-1-3	Legume seeds, their products and by-products. Only the following substances are included in this category: chickpeas as seeds, middlings and bran; ervil as seeds, middlings and bran; chickling vetch as seeds submitted to heat treatment, middlings and bran; peas as seeds, middlings and bran; broad beans as seeds, middlings and bran; horse beans as seeds, middlings and bran, vetches as seeds, middlings and bran, beans and cow peas, lupin as seeds, middlings and bran.
5-1-4	Tuber and root crops, their products and by-products. Only the following substances are included in this category: sugar beet pulp, potato tubers, sweet potato as tuber, potato pulp (by-product of the extraction of potato starch), potato starch, potato protein and manioc.
5-1-5	Other seeds and fruits, their products and by-products. Only the following substances are included in this category: carob pods, prosopis, Indian almond, lebbeck and its powder, pumpkin residue, dates and their seeds, citrus residue, pear, peach, nuts, tomato residue, the residue of grapes, figs, mango, guava, papaya, annona, banana, pineapple, pomegranate and nabk.
5-1-6	Forages (fresh and dry). Only the following substances are included in this category: alfalfa, clover and its cubes, hay (obtained from forage plants) and its cubes, sorghum, maize, grasses, cereal straw, palm leaves, vegetable leaves, stems and silage.



5-1-7	Other plants, their products and by-products. Only the following substances are included in this category: date syrup, molasses, seaweed meal (obtained by drying and crushing seaweed and washed to reduce iodine content), powders and extracts of plants, plant protein extracts (solely for young animals), spices and herbs.
5-2	Feed from animal origin
5-2-1	Milk and milk products. Only the following substances are included in this category: raw milk, milk powder, skimmed milk, skimmed-milk powder, buttermilk, buttermilk powder, whey, whey powder, whey powder low in sugar, whey protein powder (extracted by physical treatment), casein powder, lactose powder and sour milk.
5-2-2	Fish, other marine animals, their products and by-products. Only the following substances are included in this category: fish, fish oil, fish powder and cod-liver oil not refined; fish molluscan or crustacean autolysates, hydrolysate and proteolysates obtained by an enzyme action, whether soluble or not, solely for young animals.
5-2-3	Eggs and their products as poultry fodder provided that it is from the same farm or organic source.
5-3	Feed materials from natural mineral origin
	<p>Only the following substances are included in this category:</p> <p><u>Sodium:</u> unrefined sea salt coarse rock salt sodium sulphate sodium carbonate sodium bicarbonate sodium chloride (NaCl, table salt)</p> <p><u>Potassium:</u> potassium chloride</p> <p><u>Calcium:</u> lithotamnion and maerl shells of aquatic animals (including cuttlefish bones) calcium carbonate calcium lactate (calcium salt of lactic acid) calcium gluconate</p> <p><u>Phosphorus:</u> defluorinated dicalcium phosphate defluorinated monocalcium phosphate monosodium phosphate calcium-magnesium phosphate calcium-sodium phosphate</p>



	<p><u>Magnesium:</u> magnesium oxide (anhydrous magnesia) magnesium sulphate magnesium chloride magnesium carbonate magnesium phosphate</p> <p><u>Sulphur:</u> sodium sulphate.</p>
5-4	Feed additives (certain substances used in animal nutrition and processing aids used in feed)
	Feed additives
5-4-1	Trace elements Only the following substances are included in this category:
5-4-1-1	<p>Iron: ferrous (II) carbonate ferrous (II) sulphate monohydrate and/or heptahydrate ferric (III) oxide</p> <p>Iodine: calcium iodate, anhydrous calcium iodate, hexahydrate sodium iodide</p> <p>Cobalt: cobaltous (II) sulphate monohydrate and/or heptahydrate basic cobaltous (II) carbonate, monohydrate</p> <p>Copper: copper (II) oxide basic copper (II) carbonate, monohydrate copper (II) sulphate, pentahydrate</p> <p>Manganese: manganous (II) carbonate manganous oxide and manganic oxide manganous (II) sulphate, mono- and/or tetrahydrate</p> <p>Zinc: zinc carbonate zinc oxide zinc sulphate mono- and/or heptahydrate</p> <p>Molybdenum: ammonium molybdate, sodium molybdate</p> <p>Selenium: sodium selenate sodium selenite</p>
5-4-1-2	<p>Vitamins, provitamins and chemically well-defined substances having a similar effect. Only the following substances are included in this category:</p> <p>Vitamins: - preferably derived from raw materials occurring naturally in feedingstuffs, or - synthetic vitamins identical to natural vitamins only for monogastric animals.</p>



5-4-1-3	Enzymes. Only the following substances are included in this category: Prepared enzymes from microorganisms that are used naturally in preparation provided that they are not genetically modified.
5-4-1-4	Microorganisms. Only the following microorganisms are included in this category: Microorganisms that are usually used in forage preparation provided that they are not genetically modified.
5-4-1-5	Preservatives. Only the following substances are included in this category: INS 200 Sorbic acid INS 236 Formic acid, only for preserved silage INS 260 Acetic acid, only for preserved silage INS 270 Lactic acid, only for preserved silage INS 280 Propionic acid; only for preserved silage INS 330 Citric acid
5-4-1-6	Binders, anti-caking agents and coagulants. Only the following substances are included in this category: INS 470 Calcium stearate (of natural origin) INS 551b Colloidal silica INS 551c Kieselgur INS 558 Bentonite INS 559 Kaolinitic clays INS 560 Mixtures of stearites and chlorite INS 561 Vermiculite INS 562 Sepiolite INS 599 Perlite
5-4-1-7	Antioxidants. Only the following substances are included in this category: INS 306 Tocopherol-rich extracts of natural origin
5-4-1-8	Additives for fermented green fodder (silage). Only the following substances are included in this category: Enzymes, yeasts and bacteria that are used naturally for forage production and not genetically modified. In addition, baking powder that is used in nutrition as a source of vitamin B.
5-4-2	Processing aids for fattening
5-4-2-1	Yeasts <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> <i>Saccharomyces carlsbergiensis</i>
5-4-2-2	Processing aids for silage. Only the following substances are included in this category: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sea salt, coarse rock salt, whey, sugar, sugar beet pulp, cereal flour, date syrup and molasses, in addition to lactic, acetic, formic and propionic acids. • In cases where climate conditions prevent the proper fermentation of silage components, the certification body may allow the use of



	lactic, acetic, formic and propionic acids in producing silage.
5-5	<p>Products authorised for cleaning and disinfection of livestock buildings and installations (e.g. equipment and tools)</p> <p>Potassium and sodium soap (also can be used in cleaning irrigation systems)</p> <p>Water and steam</p> <p>Milk of lime</p> <p>Lime</p> <p>Quicklime</p> <p>Sodium hypochlorite (e.g. as liquid bleach)</p> <p>Caustic soda</p> <p>Caustic potash</p> <p>Hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂, oxygen water)</p> <p>Natural essences of plants</p> <p>Citric, peracetic, formic, lactic, oxalic and acetic acids</p> <p>Alcohol</p> <p>Nitric acid (dairy equipment, can be used in cleaning irrigation systems)</p> <p>Phosphoric acid (dairy equipment, can be used in cleaning irrigation systems)</p> <p>Formaldehyde</p> <p>Cleaning and disinfection products for teats and milking facilities</p> <p>Sodium carbonate</p>



Annex 6 Food Processing

6-1	INTRODUCTION (Definitions) For the purposes of this By-Law, the following definitions shall apply:
6-1-1	Ingredients: substances as defined in this By-Law.
6-1-2	Ingredients of agricultural origin:
6-1-2-1	single agricultural products and products derived therefrom by appropriate washing, cleaning, thermic and/or mechanical processes and/or by physical processes having the effect of reducing the moisture content of the product;
6-1-2-2	also, products derived from the products mentioned under item 6-1-2-1 by other processes used in food processing, unless these products are considered food additives or flavourings as defined under items 6-1-5 and 6-1-7 hereunder.
6-1-3	Ingredients of non-agricultural origin: ingredients that belong to at least one of the following categories:
6-1-3-1	food additives, including carriers for food additives, as defined under items 6-1-5 and 6-1-6 hereunder;
6-1-3-2	flavourings, as defined under item 6-1-7 hereunder;
6-1-3-3	water and salt;
6-1-3-4	microorganism preparations;
6-1-3-5	minerals (including trace elements) and vitamins.
6-1-4	Processing aids: substances that are not consumed as a food itself, intentionally used in the processing of raw materials, foods or their ingredients to fulfil a certain technological purpose during treatment or processing, which may result in the unintentional but technically unavoidable presence of residues of the substance or its derivatives in the final product, provided that these residues do not present any health risk and do not have any technological effect on the final product.
6-1-5	Food additives: any substance not normally consumed as a food in itself and not normally used as a characteristic ingredient of food whether or not it has nutritive value, the intentional addition of which to food for a technological purpose in the manufacture, processing, preparation, treatment, transport or storage of such food results, or may be reasonably expected to result, in it or its by-products becoming directly or indirectly a component of such foods. These additives are used in the processing and preparation of feedingstuffs. They remain in the final product.
6-1-6	Carriers, including carrier solvents: food additives used to dissolve, dilute, disperse or otherwise physically modify a food additive



	without altering its technological function in order to facilitate its handling, application or use.				
6-1-7	Flavourings: for the purposes of this By-Law:				
6-1-7-1	The term "flavouring" shall mean all flavouring preparations, flavouring substances, process flavourings, smoke flavourings or mixtures thereof.				
6-1-7-2	"Flavouring" shall mean a defined chemical substance with flavouring properties which is obtained through the following methods:				
6-1-7-2-1	- through appropriate physical processes (including distillation and solvent extraction) or enzymatic or microbiological processes from material of plant or animal origin, either in the raw state or after processing for human consumption by traditional food-preparation processes (including drying, torrefaction or fermentation),				
6-1-7-2-2	- through chemical synthesis or isolated by chemical processes and which is chemically identical to a substance naturally present in material of animal or plant origin as described in item 6-1-7-2-1,				
6-1-7-2-3	- through chemical synthesis but which is not chemically identical to a substance naturally present in material of animal or plant origin as described in item 6-1-7-2-1.				
6-1-7-3	Flavouring preparation: a product other than the substances defined in item 6-1-7-2-1 which is obtained by appropriate physical processes (including distillation and solvent extraction) or by enzymatic or microbiological processes from material of plant or animal origin, either in the raw state or after processing for human consumption by traditional food-preparation processes (including roasting and fermentation).				
6-1-7-4	Process flavouring: a product which is obtained according to good manufacturing practices by heating to a temperature not exceeding 180°C for a period not exceeding 15 minutes a mixture of ingredients, not necessarily themselves having flavouring properties, of which at least one contains nitrogen (NH ₂) and another is a reducing sugar.				
6-1-7-5	Smoking process: using traditional smoking in the processing of foodstuffs to enhance the flavouring of the product.				
6-2	Substances used in organic food processing:				
6-2-1	Food additives, including carriers				
6-2-1-1	Name	Code	Preparation of foodstuffs of		Specific conditions and scope
			plant origin	animal origin	
	Vegetable carbon*	INS 153		√	Goat cheese
	Annatto, Bixin, Norbixin*	INS 160b		√	Cheddar cheese
Calcium carbonate	INS 170	√	√	All authorised functions except	



					colouring
Sodium nitrite	INS 250		√		Meat products
Or					
Potassium nitrate	INS 252		√		Meat products
Lactic acid	INS 270	√	√		
Carbon dioxide	INS 290	√	√		
Malic acid	INS 296	√			
Ascorbic acid	INS 300	√	√		
Sodium ascorbate	INS 301		√		
Tocopherol-rich extract*	INS 306	√	√		Anti-oxidant for oils and fats
Lecithins*	INS 322	√	√		
Sodium lactate	INS 325		√		
Citric acid	INS 330	√			
Sodium citrates	INS 331		√		
Calcium citrates	INS 333	√			
Tartaric acid (L(+)-)	INS 334	√			
Sodium tartrates	INS 335	√			
Potassium tartrates	INS 336	√			
Monocalcium phosphate	INS 341	√			Leavening agent (for flour)
Alginic acid	INS 400	√	√		Dairy products
Sodium alginate	INS 401	√	√		Dairy products
Potassium alginate	INS 402	√	√		Dairy products
Agar	INS 406	√	√		Dairy/meat products
Carrageenan	INS 407	√	√		For dairy products
Locust bean gum*	INS 410	√	√		
Guar gum*	INS 412	√	√		
Arabic gum*	INS 414	√	√		
Xanthan gum	INS 415	√	√		
Glycerol	INS 422	√			For plant extracts
Pectin*	INS 440	√	√		
Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose	INS 464	√	√		
Sodium carbonates	INS 500	√	√		
Potassium carbonates	INS 501	√			
Ammonium carbonates	INS 503	√			
Magnesium carbonates	INS 504	√			
Calcium chloride	INS 509		√		Milk coagulation
Calcium sulphate	INS 516	√			Carrier
Sodium hydroxide	INS 524	√			Surface treatment of <i>Laugengebäck</i>
Silicon dioxide	INS 551	√			Anti-caking agent for herbs and spices
Talc	INS 553b	√	√		Coating agent for meat products
Argon (inert gas)	INS 938	√	√		
Helium	INS 939	√	√		
Nitrogen	INS 941	√	√		
Oxygen	INS 948	√	√		

*Substance of agricultural origin



6-2-1-2	Flavourings Substances and products defined as natural flavouring substances or natural flavouring preparations, according to the labelling specifications in this By-Law.	
6-2-1-3	Drinking water and salt <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drinking water - Salt (with sodium chloride or potassium chloride as basic components), generally used in food processing. 	
6-2-1-4	Microorganism preparations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any preparation of microorganisms normally used in food processing, with the exception of genetically modified microorganisms, the genetic material of which has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination. 	
6-2-1-4-1	Within the terms of this definition, genetic modification occurs at least through the use of the following techniques: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The technology of reconstituting the deoxygenated DNA, using transferring systems ○ Techniques involving the direct introduction into an organism of heritable material prepared outside the organism, including micro-injection, macro-injection and micro-encapsulation ○ Protoplast fusion, including binary fusion and hybridisation techniques, where live cells with new combinations of heritable genetic material are formed through the fusion of two or more cells by means of methods that do not occur naturally. 	
6-2-1-4-2	The techniques listed below are not considered to result in genetic modification, on condition that they do not involve the use of recombinant nucleic acid molecules or genetically modified organisms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In vitro fertilisation ○ Natural processes such as conjugation, transduction and transformation ○ Polyploidy induction (such as tetraploid seeds, which arise from the multiplication of chromosome sets) 	
6-2-1-5	Minerals (trace elements included), vitamins, amino acids and other nitrogen compounds, only authorised as far as their use is legally required in the foodstuffs in which they are incorporated.	
6-2-2	Processing aids and other products which may be used for processing of ingredients of agricultural origin:	
6-2-2-1	Name	Specific conditions and scope
	Water	
	Calcium chloride	Coagulation agent
	Calcium carbonate	
	Calcium hydroxide	
	Calcium sulphate	Coagulation agent
	Magnesium chloride (or nigari)	Coagulation agent



	Potassium carbonate	Drying of grapes
	Sodium carbonate	Sugar production
	Lactic acid	PH regulator in cheese industry
	Citric acid	Oil production and hydrolysis of starch
	Hydrochloric acid	Gelatin production
	Ammonium hydroxide	Gelatin production
	Hydrogen peroxide	Gelatin production
	Cellulose	Gelatin production
	Sodium hydroxide	Sugar production Oil production from rapeseed (<i>Brassica</i> spp.)
	Sulphuric acid	Sugar production
	Isopropanol (propan-2-ol)	In the crystallisation process in sugar preparation
	Carbon dioxide	
	Nitrogen	
	Ethanol	Solvent
	Tannic acid	Filtration aid
	Egg white albumen	
	Casein	
	Gelatin	Not derived from ruminant bones
	Isinglass	
	Vegetal oils	Greasing, releasing or anti-foaming agent
	Silicon dioxide gel or colloidal solution	
	Activated carbon	
	Talc	
	Bentonite	
	Kaolin	
	Diatomaceous earth	
	Perlite	
	Hazelnut shells	
	Rice meal	
	Beeswax	Releasing agent
	Carnauba wax	Releasing agent
6-2-2-2	Preparations of microorganisms and enzymes: Any preparations of microorganisms and enzymes normally used as processing aids in food processing, with the exception of microorganisms genetically modified within the meaning of item 6-2-1-4 of this specification, and with the exception of enzymes derived from genetically modified organisms.	
6-2-3	Ingredients of agricultural origin which have not been produced organically	
6-2-3-1	Unprocessed vegetable products as well as products derived therefrom by processes referred to under item 6-1-2-1 of the introduction of this By-Law.	
6-2-3-1-1	Edible fruits, nuts and seeds: <i>Quercus</i> spp., acorns <i>Cola acuminata</i> , cola nuts <i>Ribes uva-crispa</i> , gooseberries <i>Passiflora edulis</i> , maracujas (passion fruit)	



	<p><u>Rubus idaeus</u>, raspberries (dried) <u>Ribes rubrum</u>, red currants (dried)</p>
6-2-3-1-2	<p>Edible spices and herbs: <i>Schinus molle</i> L., pepper (Peruvian) <i>Armoracia rusticana</i>, horseradish seeds <i>Alpinia officinarum</i>, lesser galanga <i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>, safflower flowers <i>Nasturtium officinale</i>, watercress herb</p>
6-2-3-1-3	<p>Miscellaneous: Algae, including seaweed, permitted in non-organic foodstuffs preparation.</p>
6-2-3-2	<p>Processed vegetable products as referred to under item 4-1-2-2 of the introduction of this By-Law.</p>
6-2-3-2-1	<p>Fats and oils whether or not refined, but not chemically modified, derived from plants not mentioned below: <u>Theobroma cacao</u>, cocoa <u>Cocos nucifera</u>, coconut <u>Olea europaea</u>, olive <u>Helianthus annuus</u>, sunflower <u>Elaeis guineensis</u>, palm oil <u>Brassica napus</u>, <u>rapa</u>, rape <u>Carthamus tinctorius</u>, safflower <u>Sesamum indicum</u>, sesame <u>Glycine max</u>, soya</p>
6-2-3-2-2	<p>The following sugars, starches and other products from cereals and tubers: fructose (fruit sugar) rice paper unleavened bread paper starch from rice and maize, not chemically modified</p>
6-2-3-2-3	<p>Miscellaneous: pea protein <u>Pisum spp.</u> and flavourings as referred to under item 4-2-1-2 of this specification</p>
6-2-3-3	<p>Animal Products: aquatic organisms, not originating from aquaculture, and permitted in non-organic foodstuffs preparation: whey powder 'herasuola' casings, natural intestines for animal products (sausage)</p>



Annex 7

Carrying Capacity of Farm Animals and Minimum Surface of Shaded Areas, Outdoor Areas of Stables

7-1	Carrying capacity of farm animals Due to climatic conditions in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the water policy of the country, the carrying capacity for farms has been excluded. As for the imported animals from outside the Kingdom, the legislation of the country of origin shall apply.			
7-2	Carrying capacity of farm animals and minimum surface of shaded areas, outdoor areas and other characteristics of stables in different species and types of production			
7-2-1	Bovine, ovine, caprine and cameline			
	Production Type	Indoors area (net area available to animals)		Outdoors area (net area available to animals)*
		Minimum live weight (kg)	m ² /head	m ² /head
	Bovine and cameline (fattening or breeding)	up to 100	1.1	1.5
		up to 200	1.9	2.5
		up to 350	3	4
		over 350	3.7/100 kg for breeding 0.75/100 kg for fattening	5/100 kg for breeding 1/100 kg for fattening
	Dairy cows and dairy camels		4.5	6
	Bulls for breeding		10	30
	Sheep and goats		1.5 (adult sheep/goat) 0.35 (lamb/kid)	2.5 (adult sheep/goat) 0.5 (lamb/kid)

(*) refers to exercise area excluding pasturage.



7-2-2	Poultry			
	Production Type	(net area available to animals)		
		Stocking rate (birds/m ²)	Perch space (cm per bird)	Nests (max. number of birds/nest)
Laying hens	6	18	7 laying hens per nest or, in case of communal nests, 120 cm ² /bird	
Fattening poultry in (fixed housing)	10 birds with a maximum of 21 kg live weight/m ²	20 (for guinea fowl only)		
Fattening poultry in (mobile housing)*	16 birds with a maximum of 30 kg live weight/m ²			
(*) Only in the case of mobile houses not exceeding 150 m ² floor space which remain open at night.				



Annex 8

Minimum Inspection Requirements and Precautionary Measures

8-1	Precautionary measures provided in the inspection plan referred to in Article 10 of this By-Law
8-1-1	<p>Minimum inspection requirements</p> <p>The inspection requirements of this Annex shall apply without prejudice of the necessary measures adopted to ensure traceability of the products during the entire production chain.</p> <p>The General Provisions set out in this By-Law shall apply to all operators referred to in Article 10 of this By-Law as long as these provisions are related to the activities implemented by the concerned operators mentioned in the title of each item.</p>
8-1-2	<p>Initial inspection</p> <p>When the inspection arrangements are first implemented, the responsible operator must draw up:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a full description of the unit and/or premises and/or activities. - all the practical measures to be taken at the level of the unit and/or premises and/or activities to ensure compliance with this By-Law and in particular with the requirements in this Annex. - the responsible operator should draw up a description for the unit, including measurements and the practices followed in the unit. This should also include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the precautionary measures to be taken in order to reduce the risk of contamination of products by unauthorised substances and the cleaning measures to be taken in storage places throughout the production chain. - where appropriate, these descriptions and measures may be part of a quality system as set up by the operator. - the performance of the operations in accordance with the standards of this By-Law. - the acceptance of the implementation of measures referred to in Article 11 of this By-Law in the event of infringements or irregularities and applying Article 34 of this By-Law if required. - 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 product. This declaration must be verified by the certification body that issues a report identifying the possible deficiencies and non-compliances with the provisions of this By-Law. The operator must sign this report and take the necessary corrective measures.
8-1-3	<p>Communications</p> <p>The responsible operator must notify any change in the description or of the measures referred to in item 2 and in the initial inspection provisions foreseen in item 8-1-2 of the Specific Provisions of this Annex to the certification body in due time, also in the initial inspection provisions mentioned in the following items: 8-2-1-1-1, 8-2-1-2-1, 8-2-2-1, 8-2-3-1, 8-2-4-1 and 8-2-5-1</p>
8-1-4	<p>Inspection visits</p> <p>The inspector must make a full physical inspection, at least once a year, of all</p>



	<p>operators. The inspector may take samples for testing of products not authorised under this By-Law or for checking production techniques not in conformity with this By-Law. Samples may also be taken and analysed for detecting possible contamination by unauthorised products. However, such analyses must be carried out where the use of unauthorised products is suspected. An inspection report must be drawn up after each visit, countersigned by the responsible person of the unit or his representative. Moreover, the certification body shall carry out random inspection visits, announced or not, based on a general evaluation of the risk of non-compliance with this By-Law and taking into account at least the results of previous inspections, the quantity of products concerned and the risk for exchange of products from organic production with other products.</p> <p>The costs for inspections and analyses shall be covered by the operators, regardless of the results.</p>
<p>8-1-5</p>	<p>Documentary accounts</p> <p>Stock and financial records must be kept in the unit or premises, to enable the operator to identify and the certification body to trace the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the supplier and, where different, the seller, or the exporter of the products, - the nature and the quantities of products delivered to the unit and, where relevant, of all materials bought and the use of such materials, and, the composition of the compound feeding stuffs, - the nature and the quantities of products kept at the premises, - the nature, the quantities and the consignees and, where different, the buyers, other than the final consumers, of any products which have left the unit or the first consignee's premises or storage facilities, - in case of operators who do not store or directly handle such products, the nature and the quantities of products as referred to in Article 1 (2) bought and sold, and the suppliers, and where different, the sellers or the exporters and the buyers, and where different, the consignees. <p>The documentary accounts must also comprise the results of the verification upon reception of products and any other information required by the certification body for the purpose of proper inspection. The data in the accounts must be documented with appropriate justification documents. The accounts must demonstrate the balance between the inputs and the outputs.</p>
<p>8-1-6</p>	<p>Packaging and transport of products to production units or other preparation premises</p> <p>The operator shall ensure that products may not be transported to other units, including wholesalers and retailers, unless in appropriate packaging, containers or vehicles closed in such a manner that substitution of the content cannot be achieved without manipulation or damage of the seal and provided with a label stating, without prejudice to any other indication required by law:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the name and address of the operator and, where different, of the owner or seller of the product; (b) the name of the product or a description of the compound feedingstuff accompanied by a reference to the organic production method in accordance with, as applicable, Article 16 (4); (c) the name and/or the code number of the certification body to which the operator is subject; and (d) where relevant, the batch number according to a labelling system either approved at national level or agreed with the certification body and which permits to link the batch with the accounts referred to in item 8-1-5, where appropriate.



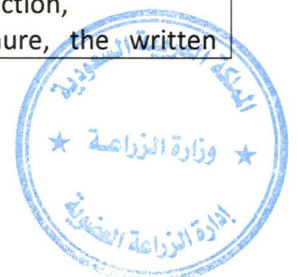
	<p>The information under (a), (b), (c) and (d) can also be presented on an accompanying document, if such document can be undeniably linked with the packaging, container or vehicle of the product. This accompanying document shall include information on the supplier and/or the transporter.</p> <p>However, the closing of packaging, containers or vehicles is not required where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - transportation is direct between a producer and another operator who are both subject to the inspection system referred to in Article 10, - the products are accompanied by a document giving the information required under the previous subparagraph, and - the certification body of both the expediting and the receiving operators have been informed of such transport operations and have agreed thereto. Such agreement might be provided for one or more transport operation(s).
8-1-7	<p>Reception of products from other units and other operators</p> <p>On receipt of a 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 item 8-1-6. The operator shall crosscheck the information on the label referred to in item 8-1-6 with the information on the accompanying documents. The result of these verifications shall be explicitly mentioned in the documentary accounts referred to in item 8-1-5.</p>
8-1-8	<p>Storage of products</p> <p>For the storage of products, areas must be managed in order to ensure identification of lots and to avoid any mixing with or contamination by products and/or substances not in compliance with this By-Law. Products must be identified clearly and permanently.</p>
8-1-9	<p>Products suspected not to satisfy the requirements of the By-Law</p> <p>Where an operator considers or suspects that a product which he has produced, prepared, imported or been delivered from another operator, is not in compliance with this By-Law, he shall initiate procedures either to withdraw from this product any reference to the organic production method or to separate and identify the product. He only may put it into processing or packaging or on the market after elimination of that doubt, unless it is placed on the market without indication referring to the organic production method. In case of such doubt, the operator shall immediately inform the certification body. The certification body may require that the product cannot be placed on the market with indications referring to the organic production method until it is satisfied, by the information received from the operator or from other sources, that the doubt has been eliminated. Where a certification body has a substantiated suspicion that an operator intends to place on the market a product not in compliance with this By-Law but bearing a reference to the organic production method, this certification body can require that the operator may provisionally not market the product with this reference. This decision shall be supplemented by the obligation to withdraw from this product any reference to the organic production method if the certification body is sure that the product does not fulfil the requirements of this By-Law. However, if the suspicion is not confirmed, the above decision shall be cancelled not later than a time period after having been taken. The certification body shall define this time period. In addition, the operator should cooperate fully with the certification body in resolving this suspicion.</p>
8-1-10	<p>Access to facilities</p> <p>The operator must give the certification body, for inspection purposes, access to all parts of the unit and all premises, as well as to the accounts and relevant supporting documents. He must provide the certification body with any information deemed</p>



	<p>necessary for the purposes of the inspection.</p> <p>When requested, the operator shall submit the results of its own voluntary inspection and sampling programmes.</p> <p>In addition, importers and first consignees must submit any import authorisations and certificates of inspection for import from other parties.</p>
8-1-11	<p>Exchange of information</p> <p>Where the operator and his subcontractors are inspected by different control bodies, the declaration referred to in item 8-1-2 must include an agreement by the operator on his behalf and that of his subcontractors, that the different control bodies can exchange information on the operations under their inspection and on the way this exchange of information can be implemented.</p>
8-2	SPECIFIC PROVISIONS
8-2-1	<p>Production of plants, plant products, livestock and/or livestock products</p> <p>This section applies to any unit involved in the production of any type of organic product for its own account or for the account of a third party.</p> <p>The production must take place in a unit of which the production buildings, land plots, pastures, open-air exercise areas, open-air runs, livestock buildings and if applicable buildings for storing crops, crop products, livestock products, raw materials and inputs are clearly separate from those of any other unit not producing in accordance with the rules laid down in this By-Law.</p> <p>Processing, packaging and marketing may take place at the production unit if these activities are limited to its own agricultural produce.</p> <p>Moreover, the quantities that are sold directly to the final consumer shall be accounted on a daily basis.</p> <p>Storage, in the unit, of input products other than those permitted in this By-Law in addition to vegetative propagation material and non-organically produced seeds, is prohibited.</p>
8-2-1-1	Plants and plant products from farm production or collection of wild plants
8-2-1-1-1	<p>Initial inspection</p> <p>The full description of the unit referred to under item 8-1-2 of the general provisions of this Annex must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be drawn up even where the producer limits his activity to the collection of wild plants, - show the storage and production premises and land plots and/or collection areas and, where applicable, premises where certain processing and/or packaging operations take place, and - specify the date of the last application on the holdings and/or concerned collection areas of products, the use of which is not compatible with Article 15 (3). <p>In case of collection of wild plants, the practical measures referred to under item 8-1-2 of the general provisions of this Annex must include the guarantees given by third parties which the producer can provide to ensure that the provisions of Article 15 (3) are complied with.</p>
8-2-1-1-2	<p>Communications</p> <p>Each year, before the date indicated by the certification body, the producer must notify the body of its schedule of production of crops products, giving a breakdown by growing season.</p>
8-2-1-1-3	<p>Several production units run by the same operator</p> <p>If the operator runs several production units in the same area, the units producing</p>



	<p>crops or crop products, together with storage premises for input products (such as fertilisers, plant products, seeds) must also be subjected to the general inspection arrangements laid down in the general provisions of this specification 8-1-2 as well as to the specific inspection provisions as regards items 8-2-1-1-1, 8-2-1-2-1, 8-2-2-1, 8-2-3-1, 8-2-4-1 and 8-2-5-1 of the general provisions as previously amended.</p> <p>The same variety as, or a variety that cannot be easily differentiated from those produced at the unit referred to in item 8-2-1-1-3, may not be produced at these units.</p> <p>However, producers may derogate from the rule referred to in the last sentence of the preceding subparagraph:</p> <p>(a) in the case of the production of perennial tree and shrub products (edible fruit bearing trees, vines and hops) provided the following conditions are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the production in question forms part of a conversion plan in respect of which the producer gives a firm undertaking and which provides for the beginning of the conversion of the last part of the area concerned to organic production in the shortest possible period which may not in any event exceed a maximum of five years, 2. appropriate measures have been taken to ensure the permanent separation of the products obtained from each unit concerned, 3. the certification body is notified of the harvest of each of the products concerned at least 48 hours in advance, 4. immediately upon completion of the harvest, the producer informs the certification body of the actual quantities harvested on the units concerned together with any particular distinguishing features (such as quality, colour, average weight etc.) and confirms that the measures taken to separate the products have been applied, 5. the conversion plan and the measures referred to in items 8-1-1 and 8-1-2 of the general provisions have been approved by the certification body. This approval must be confirmed every year after the start of the conversion plan. <p>(b) in the case of areas intended for agricultural research agreed by the competent authority, provided that conditions 2, 3 and 4 and the relevant part of condition 5 referred to in (a) are met;</p> <p>(c) in the case of production of seed, vegetative propagating material and transplants, provided that conditions 2, 3 and 4 and the relevant part of condition 5 referred to in (a) are met;</p> <p>(d) in the case of pastures exclusively used for grazing.</p>
8-2-1-2	Livestock and livestock products produced by animal husbandry
8-2-1-2-1	<p>Initial inspection</p> <p>When the inspection system applying specifically to livestock production is first implemented, the full description of the unit referred to under item 8-1-2 of the general provisions of this By-Law and its Annexes must include:</p> <p>(a) a full description of the livestock buildings, pastures, open-air exercise areas, open-air runs etc., and, where applicable, the premises for the storage, packaging and treatment of livestock, livestock products, raw materials and inputs,</p> <p>(b) a full description of the installations for the storage of livestock manure.</p> <p>The practical measures referred to under item 8-1-2 of the general provisions of this By-Law and its Annexes must include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a plan for spreading manure agreed with the certification body, together with a full description of the areas given over to crop production, 2. where appropriate, as regards the spreading of manure, the written



	<p>arrangements with other holdings complying with the provisions of this By-Law,</p> <p>3. a management plan for the organic-production livestock unit (e.g. feeding management, reproduction, health etc.).</p>
8-2-1-2-2	<p>Identification of livestock</p> <p>The livestock must be identified permanently using techniques adapted to each species, individually in the case of large mammals or by batch in the case of poultry and small mammals.</p>
8-2-1-2-3	<p>Livestock records</p> <p>Livestock records must be compiled in the form of a register and kept available to the certification body at all times at the address of the holding. Such record (which are to provide a full description of the herd or flock management system) must contain the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by species, as regards livestock introduced to the holding: origin and date of arrival, conversion period, identification mark and veterinary record, - as regards livestock leaving the holding: age, number of heads, weight in case of slaughter, identification mark and destination, - details of any lost animals and the reasons for the loss, - as regards feed: type, including feed supplements, proportions of various ingredients of rations and periods of access to free-range areas, periods of transhumance where restrictions apply, - as regards disease prevention and treatment and veterinary care: date of treatment, diagnosis, type of treatment product, method of treatment and practitioner's prescription for veterinary care with reasons and withdrawal periods applying before livestock products can be marketed.
8-2-1-2-4	<p>Several production units run by the same operator</p> <p>If the producer manages several production units, the units which produce livestock or livestock products not covered by the articles of this By-Law paragraph (a) of item 8-2-1-2-1 must also be subject to the inspection system as regards item 8-2-1-2-1 of this Annex on livestock and livestock products and as regards the provisions on livestock management, livestock records and the principles governing storage of animal husbandry products used.</p> <p>The competent authority shall be entitled to exempt the farms carrying out agricultural research provided that they fulfil the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - appropriate measures, agreed with the certification body have been taken in order to guarantee the permanent separation between livestock, livestock products, manure and feedingstuffs of each of the units, - the operator informs the certification body of the actual quantities produced in the units together with all characteristics permitting the identification of the products and confirms that the measures taken to separate the products have been applied.
8-2-1-2-5	<p>Other requirements</p> <p>By the way of derogation from those rules, the storage of allopathic veterinary medicinal products and antibiotics is permitted on holdings provided that they have been prescribed by a veterinarian in connection with treatment as provided in Article 16 (e), that they are stored in a supervised location and that they are entered in the farm register.</p>



8-2-2	<p>Units for preparation of plant and livestock products and foodstuffs composed of plant and livestock products</p> <p>This Section applies to any unit involved in the preparation, as defined in this By-Law, of products referred to in Articles 16 and 21 for its own account or for account of a third party, and includes in particular also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - units involved in packaging and/or re-packaging of such products, - units involved in labelling and/or re-labelling of such products.
8-2-2-1	<p>Initial inspection</p> <p>The full description of the unit referred to under item 8-1-2 of the general provisions of this By-Law and its Annexes must show the facilities used for the reception, the processing, packaging, labelling and storage of agricultural products before and after the operations concerning them, as well as the procedures for the transport of the products.</p>
8-2-2-2	<p>Preparation units handling also products not from organic production</p> <p>If non-organic products are also prepared, packaged or stored in the preparation unit concerned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the unit must have areas separated by place or time within the premises for the storage of products before and after the operations, - operations must be carried out continuously until the complete cycle has been dealt with, separated by place or time from similar operations performed on products, - if such operations are not carried out at regular times or on a fixed day, they must be announced in advance, with a deadline agreed upon with the certification body, - measures must be taken to ensure identification of lots and to avoid mixtures or exchanges with products not obtained in accordance with the items laid down in this By-Law, - operations on products in accordance with the rules laid down in this By-Law must be carried out only after cleaning of the production equipment. The effectiveness of the cleaning measures must be checked and recorded.
8-2-2-3	<p>Packaging and transport of products to preparation units</p> <p>Milk, eggs and egg-products from organic farming shall be collected independently from products not produced in accordance with this By-Law. By derogation, and subject to prior approval, simultaneous collection may occur, where appropriate measures are taken to prevent any possible mixture or exchange with products not produced in accordance with this By-Law and to ensure the identification of the products produced in accordance with the provisions of this By-Law. The operator keeps the information related to collection days, hours, circuit and date and time of reception of the products available to the certification body.</p>
8-2-3	<p>Imports of plants, plant products, livestock, livestock products and foodstuffs comprising plant and/or livestock products, animal feedingstuffs, compound feedingstuffs and feedingstuffs from other countries</p> <p>This item applies to any operator involved, as importer and/or as first consignee, in the import and/or reception, for its own account or for account of another operator, of products as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the importer shall mean the natural or legal person within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia who presents a consignment for release for free circulation, either on its own, or through a representative, - the first consignee shall mean the natural or legal person to whom the consignment is delivered and who will receive it for further preparation and/or marketing.



8-2-3-1	Initial inspection
8-2-3-1-1	<p>Importers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The full description of the unit referred to under item 8-1-2 of this Annex must include the importer's premises and his import activities, indicating the points of entry of the products into the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and any other facilities the importer intends to use for the storage of the imported products pending their delivery to the first consignee, - In addition, the declaration referred to under item 8-1-2 of this Annex must include an undertaking by the importer to ensure that any facilities that the importer will use for storage of products are submitted to inspection, to be carried out by the certification body.
8-2-3-1-2	<p>First consignee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The full description of the unit referred to under item 8-1-2 of this By-Law and its Annexes must show the facilities used for the reception and storage. - Where other activities, like processing, packaging, labelling and storage of agricultural products before and after the operations concerning them, as well the transport of these products, take place, the relevant provisions shall apply. When the importer and the first consignee are the same legal person and operating in one single unit, the reports referred to in item 8-1-2 of this By-Law and its Annexes can be formalised in one single report.
8-2-3-2	<p>Documentary accounts</p> <p>If the importer and the first consignee are not working in one single unit, both of them must keep stock and financial records. On request of the certification body, any details on the transport arrangements from the exporter in the country of origin to the first consignee and, from the first consignee's premises or storage facilities to any other operator must be provided.</p>
8-2-3-3	<p>Information on imported consignments</p> <p>The importer shall, concerning the certificate of inspection for imports from outside the Kingdom under Article 31 of this By-Law, inform the certification body of each imported consignment, giving:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the name and address of the first consignee, - any details this body may require, such as a copy of the inspection certificate for the importing of products from organic farming. Upon request of the certification body of the importer, the latter must pass the information to the certification body of the first consignee.
8-2-3-4	<p>Importers and first consignees handling also products not from organic production</p> <p>When imported products are stored in storage facilities where other agricultural products or foodstuffs are stored as well:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the products must be kept separate from the other agricultural products and/or foodstuffs, - measures must be taken to ensure identification of consignments and to avoid mixtures or exchanges with products not obtained in accordance with the rules laid down in this By-Law.
8-2-3-5	<p>Inspection visits</p> <p>The inspection body shall inspect the stock and financial records mentioned in item 8-2-3-2 and the certificates referred to in Article 8 of this By-Law.</p> <p>If the importer performs the import operations by different units or premises, he must make available on request, the reports foreseen under items 8-1-2 and 8-1-4 of the general provisions of this By-Law and its Annexes for each of the two facilities.</p>



8-2-3-6	<p>Reception of products from another country</p> <p>Products as referred to in Article 1 shall be imported in appropriate packaging or containers, closed in a manner preventing substitution of the content and provided with identification of the exporter and with any other marks and numbers serving to identify the lot with the certificate of inspection for import from other parties.</p> <p>On receipt of an imported product, the first consignee shall check the closing of the packaging or container and the correspondence of the identification of the consignment with the respective transaction certificate. The result of this verification shall be explicitly mentioned in the accounts referred to in item 8-2-3-2.</p>
8-2-4	<p>Units involved in the production, preparation or import of products which have contracted out to other parties in part or in total</p>
8-2-4-1	<p>Initial inspection</p> <p>With regard to the operations, which are contracted out to a subcontractor, the full description referred to in item 8-1-2 of this By-Law and its Annexes shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a list of the subcontractors with a description of their activities and the certification bodies to which they are subject; these subcontractors must have agreed to have their holding being subject to the inspection system as provided in Articles 10 and 11 of this By-Law, - all the practical measures, including inter alia an appropriate system of documentary accounts, to be taken at the level of the unit to ensure that the products the operator places on the market can be traced to their suppliers, and, where different, their sellers, as well as to their consignees and, where different, their buyers.
8-2-5	<p>Units preparing animal feedingstuffs, compound feedingstuffs and feed materials</p> <p>This item applies to any unit involved in the preparation on its own account or on behalf of a third party.</p>
8-2-5-1	<p>Initial inspection</p> <p>The full description of the unit referred to under item 8-1-2 of the general provisions of this specification must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - indicate the facilities used for the reception, preparation and storage of the products intended for animal feed before and after the concerned operations, - indicate the facilities used for the storage of other products used to prepare feedingstuffs, - indicate the facilities used to store products for cleaning and disinfection, - indicate, where necessary, the description of the compound feedingstuff that the producer intends to produce, and the livestock species or class for which the compound feedingstuff is intended, - indicate, where necessary, the name of the feed materials that the operator intends to prepare. <p>The measures to be taken by operators, referred to in item 8-1-2 of the general provisions of this By-Law and its Annexes, to guarantee compliance with this By-Law and control must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in particular an indication of the precautionary measures to be taken in order to reduce the risk of contamination by prohibited substances or products, the cleaning measures implemented and the monitoring of their effectiveness, - identification of all elements of their activities crucial for guaranteeing at all times that the products provided in this By-Law prepared in such units complied with this By-Law and controls,



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the establishment and implementation of, compliance with and updating of appropriate procedures, based on the principles of the HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points) system. <p>The certification body shall use these procedures to carry out a general evaluation of the risks on each preparation unit and to draw up an inspection plan. This inspection plan must provide for a minimum number of random samples depending on the potential risks.</p>
8-2-5-2	<p>Documentary accounts</p> <p>For the purposes of proper inspection of the operations, the documentary accounts referred to in item 8-1-5 of the general provisions of this By-Law and its Annexes shall include information on the origin, nature and quantities of feed materials, additives, sales and finished products.</p>
8-2-5-3	<p>Preparation units</p> <p>When preparing products, operators must ensure the following conditions:</p>
8-2-5-3-1	<p>Organically-produced feedingstuffs or feedingstuffs derived therefrom, in-conversion feedingstuffs or feedingstuffs derived therefrom, and conventional feedingstuffs are completely physically separated.</p>
8-2-5-3-2	<p>All equipment used in units preparing compound feedingstuffs covered by this By-Law is completely separated from equipment used for compound feedingstuffs not covered by this By-Law. Notwithstanding the provisions of this item until 30th February 2015, operations may take place using the same equipment provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - separation in terms of time is guaranteed and suitable cleaning measures, the effectiveness of which has been checked, have been carried out before commencing preparation of the products covered by this By-Law; operators must record these operations, - operators must ensure that all appropriate measures are implemented, depending on the risks evaluated in accordance with item 8-2-5-1, and, where necessary, guarantee that products which do not conform to this By-Law cannot be placed on the market with an indication referring to organic farming. <p>The derogation provided for in the second subparagraph is subject to prior authorisation by the certification body. Such authorisation might be provided for one or more preparation operation(s).</p>
8-2-5-4	<p>Inspection visits</p> <p>In addition to the complete annual visit, the certification body must make targeted visits based on a general evaluation of the potential risks of non-compliance with this By-Law; the certification body shall pay particular attention to the critical control points pointed out for the operator, with a view to establishing whether the surveillance and checking operations are carried out as they should be. All the premises used by the operator for the practicing of his activities may be inspected as frequently as the accompanied risks warrant.</p>
8-2-5-5	<p>Transporting products to other production/preparation units or storage premises</p> <p>Operators must ensure that the following conditions are met:</p>
8-2-5-5-1	<p>During transport, organically-produced feedingstuffs or feedingstuffs derived therefrom, in-conversion feedingstuffs or feedingstuffs derived therefrom, and conventional feedingstuffs must be effectively physically separated;</p>
8-2-5-5-2	<p>The vehicles and/or containers which have transported products that are not covered by this By-Law may be used to transport products covered by this By-Law if:</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - suitable cleaning measures, the effectiveness of which has been checked, have been carried out before commencing the transport of products covered by this By-Law; operators must record these operations, - operators must ensure that all appropriate measures are implemented, depending on the risks evaluated in accordance with item 8-2-5-1 and, where necessary, guarantee that products which do not conform to this By-Law cannot be placed on the market with an indication referring to organic farming, - the certification body has been informed of such transport operations and has agreed thereto. Such agreement might be provided for one or more transport operation(s).
8-2-5-5-3	The finished products referred to in this By-Law are transported separately from other finished products in terms of place or time.
8-2-5-5-4	During transport, the quantity of products at the start and each individual quantity delivered in the course of a delivery round must be recorded.

