

Summary of standards changes – EU Equivalent documents updated 17th July 2019 – version 1.1

The changes below have been applied to the relevant standards documents e.g. aquaculture, abattoir & slaughtering, feed processing, farming & growing, food & drink and seaweed. In this document we have not included small edits that have been made to formatting, grammar and spelling.

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

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

Food and drink standards changes

6.6.10 Micro-organisms and enzymes

You may use preparations of micro-organisms and enzymes normally used in food processing, but you can only use an enzyme as an additive if it is in the list of permitted additives in standard 6.4.2. Any micro-organisms or enzymes you use must not be made from or by GMOs.

EC 889/2008 Art. 27(1)(b)

EC 834/2007 Art. 9(1)

Micro-organisms should preferably be grown on organic substrates.

Enzymes and micro-organisms may be used as processing aids, e.g. yeast in brewing, rennet for cheese production.

If enzymes are to be used as additives, they must be listed in standard 6.4.2 however, there are currently no enzymes listed for use as additives.

Food additives are legally defined. For general information, the EU publishes a list of food additives approved for use within the EU. If you are unsure whether the enzyme you wish to use is classed as an additive then you can check the list [here](#).

See the glossary for the definition of a food additive.

Some enzymes used as ingredients are not classed as additives, for example, there are some enzymes intended for human consumption for nutritional or digestive purposes. These may be used in organic products if they are normally used in food processing.

6.8.9 Special customs procedures

1. Further preparation of a consignment at port of entry.
If a consignment from a third country is assigned to customs warehousing or inward processing, (in the form of a system of suspension as provided for in *Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 (3)*) and undergoes some form of preparation, such as packing, repacking, or labelling as organic, then the facility must be certified organic. Before this packing/repacking/labelling takes place the COI for the imported consignment must be endorsed as described in standard 6.8.7. Once the consignment has been packed/repacked/labelled the endorsed COI must accompany the consignment and be further verified by the member states authority (in the UK this is the Port Health Authority) before they allow the consignment to be released.
2. Splitting a consignment at port of entry.
If you wish to split a consignment from a third country, into different batches at port of entry, under a suspensive customs procedure, (as described in *Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92*), the COI for the imported consignment must first be endorsed as described in standard 6.8.7. Once the consignment is split, an extract of the COI must be given to the member states authority, (in the UK this is the Port Health Authority), for each batch, so they can endorse it. The original extract must then accompany each batch to the consignee of the batch.
3. The original importer, indicated in box 11 on the original COI, must keep a copy of each endorsed extract of the COI together with the original. These copies of the endorsed extracts must be printed or stamped 'COPY' or 'DUPLICATE'.
4. When a consignee receives each batch, they must carry out the checks described in standard 6.8.8 and

Under point 1, the operator carrying out the packaging/repacking/labelling is the first consignee, so they must make the checks required in 6.8.8, and complete box 21 of the COI.

A copy of the extract from the Certificate of Inspection can be found [here](#).

The extract of the COI is completed by the operator using the details from the original COI and including details of the new batch. The operator completes one for each new batch. The port authority then checks the details and completes box 13 on the extract form.

If a consignment leaves port and goes to for example, a distribution hub or warehouse, where the consignment is split and distributed to customers, then that distribution hub/warehouse will require certification as they are acting as first consignee. First consignees must be licensed

complete box 13 of the original extract of the COI. They must keep the original for at least 2 years.

5. Certification is required for operations carrying out 'Further preparation of a consignment at port of entry' and 'Splitting a consignment at port of entry' as described in point 1 and 2 above.

(EC) 1235/2008 Art. 14

Farming and growing standards changes

3.10.4 Feeding organic and in-conversion feed

1. The diet of your organic and converting animals You must be based on organic feed or graze your organic and converting livestock 100% organic feed composed of feedingstuffs, obtained primarily from your holding or from other organic holdings in the same region.
2. When there is insufficient organic feed available to feed 100% organic rations yYou may feed or graze your organic or converting livestock:
 - a) up to 100% in-conversion feed from your own holding and no more than 30% bought-in in-conversion feed;
 - b) up to 20% of the total average amount of feed can be first year conversion perennial forage crops and protein crops, only if they are produced from your own holding. The land you wish to use in this way must not have been part of any organic holding in the last five years.
3. When both in-conversion feed and first year conversion feed are being used, the total combined percentage used must not exceed the percentages in point a).
4. These percentages must be based on the annual dry matter intake of feedstuffs of plant origin.

(EC) 834/2007 Art. 5(k); Art. 14(1)(d)(i)(ii)

Since 100% in-conversion (as defined in standard 2.1.5a) from your own holding is currently permitted under point 2. a), point 3. is effectively redundant.



Feed records

*this standard has also been changed in the Feed Processing standards.

3.6.4 Stocking densities

To comply with the 170kg of nitrogen/ha/year limit you must not exceed the following stocking densities.

(EC) 889/2008 Art. 15(2)

Defra have produced the following guidance for stocking densities for the UK.

The table below has been taken from Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) guidelines.

Livestock type	Category	Maximum stocking rate per hectare
Pigs	7kg <13 kg	170 114
	13kg <31kg	40 33
	31kg < 66kg	22 19
	66kg > intended for slaughter	16 14
	Breeding sow before first litter	15 12
	Sow with litter up to 7kg	9 10
	Breeding boar 66kg - 150kg	14
	Breeding boar >150kg	10
	Cattle	Calves up to 2 3 months
Dairy cows 2 3 months to < 12 3 months		5
Dairy cows 12 3 months to first calf		3
Dairy cows after first calf		2
Beef cows or steers 2 3 months < 12 3 months		5
Beef cows or steers 12 months < 24 5 months		3
Beef cows or steers from 24 5 months for slaughter		3
Females from 24 5 months for breeding, < 500kg		3
Females from 24 5 months for breeding, > 500kg		2
Bulls, non-breeding > 2 3 months		3
Bulls for breeding, 2 3 months < 24 5 months	3	
Bulls for breeding > 24 5 months	4	

	Livestock type	Category	Maximum stocking rate per hectare
	Sheep	6 months – 9 months	85
		From 9 months to first lambing, tuppung or slaughter	121119
		After lambing or tuppung <60kg.	22
		After lambing or tuppung >60kg.	14
	Goats		11
	Deer	Breeding	11
		Other	14
	Horses		8
	Poultry	Layers <17 weeks	800728
		Layers >17 weeks*	320311 *
		Broilers	510439
		Breeding stock <25 weeks	590542
		Breeding stock >25 weeks	240231
		Male turkey	140125
		Female turkey	190165
		Ducks	230188
* Figures assume 80% of excreta are deposited in buildings			