



Summary of standards changes

Organic standards documents updated Thursday 30th April 2020 – version 18.4

The Soil Association Standards have been updated to version 18.4.

The main changes are a fully revised '[Sourcing Organic Ingredients Annex](#)' version 1.1, which details sourcing requirements for organic ingredients, or products brought in, throughout the supply chain:

- The format has changed to mirror the table style used in the main documents - a table with the sourcing requirement on the left and guidance on the right. Additional sourcing requirements have been included for ingredients/products imported from outside the EU which fall under an EU-equivalence agreement. The guidance states where UK/EU-farmed ingredients/products would automatically meet these requirements.
- The [Glossary](#) which accompanies our Standards documents has been updated with a number of new definitions.

The changes outlined below have been applied to the relevant standards documents which are: **aquaculture, abattoir & slaughtering, feed processing, farming & growing, food & drink and seaweed.**

To enable us to verify some of the new sourcing requirements, a new higher standard has been included in the Soil Association Food and Drink Standards **6.10.2 Meat farmed or slaughtered outside the UK/EU**: If you source meat, or other meat derived products, that are farmed or slaughtered outside the UK or EU, you must tell us the country or countries where the animals are farmed and slaughtered.

The Soil Association Farming & Growing Standards and Food & Drink Standards have been updated to include the sourcing symbol next to standards which now have a sourcing requirement.

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)


Changes to All Standards Documents (aquaculture, abattoir & slaughtering, feed processing, farming & growing, food & drink and seaweed)

1.2.1 General principles of organic production

Your production system must meet the following principles and objectives:

1. To produce food of high quality and in sufficient quantity by the use of processes that do not harm the environment, human health, plant health or animal health and welfare.
2. To work within natural systems and cycles at all levels, from the soil to plants and animals.
3. To maintain the long-term fertility and biological activity of soils.
4. To treat livestock ethically, meeting their species-specific physiological and behavioural needs.
5. To respect regional, environmental, climatic and geographic differences and the appropriate practices that have evolved in response to them.
6. To maximise the use of renewable resources and recycling.
7. To design and manage organic systems which make the best use of natural resources and ecology to prevent the need for external inputs. Where this fails or where external inputs are required, the use of external inputs is limited to organic, natural or naturally-derived substances.
8. To limit the use of chemically synthesised inputs to situations where appropriate alternative management practices do not exist, or natural or organic inputs are not available, or where alternative inputs would contribute to unacceptable environmental impacts.
9. To exclude the use of soluble mineral fertilisers.


<p>10. To foster biodiversity and protect sensitive habitats and landscape features.</p> <p>11. To minimise pollution and waste.</p> <p>12. To use preventative and precautionary measures and risk assessment when appropriate.</p> <p>13. To exclude the use of GMOs and products produced from or by GMOs with the exception of veterinary medicinal products.</p> <p>14. To sustainably use products from fisheries.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(EC) 834/2007 Art. 3; Art. 4</i></p>	
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<p>5.8.1 Using the term organic</p> <p>If you wish to refer to organic in relation to an agricultural, food or feed product anywhere on a label, in advertising materials or commercial documents, you must meet the requirements of these standards.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(EC) 834/2007 Art. 23(1)</i></p>	<p> Labelling refers to the way in which you identify your products and show their organic status. The labelling standards apply to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • retail packaging • bulk packaging • the labelling of loose produce for sale in retail outlets • information on delivery notes or invoices for products that are transported in bulk, such as milk • marketing materials, and • web content. <p><u>Defra have provided guidance to UK certification bodies regarding marketing of pet food. If a pet food product is marketed as Organic then organic certification of the product is required and use of the EU organic logo would be permitted, although not required. If reference to organic is made in the ingredients list only, organic certification is not required and the EU organic logo could not be used.</u></p> <p><u>This includes reference to organic not just in the product name or sales description, but also in relation to ingredients of a food or feed product. For example, a cereal bar making organic claims about some of the ingredients may only do so if the cereal bar is certified to the organic regulation.</u></p>
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	<p>This only applies to food and feed products. However, if you make such claims on non-food and feed products, (such as textiles, health and beauty products, and pet food), your claims must still be true. In the UK all products are governed by the <i>Trade Descriptions Act</i>.</p> <p>Examples of other references to organic include, "organically grown"; "organically produced"; "grown/produced using organic principles"; "grown/produced using organic methods".</p> <p>Labelling legislation Along with meeting these standards for labelling, you will also need to make sure your labels meet other relevant labelling legislation such as <i>Regulation 1169/2011</i> on the provision of food information to consumers, and the <i>Food Information Regulations</i>.</p>
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5.11.2 Genetic modification

1. Products labelled as consisting of or made from GMOs must never be described as organic.
(EC) 834/2007 Art. 23(3)
2. You must **not** use GMOs or products made from or by GMOs or their derivatives. You must be able to demonstrate that any food, feed, processing aids, additives, micro-organisms, plant protection products, fertilisers, soil conditioners, seeds, vegetative propagating materials and animals used in organic production do not contain any GMOs or their derivatives.
3. For food and feed products ~~produced~~ in the EU, ~~and covered under~~ Directive 2001/18/EC, Regulation (EC) 1829/2003 or Regulation (EC) 1830/2003 **are applicable**, **and** you may rely on labels or any other accompanying documents to confirm that they are non-GM, unless you have other information that the products do not meet the Directive and Regulations listed above.

 **If you source meat, egg or aquaculture animal products which were farmed outside the UK/EU we will ask for additional information to demonstrate the animal feed meets this Soil Association sourcing requirement.**

In the EU, if a product contains GMOs or their derivatives then it must be labelled as such, (as described in 5.11.2.3) so the regulation allows labels to be relied upon as evidence to indicate whether food contains GMOs or their derivatives. This would apply to products such as agricultural crops, like maize and soya, or their derivatives like lecithin or starch. However, Directive 2001/18/EC, Regulation (EC) 1829/2003 and Regulation (EC) 1830/2003 do not extend to the use of ingredients produced by genetically modified micro-organisms. For example, enzymes and vitamins. This means that it cannot be automatically assumed that a product complies with the specific GMO requirements of the organic regulations. For this reason, we require a completed GMO declaration for all products that may be a GM risk.

<p>4. For products that are not food or feed, or products that could be produced by GMOs or <u>for products we are certifying</u> produced outside the EU, you will need to get confirmation from your suppliers, in the form of a non-GM declaration, that the products supplied have not been produced from or by GMOs.</p> <p>(EC) 834/2007 Art. 9(1)(2)(3) (EC) 889/2008 Art. 69; Annex XIII</p>	<p>Our GMO declaration form explains which additives, processing aids and ingredients are GMO risks. Your Certification Officer can also confirm any other ingredients which are a GMO risk.</p> <p>There is a specific form to be used for licensees producing products under a Soil Association Standards license and a separate form to use for licenses producing product under an EU-only licence. This is because the Soil Association has additional requirements in this area, as outlined in 5.11.2.5.</p>
<p>5. For Soil Association products and ingredients you will need to provide additional information to demonstrate their non-GM status.</p> <p><i>Soil Association higher standard</i></p>	<p>Please contact us if you need a blank template of the non-GM declaration form for your suppliers to complete.</p> <p>5.11.2.3 also says, if you have other information that the products do not meet the GM labelling requirements then you cannot rely on the information stated on the label. For example, test results which show GM DNA in the product. If you or a third party tests any of your organic products and gets a positive result, you must inform us of that result as soon as possible.</p> <p>Farmers purchasing animal feeds may rely on the information provided on the labels, or accompany documents. Feed used must be certified organic so any checks on GM status will have been done by the feed processors.</p> <p>As part of due diligence and controlling risks, operators who import/process/trade GM risk organic ingredients may wish to carry out testing for GMOs. For example, soya or maize products. Testing must be to the lowest limit of quantification (0.1%) and not just to 0.9%.</p> <p><u>The European regulations and directives referred to in the standard only apply to product within the EU market. This means that if we are certifying your business outside the UK/EU, supplier declarations will be required for all GM risk ingredients and feed to confirm the products have not been produced from or by GMOs.</u></p>

Why?

GM ingredients have no place in organic food. In order to provide additional assurance that Soil Association certified products and ingredients do not contain GM, we require suppliers of risk products and ingredients to provide additional verification to prove their non-GM status.

Changes to Food and Drink Standards

Standards	Guidance
<p>5.2.2 Specific principles for the processing of organic food</p> <p><u>In addition to the overall organic principles set out in standard 5.2.1, the processing of organic food must be based on the following specific principles:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1. The production of organic food from organic agricultural ingredients, except where an ingredient is not available on the market in organic form.</u> <u>2. The restriction of the use of food additives, of non organic ingredients with mainly technological and sensory functions and of micronutrients and processing aids, so that they are used to a minimum extent and only in case of essential technological need or for particular nutritional purposes.</u> <u>3. The exclusion of substances and processing methods that might be misleading regarding the true nature of the product.</u> <u>4. The processing of food with care, preferably with the use of biological, mechanical and physical methods.</u> <p><i>(EC) 834/2007 Art. 6</i></p>	

<p>5.8.2 Products with 95%-100% organic ingredients</p> <p>1. Food products containing 95%-100% organic agricultural ingredients can be labelled as organic provided that they meet the composition requirements in standard 6.3.1 and the labelling includes the following:</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(EC) 834/2007 Art. 23(4)(a)</i></p> <p>a) An indication of which ingredients are organic in the ingredients list.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(EC) 834/2007 Art. 23(4)</i></p> <p>b) The EU organic logo on pre-packaged food.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(EC) 834/2007 Art. 25; Art. 24(1)(b)</i></p> <p>c) When the EU logo is used, an indication of where the ingredients were farmed or grown (see standard 5.8.7).</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(EC) 834/2007 Art. 24(1)(c)</i> <i>(EC) 889/2008 Art. 58(2)</i></p> <p>d) The code of the certifier who certifies the company that applies the labels (which may or may not be you). This must appear in the same visual field as the EU organic logo.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(EC) 834/2007 Art. 24(1)(a)</i> <i>(EC) 889/2008 Art. 58(1)(d)</i></p> <p>e) A traceability code, such as a batch or date code.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(EC) 889/2008 Art. 31(1)(d)</i></p> <p>f) The EU logo, statement of agricultural origin and code of the certifier must be marked in a conspicuous place in such a way as to be easily visible, clearly legible and indelible.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(EC) 834/2007 Art. 24(2)</i></p>	<p>Guidance for each point is set out below:</p> <p>a) Identifying organic ingredients</p> <p>If any non-organic ingredients are used, make a clear indication on the ingredients panel as to the organic status of each ingredient. This includes water and salt as these are non-organic. <u>This also includes non-organic top notes used in juice from concentrate, which must be identified on the retail label of the juice. Note that a derogation to use non-organic top notes must be obtained as per standard 6.7.1.</u></p> <p>For example: Ingredients: Organic flour (fortified with calcium carbonate, iron, niacin, thiamin), water, organic eggs, organic sunflower seeds, yeast, salt.</p> <p>Or, Ingredients: Flour (fortified with calcium carbonate*, iron*, niacin*, thiamin*), water*, eggs, sunflower seeds, yeast*, salt*. *Non-organic.</p> <p>b) Using the EU logo</p> <p>The EU sets the rules for the use of the EU leaf logo. Its use is optional on foods imported from outside the EU. It cannot be used on non-food products. See EU logo standard DL a for details.</p> <p>c) Statement of agricultural origin</p> <p>See standard 'declaring ingredient origin' (5.8.7) for details.</p> <p>d) Certifier code</p> <p>Each certification body has its own code, which its operators need to use on pack. The code for Soil Association Certification in the UK is GB-ORG-05. If you are packing and labelling the product yourself, or a Soil Association certified company in the UK is packing or labelling the product on your behalf, this is the code which must be used.</p> <p>However, if you use another company to apply packaging or labels to your product(s), you need to use the code of their certification body on pack, even if</p>
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<p>g) Your ingredients list must identify any non-organic ingredients of ingredients, unless exempted – as outlined in the guidance</p> <p><i>Soil Association higher standard</i></p>	<p>the product carries the Soil Association symbol. For example, if you are using a French contract packer certified by Ecocert, use the Ecocert code FR-BIO-01, do not use GB-ORG-05. The certification code of your subcontractor is usually featured on their organic certificate.</p> <p>If your product is labelled outside the EU and you are not using the EU logo then you do not have to use the certifier's code, but you must include the name of the certifier.</p> <p>If you are in any doubt as to what certifier code you should use on your labels please contact your Certification Officer for guidance.</p> <p>Labels of non-food products, such as textiles and health and beauty care, or medicinal products must not include the code of the certifier. This is because they fall outside the scope of the EU Organic Regulation.</p> <p>e) Traceability code Your labelling must include a traceability code. Please refer to the record keeping standard 5.7.1 for details.</p> <p>g) Identifying non-organic ingredients of ingredients You must list any non-organic ingredients of ingredients. For compound ingredients you can either list the individual non-organic ingredient in the compound ingredient, or use a generic description such as 'contains a non-organic ingredient'.</p> <p>If you are using an organic flavouring in a product, you do not need to list the non-organic components of the organic flavouring, provided the non-organic components account for less than 1% of the final product.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Why?</p> <p>The EU Organic Regulation doesn't require non-organic ingredients of ingredients to be declared on labels. Transparency is important to consumers and can help to drive positive change, so Soil Association standards require any non-organic ingredients of ingredients to be declared on the label.</p>	

5.8.4 Products with less than 95% organic ingredients

1. For products where less than 95% of the agricultural ingredients are organic you can only include reference to organic in the ingredients list. In order to do this you must:
 - a) indicate which ingredients are organic in the ingredients list.
 - b) include the total percentage of organic ingredients in the ingredients list (as a percentage of the agricultural ingredients).
 - c) use the same colour, size and style of lettering in the reference to organic and percentage statement as you do as for the non-organic ingredients.
(EC) 834/2007 Art. 23(4)
2. For products where the main ingredient is a product of hunting or fishing and other agricultural ingredients are organic you cannot call the product organic, but you can identify the organic ingredients in the same field visual field as the product description. You must also:
 - a) indicate which ingredients are organic in the ingredients list
 - b) include the total percentage of organic ingredients in the ingredients list (as a percentage of the agricultural ingredients)
 - c) use the same colour, size and style of lettering in the reference to organic and percentage statement as you do for the non-organic ingredients.
(EC) 834/2007 Art. 23(4)(c)
3. You must **not** use the EU logo on products containing less than 95% organic ingredients.
(EC) 834/2007 Art. 25(1)
4. The label must include the code number of the certifier who certifies the company that carries out the most recent production, preparation or packing for the product (which

Guidance for each point is set out below:

1. Less than 95% organic bulk labels
For bulk products which do not include the ingredient information on the label, indicate the total percentage of organic ingredients on the product label instead.
2. Main ingredient of hunting and fishing
The 'main ingredient' means it accounts for at least 50% agricultural ingredients **or is the characterising ingredient**. Added water and salt are not taken into account.

Products of hunting and fishing are considered agricultural ingredients so are included in percentage calculations.

For example, Sardines in tomato sauce:

Sardines	52%
Organic tomatoes	32%
Organic olive oil	11%
Organic lemon	5%
Organic content =	48%


The label will indicate total organic content of 48%.

The table below provides a summary of the main differences in labelling requirements for products containing more than 95% and less than 95% organic agricultural ingredients, and in-conversion products.

% organic agricultural ingredients	References to organic	Soil Association Organic logo	EU Organic logo	Certification code	Statement of agricultural origin
More than 95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

<p>may or may not be you).</p> <p>(EC) 834/2007 Art. 24(1)(a)</p> <p>5. You must include a traceability code, such as a batch or date code.</p> <p>(EC) 889/2008 Art. 31(1)(d)</p>	Less than 95%	Only in ingredient list	✗	✗	✓	✗
	In-conversion product	You may use the wording 'product under conversion to organic farming'	✗ You may use the wording 'Soil Association approved organic conversion'	✗	✓	✗

This standard has also been changed in the farming & growing standards

Standards	Guidance
<p>5.11.3 Nanoparticles</p> <p>1. Organic products must not contain or consist of engineered nanoparticles. <i>Soil Association higher standard</i></p> <p>2. This standard does not apply to incidental nanoparticles. <i>Soil Association higher standard</i></p>	<p> <u>If you source products certified to other organic standards they must meet this Soil Association sourcing requirement.</u></p> <p>Incidental nanoparticles not prohibited by this standard include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substances that are incidental by-products of other manufacturing processes (such as milling or homogenisation). • Naturally occurring nanoparticles, for example, from volcanic eruptions, in wood smoke or sea spray. <p>The definition of manufactured nanoparticles reflects the definition of nanomaterials in the Food Information for Consumers regulation 1169/2011.</p> <p>Examples of products that we know may contain manufactured nanoparticles and that are commercially available include titanium dioxide and zinc oxide used in health and beauty products. The manufactured nanoparticle versions of these products are transparent.</p>

Why?

Nanomaterials may introduce new or heightened risks of toxicity, which are currently little understood. The possible effects of these nanomaterials on the environment, human and animal health are currently unknown.

Nanotechnology involves the manipulation of materials and the creation of structures and systems at the scale of atoms and molecules. This can be either through simple physical processes or by specific engineering.

Nanomaterials include:

- nanoparticles and nanoemulsions
- nanostructures including nanocapsules, nanotubes, fullerenes (buckyballs), quantum dots and nanowires.

The properties of nanomaterials can differ significantly from those at larger scales because quantum effects start to occur at the nanoscale. These differences may be in chemical reactivity and biological activity, solubility and mobility, colour and transparency, among others.

These are examples of known and developing uses of nanotechnology:

- food additives, such as for flavouring, enhanced absorption of nutrients or modifying texture
- in health and beauty products, such as in transparent mineral sunscreens and make-up products
- in packaging, including quantum dots for traceability, UV light filters, nanoclays as gas barriers and carbon nanotubes to alter strength-to-weight ratio
- medicinal, such as drug delivery, DNA vaccines and advanced therapies
- environmental, such as soil remediation
- pesticides, such as pesticide delivery in nanoemulsions, and
- textiles, such as stain and water resistant coatings

6.3.4 Using organic and non-organic versions of the same ingredients

You must **not** use organic and non-organic or in-conversion versions of the same ingredient in the same product.

(EC) 834/2007 Art. 18(2); Art. 19(2)(d); Art. 20(2)

This also applies to products made with less than 95% organic ingredients.

6.4.2 Permitted additives

You may only use the additives in the table below in organic foods and according to the specific conditions against them.

Additives marked with an asterisk (*) must be included in the calculation of agricultural ingredients in order to determine the



If you source products manufactured outside of the UK/EU they must meet this Soil Association sourcing requirement.

See the glossary for the definition of a food additive.

Some additives are a potential GM risk because they are derived from crops

<p>organic percentage of the product overall. (EC) 889/2008 Annex VIII A</p>	<p>that can be GM or are made using processes that sometimes involve GM. For these additives you will need to provide additional proof that they are non-GM by completing a non-GM declaration form, signed by the additive manufacturer, and providing supporting information. The type of supporting information required will depend on the additive.</p> <p>If you need to use a non-organic additive or processing aid in your product, please contact your Certification Officer to discuss what will be required.</p> <p>For Soil Association products, you must use organic additives if they are available (see standard 6.4.1).</p>
<p>6.7.1 EU derogations The EU Organic Regulation allows for some derogations to use non-organic agricultural ingredients where they aren't available on the market in organic form and aren't already listed in standard 6.6.1.</p> <p>In these cases you can apply to your competent authority for a derogation to use the particular ingredients.</p> <p>This standard only applies to products containing 95-100% organic agricultural ingredients. (EC) 834/2007 Art. 6(a); Art. 19(2)(c); (EC) 889/2008 Art. 29</p>	<p>If you are having trouble finding an agricultural ingredient in organic form, contact your Certification Officer. We licence a wide range of products and should be able to provide details of companies that will be able to supply you with what you need.</p> <p>If an ingredient is not available in organic form anywhere in the EU, then you may still be able to use it provided you have successfully applied for a derogation to do so. This applies to products labelled as organic only.</p> <p>Derogations can only be granted for agricultural ingredients. Neither certification bodies nor the competent authorities can give derogations to use additives and processing aids which are not listed as permitted in the organic regulation unless they are covered by this standard.</p> <p><u>If you are producing juice from concentrate and unable to source an organic version of the top note, you can apply for a derogation. If the derogation is issued, the top note must be listed as a non-organic ingredient on the retail label (see standard 5.8.2).</u></p>

	<p>If you are producing a less than 95% organic product you will not need to request a derogation from your competent authority for the non-organic ingredients.</p> <p>Please refer to section 5.8. of these standards for further information on labelling.</p> <p>How to apply for a derogation In the UK, you will need to complete an OB9 form which is available from Defra.</p> <p>Defra normally issues derogations for 12 months then for two further periods of 12 months each. However, Defra may cancel derogations or reduce the time of derogations if enough of the ingredient in organic form becomes available in the EU.</p> <p>If you are outside of the EU, and we certify you to the EU Organic Regulation, then you need to apply to us for a derogation. Please contact your Certification Officer for details of how you do this. Please refer to our web tool for help with calculating maximum percentages.</p>
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6.8.7 Certificates of Inspection

1. All organic products imported into the EU must be accompanied by an original endorsed Certificate of Inspection (COI) issued in the third country.
2. If transport documents are not available in time to fully complete the COI before the goods leave the third country, provisional information available at the time of issuing the COI may be included. Final transport documents must be included by the certification body within 10 days from the issuance of the COI and, in any case, before endorsement of the COI from the importing authority.



COIs need to be issued and endorsed (signed and stamped in box 14) by the certification body of the exporter and need to be available at the EU port of entry for further endorsement by the member state authority.

Electronic Certification of Inspection for the import of organic products into the EU

COIs are sometimes referred to as 'transaction certificates'.
The new system of electronic certificate for imports of organic products became compulsory on 20 October 2017. The electronic certificate aims to enhance traceability of imported organic products and reduce potential fraud. It also aims to reduce the administrative burden for operators and authorities, and provides statistical data on organic imports. You can find out more at https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/organic/electronic-certificate_en

3. The endorsed COI must accompany goods to the premises of first consignee and then must be kept by the importer for at least two years.
4. The first consignee or importer (where relevant) can make a copy of the COI in order to fulfil the record keeping requirements listed in 6.8.10, provided it is printed or stamped 'COPY' or 'DUPLICATE'.

(EC) 834/2007 Art. 33
(EC) 1235/2008 Art. 13

Importers, and exporters in the country of origin, must register for a TRACES NT account. This is the electronic system used by the European Commission to issue and monitor all COIs.

According to the EC organic regulation the certificate of inspection must be issued by the certification body of the exporter before the consignment leaves the country of export. The certification body will carry out the necessary documentary checks before signing box 18. However, Box 13, Box 16 and Box 17 of the COI may be filled in with the provisional information available at the time of issuing the COI. Final transport documents must be included by the certification body within 10 days from the issuance of the COI and, in any case, before endorsement of the COI from the importing authority. So it is important to check that your exporter is aware of this and able to meet this requirement to ensure you do not experience any problems on import.

Control bodies and control authorities will be able to update the information in Boxes 13, 16 and 17 and upload the final transport documents in TRACES after the signature of Box 18 and before the COI is endorsed by the Member State (in Box 20).

In the UK, the Port Health Authority (PHA) is responsible for checking documentation of organic produce at the port of arrival. They have the authority to stop entry of organic product not accompanied by a valid COI and the goods may be held at port or lose their organic status. The PHA checks that the information on the COI matches with the goods being imported and other documents associated with the shipment e.g. the Airway Bill or Bill of Landing. If the information is correct they endorse the COI (they complete box 20 on the form) & the goods are allowed to enter the EU as organic.

If products are imported without the endorsed COI then the competent authority will not allow them to be endorsed retrospectively. If you do not have an endorsed COI for each consignment, the product may lose its organic status.

	<p>Whilst the exporter is responsible for getting the COI issued and endorsed by their certification body before the product is exported to the EU, it is the importer's responsibility to ensure that the valid COI is presented at port for each consignment. You need to ensure that each section of the COI is endorsed by the relevant party and that you retain the stamped originals for a minimum of two years. If you or the first consignee make a copy of the COI then it must be marked as 'COPY' or 'DUPLICATE'.</p> <p>Any products without original COIs may lose organic status.</p> <p>UK Port Health Authorities charge for endorsing COIs. Please check with the PHA at your proposed port of arrival for details of their costs. Some certification bodies also charge their licensees for issuing COIs, however the Soil Association does not charge for this service.</p> <p>First consignee means the natural or legal person to whom the imported consignment is delivered who will receive it for further preparation and/or marketing.</p>
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6.10.2 Meat farmed or slaughtered outside the UK/EU

If you source meat, or other meat derived products, that are farmed or slaughtered outside the UK or EU, you must tell us the country or countries where the animals are farmed and slaughtered.

Soil Association higher standard



You will need to provide this information on your product specification form. If the country or countries where the animals are farmed or slaughtered changes, you will need to update your specification and seek our approval prior to use. This also covers product such as offal, blood and meat stock.

Why?

The Soil Association has higher organic standards and sourcing requirements than the legal minimum for organic. This standard allows the verification of those requirements related to livestock products.

Changes to Farming and Growing Standards

1.2.2 Specific principles for organic farming

In addition to the overall organic principles set out in standard 1.2.1, organic farming must be based on the following specific principles ~~Organic farming is based on:~~

1. the maintenance and enhancement of soil life and natural soil fertility, soil stability and soil biodiversity preventing and combating soil compaction and soil erosion, and the nourishing of plants primarily through the soil ecosystem
2. the minimisation of the use of non-renewable resources and off-farm inputs
3. the recycling of wastes and by-products of plant and animal origin as inputs in plant and livestock production
4. taking account of the local or regional ecological balance when taking production decisions
5. the maintenance of animal health by encouraging the natural immunological defence of animals and the selection of appropriate breeds and husbandry practices
6. the maintenance of plant health by preventative measures, such as the choice of appropriate species and varieties resistant to pests and diseases, appropriate crop rotations, mechanical and physical methods and the protection of natural enemies of pests
7. the practice of site-adapted and land-related livestock production
8. the observance of a high level of animal welfare respecting species-specific needs
9. the production of products of organic livestock from animals that have been raised on organic holdings since birth or hatching and throughout their life
10. the choice of breeds having regard to the capacity of animals to adapt to local conditions, their vitality and their resistance to disease or health problems

<p>11. the feeding of livestock with organic feed composed of agricultural ingredients from organic farming and of natural non-agricultural substances</p> <p>12. the application of animal husbandry practices, which enhance the immune system and strengthen the natural defence against diseases, in particular including regular exercise and access to open air areas and pasture where appropriate</p> <p>13. the exclusion of rearing artificially induced polyploid animals</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(EC) 834/2007 Art. 5</i></p>	
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<p>2.1.8 Past clearance of natural ecosystems*</p> <p>Where land was cleared or otherwise converted to agriculture after January 2007 without a prior HCV assessment, this land cannot be used for organic production except where evidence is provided that natural ecosystems were not destroyed.</p> <p>There are six High Conservation Values. Only one category needs to be met for an area of land to have High Conservation Value. These are:</p> <p>HCV 1: Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species that are significant at global, regional or national levels.</p> <p>HCV 2: Intact forest landscapes and large landscape-level ecosystems and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.</p>	<p>Natural ecosystems</p> <p>If you are converting land that may have been cleared after January 2007 you will need to provide evidence that natural ecosystems were not destroyed. Natural ecosystems are defined as ecosystems that resemble, in terms of species composition, structure, and function, those that are or would be found in a given area in the absence of significant human management impacts. This includes:</p> <p>Forests, tree-covered areas that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are not occupied by agriculture or other specific non-forest land uses • consist primarily of native plant species, and • contain a vegetation structure that generally resembles that of a natural forest of the same age in the same area. <p>The following types of tree-covered areas are not considered natural ecosystems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • forestry or fruit tree plantations • tree-covered areas that are managed as diversified food production systems, including traditional and modern management systems such as home gardens, agroforestry systems, and mixed tree-cattle systems, or
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<p>HCV 3: Rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems, habitats or refugia.</p> <p>HCV 4: Basic ecosystem services in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.</p> <p>HCV 5: Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or indigenous peoples (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water etc.), identified through engagement with these communities or indigenous peoples.</p> <p>HCV 6: Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or indigenous peoples, identified through engagement with these local communities or indigenous peoples.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Soil Association higher standard</i></p> <p>*This Standard comes into effect from November 2020 April 2021. Standard may be revised within this period.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • areas that are managed as long-rotation swidden (shifting cultivation) systems under traditional, indigenous people, communities, or smallholder land-use systems (even if they otherwise meet the definitions of natural ecosystems) and fallow lands for soil fertility recovery purposes. <p>Remote sensing tools such as Global Forest Watch and Global Forest Change Landsat mapping can be used to identify tree cover loss and land-use change.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Why?</p> <p>Expansion of agriculture globally has resulted in the destruction of millions of hectares of forests and other natural or important ecosystems to make way for farming, with negative impacts on biodiversity, climate and indigenous peoples.</p> <p>We prohibit the clearing of land which has high conservation value to create organic agricultural land. We use the HCV definition to identify and prohibit the clearing of areas that are critically important because of their environmental, socioeconomic, biodiversity or landscape values.</p>	

2.2.3 Parallel production exceptions

- 1) You may 'parallel produce' only the following:
 - a) perennial crops which are grown for at least three years
 - b) seeds, vegetative propagating material or transplants
 - c) grassland used only for grazing
 - d) crops grown for agricultural research or crops and livestock on farms used for formal education, only with agreement from your competent authority
 - e) ~~crops and livestock on farms used for formal education, only with agreement from your competent authority~~
- 2) In addition (with the exception of grassland for grazing), you may 'parallel produce' only if you:
 - a) permanently separate the products from each unit
 - b) tell your certification body at least 48 hours before you harvest each crop
 - c) tell your certification body the exact quantities harvested and confirm you have kept the products separate
 - d) get approval from your certification body each year, and
 - e) for perennial crops only agree with your certification body, to convert the whole area concerned within five years.

(EC) 834/2007 Art. 11; Art. 22(2)(a)

(EC) 889/2008 Art. 40(1)

If the organic and non-organic operations are run as separate businesses this does not apply.

2.5.6 Applying manure

The total amount of manure you can apply to your organic land, averaged over the whole area, must **not** be more than 170kg of nitrogen (N) per hectare per year.

You must detail the maximum rate of nitrogen from manure that is applied per hectare of your holding per year. In nitrogen vulnerable zones (NVZs) the field limit is 250kg of nitrogen per hectare per year.

To help calculate how much nitrogen is applied to your land you can use the

(EC) 889/2008 Art. 3(2)

table below:	
Solid manure (per t or m ³)	N(kg)
Cattle farm yard manure (FYM)	6.0
Sheep FYM	7.0
Pig FYM	7.0
Solid manure (per t or m ³)	N(kg)
Poultry Layer FYM	19.0
Broiler/turkey FYM	30.0
Duck FYM	6.5
Horse FYM	7
Goat FYM	6
Slurry/liquid (per 1000l)	N(kg)
Cattle	2.6
Pigs	3.6
Separated manures (per 1000l)	N(kg)
Separated cattle slurry, liquid fraction, strainer box	1.5
Separated cattle slurry, liquid fraction, weeping-wall	2
Separated cattle slurry, liquid fraction, mechanically separated	3
Separated cattle slurry, solid Fraction	4
Separated pig slurry, liquid fraction	3.6
Separated pig slurry, solid fraction	5
Composts containing manure must be included in your N calculation. Green waste composts are not included because they do not contain a significant amount of available nitrogen when the composting process is complete. We may check the analysis of your green waste compost to ensure this is the case.	

2.6.3. Permitted pesticides and plant protection products

All substances listed in this table must comply at least with the conditions for use as specified in the Annex of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011. More restrictive conditions for use for organic production are specified in the second column of the table.

(EC) 834/2007 Art. 16(1)(a)

(EC) 889/2008 Annex II

Name of product	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use	Soil Association additional conditions
Substances of plant or animal origin		
Allium sativum (Garlic extract)		
Azadirachtin extracted from <i>Azadirachta indica</i> (Neem tree)		
Beeswax	Only as pruning agent/wound protectant	
COS-OGA		
Hydrolysed proteins excluding gelatine		
Laminarin	Kelp must be either grown organically according to standard 15.7.4 (Art. 6d) or harvested in a sustainable way according to standard 15.7.3 (Art. 6c) of the Soil Association seaweed standards.	
Maltodextrin		
Pheromones	Only in traps and dispensers	
Plant oils	All uses authorised, except herbicide.	
Pyrethrins	Only from plant origin	
Quassia extracted from <i>Quassia amara</i>	Only as an insecticide, repellent	
Repellents by smell of animal or plant origin/sheep fat	Only on non-edible parts of the crop and where crop material is not ingested by sheep or goats	
<i>Salix</i> spp. Cortex (aka willow bark extract)		
Basic substances		
Basic substances based on food	Only those basic substances within the meaning of Article 23(1) of <i>Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009</i> that are covered by the definition of 'foodstuff' in Article 2 of <i>Regulation (EC) No 178/2002</i> and have plant or animal origin.	

	<p>Substances not to be used as herbicides, but only for the control of pests and diseases.</p> <p>Basic substances are substances which are useful in plant protection, but are not predominantly used for this purpose. Many of them have traditionally been used in organic farming and include numerous foodstuffs of plant or animal origin.</p> <p>Substances that fall under this category are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lecithins • Sucrose • Fructose • Vinegar • Whey • Equisetum arvense L. • Chitosan hydrochloride (Obtained from sustainable fisheries or organic aquaculture) <p>Contact your Certification Officer for more information</p>	
Micro-organisms or substances produced by or derived from micro-organisms		
Micro-organisms	Not from GMO origin	
Spinosad		Not from GMO origin
Cerevisane		Not from GMO origin
Other substances		
Aluminium silicate (Kaolin)		
Calcium hydroxide	Fungicide, only in fruit trees, including nurseries, to control <i>Nectria galligena</i>	
Carbon dioxide		
<p>Copper compounds in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • copper hydroxide • copper oxychloride 	Guidance	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> copper oxide Bordeaux mixture tribasic copper sulphate 	In compliance with PPP legislation you may use a maximum of 4kg/ha in any one year provided that over 7 years you do not exceed 28kg/ha.	
Diammonium phosphate	Only as attractant in traps	
Ethylene		
Fatty acids	All uses authorised, except herbicide	
Ferric phosphate (iron (III) orthophosphate)	Preparations to be surface-spread between cultivated plants.	
Hydrogen peroxide	For seed treatment of lettuce and ornamentals and for disinfection of agricultural cutting tools used in Solanaceae.	
Kieselgur (diatomaceous earth)		
Lime sulphur (calcium polysulphide)		
Paraffin oil		
Potassium and sodium hydrogen carbonate (aka potassium/sodium bicarbonate)		
Pyrethroids (only deltamethrin or lambda-cyhalothrin)	Only in traps with specific attractants; only against <i>Bactrocera oleae</i> and <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> Wied	
Quartz sand		
Sodium chloride	All uses authorised, except herbicide	Only sea and rock salt
Sulphur		

2.7.10 Soil-based production

- Plants must be grown in soil in connection with the subsoil and bedrock.
- The following are excluded from this requirement:
 - plant propagation
 - aquatic plant production
 - plants in pots or containers (including salad cress) sold direct to consumers [still in their pots](#), which are not intended to be grown on and [or](#) harvested and [before they are](#) sold as organic



Records of:

- substrates used and additional nutrients and other inputs applied
- seeds or vegetative propagating material used
- sales



A sourcing requirement applies for SA processors.

Point 3 applies to both edibles and ornamentals.

[Note that hydroponic production is prohibited \(Standard 2.4.2\).](#)

<p>d) sprouted seeds as long as they are produced only with the addition of water.</p> <p>3. Plants in pots or containers falling under category 2c may be called organic if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the substrate is made of at least 51% (by fresh weight of the end product) of materials from organic farming origin b) no more than 49% of the substrate is made up of non-organic manure and compost which meets standard 2.5.2 c) the substrate provides more than 50% of their nutrient needs, until the point of sale d) you make sure the substrate is biologically active e) you meet all other relevant standards f) the entire plant and the pot are sold together g) you do not use peat or slaughterhouse wastes, and h) you do not use soil from organic farms. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Soil Association higher standard</i></p>	
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Why?





Production in the soil is a fundamental principle of organic production, so where crops are grown, harvested and sold as organic they must be grown in the soil. In some instances a stage of production of an organic plant has to be out of the soil, but this should be limited only to plant propagation. However, where potted plants are sold direct to final consumers as organic they may not be planted into the soil to grow on further. In these cases, each potted plant should meet requirements to ensure organic integrity up to this point. In the absence of organic regulation, we have produced this set of standards for the production of organic potted plants, with agreed guidance from the competent authority.




Standards	Guidance
<p>3.1.2 Producing organic livestock products</p> <p>Where non-organic animals have been brought onto the holding in accordance with the standards in section 3.2 and if their livestock products are to be sold as organic, the animals must be kept to full organic standards for at least the periods set out below:</p>	<p>To meet standard 3.2.6 you must have authorisation from your competent authority before bringing in non-organic birds. Refer to the standard 3.12.22 below on minimum ages when poultry can be slaughtered.</p> <p>In the UK, the competent authority classifies “slow growing strains” of poultry under organic management as strains wherein the live weight gain per day does</p>



<p>a) 6 months in the case of pigs b) 6 months in the case of sheep, cows and goats for milk production c) 6 weeks in the case of poultry of slow growing strains for egg production d) 10 weeks for poultry for meat production, brought in before they are 3 days old e) for fast growing strains of poultry for meat production, refer to standard 3.12.22 for minimum slaughter ages. (EC) 889/2008 Art. 38(1)</p>	<p>not exceed 45g (or in the case of turkeys, 55g per day), averaged over the life of the bird. This may soon be supplemented by a list of particular strains classified as slow growing.</p> <p>If this daily live weight gain is exceeded, the poultry would be classified as a fast growing strain.</p>
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<p>3.2.1 Breed and livestock selection</p> <p>1. When choosing the breed and strain of your livestock you must give preference to indigenous breeds and strains.</p> <p>2. You must choose breeds or strains that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) are suitable to local conditions b) avoid the need for the mutilation of animals c) have vitality and resistance to disease, including specific health problems or diseases associated with some breeds or strains used in intensive production, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) porcine stress syndrome ii) PSE Syndrome (pale-soft-exudative) iii) sudden death iv) spontaneous abortion, and v) difficult births requiring caesarean operations <p>(EC) 834/2007 Art. 5(g)(j); Art. 14(1)(c)(iv) (EC) 889/2008 Art. 8(1)</p>	<p><u>Welfare issues</u>, mortality and disease levels for all animal species can indicate that the breeds and strains chosen for your system are not suitable. The inspector will use your mortality and disease records and welfare outcome to inform a decision on compliance to this standard.</p> <p><u>Some breeds and strains of chicken are not suitable for organic systems because research has shown them to be predisposed to welfare problems.</u></p> <p><u>The breed you use must either:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>meet Defra's definition of slow-growing (no more than 45g per day), or</u> • <u>be on the RSPCA's list of welfare-approved free-range broiler breeds.</u>
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<p>3.5.2 Animal mutilations are restricted</p> <p>1. You must not routinely carry out operations such as tail docking, cutting of teeth, trimming of beaks and</p>	<p> <u>A sourcing requirement applies for SA processors.</u></p>
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<p>disbudding or dehorning. These practices may be authorised by your competent authority for reasons of safety, or to improve the health, welfare or hygiene of the animals on a case-by-case basis.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. You may only castrate in order to maintain the quality of products and traditional production practices. 3. When performing these operations any suffering to the animals must be reduced by applying adequate anaesthesia and/or analgesia and by qualified personnel carrying out the operation only at the most appropriate age. <p style="text-align: right;">(EC) 834/2007 Art. 14(1)(b)(viii) (EC) 889/2008 Art. 18(1)(2)</p>	<p>If you wish to tail dock, disbud or dehorn your animals you must provide reasons for why it is necessary and how and when it will be carried out and what pain relief will be given in your health plan. In the UK we can authorise these practices on the competent authority's behalf if the relevant criteria are met.</p> <p> The Codes of Recommendations provide advice on the appropriate methods and ages to perform these practices, as well as the relevant legal requirements in the UK.</p> <p> In the UK under the <i>Veterinary Surgery Act 1966</i>, as amended, only a veterinary surgeon may castrate a calf which has reached the age of two months and a lamb which has reached the age of three months.</p> <p> As required in the Mutilations (permitted procedures) Regulations 2007, for sheep and cattle (only for castration), the use of a rubber ring, or other device, to restrict the flow of blood to the scrotum or tail, is only allowed if carried out during the first week of life.</p> <p>In the UK under <i>The Protection of Animals (Anaesthetics) Act 1954</i>, as amended, it is an offence to disbud calves or dehorn any cattle without the use of an anaesthetic other than when chemical cauterisation is used. Chemical cauterisation may only be used during the first week of life. The <i>Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Cattle</i> strongly recommends that chemical cauterisation should not be used.</p>
<p>3.8.5 Floor space and resting area for mammals</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least half the housing for mammal species must be a comfortable clean and dry resting/lying area, which is solid and not slippery and not slatted or of grid construction. 2. The resting/lying area must have ample dry bedding. 3. The bedding must comprise of straw or other suitable natural material and may be enriched with mineral products listed in standard 2.5.2. <p style="text-align: right;">(EC) 834/2007 Art. 14(1)(b)(ii)</p>	<p> A sourcing requirement applies for SA processors.</p> <p>Natural materials used on the bedding must not have been treated with prohibited materials or substances which would prevent them from being applied to organic land. Examples of suitable bedding material are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • natural materials such as bean haulm, bracken or rushes • sawdust and wood shavings (from untreated wood only) • sand

<p>(EC) 889/2008 Art. 11(1)(2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • non-organic straw. <p>If you use cubicles in your cattle housing, you must make sure they are comfortable and clean. If you are using rubber mats, mattresses, water beds or other cushioned materials, these on their own are not regarded as sufficient natural bedding material.</p> <p>The welfare of your animals will be assessed at inspection. Your Inspector will use the following welfare outcomes measures to indicate whether you are meeting this standard:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cattle: cleanliness, hair loss, lesions and swellings • pigs: manure on the body and leg swellings • sheep: fleece loss and dirtiness. <p>Lameness can be caused by animals slipping over and could demonstrate that the floor surface you are providing is slippery or damaging to feet. Slurry build up can cause foot problems.</p>
<p>3.9.1 Housing pigs indoors If you need to house your pigs indoors you must keep your sows in groups, except in the last stages of pregnancy and during the suckling period. (EC) 834/2007 Art. 14(1)(b)(ii) (EC) 889/2008 Art. 11(4)</p>	<p> <u>A sourcing requirement applies for SA processors.</u></p> <p>You may still keep your sows in groups during the last stages of pregnancy and the suckling period.</p>
<p>3.9.2 Farrowing crates are prohibited You must not use farrowing crates. (EC) 889/2008 Art. 10(3)</p>	<p> <u>A sourcing requirement applies for SA processors.</u></p>
<p>3.9.3 Keeping piglets on flat decks or in cages is prohibited You must not keep piglets on flat decks or in piglet cages. (EC) 889/2008 Art. 11(5)</p>	<p> <u>A sourcing requirement applies for SA processors.</u></p>

<p>3.10.3 Encouraging anaemia is prohibited The keeping of livestock in conditions, or on a diet, which may encourage anaemia is prohibited. (EC) 889/2008 Art. 20(4)</p>	<p> <u>A sourcing requirement applies for SA processors.</u></p>
<p>3.10.9 Feeding young mammals 1. Young mammals must be fed natural, organic milk, preferably maternal milk, for a minimum period of: a) 12 weeks for calves b) 45 days for lambs and kids c) 40 days for piglets. (EC) 834/2007 Art. 14(1)(d)(vi) (EC) 889/2008 Art. 20(1)</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 calves 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>3.12.1 Keeping poultry in cages is prohibited You must not keep poultry in cages. (EC) 889/2008 Art. 12(1)</p>	<p> <u>A sourcing requirement applies for SA processors.</u></p>

<p>3.12.21 Access to water for waterfowl</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To meet their species-specific needs and welfare requirements, water fowl must have access to a stream, pond, lake or pool, whenever weather and hygiene conditions allow. 2. You must maintain and manage the water to prevent the build-up of disease. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(EC) 889/2008 Art. 12(2); Art. 23(4)</i></p>	<p> <u>A sourcing requirement applies for SA processors.</u></p> <p>To meet their species-specific needs, ducks need full body access to water. If you are unable to provide ducks with full body access to water, for example during extreme weather, you should still give them access to water for preening.</p> <p>Ducks use different depths of water to perform different behaviours and you should provide a varying water depth to meet their behavioural needs.</p>
<p>3.12.22 Minimum slaughter ages for fast-growing poultry strains</p> <p>To prevent the use of intensive rearing methods, poultry shall either be reared until they reach a minimum age or else must come from slow-growing poultry strains. Where slow growing poultry strains are not used the following minimum age at slaughter must be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) 81 days for chickens b) 49 days for Peking ducks c) 70 days for female Muscovy ducks d) 84 days for male Muscovy ducks e) 92 days for Mallard ducks f) 94 days for guinea fowl g) 140 days for male turkeys and roasting geese h) 100 days for female turkeys <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(EC) 889/2008 Art. 12(5)</i></p>	<p>In the UK, Defra regards <u>strains as</u> 'slow growing strains' under organic management if the live weight gain per day does not exceed 45g or in the case of turkeys, 55g per day, averaged over the life of the bird. In due course this may be supplemented by a list of particular strains regarded as slow growing.</p> <p><u>You may use certain poultry strains with intermediate growth rates.</u></p> <p><u>For permitted breeds and strains of chicken, see standard 3.2.1</u></p>

Changes to Aquaculture Standards

<p>12.2.2 Specific principles for organic aquaculture</p> <p>Organic aquaculture systems are based on <u>In addition to the overall organic principles set out in standard 12.2.1, organic aquaculture production must be based on the following specific principles:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>The observance of a high level of animal welfare respecting species-specific needs</u> 2. <u>The production of products of organic livestock from animals that have been raised on organic holdings since birth or hatching and throughout their life</u> 3. The continuing health of the aquatic environment and the quality of surrounding aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems 4. Feeding of aquatic organisms with feed from sustainable exploitation of fisheries as defined by <u>Art 3 Regulation 2371/2002 Conservation and sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources under Common Fisheries Policy</u>, or with organic feed made of agricultural ingredients from organic farming and natural non-agricultural substances. <p>(EC) 834/2007 Art. 5</p>	
<p>13.2.7 Replacing stock in cases of high mortality</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When there is high mortality of aquaculture animals caused by the following circumstances*, you may bring in non-organic stock when organically reared animals are not available. You must keep these animals under organic management for at least the latter two thirds of the duration of the production cycle. <u>Your competent authority must authorise this.</u> <p>Applicable circumstances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Natural disasters 	<p>Contact your Certification Officer first if you think you need to bring in non-organic stock.</p>

<p>b) Adverse climatic events</p> <p>c) Sudden water quality and quantity changes for which the operator is not responsible</p> <p>d) Diseases in aquaculture, failure or destruction of production facilities for which the operator is not responsible.</p> <p>2. <u>Upon approval by the competent authority you must keep documentary evidence of the use of this exception.</u></p> <p><i>*Regulation (EU) No 508/2014 Art. 57(1)(a) to (d)</i> <i>(EC) 889/2008 Art. 47(f)</i></p>	
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