

LIVESTOCK ORGANIC PRODUCTION RULES**Applicable for livestock and unprocessed livestock products, and other products listed in Annex I of Reg. UE 2018/848****ABSTRACTS FROM THE EUROPEAN REGULATIONS**

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REGULATION (EU) 2018/848 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 30 May 2018
on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007

(ABSTRACT from consolidated version 2023-02-21)

CHAPTER I - SUBJECT MATTER, SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS

Article 1

Subject matter

This Regulation establishes the principles of organic production and lays down the rules concerning organic production, related certification and the use of indications referring to organic production in labelling and advertising, as well as rules on controls additional to those laid down in Regulation (EU) 2017/625.

Article 2

Scope

1. This Regulation applies to the following products originating from agriculture, including aquaculture and beekeeping, as listed in Annex I to the TFEU and to products originating from those products, where such products are, or are intended to be, produced, prepared, labelled, distributed, placed on the market, imported into or exported from the Union:

- (a) live or unprocessed agricultural products, including seeds and other plant reproductive material;
- (b) processed agricultural products for use as food;
- (c) feed.

This Regulation also applies to certain other products closely linked to agriculture listed in Annex I to this Regulation, where they are, or are intended to be, produced, prepared, labelled, distributed, placed on the market, imported into or exported from the Union.

2. This Regulation applies to any operator involved, at any stage of production, preparation and distribution, in activities relating to the products referred to in paragraph 1.

3. Mass catering operations carried out by a mass caterer as defined in point (d) of Article 2(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 are not subject to this Regulation except as set out in this paragraph.

CHAPTER III - PRODUCTION RULES*Article 9***General production rules**

1. Operators shall comply with the general production rules laid down in this Article.
2. The entire holding shall be managed in compliance with the requirements of this Regulation that apply to organic production.
3. For the purposes and uses referred to in Articles 24 and 25 and in Annex II, only products and substances that have been authorised pursuant to those provisions may be used in organic production, provided that their use in non-organic production has also been authorised in accordance with the relevant provisions of Union law and, where applicable, in accordance with national provisions based on Union law.

The following products and substances referred to in Article 2(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 shall be allowed for use in organic production, provided that they are authorised pursuant to that Regulation:

- (a) safeners, synergists and co-formulants as components of plant protection products;
- (b) adjuvants that are to be mixed with plant protection products.

The use in organic production of products and substances for purposes other than those covered by this Regulation shall be allowed, provided that their use complies with the principles laid down in Chapter II.

4. Ionising radiation shall not be used in the treatment of organic food or feed, and in the treatment of raw materials used in organic food or feed.
5. The use of animal cloning, and the rearing of artificially induced polyploid animals, shall be prohibited.
6. Preventive and precautionary measures shall be taken, where appropriate, at every stage of production, preparation and distribution.
7. Notwithstanding paragraph 2, a holding may be split into clearly and effectively separated production units for organic, in-conversion and non-organic production, provided that for the non-organic production units:
 - (a) as regards livestock, different species are involved;
 - (b) as regards plants, different varieties that can be easily differentiated are involved.

As regards algae and aquaculture animals, the same species may be involved, provided that there is a clear and effective separation between the production sites or units.

8. By way of derogation from point (b) of paragraph 7, in the case of perennial crops which require a cultivation period of at least three years, different varieties that cannot be easily differentiated, or the same varieties, may be involved, provided that the production in question is within the context of a conversion plan, and provided that the conversion of the last part of the area related to the production in question to organic production begins as soon as possible and is completed within a maximum of five years.

In such cases:

- (a) the farmer shall notify the competent authority, or, where appropriate, the control authority or the control body, of the start of harvest of each of the products concerned at least 48 hours in advance;
- (b) upon completion of the harvest, the farmer shall inform the competent authority, or, where appropriate, the control authority or the control body, of the exact quantities harvested from the units concerned and of the measures taken to separate the products;

(c) the conversion plan and the measures to be taken to ensure the effective and clear separation shall be confirmed each year by the competent authority, or, where appropriate, by the control authority or the control body, after the start of the conversion plan.

9. The requirements concerning different species and varieties, laid down in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 7, shall not apply in the case of research and educational centres, plant nurseries, seed multipliers and breeding operations.

10. Where, in the cases referred to in paragraphs 7, 8 and 9, not all production units of a holding are managed under organic production rules, the operators shall:

(a) keep the products used for the organic and in-conversion production units separate from those used for the non-organic production units;

(b) keep the products produced by the organic, in-conversion and non-organic production units separate from each other;

(c) keep adequate records to show the effective separation of the production units and of the products.

Article 11

Prohibition of the use of GMOs

1. GMOs, products produced from GMOs, and products produced by GMOs shall not be used in food or feed, or as food, feed, processing aids, plant protection products, fertilisers, soil conditioners, plant reproductive material, micro-organisms or animals in organic production.

2. For the purposes of the prohibition laid down in paragraph 1, with regard to GMOs and products produced from GMOs for food and feed, operators may rely on the labels of a product that have been affixed or provided pursuant to Directive 2001/18/EC, Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council or Regulation (EC) No 1830/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council or any accompanying document provided pursuant thereto.

3. Operators may assume that no GMOs and no products produced from GMOs have been used in the manufacture of purchased food and feed where such products do not have a label affixed or provided, or are not accompanied by a document provided, pursuant to the legal acts referred to in paragraph 2, unless they have obtained other information indicating that the labelling of the products concerned is not in conformity with those legal acts.

4. For the purposes of the prohibition laid down in paragraph 1, with regard to products not covered by paragraphs 2 and 3, operators using non-organic products purchased from third parties shall require the vendor to confirm that those products are not produced from GMOs or produced by GMOs.

Article 14

Livestock production rules

1. Livestock operators shall comply, in particular, with the detailed production rules set out in Part II of Annex II and in any implementing acts referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article.

2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 54 amending:

(a) points 1.3.4.2, 1.3.4.4.2 and 1.3.4.4.3 of Part II of Annex II by reducing the percentages as regards the origin of animals, once sufficient availability on the Union market of organic animals has been established;

(b) point 1.6.6 of Part II of Annex II as regards the limit on organic nitrogen linked to the total stocking density;

(c) point 1.9.6.2(b) of Part II of Annex II as regards the feeding of bee colonies;

(d) points 1.9.6.3(b) and (e) of Part II of Annex II as regards the acceptable treatments for the disinfection of apiaries and the methods and treatments to fight against *Varroa destructor*;

(e) Part II of Annex II by adding detailed rules on livestock production for species other than species regulated in that Part on 17 June 2018, or by amending those added rules, as regards:

(i) derogations as regards the origin of animals;

(ii) nutrition;

(iii) housing and husbandry practices;

(iv) health care;

(v) animal welfare.

Article 27

Obligations and actions in the event of suspicion of non-compliance

Where an operator suspects that a product it has produced, prepared, imported or has received from another operator does not comply with this Regulation, that operator shall, subject to Article 28(2):

(a) identify and separate the product concerned;

(b) check whether the suspicion can be substantiated;

(c) not place the product concerned on the market as an organic or in-conversion product and not use it in organic production, unless the suspicion can be eliminated;

(d) where the suspicion has been substantiated or where it cannot be eliminated, immediately inform the relevant competent authority, or, where appropriate, the relevant control authority or control body, and provide it with available elements, where appropriate;

(e) fully cooperate with the relevant competent authority, or, where appropriate, with the relevant control authority or control body, in verifying and identifying the reasons for the suspected non-compliance.

CHAPTER IV - LABELLING

Article 30

Use of terms referring to organic production

1. For the purposes of this Regulation, a product shall be regarded as bearing terms referring to organic production where, in the labelling, advertising material or commercial documents, such a product, its ingredients or feed materials used for its production are described in terms suggesting to the purchaser that the product, ingredients or feed materials have been produced in accordance with this Regulation. In particular, the terms listed in Annex IV and their derivatives and diminutives, such as 'bio' and 'eco', whether alone or in combination, may be used throughout the Union and in any language listed in that Annex for the labelling and advertising of products referred to in Article 2(1) which

comply with this Regulation.

2. For the products referred to in Article 2(1), the terms referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be used anywhere in the Union, in any language listed in Annex IV, for the labelling, advertising material or commercial documents of a product which does not comply with this Regulation.

Furthermore, no terms, including terms used in trademarks or company names, or practices shall be used in labelling or advertising if they are liable to mislead the consumer or user by suggesting that a product or its ingredients comply with this Regulation.

3. Products that have been produced during the conversion period shall not be labelled or advertised as organic products or as in-conversion products.

However, plant reproductive material, food products of plant origin and feed products of plant origin that have been produced during the conversion period, which comply with Article 10(4), may be labelled and advertised as in-conversion products by using the term 'in- conversion' or a corresponding term, together with the terms referred to in paragraph 1.

4. The terms referred to in paragraph 1 and 3 shall not be used for a product for which Union law requires the labelling or advertising to state that the product contains GMOs, consists of GMOs or is produced from GMOs.

5. For processed food, the terms referred to in paragraph 1 may be used:

(a) in the sales description, and in the list of ingredients where such a list is mandatory pursuant to Union legislation, provided that:

(i) the processed food complies with the production rules set out in Part IV of Annex II and with the rules laid down in accordance with Article 16(3);

(ii) at least 95 % of the agricultural ingredients of the product by weight are organic; and

(iii) in the case of flavourings, they are only used for natural flavouring substances and natural flavouring preparations labelled in accordance with Article 16(2), (3) and (4) of Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 and all of the flavouring components and carriers of flavouring components in the flavouring concerned are organic;

(b) only in the list of ingredients, provided that:

(i) less than 95 % of the agricultural ingredients of the product by weight are organic, and provided that those ingredients comply with the production rules set out in this Regulation; and

(ii) the processed food complies with the production rules set out in points 1.5, 2.1(a), 2.1(b) and 2.2.1 of Part IV of Annex II, with the exception of the rules on restricted use of non-organic agricultural ingredients set out in point 2.2.1 of Part IV of Annex II, and with the rules laid down in accordance with Article 16(3);

(c) in the sales description and in the list of ingredients, provided that:

(i) the main ingredient is a product of hunting or fishing;

(ii) the term referred to in paragraph 1 is clearly related in the sales description to another ingredient which is organic and different from the main ingredient;

(iii) all other agricultural ingredients are organic; and

(iv) the processed food complies with the production rules set out in points 1.5, 2.1(a), 2.1(b) and 2.2.1 of Part IV of Annex II, with the exception of the rules on restricted use of non-organic agricultural ingredients set out in point 2.2.1 of Part IV of Annex II, and with the rules laid down in accordance with Article 16(3).

The list of ingredients referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph shall indicate which ingredients are organic. The references to organic production may only appear in relation to the organic ingredients.

The list of ingredients referred to in points (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph shall include an indication of the total percentage of organic ingredients in proportion to the total quantity of agricultural ingredients.

The terms referred to in paragraph 1, when used in the list of ingredients referred to in points (a), (b), and (c) of the first subparagraph of this paragraph, and the indication of the percentage referred to in the third subparagraph of this paragraph shall appear in the same colour, identical size and style of lettering as the other indications in the list of

ingredients.

6. For processed feed, the terms referred to in paragraph 1 may be used in the sales description and in the list of ingredients, provided that:

- (a) the processed feed complies with the production rules set out in Parts II, III and V of Annex II and with the specific rules laid down in accordance with Article 17(3);
- (b) all of the ingredients of agricultural origin that are contained in the processed feed are organic; and
- (c) at least 95 % of the dry matter of the product are organic.

Article 32

Compulsory indications

1. Where products bear terms as referred to in Article 30(1), including products labelled as in-conversion products in accordance with Article 30(3):

- (a) the code number of the control authority or control body to which the operator that carried out the last production or preparation operation is subject shall also appear in the labelling; and
- (b) in the case of prepacked food, the organic production logo of the European Union referred to in Article 33 shall also appear on the packaging, except in cases referred to in Article 30(3) and points (b) and (c) of Article 30(5).

2. Where the organic production logo of the European Union is used, an indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials of which the product is composed have been farmed shall appear in the same visual field as the logo and shall take one of the following forms, as appropriate:

- (a) 'EU Agriculture', where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in the Union;
- (b) 'non-EU Agriculture', where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in third countries;
- (c) 'EU/non-EU Agriculture', where a part of the agricultural raw materials has been farmed in the Union and a part of it has been farmed in a third country.

For the purposes of the first subparagraph, the word 'Agriculture' may be replaced by 'Aquaculture' where appropriate and the words 'EU' and 'non-EU' may be replaced or supplemented by the name of a country, or by the name of a country and a region, if all of the agricultural raw materials of which the product is composed have been farmed in that country and, if applicable, in that region.

For the indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials of which the product is composed have been farmed, as referred to in the first and third subparagraphs, small quantities by weight of ingredients may be disregarded, provided that the total quantity of the disregarded ingredients does not exceed 5 % of the total quantity by weight of agricultural raw materials.

The words 'EU' or 'non-EU' shall not appear in a colour, size and style of lettering that is more prominent than the name of the product.

3. The indications referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article and in Article 33(3) shall be marked in a conspicuous place in such a way as to be easily visible, and shall be clearly legible and indelible.

Article 33

Organic production logo of the European Union

1. The organic production logo of the European Union may be used in the labelling, presentation and advertising of products which comply with this Regulation.

The organic production logo of the European Union may also be used for information and educational purposes related to the existence and advertising of the logo itself, provided that such use is not liable to mislead the consumer as regards the organic production of specific products, and provided that the logo is reproduced in accordance with the rules set out in Annex V. In such case, the requirements of Article 32(2) and point 1.7 of Annex V shall not apply.

The organic production logo of the European Union shall not be used for processed food as referred to in points (b) and (c) of Article 30(5) and for in-conversion products as referred to in Article 30(3).

2. Except where used in accordance with the second subparagraph of paragraph 1, the organic production logo of the European Union is an official attestation in accordance with Articles 86 and 91 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625.

3. The use of the organic production logo of the European Union shall be optional for products imported from third countries. Where that logo appears in the labelling of such products, the indication referred to in Article 32(2) shall also appear in the labelling.

4. The organic production logo of the European Union shall follow the model set out in Annex V, and shall comply with the rules set out in that Annex.

5. National logos and private logos may be used in the labelling, presentation and advertising of products which comply with this Regulation.

Article 35

Certificate

1. Competent authorities, or, where appropriate, control authorities or control bodies, shall provide a certificate to any operator or group of operators that has notified its activity in accordance with Article 34(1) and complies with this Regulation. The certificate shall:

(a) be issued in electronic form wherever possible;

(b) allow at least the identification of the operator or group of operators including the list of the members, the category of products covered by the certificate and its period of validity;

(c) certify that the notified activity complies with this Regulation; and

(d) be issued in accordance with the model set out in Annex VI.

2. Without prejudice to paragraph 8 of this Article and to Article 34(2), operators and groups of operators shall not place products referred to in Article 2(1) on the market as organic products or in-conversion products unless they are already in possession of a certificate as referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

3. The certificate referred to in this Article shall be an official certificate within the meaning of point (a) of Article 86(1) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625.

4. An operator or a group of operators shall not be entitled to obtain a certificate from more than one control body in relation to activities carried out in the same Member State regarding the same category of products, including cases in which that operator or group of operators operates at different stages of production, preparation and distribution.

5. Members of a group of operators shall not be entitled to obtain an individual certificate for any of the activities covered by the certification of the group of operators to which they belong.

6. Operators shall verify the certificates of those operators that are their suppliers.

7. For the purposes of paragraphs 1 and 4 of this Article, products shall be classified in accordance with the following categories:

(a) unprocessed plants and plant products, including seeds and other plant reproductive material;

- (b) livestock and unprocessed livestock products;
- (c) algae and unprocessed aquaculture products;
- (d) processed agricultural products, including aquaculture products, for use as food;
- (e) feed;
- (f) wine;
- (g) other products listed in Annex I to this Regulation or not covered by the previous categories.

Article 39

Additional rules on actions to be taken by the operators and groups of operators

1. In addition to the obligations laid down in Article 15 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625, operators and groups of operators shall:

- (a) keep records to demonstrate their compliance with this Regulation;
- (b) make all declarations and other communications that are necessary for official controls;
- (c) take relevant practical measures to ensure compliance with this Regulation;
- (d) provide, in form of a declaration to be signed and updated as necessary:
 - (i) the full description of the organic or in-conversion production unit and of the activities to be performed in accordance with this Regulation;
 - (ii) the relevant practical measures to be taken to ensure compliance with this Regulation;
 - (iii) an undertaking:
 - to inform in writing and without undue delay buyers of the products and to exchange relevant information with the competent authority, or, where appropriate, with the control authority or control body, in the event that a suspicion of non-compliance has been substantiated, that a suspicion of non-compliance cannot be eliminated, or that non-compliance that affects the integrity of the products in question has been established,
 - to accept the transfer of the control file in the case of change of control authority or control body or, in the case of withdrawal from organic production, the keeping of the control file for at least five years by the last control authority or control body,
 - to immediately inform the competent authority or the authority or body designated in accordance with Article 34(4) in the event of withdrawal from organic production, and
 - to accept the exchange of information among those authorities or bodies in the event that subcontractors are subject to controls by different control authorities or control bodies.

Article 45

Import of organic and in-conversion products

1. A product may be imported from a third country for the purpose of placing that product on the market within the Union as an organic product or as an in-conversion product, provided that the following three conditions are met:

(a) the product is a product as referred to in Article 2(1);

(b) one of the following applies:

(i) the product complies with Chapters II, III and IV of this Regulation, and all operators and groups of operators referred to in Article 36, including exporters in the third country concerned, have been subject to controls by control authorities or control bodies recognised in accordance with Article 46, and those authorities or bodies have provided all such operators, groups of operators and exporters with a certificate confirming that they comply with this Regulation;

(ii) in cases where the product comes from a third country which is recognised in accordance with Article 47, that product complies with the conditions laid down in the relevant trade agreement; or

(iii) in cases where the product comes from a third country which is recognised in accordance with Article 48, that product complies with the equivalent production and control rules of that third country and is imported with a certificate of inspection confirming this compliance that was issued by the competent authorities, control authorities or control bodies of that third country; and

(c) the operators in third countries are able at any time to provide the importers and the national authorities in the Union and in those third countries with information allowing the identification of the operators that are their suppliers and the control authorities or control bodies of those suppliers, with a view to ensuring the traceability of the organic or in-conversion product concerned. That information shall also be made available to the control authorities or control bodies of the importers.

*ANNEX I***OTHER PRODUCTS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 2(1)**

- Yeasts used as food or feed,
- maté, sweetcorn, vine leaves, palm hearts, hop shoots, and other similar edible parts of plants and products produced therefrom,
- sea salt and other salts for food and feed,
- silkworm cocoon suitable for reeling,
- natural gums and resins,
- beeswax,
- essential oils,
- cork stoppers of natural cork, not agglomerated, and without any binding substances,
- cotton, not carded or combed,
- wool, not carded or combed,
- raw hides and untreated skins,
- plant-based traditional herbal preparations.

*ANNEX II***DETAILED PRODUCTION RULES REFERRED TO IN CHAPTER III****Part II: Livestock production rules**

In addition to the production rules laid down in Articles 9, 10, 11 and 14, the rules laid down in this Part shall apply to organic livestock production.

1. General requirements

1.1. Except in the case of beekeeping, landless livestock production, where the farmer intending to produce organic livestock does not manage agricultural land and has not established a written cooperation agreement with a farmer as regards the use of organic production units or in-conversion production units for that livestock, shall be prohibited.

Operators shall keep available documentary evidence on any derogation from livestock production rules obtained in accordance with points 1.3.4.3, 1.3.4.4, 1.7.5, 1.7.8, 1.9.3.1(c) and 1.9.4.2(c).

1.2. Conversion

1.2.1. In the case of simultaneous start of conversion of the production unit, including pasturage or any land used for animal feed, and of the animals existing on this production unit at the beginning of the conversion period of this production unit as referred to in points 1.7.1 and 1.7.5(b) of Part I, animals and animal products may be considered organic at the end of the conversion period of the production unit, even if the conversion period laid down in point 1.2.2 of this Part for the type of animal concerned is longer than the conversion period for the production unit.

By derogation from point 1.4.3.1, in the case of such simultaneous conversion and during the conversion period of the production unit, animals present in this production unit since the beginning of the conversion period may be fed with in-conversion feed produced on the in-conversion production unit during the first year of conversion and/or with feed in accordance with point 1.4.3.1 and/or with organic feed.

Non-organic animals may be introduced into an in-conversion production unit after the start of the conversion period in accordance with point 1.3.4.

1.2.2. Conversion periods specific to the type of animal production are set out as follows:

- (a) 12 months in the case of bovine animals and equine animals for meat production, and in any case no less than three quarters of their lifetime;
- (b) six months in the case of ovine animals, caprine animals and porcine animals and animals for milk production;
- (c) 10 weeks for poultry for meat production, except for Peking ducks, brought in before they are three days old;
- (d) seven weeks for Peking ducks brought in before they are three days old;
- (e) six weeks in the case of poultry for egg production brought in before they are three days old;
- (f) 12 months for bees.

During the conversion period, the wax shall be replaced with wax coming from organic beekeeping.

However, non-organic beeswax may be used:

- (i) where beeswax from organic beekeeping is not available on the market;

- (ii) where it is proven free of contamination with products or substances not authorised for use in organic production; and
- (iii) provided that it comes from the cap;
- (g) three months for rabbits;
- (h) 12 months for cervine animals.

1.3. Origin of animals

1.3.1. Without prejudice to the rules on conversion, organic livestock shall be born or hatched and raised on organic production units.

1.3.2. With regard to the breeding of organic animals:

- (a) reproduction shall use natural methods; however, artificial insemination shall be allowed;
- (b) reproduction shall not be induced or impeded by treatment with hormones or other substances with a similar effect, except as a form of veterinary therapeutic treatment in the case of an individual animal;
- (c) other forms of artificial reproduction, such as cloning and embryo transfer, shall not be used;
- (d) the choice of breeds shall be appropriate to the principles of organic production, shall ensure a high standard of animal welfare and shall contribute to the prevention of any suffering and to avoiding the need for the mutilation of animals.

1.3.3. When choosing breeds or strains, operators shall consider giving preference to breeds or strains with a high degree of genetic diversity, the capacity of animals to adapt to local conditions, their breeding value, their longevity, their vitality and their resistance to disease or health problems, all without impairment of their welfare. In addition, breeds or strains of animals shall be selected to avoid specific diseases or health problems associated with some breeds or strains used in intensive production, such as porcine stress syndrome, possibly leading to pale-soft-exudative (PSE) meat, sudden death, spontaneous abortion and difficult births requiring caesarean operations. Preference shall be given to indigenous breeds and strains.

To choose the breeds and strains in accordance with the first paragraph, operators shall use the information available in the systems referred to in Article 26(3).

1.3.4. Use of non-organic animals

1.3.4.1. By way of derogation from point 1.3.1, for breeding purposes, non-organically raised animals may be brought to an organic production unit when breeds are in danger of being lost to farming as referred to in point (b) of Article 28(10) of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 and acts adopted on the basis thereof. In such case, the animals of those breeds need not necessarily be nulliparous.

1.3.4.2. By way of derogation from point 1.3.1, for the renovation of apiaries, 20 % per year of the queen bees and swarms may be replaced by non-organic queen bees and swarms in the organic production unit, provided that the queen bees and swarms are placed in hives with combs or comb foundations coming from organic production units. In any case, one swarm or queen bee may be replaced per year by a non-organic swarm or a queen bee.

1.3.4.3. By way of derogation from point 1.3.1, where a flock is constituted for the first time, or is renewed or reconstituted, and where the qualitative and quantitative needs of farmers cannot be met, the competent authority may decide that non-organically reared poultry may be brought into an organic poultry production unit, provided that the pullets for the production of eggs and poultry for meat production are less than three days old. Products derived from them may only be considered as organic if the conversion period specified in point 1.2 has been complied with.

1.3.4.4. By way of derogation from point 1.3.1, where the data collected in the system referred to in point (b) of Article 26(2) shows that the qualitative or quantitative needs of the farmer regarding organic animals are not met, competent authorities may authorise the introduction of non-organic animals into an organic production unit, subject to the conditions provided for in points 1.3.4.4.1 to 1.3.4.4.4.

Prior to requesting any such derogation, the farmer shall consult the data collected in the system referred to in point (b) of Article 26(2) in order to verify whether his or her request is justified.

For operators in third countries, control authorities and control bodies recognised in accordance with Article 46(1) may authorise the introduction of non-organic animals into an organic production unit where organic animals are not available in sufficient quality or quantity in the territory of the country where the operator is located.

1.3.4.4.1. For breeding purposes, non-organic young animals may be introduced when a herd or flock is constituted for the first time. They shall be reared in accordance with the organic production rules immediately after they are weaned. In addition, the following restrictions shall apply on the date on which those animals enter the herd or flock:

- (a) bovine animals, equine animals and cervine animals shall be less than six months old;
- (b) ovine animals and caprine animals shall be less than 60 days old;
- (c) porcine animals shall weigh less than 35 kg;
- (d) rabbits shall be less than three months old.

1.3.4.4.2. For breeding purposes, non-organic adult male and non-organic nulliparous female animals may be introduced for the renewal of a herd or flock. They shall be reared subsequently in accordance with the organic production rules. In addition, the number of female animals shall be subject to the following restrictions per year:

- (a) up to a maximum of 10 % of adult equine animals or bovine animals and 20 % of the adult porcine animals, ovine animals, caprine animals, rabbits or cervine animals may be introduced;
- (b) for units with fewer than 10 equine animals, cervine animals or bovine animals or rabbits, or with fewer than five porcine animals, ovine animals or caprine animals, any such renewal shall be limited to a maximum of one animal per year.

1.3.4.4.3. The percentages set in point 1.3.4.4.2 may be increased up to 40 %, provided that the competent authority has confirmed that any of following conditions is fulfilled:

- (a) a major extension to the farm has been undertaken;
- (b) one breed has been replaced with another;
- (c) a new livestock specialisation has been initiated.

1.3.4.4.4. In the cases referred to in points 1.3.4.4.1, 1.3.4.4.2 and 1.3.4.4.3, non-organic animals may only be considered as organic if the conversion period specified in point 1.2 has been complied with. The conversion period laid down in point 1.2.2 shall start, at the earliest, once the animals are introduced into the in-conversion production unit.

1.3.4.4.5. In the cases referred to in points 1.3.4.4.1 to 1.3.4.4.4, non-organic animals shall either be kept separate from other livestock or shall be kept identifiable until the end of the conversion period referred to in point 1.3.4.4.4.

1.3.4.5. Operators shall keep records or documentary evidence of the origin of animals, identifying the animals in accordance with appropriate systems (per animal or by batch/flock/hive), of the veterinary records of the animals introduced in the holding, the date of arrival, and the conversion period.

1.4. Nutrition

1.4.1. General nutrition requirements

With regard to nutrition, the following rules shall apply:

- (a) feed for livestock shall be obtained primarily from the agricultural holding where the animals are kept or shall be obtained from organic or in-conversion production units belonging to other holdings in the same region;
- (b) livestock shall be fed with organic or in-conversion feed that meets the animal's nutritional requirements at the various stages of its development; restricted feeding shall not be permitted in livestock production unless justified for veterinary reasons;
- (c) livestock shall not be kept in conditions or on a diet which may encourage anaemia;

- (d) fattening practices shall always respect the normal nutritional patterns for each species and the animals' welfare at each stage of the rearing process; force-feeding is forbidden;
- (e) with the exception of porcine animals, poultry and bees, livestock shall have permanent access to pasture whenever conditions allow or shall have permanent access to roughage;
- (f) growth promoters and synthetic amino-acids shall not be used;
- (g) suckling animals shall preferably be fed on maternal milk for a minimum period laid down by the Commission in accordance with point (a) of Article 14(3); milk replacers containing chemically synthesised components or components of plant origin shall not be used during that period;
- (h) feed materials of plant, algal, animal or yeast origin shall be organic;
- (i) non-organic feed materials of plant, algal, animal or yeast origin, feed materials of microbial or of mineral origin, feed additives and processing aids may be used only if they have been authorised pursuant to Article 24 for use in organic production.

1.4.2. Grazing

1.4.2.1. Grazing on organic land

Without prejudice to point 1.4.2.2, organic animals shall graze on organic land. However, non-organic animals may use organic pasturage for a limited period each year, provided that they have been raised in an environmental friendly way on land supported under Articles 23, 25, 28, 30, 31 and 34 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 and that they are not present on the organic land at the same time as organic animals.

1.4.2.2. Grazing on common land and transhumance

1.4.2.2.1. Organic animals may graze on common land, provided that:

- (a) the common land has not been treated with products or substances not authorised for use in organic production for at least three years;
- (b) any non-organic animals which use the common land have been raised in an environmental friendly way on land supported under Articles 23, 25, 28, 30, 31 and 34 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013;
- (c) any livestock products from organic animals that were produced during the period when those animals grazed on common land are not considered as organic products unless adequate segregation from non-organic animals can be proved.

1.4.2.2.2. During the period of transhumance, organic animals may graze on non-organic land when they are being moved on foot from one grazing area to another. During that period, organic animals shall be kept separate from other animals. The uptake of non-organic feed, in the form of grass and other vegetation on which the animals graze, shall be allowed:

- (a) for a maximum of 35 days covering both the outward and return journeys; or
- (b) for a maximum of 10 % of the total feed ration per year, calculated as a percentage of the dry matter of feedstuffs of agricultural origin.

1.4.3. In-conversion feed

1.4.3.1. For agricultural holdings that produce organic livestock:

- (a) up to 25 % on average of the feed formula of rations may comprise in-conversion feed from the second year of conversion. This percentage may be increased to 100 % if this in-conversion feed comes from the holding where the livestock is kept; and
- (b) up to 20 % of the total average amount of feed fed to livestock may originate from the grazing or harvesting of permanent pastures, perennial forage parcels or protein crops sown under organic management on lands in their first year of conversion, provided that those lands are part of the holding itself.

When both types of in-conversion feed referred to in points (a) and (b) are being used for feeding, the total combined percentage of such feed shall not exceed the percentage

fixed in point (a).
1.4.3.2. The figures in point 1.4.3.1 shall be calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feed of plant origin.
1.4.4. Record-keeping of the feeding regime Operators shall keep records of the feeding regime and, where relevant, the grazing period. In particular, they shall keep records of the name of the feed, including any form of feed used e.g. compound feed, proportions of various feed materials of rations and proportion of feed from their own holding or the same region and, where relevant, periods of access to grazing areas, periods of transhumance where restrictions apply and documentary evidence of the application of points 1.4.2 and 1.4.3.
1.5. Health care
1.5.1. Disease prevention
1.5.1.1. Disease prevention shall be based on breed and strain selection, husbandry management practices, high-quality feed, exercise, appropriate stocking density and adequate and appropriate housing maintained in hygienic conditions.
1.5.1.2. Immunological veterinary medicinal products may be used.
1.5.1.3. Chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products, including antibiotics and boluses of synthesised allopathic chemical molecules, shall not be used for preventive treatment.
1.5.1.4. Substances to promote growth or production (including antibiotics, coccidiostats and other artificial aids for growth promotion purposes) and hormones and similar substances for the purpose of controlling reproduction or for other purposes (e.g. induction or synchronisation of oestrus) shall not be used.
1.5.1.5. Where livestock is obtained from non-organic production units, special measures such as screening tests or quarantine periods shall apply, depending on local circumstances.
1.5.1.6. Only the products for cleaning and disinfection in livestock buildings and installations authorised pursuant to Article 24 for use in organic production shall be used for that purpose. Operators shall keep records of the use of those products including the date or dates on which the product was used, the name of the product, its active substances, and the location of such use.
1.5.1.7. Housing, pens, equipment and utensils shall be properly cleaned and disinfected to prevent cross-infection and the build-up of disease carrying organisms. Faeces, urine and uneaten or spilt feed shall be removed as often as necessary to minimise smell and to avoid attracting insects or rodents. Rodenticides, to be used only in traps, and products and substances authorised pursuant to Articles 9 and 24 for use in organic production may be used for the elimination of insects and other pests in buildings and other installations where livestock are kept.
1.5.2. Veterinary treatment
1.5.2.1. Where animals become sick or injured despite preventive measures to ensure animal health, they shall be treated immediately.
1.5.2.2. Disease shall be treated immediately to avoid suffering of the animal. Chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products, including antibiotics, may be used where necessary, under strict conditions and under the responsibility of a veterinarian, when the use of phytotherapeutic, homeopathic and other products is inappropriate. In particular, restrictions with respect to courses of treatment and withdrawal periods shall be defined.
1.5.2.3. Feed materials of mineral origin authorised pursuant to Article 24 for use in organic production, nutritional additives authorised pursuant to Article 24 for use in organic production, and phytotherapeutic and homeopathic products shall be used in preference to treatment with chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products, including antibiotics, provided that their therapeutic effect is effective for the species of animal and for the condition for which the treatment is intended.
1.5.2.4. With the exception of vaccinations, treatments for parasites and compulsory eradication schemes, where an animal or a group of animals receives more than three courses of treatments with chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products, including antibiotics, within 12 months, or more than one course of treatment if their productive lifecycle is less than one year, neither the livestock concerned nor produce derived from such livestock shall be sold as organic products, and the livestock shall be subject to the

conversion periods referred to in point 1.2.
1.5.2.5. The withdrawal period between the last administration to an animal of a chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal product, including of an antibiotic, under normal conditions of use, and the production of organically produced foodstuffs from that animal shall be twice the withdrawal period referred to in Article 11 of Directive 2001/82/EC, and shall be at least 48 hours.
1.5.2.6. Treatments related to the protection of human and animal health imposed on the basis of Union legislation shall be allowed.
1.5.2.7. Operators shall keep records or documentary evidence of any treatment applied and, in particular, the identification of the animals treated, the date of treatment, diagnosis, the posology, the name of the treatment product and, where applicable, the veterinary prescription for veterinary care, and the withdrawal period applied before livestock products can be marketed and labelled as organic.
1.6. Housing and husbandry practices
1.6.1. Insulation, heating and ventilation of the building shall ensure that air circulation, dust level, temperature, relative air humidity and gas concentration are kept within limits which ensure the well-being of the animals. The building shall permit plentiful natural ventilation and light to enter.
1.6.2. Housing for livestock shall not be mandatory in areas with appropriate climatic conditions enabling animals to live outdoors. In such cases, animals shall have access to shelters or shady areas to protect them from adverse weather conditions.
1.6.3. The stocking density in buildings shall provide for the comfort, well-being and species-specific needs of the animals, and shall depend in particular on the species, the breed and the age of the animals. It shall also take account of the behavioural needs of the animals, which depend in particular on the size of the group and the animals' sex. The density shall ensure the animals' welfare by providing them with sufficient space to stand naturally, to move, to lie down easily, to turn round, to groom themselves, to assume all natural postures and to make all natural movements, such as stretching and wing flapping.
1.6.4. The minimum surface for indoor and outdoor areas, and the technical details relating to housing, laid down in the implementing acts referred to in Article 14(3), shall be complied with.
1.6.5. Open air areas may be partially covered. Verandas shall not be considered as open air areas.
1.6.6. The total stocking density shall not exceed the limit of 170 kg of organic nitrogen per year and hectare of agricultural area.
1.6.7. To determine the appropriate density of livestock referred to in point 1.6.6, the competent authority shall set out the livestock units equivalent to the limit referred to in point 1.6.6, following the figures laid down in each of the specific requirements per type of animal production.
1.6.8. Cages, boxes and flat decks to raise livestock shall not be used for any livestock species.
1.6.9. When livestock is treated individually for veterinary reasons, it shall be kept in spaces that have a solid floor and shall be provided with straw or appropriate bedding. The animal must be able to turn around easily and to lie down comfortably at full length.
1.6.10. Organic livestock may not be reared in a pen on very wet or marshy soil.
1.7. Animal welfare
1.7.1. All persons involved in keeping animals and in handling animals during transport and slaughter shall possess the necessary basic knowledge and skills as regards the health and the welfare needs of the animals and shall have followed adequate training, as required in particular in Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 (1) and Council Regulation No (EC) 1099/2009 (2), to ensure proper application of the rules set out in this Regulation.
1.7.2. Husbandry practices, including stocking densities and housing conditions, shall ensure that the developmental, physiological and ethological needs of the animals are met.
1.7.3. Livestock shall have permanent access to open air areas that allow the animals to exercise, preferably pasture, whenever weather and seasonal conditions and the state of the ground allow, except where restrictions and obligations related to the protection of human and animal health have been imposed on the basis of Union legislation.

1.7.4. The number of livestock shall be limited with a view to minimising overgrazing, poaching of soil, erosion, and pollution caused by animals or by the spreading of their manure.
1.7.5. Tethering or isolation of livestock shall be prohibited, except in relation to individual animals for a limited period and insofar as this is justified for veterinary reasons. The isolation of livestock may only be authorised, and only for a limited period, where workers' safety is compromised or for animal welfare reasons. Competent authorities may authorise the tethering of cattle in farms with a maximum of 50 animals (excluding young stock) where it is not possible to keep the cattle in groups appropriate to their behaviour requirements, provided they have access to pastures during the grazing period, and have access to open air areas at least twice a week when grazing is not possible.
1.7.6. Duration of transport of livestock shall be minimised.
1.7.7. Any suffering, pain and distress shall be avoided and shall be kept to a minimum during the entire life of the animal, including at the time of slaughter.
1.7.8. Without prejudice to developments in Union legislation on animal welfare, tail-docking of sheep, beak trimming undertaken in the first three days of life, and dehorning may exceptionally be allowed, but only on a case-by-case basis and only when those practices improve the health, welfare or hygiene of the livestock or where workers' safety would otherwise be compromised. Disbudding may be allowed only on a case by case basis when it improves the health, welfare or hygiene of the livestock or where workers' safety would otherwise be compromised. The competent authority shall only authorise such operations where the operator has duly notified and justified the operations to that competent authority and where the operation is to be carried out by qualified personnel.
1.7.9. Any suffering to the animals shall be reduced to a minimum by applying adequate anaesthesia and/or analgesia and by carrying out each operation at only the most appropriate age by qualified personnel.
1.7.10. Physical castration shall be allowed in order to maintain the quality of products and traditional production practices, but only under the conditions set out in point 1.7.9.
1.7.11. The loading and unloading of animals shall be carried out without the use of any type of electrical or other painful stimulation to coerce the animals. The use of allopathic tranquillisers, prior to or during transport, shall be prohibited.
1.7.12. Operators shall keep records or documentary evidence of any specific operation applied and justifications for the application of point 1.7.5, 1.7.8, 1.7.9 or 1.7.10. As regards animals leaving the holding, the following data shall be recorded, where relevant: age, number of animals, weight of slaughter animals, appropriate identification (per animal or by batch/flock/hive) date of departure and destination.
1.8. Preparation of unprocessed products If preparation operations other than processing are carried out on livestock, the general requirements laid down in points 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5 and 2.2.3 of Part IV shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to such operations.
1.9. Additional general rules
1.9.1. For bovine animals, ovine animals, caprine animals and equine animals
1.9.1.1. Nutrition With regard to nutrition, the following rules shall apply: (a) at least 60 % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or, if this is not feasible or such feed is not available, shall be produced in cooperation with other organic or in-conversion production units and feed operators using feed and feed material from the same region. This percentage shall be raised to 70 % as from 1 January 2024 ; (b) animals shall have access to pasturage for grazing whenever conditions allow; (c) notwithstanding point (b), male bovine animals over one year old shall have access to pasturage or an open air area; (d) where animals have access to pasturage during the grazing period and where the winter housing system allows the animals to move freely, the obligation to provide open air areas during the winter months may be waived; (e) rearing systems shall be based on maximum use of grazing pasturage, by reference to the availability of pastures in the different periods of the year;

(f) at least 60 % of the dry matter in daily rations shall consist of roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage. This percentage may be reduced to 50 % for animals in dairy production for a maximum period of three months in early lactation.

1.9.1.2. Housing and husbandry practices

With regard to housing and husbandry practices, the following rules shall apply:

(a) housing shall have smooth, but not slippery floors;

(b) housing shall be provided with a comfortable, clean and dry laying or rest area of sufficient size, which shall consist of a solid construction which is not slatted. Ample dry bedding strewn with litter material shall be provided in the rest area. The litter shall comprise straw or other suitable natural material. The litter may be improved and enriched with any mineral product that is authorised pursuant to Article 24 as a fertiliser or soil conditioner for use in organic production;

(c) notwithstanding point (a) of the first subparagraph of Article 3(1) and the second subparagraph of Article 3(1) of Council Directive 2008/119/EC (1), the housing of calves in individual boxes shall be forbidden after the age of one week, unless for individual animals for a limited period, and insofar as this is justified for veterinary reasons;

(d) when a calf is treated individually for veterinary reasons, it shall be kept in spaces that have a solid floor and shall be provided with straw bedding. The calf must be able to turn around easily and to lie down comfortably at full length.

1.9.2. For cervine animals

1.9.2.1. Nutrition

With regard to nutrition, the following rules shall apply:

(a) at least 60 % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or, if this is not feasible or such feed is not available, shall be produced in cooperation with other organic or in-conversion production units and feed operators using feed and feed material from the same region. This percentage shall be raised to 70 % as from 1 January 2024 ;

(b) animals shall have access to pasturage for grazing whenever conditions allow;

(c) where animals have access to pasturage during the grazing period and where the winter housing system allows the animals to move freely, the obligation to provide open air areas during the winter months may be waived;

(d) rearing systems shall be based on maximum use of grazing pasturage by reference to the availability of pastures in the different periods of the year;

(e) at least 60 % of the dry matter in daily rations shall consist of roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage. This percentage may be reduced to 50 % for female cervine animals in milk production for a maximum period of three months in early lactation;

(f) natural grazing shall be ensured in a pen during the period of vegetation. Pens that cannot provide feed by grazing during the period of vegetation shall not be allowed;

(g) feeding shall only be allowed in the event of a shortage of grazing due to poor weather conditions;

(h) farmed animals in a pen shall be provided with clean and fresh water. If a natural source of water that is easily accessible to animals is not available, watering places shall be provided.

1.9.2.2. Housing and husbandry practices

With regard to housing and husbandry practices, the following rules shall apply:

(a) cervine animals shall be provided with hiding places, shelters and fences that do not harm animals;

(b) in red deer pens, animals must be able to roll in the mud to ensure skin grooming and body temperature regulation;

(c) any housing shall have smooth, but not slippery floors;

(d) any housing shall be provided with a comfortable, clean and dry laying or rest area of sufficient size, consisting of a solid construction which is not slatted. Ample dry bedding strewn with litter material shall be provided in the rest area. The litter shall comprise straw or other suitable natural material. The litter may be improved and enriched with any mineral product authorised pursuant to Article 24 as a fertiliser or soil conditioner for use in organic production;

(e) feeding places shall be installed in areas protected from the weather and accessible both to animals and to persons attending to them. The soil where feeding places are located shall be consolidated, and the feeding apparatus shall be equipped with a roof;

(f) if permanent access to feed cannot be ensured, the feeding places shall be designed so that all animals can feed at the same time.

1.9.3. For porcine animals

1.9.3.1. Nutrition

With regard to nutrition, the following rules shall apply:

(a) at least 30 % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or, if this is not feasible or such feed is not available, shall be produced in cooperation with other organic or in-conversion production units and feed operators using feed and feed material from the same region;

(b) roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage shall be added to the daily ration;

(c) where farmers are unable to obtain protein feed exclusively from organic production, and the competent authority has confirmed that organic protein feed is not available in sufficient quantity, non-organic protein feed may be used until 31 December 2026 provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:

(i) it is not available in organic form;

(ii) it is produced or prepared without chemical solvents;

(iii) its use is limited to the feeding of piglets of up to 35 kg with specific protein compounds; and

(iv) the maximum percentage authorised per period of 12 months for those animals does not exceed 5 %. The percentage of the dry matter of feed from agricultural origin shall be calculated.

1.9.3.2. Housing and husbandry practices

With regard to housing and husbandry practices, the following rules shall apply:

(a) the housing shall have smooth, but not slippery floors;

(b) the housing shall be provided with a comfortable, clean and dry laying or rest area of sufficient size, consisting of a solid construction which is not slatted. Ample dry bedding strewn with litter material shall be provided in the rest area. The litter shall comprise straw or other suitable natural material. The litter may be improved and enriched with any mineral product authorised pursuant to Article 24 as a fertiliser or soil conditioner for use in organic production;

(c) there shall always be a bed made of straw or other suitable material large enough to ensure that all pigs in a pen can lie down at the same time in the most space-consuming way;

(d) sows shall be kept in groups, except in the last stages of pregnancy and during the suckling period, during which time the sow must be able to move freely in her pen and her movement shall only be restricted for short periods;

(e) without prejudice to any additional requirements for straw, a few days before expected farrowing, sows shall be provided with a quantity of straw or other suitable natural material sufficient to enable them to build nests;

(f) exercise areas shall permit dunging and rooting by porcine animals. For the purposes of rooting, different substrates may be used.

1.9.4. For poultry

1.9.4.1. Origin of animals

To prevent the use of intensive rearing methods, poultry shall either be reared until they reach a minimum age or else shall come from slow-growing poultry strains adapted to outdoor rearing.

The competent authority shall define the criteria of slow-growing strains or draw up a list of those strains and provide this information to operators, other Member States and the Commission.

Where slow-growing poultry strains are not used by the farmer, the minimum age at slaughter shall be as follows:

- (a) 81 days for chickens;
- (b) 150 days for capons;
- (c) 49 days for Peking ducks;
- (d) 70 days for female Muscovy ducks;
- (e) 84 days for male Muscovy ducks;
- (f) 92 days for Mulard ducks;
- (g) 94 days for guinea fowl;
- (h) 140 days for male turkeys and roasting geese; and
- (i) 100 days for female turkeys.

1.9.4.2. Nutrition

With regard to nutrition, the following rules shall apply:

- (a) at least 30 % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or, if this is not feasible or such feed is not available, be produced in cooperation with other organic or in-conversion production units and feed operators using feed and feed material from the same region;
- (b) roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage shall be added to the daily ration;
- (c) where farmers are unable to obtain protein feed exclusively from organic production for poultry species, and the competent authority has confirmed that organic protein feed is not available in sufficient quantity, non-organic protein feed may be used until 31 December 2026 , provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - (i) it is not available in organic form;
 - (ii) it is produced or prepared without chemical solvents;
 - (iii) its use is limited to the feeding of young poultry with specific protein compounds; and
 - (iv) the maximum percentage authorised per period of 12 months for those animals does not exceed 5 %. The percentage of the dry matter of feed of agricultural origin shall be calculated.

1.9.4.3. Animal welfare

Live plucking of poultry shall be prohibited.

1.9.4.4. Housing and husbandry practices

With regard to housing and husbandry practices, the following rules shall apply:

- (a) at least one third of the floor area shall be solid, that is, not of slatted or of grid construction, and shall be covered with a litter material such as straw, wood shavings, sand or turf;
- (b) in poultry houses for laying hens, a sufficiently large part of the floor area available to the hens shall be available for the collection of bird droppings;
- (c) buildings shall be emptied of livestock between each batch of poultry that has been reared. The buildings and fittings shall be cleaned and disinfected during this time. In addition, when the rearing of each batch of poultry has been completed, runs shall be left empty during a period to be established by the Member States in order to allow vegetation to grow back. The operator shall keep records or documentary evidence of the application of such period. Those requirements shall not apply where poultry are not reared in batches, are not kept in runs and are free to roam throughout the day;
- (d) poultry shall have access to an open air area for at least one third of their life. However, laying hens and finisher poultry shall have access to an open air area for at least one third of their life, except where temporary restrictions have been imposed on the basis of Union legislation;
- (e) continuous daytime open air access shall be provided from as early an age as practically possible and whenever physiological and physical conditions allow, except where temporary restrictions have been imposed on the basis of Union legislation;
- (f) by way of derogation from point 1.6.5, in the case of breeding birds and pullets aged under 18 weeks, when the conditions specified in point 1.7.3 as regards restrictions and obligations related to the protection of human and animal health imposed on the basis of Union legislation are met and prevent breeding birds and pullets aged under 18 weeks from having access to open air areas, verandas shall be considered as open air areas and, in such cases, shall have a wire mesh barrier to keep other birds out;
- (g) open air areas for poultry shall permit fowl to have easy access to adequate numbers of drinking troughs;
- (h) open air areas for poultry shall be covered mainly with vegetation;
- (i) under conditions where feed availability from the range area is limited, for example, due to long term snow cover or arid weather conditions, supplementary feeding of roughage shall be included as part of poultry diets;
- (j) where poultry are kept indoors due to restrictions or obligations imposed on the basis of Union legislation, they shall have permanent access to sufficient quantities of roughage and suitable material in order to meet their ethological needs;
- (k) water fowl shall have access to a stream, pond, lake or a pool whenever the weather and hygienic conditions permit, in order to respect their species-specific needs and animal welfare requirements; when weather conditions do not permit such access, they shall have access to water which enables them to dip their head therein so as to clean plumage;
- (l) natural light may be supplemented by artificial means to provide a maximum of 16 hours light per day, with a continuous nocturnal rest period without artificial light of at least eight hours;
- (m) the total usable surface area for fattening poultry in poultry houses of any production unit shall not exceed 1 600 m² ;
- (n) not more than 3 000 laying hens shall be allowed in a single compartment of a poultry house.

1.9.5. For rabbits

1.9.5.1. Nutrition

With regard to nutrition, the following rules shall apply:

- (a) at least 70 % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or, if this is not feasible or such feed is not available, shall be produced in cooperation with other organic or in-conversion production units and feed operators using feed and feed material from the same region;
- (b) rabbits shall have access to pasturage for grazing whenever conditions allow;
- (c) rearing systems shall be based on maximum use of grazing pasturage by reference to the availability of pastures in the different periods of the year;

(d) fibrous feed such as straw or hay shall be provided when grass is not sufficient. Forage shall comprise at least 60 % of the diet.

1.9.5.2. Housing and husbandry practices

With regard to housing and husbandry practices, the following rules shall apply:

(a) housing shall be provided with a comfortable, clean and dry laying or rest area of sufficient size, consisting of a solid construction which is not slatted. Ample dry bedding strewn with litter material shall be provided in the rest area. The litter shall comprise straw or other suitable natural material. The litter may be improved and enriched with any mineral product authorised pursuant to Article 24 as a fertiliser or soil conditioner for use in organic production;

(b) rabbits shall be kept in groups.

(c) rabbit farms shall use robust breeds adapted to outdoor conditions;

(d) rabbits shall have access to:

(i) covered shelter including dark hiding places;

(ii) an outdoor run with vegetation, preferably pasture;

(iii) a raised platform on which they can sit, either inside or out;

(iv) nesting material for all nursing does.

1.9.6. For bees

1.9.6.1. Origin of animals

For beekeeping, preference shall be given to the use of *Apis mellifera* and their local ecotypes.

1.9.6.2. Nutrition

With regard to nutrition, the following rules shall apply:

(a) at the end of the production season hives shall be left with sufficient reserves of honey and pollen for the bees to survive the winter;

(b) bee colonies may only be fed where the survival of the colony is endangered due to climatic conditions. In such case, bee colonies shall be fed with organic honey, organic pollen, organic sugar syrups, or organic sugar.

1.9.6.3. Health care

With regard to health care, the following rules shall apply:

(a) for the purposes of protecting frames, hives and combs, in particular from pests, only rodenticides used in traps, and appropriate products and substances authorised pursuant to Articles 9 and 24 for use in organic production shall be permitted;

(b) physical treatments for disinfection of apiaries such as steam or direct flame shall be permitted;

(c) the practice of destroying the male brood shall only be permitted for the purpose of isolating the infestation of *Varroa destructor*;

(d) if, despite all preventive measures, the colonies become sick or infested, they shall be treated immediately and, if necessary, may be placed in isolation apiaries;

(e) formic acid, lactic acid, acetic acid and oxalic acid, as well as menthol, thymol, eucalyptol or camphor, may be used in cases of infestation with *Varroa destructor*;

(f) if a treatment is applied with chemically synthesised allopathic products, including antibiotics, other than products and substances authorised pursuant to Articles 9 and 24 for use in organic production, for the duration of that treatment, the treated colonies shall be placed in isolation apiaries and all the wax shall be replaced with wax coming from organic

beekeeping. Subsequently, the conversion period of 12 months laid down in point 1.2.2 shall apply to those colonies.

1.9.6.4. Animal welfare

With regard to beekeeping, the following additional general rules shall apply:

- (a) the destruction of bees in the combs as a method associated with the harvesting of apiculture products shall be prohibited;
- (b) mutilation such as clipping the wings of queen bees shall be prohibited.

1.9.6.5. Housing and husbandry practices

With regard to housing and husbandry practices, the following rules shall apply:

- (a) apiaries shall be placed in areas which ensure the availability of nectar and pollen sources consisting essentially of organically produced crops or, where appropriate, of spontaneous vegetation or non-organically managed forests or crops that are only treated with low environmental impact methods;
- (b) apiaries shall be kept at sufficient distance from sources that may lead to the contamination of apiculture products or to the poor health of the bees;
- (c) 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 or crops treated with low environmental impact methods equivalent to those provided for in Articles 28 and 30 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 which cannot affect the qualification of beekeeping production as being organic. That requirement does not apply where flowering is not taking place, or the bee colonies are dormant;
- (d) the hives and materials used in beekeeping shall be made basically of natural materials presenting no risk of contamination to the environment or the apiculture products;
- (e) the beeswax for new foundations shall come from organic production units;
- (f) only natural products such as propolis, wax and plant oils may be used in the hives;
- (g) synthetic chemical repellents shall not be used during honey extraction operations;
- (h) brood combs shall not be used for honey extraction;
- (i) beekeeping shall not be considered as organic when practiced in regions or areas designated by Member States as regions or areas where organic beekeeping is not practicable.

1.9.6.6. Record-keeping obligations

Operators shall keep a map on an appropriate scale or geographic coordinates of the location of hives to be provided to the control authority or control body demonstrating that the areas accessible to the colonies meet the requirements of this Regulation.

The following information shall be entered in the register of the apiary with regard to feeding: name of the product used, dates, quantities and hives where the product is used.

The zone where the apiary is situated shall be recorded together with the identification of the hives and the period of moving.

All the measures applied shall be recorded in the register of the apiary, including the removals of the supers and the honey extraction operations. The amount and dates of the collection of honey shall also be recorded.

*ANNEX III***COLLECTION, PACKAGING, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE OF PRODUCTS****1. Collection of products and transport to preparation units**

Operators may carry out the simultaneous collection of organic, in-conversion and non-organic products only where appropriate measures have been taken to prevent any possible mixture or exchange between organic, in-conversion and non-organic products and to ensure the identification of the organic and in-conversion products. The operator shall keep the information relating to collection days, hours, the circuit and date and time of the reception of the products available to the control authority or control body.

2. Packaging and transport of products to other operators or units**2.1. Information to be provided**

2.1.1. Operators shall ensure that organic products and in-conversion products are transported to other operators or units, including wholesalers and retailers, only in appropriate packaging, containers or vehicles closed in such a manner that alteration, including 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 indications required by Union law:

- (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;
- (c) the name or the code number of the control authority or control body to which the operator is subject; and
- (d) where relevant, the lot identification mark in accordance with a marking system either approved at national level or agreed with the control authority or control body and which permits the linking of the lot with the records referred to in Article 34(5).

2.1.2. Operators shall ensure that compound feed authorised in organic production transported to other operators or holdings, including wholesalers and retailers, are provided with a label stating, in addition to any other indications required by Union law:

- (a) the information provided in point 2.1.1;
- (b) where relevant, by weight of dry matter:
 - (i) the total percentage of organic feed materials;
 - (ii) the total percentage of in-conversion feed materials;
 - (iii) the total percentage of feed materials not covered by points (i) and (ii);
 - (iv) the total percentage of feed of agricultural origin;
- (c) where relevant, the names of organic feed materials;
- (d) where relevant, the names of in-conversion feed materials; and
- (e) for compound feed that cannot be labelled in accordance with Article 30(6), the indication that such feed may be used in organic production in accordance with this Regulation.

2.1.3. Without prejudice to Directive 66/401/EEC, operators shall ensure that on the label of the packaging of a mixture of fodder plant seeds containing organic and in-conversion or non-organic seeds of certain different plant species for which an authorisation has been issued under the relevant conditions laid down in point 1.8.5 of Part I of Annex II to this

Regulation, information is provided on the exact components of the mixture, shown by percentage by weight of each component species, and where appropriate varieties.

In addition to the relevant requirements under Annex IV to Directive 66/401/EEC, that information shall include besides the indications required in the first paragraph of this point also the list of the component species of the mixture that are labelled as organic or in-conversion. The minimum total percentage by weight of organic and in-conversion seeds in the mixture shall be at least 70 %.

In case the mixture contains non-organic seeds, the label shall also include the following statement: 'The use of the mixture is only allowed within the scope of the authorisation and in the territory of the Member State of the competent authority which authorised the use of this mixture in conformity with point 1.8.5 of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848 on organic production and labelling of organic products.'

The information referred to in points 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 may be presented solely on an accompanying document, if such a document can be undeniably linked with the packaging, container or vehicular transport of the product. This accompanying document shall include information on the supplier or the transporter.

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

- (a) the transport takes place directly between two operators, both of which are subject to the organic control system;
- (b) the transport includes only organic or only in-conversion products;
- (c) the products are accompanied by a document giving the information required under point 2.1; and
- (d) both the expediting and the receiving operators keep documentary records of such transport operations available for the control authority or control body.

3. Special rules for transporting feed to other production or preparation units or storage premises

When transporting feed to other production or preparation units or storage premises, operators shall ensure that the following conditions are met:

- (a) during transport, organically produced feed, in-conversion feed, and non-organic feed are effectively physically separated;
- (b) vehicles or containers which have transported non-organic products are only used to transport organic or in-conversion products if:
 - (i) suitable cleaning measures, the effectiveness of which has been checked, have been carried out before commencing the transport of organic or in-conversion products and the operators keep records of those operations;
 - (ii) all appropriate measures are implemented, depending on the risks evaluated in accordance with control arrangements, and where necessary, operators guarantee that non-organic products cannot be placed on the market with an indication referring to organic production;
 - (iii) the operator keeps documentary records of such transport operations available for the control authority or control body;
- (c) the transport of finished organic or in-conversion feed is separated physically or in time from the transport of other finished products;
- (d) during transport, the quantity of products at the start and each individual quantity delivered in the course of a delivery round is recorded.

4. Transport of live fish

4.1. Live fish shall be transported in suitable tanks with clean water which meets their physiological needs in terms of temperature and dissolved oxygen.

4.2. Before transport of organic fish and fish products, tanks shall be thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and rinsed.

4.3. Precautions shall be taken to reduce stress. During transport, the density shall not reach a level which is detrimental to the species.

4.4. Records shall be kept for operations referred to in points 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3.

5. Reception of products from other operators or units

On receipt of an organic or in-conversion product, the operator shall check the closing of the packaging, container or vehicle where it is required and the presence of the indications provided for in Section 2.

The operator shall cross-check the information on the label referred to in Section 2 with the information on the accompanying documents. The result of those verifications shall be explicitly mentioned in the records referred to in Article 34(5).

6. Special rules for the reception of products from a third country

Where organic or in-conversion products are imported from a third country, they shall be transported in appropriate packaging or containers, closed in a manner that prevents the substitution of the content and bearing the identification of the exporter and any other marks and numbers that serve to identify the lot, and shall be accompanied by the certificate of control for import from third countries where appropriate.

On receipt of an organic or in-conversion product imported from a third country, the natural or legal person to whom the imported consignment is delivered and who receives it for further preparation or marketing shall check the closing of the packaging or container and, in the case of products imported in accordance with point (b)(iii) of Article 45(1), shall check that the certificate of inspection referred to in that Article covers the type of product contained in the consignment. The result of this verification shall be explicitly mentioned in the records referred to in Article 34(5).

7. Storage of products

7.1. Areas for the storage of products shall be managed in such a way as to ensure identification of lots and to avoid any mixing or contamination with products or substances not in compliance with the organic production rules. Organic and in-conversion products shall be clearly identifiable at all times.

7.2. No input products or substances other than those authorised pursuant to Articles 9 and 24 for use in organic production shall be stored in organic or in-conversion plant and livestock production units.

7.3. Allopathic veterinary medicinal products, including antibiotics, may be stored in agricultural and aquaculture holdings provided that they have been prescribed by a veterinarian in connection with the treatment referred to in points 1.5.2.2 of Part II and 3.1.4.2(a) of Part III of Annex II, that they are stored in a supervised location and that they are entered in the records referred to in Article 34(5).

7.4. Where operators handle organic, or in-conversion or non-organic products in any combination and the organic or in-conversion products are stored in storage facilities in which also other agricultural products or foodstuffs are stored:

(a) the organic or in-conversion products shall be kept separate from the other agricultural products or foodstuffs;

(b) every measure shall be taken to ensure identification of consignments and to avoid mixtures or exchanges between organic, in-conversion and non-organic products;

(c) suitable cleaning measures, the effectiveness of which has been checked, shall have been carried out before the storage of organic or in-conversion products and the operators shall keep records of those operations.

7.5. Only the products for cleaning and disinfection authorised pursuant to Article 24 for use in organic production shall be used in storage facilities for that purpose.

This text is meant purely as a documentation tool and has no legal effect. The Union's institutions do not assume any liability for its contents. The authentic versions of the relevant acts, including their preambles, are those published in the Official Journal of the European Union and available in EUR-Lex. Those official texts are directly accessible through the links embedded in this document

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2021/1165

of 15 July 2021

authorising certain products and substances for use in organic production and establishing their lists

(ABSTRACT from consolidated version 2023-02-07)

ANNEX III

Authorised products and substances for use as feed or in feed production

PART A

Authorised non-organic feed material of plant, algal, animal or yeast origin or feed material of microbial or mineral origin referred to in point (c) of Article 24(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/848

1. FEED MATERIALS OF MINERAL ORIGIN

Number in feed catalogue (1)	Name	Specific conditions and limits
11.1.1	Calcium carbonate	
11.1.2	Calcareous marine shells	
11.1.4	Maerl	
11.1.5	Lithothamn	
11.1.13	Calcium gluconate	
11.2.1	Magnesium oxide	
11.2.4	Magnesium sulphate anhydrous	
11.2.6	Magnesium chloride	
11.2.7	Magnesium carbonate	
11.3.1	Dicalcium phosphate	
11.3.2	Monocalcium phosphate	
11.3.3	Monocalcium phosphate	
11.3.5	Calcium-magnesium phosphate	

11.3.8	Magnesium phosphate	
11.3.10	Monosodium phosphate	
11.3.16	Calcium sodium phosphate	
11.3.17	Monoammonium phosphate (Ammonium dihydrogen orthophosphate)	only for aquaculture
11.3.19	Pentasodium triphosphate (STPP)	only for pet food
11.3.27	Disodium dihydrogen diphosphate (SAPP)	only for pet food
11.4.1	Sodium chloride	
11.4.2	Sodium bicarbonate	
11.4.4	Sodium carbonate	
11.4.6	Sodium sulphate	
11.5.1	Potassium chloride	

(1) In accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 68/2013 of 16 January 2013 on the Catalogue of feed materials (OJ L 29, 30.1.2013, p. 1).

1. OTHER FEED MATERIALS

Number in feed catalogue (1)	Name	Specific conditions and limits
10	Meal, oil and other feed materials of fish or other aquatic animals origin	provided that they are obtained from fisheries that have been certified as sustainable under a scheme recognised by the competent authority in line with the principles laid down in Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 provided that they are produced or prepared without chemically synthesised solvents their use is authorised only to non- herbivores livestock the use of fish protein hydrolysate is authorised only for young non- herbivores livestock
10	Meal, oil and other feed materials of fish, mollusc or crustacean origin	for carnivorous aquaculture animals from fisheries that have been certified as sustainable under a scheme recognised by the competent authority in line with the principles laid down in Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, in accordance with point 3.1.3.1(c) of Part III of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848 derived from trimmings of fish, crustaceans or molluscs already caught for human consumption in accordance with point 3.1.3.3(c) of Part III of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848, or derived from whole fish, crustaceans or molluscs caught and not used for human consumption in accordance with point 3.1.3.3(d) of Part III of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848
10	Fishmeal and fish oil	in the grow-out phase, for fish in inland waters, penaeid shrimps and freshwater prawns and tropical freshwater fish from fisheries that have been certified as sustainable under a scheme recognised by the competent authority in line with the principles laid down in Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, in accordance with point 3.1.3.1(c) of Part III of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848 only where natural feed in ponds and lake is not available in sufficient quantities, maximum 25 % of fishmeal and 10 % of fish oil in the feed ration of penaeid shrimps and freshwater prawns (<i>Macrobrachium</i> spp.) and maximum 10 % of fishmeal or fish oil in the feed ration of siamese catfish (<i>Pangasius</i> spp.), in accordance with point 3.1.3.4(c)(i) and (ii) of Part III of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/ 848
12.1.5	Yeasts	when not available from organic production
12.1.12	Yeast products	when not available from organic production
	Cholesterol	product obtained from wool grease (lanolin) by saponification, separations and crystallisation, from shellfish or other sources to secure the quantitative dietary needs of penaeid shrimps and freshwater prawns (<i>Macrobrachium</i> spp.) in the grow-out stage and in earlier life stages in nurseries and hatcheries when not available from organic production

	Herbs	in accordance with point (e)(iv) of Article 24(3) of Regulation (EU) 2018/848, in particular: — when not available in organic form — produced/prepared without chemical solvents — maximum 1 % in the feed ration
	Molasses	in accordance with point (e)(iv) of Article 24(3) of Regulation (EU) 2018/848, in particular: — when not available in organic form — produced/prepared without chemical solvents — maximum 1 % in the feed ration
	Phytoplankton and zooplankton	only in the larval rearing of organic juveniles
	specific protein compounds	In accordance with point 1.9.3.1(c) and 1.9.4.2(c) of Regulation (EU) 2018/848, in particular: — until 31 December 2026, — when not available in organic form, — produced/prepared without chemical solvents, — for feeding piglets of up to 35 kg or young poultry, — maximum 5 % of the dry matter of feed from agricultural origin per period of 12 months
	Spices	in accordance with point (e)(iv) of Article 24(3) of Regulation (EU) 2018/848, in particular: — when not available in organic form — produced/prepared without chemical solvents — maximum 1 % in the feed ration

⁽¹⁾ In accordance with Regulation (EU) No 68/2013.

PART B

Authorised feed additives and processing aids used in animal nutrition referred to in point (d) of Article 24(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/848

Feed additives listed in this Part must be authorised under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.

The specific conditions set out here are to be applied in addition to the conditions of the authorisations under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.

1. TECHNOLOGICAL ADDITIVES

a) Preservatives

ID number or functional group	Name	Specific conditions and limits
E 200	Sorbic acid	
E 236	Formic acid	
E 237	Sodium formate	
E 260	Acetic acid	
E 270	Lactic acid	
E 280	Propionic acid	
E 330	Citric acid	

b) Antioxidants

ID number or functional group	Name	Specific conditions and limits
1b306(i)	Tocopherol extracts from vegetable oils	
1b306(ii)	Tocopherol-rich extracts from vegetable oils (delta rich)	

c) Emulsifiers, stabilisers, thickeners and gelling agents

ID number or functional group	Name	Specific conditions and limits
1c 322	Lecithins	only when derived from organic raw material
1c 322i		use restricted to aquaculture animal feed
E 407	Carrageenan	only for pet food
E 410	Locust bean gum (Carob gum)	only for pet food obtained only from a roasting process from organic production if available
E 412	Guar gum	
E 414	Acacia (Gum arabic)	only for pet food from organic production if available
E 415	Xanthan gum	

d) Binders and anti-caking agents

ID number or functional group	Name	Specific conditions and limits
E 412	Guar gum	
E 535	Sodium ferrocyanide	maximum content: 20 mg/kg NaCl calculated as ferrocyanide anion
E 551b	Colloidal silica	
E 551c	Kieselgur (diatomaceous earth, purified)	
1m558i	Bentonite	
E 559	Kaolinitic clays, free of asbestos	

E 560	Natural mixtures of steatites and chlorite	
E 561	Vermiculite	
E 562	Sepiolite	
E 563	Sepiolitic clay	
E 566	Natrolite-Phonolite	
1g568	Clinoptilolite of sedimentary origin	
1g599	Illite-montmorillonite-kaolinite	
E 599	Perlite	

e) Silage additives

ID number or functional group	Name	Specific conditions and limits
1k	Enzymes, micro-organisms	only authorised to ensure adequate fermentation
1k236	Formic acid	
1k237	Sodium formate	
1k280	Propionic acid	
1k281	Sodium propionate	

f) substances for reduction of the contamination of feed by mycotoxins

ID number or functional group	Name	Specific conditions and limits
1m588	Bentonite	

2. SENSORY ADDITIVES

ID number or functional group	Name	Specific conditions and limits
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ex2a	Astaxanthin	only when derived from organic sources, such as organic crustacean shells only in the feed ration for salmon and trout within the limit of their physiological needs if no astaxanthin derived from organic sources are available, astaxanthin from natural sources may be used such as Astaxanthin-rich <i>Phaffia rhodozyma</i>
ex2b	Flavouring compounds	only extracts from agricultural products, including Chestnut extract (<i>Castanea sativa</i> Mill.)

3. NUTRITIONAL ADDITIVES

a) Vitamins, pro-vitamins and chemically well-defined substances having similar effect

ID number or functional group	Name	Specific conditions and limits
ex3a	Vitamins and Provitamins	derived from agricultural products if not available from agricultural products: — derived synthetically, only those identical to vitamins derived from agricultural products may be used for monogastric animals and aquaculture animals — derived synthetically, only vitamins A, D and E identical to vitamins derived from agricultural products may be used for ruminants; the use is subject to prior authorisation of the Member States based on the assessment of the possibility for organic ruminants to obtain the necessary quantities of the said vitamins through their feed rations
3a370	Taurine	only for cats and dogs not from synthetic origin, if available
3a920	Betaine anhydrous	only for monogastric animals and fish from organic production; if not available, from natural origin

b) Compounds of trace elements

ID number or functional group	Name	Specific conditions and limits
3b101	Iron(II) carbonate (siderite)	
3b103	Iron(II) sulphate monohydrate	
3b104	Iron(II) sulphate heptahydrate	
3b201	Potassium iodide	
3b202	Calcium iodate, anhydrous	
3b203	Coated granulated calcium iodate anhydrous	
3b301	Cobalt(II) acetate tetrahydrate	
3b302	Cobalt(II) carbonate	

3b303	Cobalt(II) carbonate hydroxide (2:3) monohydrate	
3b304	Coated granulated cobalt(II) carbonate	
3b305	Cobalt(II) sulphate heptahydrate	
3b402	Copper(II) carbonate dihydroxy monohydrate	
3b404	Copper (II) oxide	
3b405	Copper(II) sulphate pentahydrate	
3b409	Dicopper chloride trihydroxide	
3b502	Manganese (II) oxide	
3b503	Manganous sulfate, monohydrate	
3b603	Zinc oxide	
3b604	Zinc sulphate heptahydrate	
3b605	Zinc sulphate monohydrate	
3b609	Zinc chloride hydroxide monohydrate	
3b701	Sodium molybdate dihydrate	
3b801	Sodium selenite	
3b802	Coated granulated sodium selenite	
3b803	Sodium selenate	
3b810	Selenised yeast, <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> CNCM I-3060, inactivated	
3b811	Selenised yeast, <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> NCYC R397, inactivated	
3b812	Selenised yeast, <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> CNCM I-3399, inactivated	
3b813	Selenised yeast, <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> NCYC R646, inactivated	
3b817	Selenised yeast, <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> NCYC R645 inactivated	

c) Amino acids, their salts and analogues

ID number or functional group	Name	Specific conditions and limits
3c3.5.1 and 3c352	L-histidine monohydrochloride monohydrate	produced through fermentation may be used in the feed ration for salmonids when the feed sources listed in point 3.1.3.3 of Part II of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848, do not provide a sufficient amount of histidine to meet the dietary needs of the fish

4. ZOOTECHNICAL ADDITIVES		
ID number or functional group	Name	Specific conditions and limits
4a, 4b, 4c and 4d	Enzymes and microorganism	
4d7 and 4d8	Ammonium chloride	only for cats

ANNEX IV

Authorised products for cleaning and disinfection referred to in points (e), (f) and (g) of Article 24(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/848

PART A

Products for the cleaning and disinfection of ponds, cages, tanks, raceways, buildings or installations used for animal production

PART B

Products for the cleaning and disinfection of buildings and installations used for plant production, including for storage on an agricultural holding

PART C

Products for cleaning and disinfection in processing and storage facilities

PART D

Products referred to in Article 12(1) of this Regulation

The following products or products containing the following active substances as listed in Annex VII to Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 cannot be used as biocidal products:

- caustic soda;
- caustic potash;
- oxalic acid;
- natural essences of plants with the exception of linseed oil, lavender oil and peppermint oil;
- nitric acid;
- phosphoric acid;
- sodium carbonate;
- copper sulphate;
- potassium permanganate;
- tea seed cake made of natural camelia seed;
- humic acid;
- peroxyacetic acids with the exception of peracetic acid.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2020/464

of 26 March 2020

ANNEX I

RULES ON THE STOCKING DENSITY AND THE MINIMUM SURFACE FOR INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AREAS FOR LIVESTOCK AS REFERRED TO IN CHAPTER II

Part I: Stocking density and minimum surface for indoor and outdoor areas for bovine animals, ovine animals, caprine animals and equine animals as referred to in Article 3

1. Bovine animals

	Indoor area (net area available to animals)		Outdoor area (exercise area, excluding pasture)
	Live weight minimum (kg)	m ² /head	m ² /head
	Up to 100	1,5	1,1
	Up to 200	2,5	1,9
	Up to 350	4,0	3
	Over 350	5 with a minimum of 1 m ² /100 kg	3,7 with a minimum of 0,75 m ² /100 kg
Dairy cows		6	4,5
Bulls for breeding		10	30

1. Ovine animals and caprine animals

	Indoor area (net area available to animals)		Outdoor area (exercise area, excluding pasture)
	m ² /head		m ² /head
Sheep	1,5		2,5
Lamb	0,35		0,5
Goat	1,5		2,5
Kid	0,35		0,5

2. Equine animals			
	Indoor area (net area available to animals)		Outdoor area (exercise area, excluding pasture)
	Peso vivo minimo (kg)	m ² /head	m ² /head
Breeding and fattening equine animals	Up to 100	1,5	1,1
	Up to 200	2,5	1,9
	Up to 350	4,0	3
	Over 350	5 with a minimum of 1 m ² /100 kg	3,7 with a minimum of 0,75 m ² /100 kg

Part II: Stocking density and minimum surface for outdoor areas for cervine animals as referred to in Article 6

Cervine animals species	Minimum surface for outdoor area per enclosure or per pen	Stocking density maximum number of adult animals (*) per ha
Sika deer <i>Cervus nippon</i>	1 ha	15
Fallow deer <i>Dama dama</i>	1 ha	15
Red deer <i>Cervus elaphus</i>	2 ha	7
Père David's deer <i>Elaphurus davidianus</i>	2 ha	7
More than one cervine species	3 ha	7 in case red deer or Père David's deer are part of the herd; 15 in case neither red deer nor Père David's deer are part of the herd

(*) Two cervine animals up to 18 months count for one cervine animal.

Part III: Stocking density and minimum surface for indoor and outdoor areas for porcine animals as referred to in Article 10

	Indoor area (net area available to porcine animals meaning inside dimensions including	Outdoor area
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	Live weight minimum (kg)	troughs but excluding feeders in which porcine animals cannot lie down)	m ² /head
		m ² /head	
Farrowing sows with piglets until weaning		7,5 per sow	2,5
Fattening porcine animals	Not more than 35 kg	0,6	0,4
Weaners, rearing pigs, gilts, rearing boars	More than 35 kg but not more than 50 kg	0,8	0,6
	More than 50 kg but not more than 85 kg	1,1	0,8
	More than 85 kg but not more than 110 kg	1,3	1
	More than 110 kg	1,5	1,2
Female brood porcine animal Dry pregnant sows		2,5	1,9
Male brood porcine animal Boar		6 10 if pens are used for natural service	8

Part IV: Stocking density and minimum surface for indoor and outdoor areas for poultry as referred to in Article 14 and Article 15(2)(c) and (6) and perches or raised sitting levels as referred to in Article 15(5)

1. Parents *Gallus gallus* intended for the production of hatching eggs for future laying hens and parents *Gallus gallus* intended for the production of hatching eggs for future fattening *Gallus gallus*:

Age	≥ 18 weeks
Stocking density and minimum surface for indoor area Maximum number of breeding birds per m ² of usable area of the indoor area of the poultry house	6
Perches for breeding birds for future laying hens Minimum cm perch/bird	18
Nests	7 female birds per nest or in case of common nest 120 cm ² /female bird
Stocking density and minimum surface for outdoor area Minimum m ² per bird of the outdoor area	4

2. Pullets and brother roosters:

Stocking density and minimum surface for indoor area Stocking density per m ² of usable area of the indoor area of the poultry house	21 kg liveweight /m ²
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Perches or raised sitting levels or both	Any combination of perches or raised sitting levels or both providing minimum 10 cm perch/bird or minimum 100 cm ² raised sitting level/bird
Stocking density and minimum surface for outdoor area Minimum m ² per bird of the outdoor area	1
3. Laying hens including dual purpose strains raised for meat and egg production:	
Stocking density and minimum surface for indoor area Maximum number of birds per m ² of usable area of the indoor area of the poultry house	6
Perches Minimum cm perch/bird	18
Nests	7 laying hens per nest or in case of common nest 120 cm ² / laying hen
Stocking density and minimum surface for outdoor area Minimum m ² per bird of the outdoor area	4
4. Fattening poultry <i>Gallus gallus</i>:	
Stocking density and minimum surface for indoor area Stocking density per m ² of usable area of the indoor area of the poultry house	21 kg liveweight /m ²
Perches or raised sitting levels or both	Any combination of perches or raised sitting levels or both providing minimum 5 cm perch/bird or minimum 25 cm ² raised sitting level/bird
Stocking density and minimum surface for outdoor area for fixed houses Minimum m ² per bird of the outdoor area	4
Stocking density and minimum surface for outdoor area for mobile houses Minimum m ² per bird of the outdoor area	2,5
5. Fattening poultry <i>Gallus gallus</i>: capons and poulardes:	
Stocking density and minimum surface for indoor area Stocking density per m ² of usable area of the indoor area of the poultry house	21 kg liveweight /m ²
Perches or raised sitting levels or both	Any combination of perches or raised sitting levels or both providing minimum 5 cm perch/bird or minimum 25 cm ² raised sitting level/bird
Stocking density and minimum surface for outdoor area Minimum m ² per bird of the outdoor area	4

6. Fattening poultry other than *Gallus gallus*: Turkeys *Meleagris gallopavo* marketed whole for roasting or intended for cutting up:

Stocking density and minimum surface for indoor area Stocking density per m ² of usable area of the indoor area of the poultry house	21 kg liveweight /m ²
Perches or raised sitting levels or both	Any combination of perches or raised sitting levels or both providing minimum 10 cm perch/bird or minimum 100 cm ² raised sitting level/bird
Stocking density and minimum surface for outdoor area Minimum m ² per bird of the outdoor area	10

7. Fattening poultry other than *Gallus gallus*: Geese *Anser anser domesticus*:

Stocking density and minimum surface for indoor area Stocking density per m ² of usable area of the indoor area of the poultry house	21 kg liveweight /m ²
Stocking density and minimum surface for outdoor area Minimum m ² per bird of the outdoor area	15

8. Fattening poultry other than *Gallus gallus*: Peking Ducks *Anas platyrhynchos domesticus*, Muscovy Ducks *Cairina moschata* and hybrids and Mulard Ducks *Cairina moschata* × *Anas platyrhynchos*:

Stocking density and minimum surface for indoor area Stocking density per m ² of usable area of the indoor area of the poultry house	21 kg liveweight /m ²
Stocking density and minimum surface for outdoor area Minimum m ² per bird of the outdoor area	4,5

9. Fattening poultry other than *Gallus gallus*: Guinea fowls *Numida meleagris f. domestica*:

Stocking density and minimum surface for indoor area Stocking density per m ² of usable area of the indoor area of the poultry house.	21 kg liveweight /m ²
Perches or raised sitting levels or both	Any combination of perches or raised sitting levels or both providing minimum 5 cm perch/bird or minimum 25 cm ² raised sitting level/bird
Stocking density and minimum surface for outdoor area Minimum m ² /bird of the outdoor area	4

Part V: Stocking density and minimum surface for indoor and outdoor areas for rabbits as referred to in Article 18

1. For indoor area		
	Indoor area (net area usable per animal excluding platforms m²/head) for the rest area Fixed housing	Indoor area (net area usable per animal excluding platforms m²/head) for the rest area Mobile housing
Nursing does with kits until weaning	0,6 m ² /doe with kits if doe liveweight is below 6 kg 0,72 m ² /doe with kits if doe liveweight is above 6 kg	0,6 m ² / doe with kits if doe liveweight is below 6 kg 0,72 m ² /doe with kits if doe liveweight is above 6 kg
Pregnant does and reproductive female rabbits	0,5 m ² /pregnant doe or reproductive female if liveweight is below 6 kg 0,62 m ² /pregnant doe or reproductive female if liveweight is above 6 kg	0,5 m ² /pregnant doe or reproductive female if liveweight is below 6 kg 0,62 m ² /pregnant doe or reproductive female if liveweight is above 6 kg
Fattening rabbits from weaning to slaughter Replacement rabbits (end of fattening to 6 months)	0,2	0,15
Adult bucks	0,6 1 if buck receiving does for mating	0,6 1 if buck receiving does for mating
2. For outdoor area		
	Outdoor area (outdoor run with vegetation preferably pasture) (net area usable per animal excluding platforms m²/head) Fixed housing	Outdoor area (net area usable per animal excluding platforms m²/head) Mobile housing
Nursing does with kits until weaning	2,5 m ² /doe with kits	2,5 m ² /doe with kits
Pregnant does/Reproductive female rabbits	2,5	2,5
Fattening rabbits from weaning to slaughter	0,5	0,4
Replacement rabbits (end of fattening to 6 months)	2,5	2,5

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