



Summary of standards changes

EU Equivalent documents updated Tuesday 12th October 2021– version 1.7

This document summarises the changes made to the Soil Association EU Equivalent standards documents for version 1.7.

A small number of wording changes have been made to some standards and guidance across all Soil Association Standards documents to provide further clarification for licensees. In this document we have not included small edits that have been made to formatting, grammar and spelling.

Key to text changes: (~~strikethrough~~ = delete; underlined = new wording; normal text = no change)

If you have any questions, please contact the Standards Team by emailing standards@soilassociation.org.

Changes to Farming and Growing standards

<p>3.10.8 Feeding young mammals</p> <p>1. Young mammals must be fed natural, organic milk, preferably maternal milk, for a minimum period of:</p> <p>a) 12 weeks for calves b) 45 days for lambs and kids c) 40 days for piglets.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(EC) 834/2007 Art. 14(1)(d)(vi)</i> <i>(EC) 889/2008 Art. 20(1)</i></p>	<p>Maternal milk is milk from the mother; natural milk is from the glands of a mammal. Natural milk can come from other species provided that it meets the nutritional and health needs of the species you are feeding it to. Milk powder is considered as natural milk as long as it only contains milk powder.</p> <p>Milk powder containing vegetable oil and milk replacers is not considered as natural milk and therefore must be regarded as a concentrate for feed calculations during the minimum periods set out in this standard.</p> <p>You should have a plan in place to provide an organic source of colostrum. In an emergency you may feed non-organic milk replacer to young mammals until they are 72 hours old. However, if you feed them non-organic milk replacer for any longer they will lose their organic status.</p> <p><u>Proper care of youngstock is critical for their long-term health and survival. If a newborn is unable to suckle a bottle, or consume the full amount of colostrum, then a stomach tube should be used. This is a skilled technique which requires training to ensure the correct the placement of the tube. See how to safely tube a calf using the AHDB Colostrum Feeding video here and guidance on tubing a lamb here.</u></p>
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Standards			
3.8.6 Minimum housing area for cattle			
1. When housing your animals you must give them at least the following space:			
Class of animal	Minimum indoor space m ² per head (net area available to animals)	Additional area required m ² per head * (indoors or outdoors, excluding pasture)	Total m ² per head
Breeding and fattening cattle:			
Up to 100 kg	1.5	1.1	2.6

Up to 200 kg	2.5	1.9	4.4
Up to 350 kg	4.0	3.0	7.0
Over 350 kg	5.0 with a minimum of 1m ² /100kg	3.7 with a minimum of 0.75m ² /100kg	8.7 with a minimum of 1.75m ² /100kg
Dairy cows	6.0	4.5	10.5
Bulls for breeding	10	30*	40
<p><u>When a bull is fully mature and used for breeding then the space allowance for 'Bulls for breeding' should be applied, if they are adolescent bulls, not yet at maturity the space requirements for 'breeding and fattening cattle' should be applied for all the animals in the group. If mature bulls are housed within a group made up of different ages or types e.g. Cows or adolescent bulls, then the space calculation should be made for the other cattle in the group with the additional space for the bull.</u></p>			
<p><u>*The additional area for bulls is not required if the bull is temporarily being run with cows provided the additional area is provided for all other animals within the group.</u> The additional area is not required if the bulls are housed with cows.</p>			
<p>2. Open air areas may be partially covered.</p>			
<p>3. You do not need to provide the outdoor exercise area during the winter months provided that the winter-housing system allows freedom of movement and the livestock have access to pasture during the grazing period.</p>			
<p><i>(EC) 889/2008 Art. 10(4); Art. 14(1)(3); Annex III</i></p>			

3.2.6 Exceptional rules for poultry

1. When you are establishing for the first time, renewing or reconstituting a flock, non-organic poultry may be brought in **only** when organic poultry are not available in sufficient numbers. If you have to bring in non-organic poultry you must in order of preference:
 - a) use pullets for egg production, or chicks for meat production, that have been kept to organic standards from three days of age, if they are available.
 - b) use non-organic pullets for egg production before they are 18 weeks old. Any non-organic pullets you bring in must have been reared to the veterinary and feed standards detailed in sections 3.4 and 3.10.
2. You must have prior authorisation from your competent


Organic Poultry suppliers in the UK are listed [here](#).

If you are bringing in non-organic poultry you must have permission from your competent authority before you bring them onto the holding. In the UK, permission is granted by the competent authority and we will submit an application on your behalf. You must show us that organic poultry is not available in sufficient numbers.

We will need the following details from you to submit to the competent authority:

- why you cannot source organic birds
- which organic suppliers you have contacted
- the number of birds you need
- the number of non-organic birds you plan to bring in and when

<p>authority before bringing in any non-organic poultry.</p> <p>3. The EU Commission has stated that producers may request permission to use non-organic pullets until 31st December 20210.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(EC) 834/2007 Art. 22(2)(b)</i> <i>(EC) 889/2008 Art. 42</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the name of your suppliers• whether any suppliers will be able to supply you with organic birds in future. <p>A form with all the relevant questions is available on our website or from your Certification Officer.</p>
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<p>3.10.7 Use of non-organic protein for pigs and poultry</p> <p>1. If you cannot source 100% organic feeds that meet the nutritional needs of your animals, you may feed pigs and poultry up to 5% non-organic protein feed.</p> <p>2. This percentage must be calculated on an annual dry matter basis.</p> <p>3. At your inspection you must have records to demonstrate that you are unable to source an appropriate 100% organic or in-conversion ration and that you have not fed more than 5% non-organic protein feed.</p> <p>4. This exemption will be in place until 31st December 20210.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(EC) 834/2007 Art. 22(2)(b)</i> <i>(EC) 889/2008 Art. 43</i></p>	<p>If you are using a feed that is certified as suitable for organic production and it contains some non-organic ingredients, the feed mill will already have demonstrated that organic ingredients are not available. If you are mixing or blending your own feeds then you must demonstrate that suitable organic ingredients are not available.</p> <p> Feed records</p> <p>When the EU Commission reviews this exemption we will update this page</p>
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