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No. 9199, dated 26.2.2004

ON THE PRODUCTION, PROCESSING, CERTIFICATION AND MARKETING OF “BIO” PRODUCTS

Based on articles 78 and 83, clause 1, of the Constitution, with the proposal of the Council of Ministers,

THE ASSEMBLY

OF THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

DECIDED:

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Purpose/Goal

The purpose of this law is:

a) the encouragement of the organic production in the country;

b) the establishment of the necessary legal framework;

c) the determination of production, processing, transportation, certification and control specification of the agricultural products and the food products with a vegetal and animal origin, that are produced, processed and/or imported and sold as “Bio” products.

Article 2

Definitions

In the understanding of this law:

1. "State Comission of Organic Production" (SCOP) is the responsible authority that approves and supervises the activities of the certifying bodies.

2. "Certification" is the definition given in the law no. 8464, dated 11. 03. 1999, “On the standardization".

3. "Labelling" is every word, trade mark, commercial denomination, packing graphical content and logo, document, note, label, covering or collar that accompanies or refers to a product specified in the article 9 of this law.

4. "Inspection" is the procedure of control and verification, in the realization of the organic production conditions, determined by this law, realized by the inspection troops.

5. "Temporary Permit" is the permision given by OPSC, with the proposal of the certifying body, for a certain period of time, for the use of the materials that are not included in the annexes II and III of this law.

6. "Notification" is the procedure of notification to OPSC for organic production units and recognition of the conformity of the organic products, proposed by certifying bodies.

7. "Organic Production Unit" is the unit or enterprise or farm that, in compliance with this law, practices an activity of production, processing, certification and trading of the “Bio” products.

8. "Certifying Body" is every state, private body, native or foreign, that veryfies the conformity of the products, processes, services and quality systems, according to the standards requrements and technical specifications determined by this law.

9. "Genetically Modified Organisms" (GMO) are all living organisms, whose genetic material is created through genetic manipulation, out of natural multiplication ways.

10. "Conversion Period" is the necessary time to move past other systems of production to the organic production system.

11. "Ingredients" are the substances used during the product processing, including the food supplements, too.

12. "‘Bio’ Products" are all the products deriving from the organic production.

13. "Animal Products" are the production of the bred animals, of domestic animals (insects included), as well as aquatics, cultivated in fresh or salty waters. Game and fishing products are not included into organic products.

14. "Organic Products" are all operations included in the production of “Bio” products, in support of the harmonic use of the environmental conditions and accomplished in compliance with the rules described in this law.

15. "Marketing" is storage, advertisement, promotion, distribution and every other habitual form of emplacement of products in the market, shops, supermarkets or restaurants for realizing the goal.

16. "Inspection Troops" are the inspectors approved by OPSC for the execution of inspection.

CHAPTER II

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONING OF RESPONSIBLE STRUCTURES

Article 3

Organic Production State Committee

1. OPSC, that practices an annual control over certifying bodies, is established and functions within the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

2. Composition, functioning, rights and duties of OPSC are determined with a decision of the Council of Ministers, following the proposal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

Article 4

Certifying Body

1. Structure, functioning, criteria of acceptance, evaluation of the necessary documentation and obligations of the native certifying bodies are determined with a decision of the Council of Ministers, following the proposal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

2. Criteria of acceptance, evaluation of the necessary documentation and obligations, approved for the native certifying bodies, are valid for foreign certifying bodies, too.

3. Foreign certifying bodies practice activity in this field in compliance with the native legislation in force.

Article 5

Inspection Troops

1. Inspection troops of the organic production units are units independent from certifying body and their duty is to control the implementation of the conditions determined by this law. The basic duties of inspection and the measures of the inspection troops are given in the annexes III and IV of this law.

2. Records of inspection, performed by inspection troops, is presented to the certifying body that has the decision taking right. This body informs OPSC for the decisions it has taken.

3. The analysis of the samples taken by the inspection troops, are performed in the accredited labs, native or foreign, state or private.

CHAPTER III

CERTIFCATION AND TEMPORARY LICENSES

Article 6

Organic Production Certification

Certifying body accomplishes the certification of the organic production units in compliance with models “A” and “B” of the annex V of this law. The model “B” certificate is issued when the product is exported to the EU member-states.

Article 7

Temporary Permits

1. OPSC issues temporary licenses for:

a) the usage of the materials that are not listed in the annexes II and III of this law;

b) the usage for processing of materials of a non-agricultural origin (technological adjuvants and additives) or with an inorganic agricultural origin, not listed in letters “D” and “E” of annex II.

2. OPSC supervises and revises the list and conditions of usage of the materials listed in the annexes II and III, in compliance with the changes of the EU regulations and, with the proposal of the certifying body, publishes its decisions on temporary licenses.

CHAPTER IV

CONDITIONS ORGANIC PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING

Article 8

Specific Conditions of the Organic Production

Organic production and the processing of the organic products are realized in specific conditions, described as follows:

a) plant production, animal breeding and products of a vegetable and animal origin are realized in accordance with the requests presented in the annexes I, VII and VIII of this law;

b) licensed materials for the melioration of the plantations, for the feeding and protection of plants, against land vitiators and diseases and the conditions for their use are given in the annex II;

c) requests for the use of certain substances, of an non agricultural origin (technological adjuvants and additives)or of an agricultural inorganic origin are given in the letters “A”, “B” and “C” of the annex VI of this law;

ç) seeds and vegetative reproduction materials can be used only for the production resulting totally from the organic production. Seeds and materials of vegetative reproduction are called of an organic origin, if the plants, their parents, are produced in conformity with letters “a” and “b” of this article, for at least one generation, and in the case of perennials, for at least two vegetation periods.

CHAPTER V

CONDITIONS FOR “BIO” PRODUCTS LABELING

Article 9

Use of Labels

The label stuck on the “Bio” products should present the real nature of product. It is written in Albanian, without excluding the use of other languages. Furthermore, it is compulsory that the label contains the indications of the organic production and is set up after the following requirements:

a) the term "Bio”, as an obligatory index that refers to the organic production, should be used in the products and the accompanying documents;

b) labelling in conformity with letter “a” of this law can be used only for the goods produced in conformity with the rules given in the article 8 of this law;

c) index that incorporate the name of the certifying body that has performed the last inspection;

ç) indices showing that the imported products are covered by the inspection schemes of the countries they come from are given in the letter “A” of annex V of this law. Their logos are given in the letter “B” of annex V;

d) products’ commercial should be in conformity with the labelling.

Article 10

Reference of methods of production

1. Label and commercial of a product should be referred to the methods of the organic production only when:

a) such indices clearly witness that they are related with a method of organic production;

b) product is produced and traded in compliance with the rules given in this law;

c) product has not been subject of treatments, ionizing radiance use included;

ç) product is not genetically modified.

2. Label and commercial of a product, consisting of many components and ingredients refer to the methods of organic production only when:

a) 95 per cent of the bulk of agricultural origin ingredients (vegetal or animal) of the product are or derive from products produced and traded in conformity with the rules given in this law, while the difference of 5 per cent does not influence in the standard of production. The pre-processing net weight, not that of the final product is the calculation base;

b) the product is composed just of substances listed in the section “A” of annex VI, as ingredients of a non-agricultural origin, and during its processing are used just substances listed in the section “B” of annex VI, when is justified that without these products it could not be produced;

c) the product contains as ingredients of an agricultural inorganic ingredients, just the substances listed in section “C” of annex VI;

ç) the product or its ingredients do not undergo treatments, including use of ionizing radiance use during the processing (the ingredients’ processing, as well);

d) the product does not contain GMO or products deriving from production of this type.

Article 11

Label and commercial of products with many ingredients

Label and commercial of a product with many ingredients, composed of ingredients that partly do not satisfy the requests of letter “a”, point 2 of article 10 of this law, may refer to the methods of organic production provided that:

a) at least 70 per cent of the ingredients of an agricultural origin satisfy the requests of letter “a”, point of article 10;

b) the product satisfies the requests given in letters “a” and “d”, point 2 of article 10 and the remain part of the ingredients is not in the needful quantity and quality;

c) indices advert to the methods of organic production, clearly refer just to the ingredients of an agricultural, organic origin;

ç) ingredients and their relative standards are rendered in the ingredient list in a weight slant order;

d) indices in the ingredient list are written with the same type of letters, with the same colour, size and style;

dh) for the above mentioned references it can be used index “X per cent” of the ingredients of agricultural origin that are produced in compliance with the rules of methods of organic production.

Article 12

Label of Production in Conversion

1. The index of conversion in organic production can be used in the product label if the product contains just one ingredient of agricultural origin and:

a) satisfies all the requests, except for conversion period given in annex I;

b) the conversion period is not less than 12 months before it is commercialized;

c) the label of product in conversion should be noticeable by the consumer from that of “Bio” product, that satisfies the requests of this law;

ç) the inspection body inspects and verifies the fulfilment of requests of letters “a” and “b” of point 1 of this law.

2. In the label of this product it should be used the denomination “Product in conversion process” that should be distinguishable in style or colour from the other notes in the label. The term “Bio” in the text should not be over radiated.

CHAPTER VI

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENSES

Article 13

In the sense of this law, offences that do not consist in a penal act, they consist in an administrative offence as follows:

a) non-execution of rules of production vegetal, animal production in the level of farms (Annex I letters “A”, “B” and “C”);

b) non-execution of rules of fertilization, land enrichment and pesticides (Annex II);

c) non-execution of rules of management (Annex III);

ç) non-execution of rules of commercialization of “Bio” products (Annexe III);

d) disrespect of maximal norms of animals per a ha/land for organic fertilizers, equal with 170 kg N/ha in year (Annex VII);

dh) disrespect of norms of normal area for keeping different species of animals (Annex VIII);

e) disrespect of inspection-certifying rules, predicted in this law.

Article 14

Sanctions

For administrative offences, predicted in article 13 of this law, are taken the following sanctions:

1. Certification Organ, for the offences predicted in letters “a”, “b”, “c”, “d” and “dh”, adopts the following punishment:

a) additional analysis;

b) additional inspection;

c) retrieval (degradation) into the certification phase, after the results of the additional analysis and inspection;

ç) devaluation of product or part of commodity after the additional analysis and inspection;

d) suspension of certification and in case of reiteration, breaking of contract of cooperation.

2. OPSC adopts the following sanctions:

a) for the offences predicted in the letter “c”, devaluation of product (commodity) or part of commodity;

b) for the offences predicted in the letter “ç”, blocking of commodity and analysis of its sample and in case of offence, a fine rating from 50 thousand up to 100 thousand leks;

c) for offences predicted in letter “e”, suspension of certification and in case of reiteration, annulling of the contract of cooperation.

Article 15

Procedures of the Administrative Offence

1. OPSC and certifying body have the right to adopt administrative sanctions defined in the articles 3 and 4 of this law.

2. Ways of fine collection and their delivery are decided with a decision of Council of Ministers, with the proposal of the Minister of Agriculture and Food.

3. Against the decision of the given sanction is done a written complaint, within 5 days form the day of annunciation or annunciation, sent to OPSC president, following the procedures defined in the law no. 7697, dated 7. 4. 1993, “On Administrative Offences”.

CHAPTER VII

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

Article 16

1. If the seed or other reproduction material does not satisfy the requests of this law, should be used only with the approval of the certifying organ.

2. Packaging materials, produced before this law entered into force and that are in compliance with its requests, may be used up to 2 years after this law enters into force.

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 17

Requests of this law, in support of the EU Rule no. 2092/91, dated 24.6.1991 "On Organic Production of the Agricultural Products and Indices referring to the Agricultural Products and Food Products”, consist of minimal requests for the implementation of “Bio” production system.

Article 18

The Council of Ministers is charged to adopt the respective acts for the implementation of articles 3, 4, and 15 of this law.

Article 19

This law enter in force 15 days after publication in the Official Bulletin.

Announced with the Decree no. 4179, dated 23. 03. 2004, of the President of the Republic of Albania, Alfred Moisiu

Annex I

PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIC PRODUCTION IN THE FARM LEVEL (ENTERPRISE)

A. Plants and Vegetal Productions

1. Principles given in this annex should be regularly implemented in plots during a period of transformation at least 2 years before cultivation or in case of different meadow perennials, at least 3 years before the first gathering of products. The inspection organ, with the approval of the competent authority, should decide, in certain cases, for the adjournment or reduction of this period, thinking of the former use of plots.

Particularly, the period of transformation can be reduced in its possible minimum, in cases when plots that have been treated with a product not included in the annex II, part B as a part of the scheme of control of pests and diseases.

Reduction of the period of transformation should be taken in consideration when:

- the plots are transformed or are in the process of transformation into organic agriculture;

- the degradation of pesticides must result in an inconsiderable level in the ground, when speaking for perennials;

- the products collected after the treatment will not be sold under the reference of organic production.

2.1 Land’s fertility and biological activity should be kept or increased, on the on the first occasion possible, out of:

a) the cultivation of leguminous, green fertilizations or deep root system plants with a convenient program of yearlong circulation;

b) the insertion of animal fertilization from organic products, point 7.1 of this annex;

c) the insertion of other organic materials, composite or not, from the enterprises that produce in conformity with the rules of this annex.

2.2 Other organic fertilizers or minerals, mentioned fragmentarily in the annex II, can be implemented as complementary for:

- the suitable food of the plant in circulation or land conditions cannot be reached with the methods described in(a), (b) and (c) of previous subparagraph;

- in relation with the products of annex II, referring fertilization and/or animal manure: these products should be used only for spreading, in combination with animal fertilization in conformity with point 2 (1) (b) above.

2.3 For the activation of compost (mixture of fertilizers) can be used preparations with plant basis or micro-organisms non-genetically modified. The so called “biodynamic preparations” from stone powder, farm fertilizers or plants can be used in the intention of this paragraph and paragraph 2.1.

2.4 The suitable preparation of the micro-organisms, non-genetically modified, can be used for the general improvement of land conditions or nourishment validity in the soil or plants, when the need for such a usage is recognised by the inspection body or the competent authority.

3. Pests, disease and weed control will be performed through a combination of the following rules:

- the selection of appropriate species and varieties;

- the appropriate circulation program;

- the procedures of mechanical cultivation;

- the protection of natural pest enemies through favourable decisions for them (e.g. fences, habitats, places of nests, distribution of predators);

- the burn of wild plants.

Products given in annex II can be used only in the cases of the plant immediate risks.

4. Ingathering of plants and edible parts that are grown naturally in the natural areas, forests and agricultural areas, are considered method of organic production providing that:

- these areas are not treated with other products, besides those in the Annex II, for a period of 3 years before ingathering;

- ingathering does not influence in the stability of the natural habitat or the protection of species in the ingathering area.

5. Substrata can be used for the mushroom production only if they are composed by the following components:

5.1. Farm manure and animal faeces (including products defined in points 1 – 4 of Annex II):

a) or from enterprises that produce in conformity with organic production method;

a) or satisfy the requests given in Annex II, part A.

5.2 Products of an agricultural origin, others from those given in point 5.1 (e.g. straw) coming from enterprises that produce in conformity with organic production method.

5.3 Turfs, not chemically treated.

5.4 Wood, not chemically treated after the cut.

5.5 Mineral products of Annex II, part A, water and soil.

B. Animal farming and production of the following species:

bovine, pigs, sheep, goats, horses, fowls.

1. General Principles

1.1 Animal farming production makes up one component of activity in a lot of agricultural economies that practice the organic agriculture.

1.2 Animal farming production should contribute to the balance of the agricultural production systems through the covering of the nutritive requests of the plants and through the improvement of organic substances of land. Thus, it can assist in the creation and protection of soil-plant, plant-animal and soil-animal interdependence. According to this concept, hydroponics production ***(??!! In the Albanian version is used the term "production without land" ???)*** is not in compliance with the rules of this law.

1.3 Through the natural reproductive sources (animal manure, forage vegetable and plants), plant/animal breeding systems and grazing systems allow that the land productiveness be conserved and improved for a long period of time and contribute for the development of a stable agriculture.

1.4 Animal breeding, practised in the framework of the organic agriculture, is a land - related activity. Except the authorised cases that are prohibited in this annex, the animals should get in a free area and the animal number per area unit should be limited in order to secure a full management of animals and plant production per production unit, thus minimising any mode of pollution, especially land, diverse areas and water pollution. Number of animals should be closely related with the zone, aiming at the avoidance of problem of surcharge and erosion and the allowance of distribution of organic fertilizers, in order to avoid possibly any unfavourable effect over the environment. Detailed rules on the organic fertilizers usage are given in section 7.

1.5 In the animal organic breeding farms, all the animals in one and the same production unit should be breed in compliance with the rules submitted in this law.

1.6 However, the animals not bred in conformity with the concept of this law, may be present in the economy, as long as they are brought up in units where the stalls and parcels are separated from the units that produce after the rules of this regulation, and are included even other species.

1.7 Out of the restrictions deriving from this principle, the animals bred in compliance with the provisions of this law can used, every year for a limited period of time, meadows of the units that act in compliance with this law, under the condition that such animals originate from an extensive breeding and the number of heads per hectare correspond to170 kg/ha nitrogen yearly (as determined in the Annex VII of this law) and under the condition that other animals, which are not subject of the requests of this law, are not at the same time present in these meadows. This restriction should be authorised in advance by the certifying (controlling) authority or organ.

1.8 As a second restriction deriving from this principle, the animals bred following the descriptions of this law should be grazed in collective land, under the condition that:

a) land is not treated with products different from those allowed in the Annex II of this law, for at least 3 years;

b) animals that use such lands, that are not subject of the requests of this instruction, originate from the extensive production and the number of animals per hectare correspond to 170 kg/ha nitrogen yearly, as determined in Annex VII of this law;

c) every animal product produced from animals bred in conformity with the provisions of this law, whilst using this collective land, cannot be considered as organic production, at least be able fulfil requests of inspection authority or organ that animals are kept separated from other animals that do not respond to the requests of this law.

2. Conversion

2.1 Land conversion, accompanied with animal organic production

2.1.1 Therein where a production unit is converted, the whole area of the unit used for animal feeding should response to the rules of the organic agriculture, using the period of the created conversion in the part A of this Annex, that is associated with “Plants and plant productions”.

2.1.2 As deriving from this principle, the period of conversion should be reduced in one year for meadows, open zones and paddocks used by non-herbivorous species. This period may be reduced into 6 months, if they are not treated recently with various products from those referred in the Annex II of this law. This limitation should be authorized by the inspection authority or organ.

2.2 Animal and animal production convertion

2.2.1 Agricultural products are sold with the denomination organic (biologic) products only if the animals are bred in conformity with the rules extended in this law for a period at least:

- 12 months, in case of meat producing perissodactyls and bovines;

- 6 months, in case of young ruminants and pigs;

- 6 months, in case of milk producing animals;

- 10 weeks, for meat producing foultry, brought up to three days;

- 6 weeks, in case of egg producing foultry.

2.2.2 As deriving from paragraph 2.2.1 for the herd composition, the meat producing calves and sheep may be sold as organic productions bred along a transition period, provided that:

- they result from an extensive breeding;

- they are bred in the organic production unit until the selling or butchering time, for a niminal period of 6 months for the calves and the sheep;

- the animal origin is in conformity with the specifications expressed in the subdivisions 4 and 5 of paragraph 3.4.

2.3 Stimulant conversion

2.3.1 As deriving from the restrictions of paragraphs 2.2.1, 4.2 and 4.4 if there is conversion of the whole production unit, farming, meadows and/or any land used for animal feeding included, the period of general conversion combined also for the animals, meadows and/or any land used for animal food will be reduced into 34 months that are dependent to the following conditions:

a) restrictions are used only for the existing animals and their predecessors and at the same time even for the lands used for breeding/graze before the convertion;

b) animals are mainly bred with products coming from production units.

3. Origin of animals

3.1 In the race and line selection, it should be calculated even the animal capacity for adoption in the local conditions; their vitality and resistence against the deseases. Besides these, animal races and lines are selected to avoid particular deceases or health problems that accompany some lines or races used in the intensive production (e.g. stress syndrome at pigs, PSE syndrome, unexpected deaths, spontaneous abortions, difficult births that ask for ceasarian operation, etc.). Preference is given to the autoctonous races and lines (local autoctonous).

3.2 Animals hould come from the productive units operable in conformity with the rules of different types of animal production put forward in article 6 of this Annex. This production system should be applied along the whole life of the animals.

3.3 Animals existing in an animal production unit that does not act in compliance with the rules of this Annex, can be converted with a former approval of the inspection body/authority.

3.4 When a herd is created for the first time and the animals grown up organically are not in sufficient number, animals grown up inorganically can be brought in the animal production unit, depending on the following conditions:

- egg-producing chickens should be not more than 18 weeks old;

- meat-producing chickens (broilers) should be less than 3 days old at the time when they are taken away from the unit they are produced and sent to the production unit;

- oxes should be less than 6 months old;

- calves and horses should be brought up in accordance with the rules of this annex, immediately after the separation, and, in any other case, they should be less than 6 months old;

- sheep and goats should be brought up in conformity with the rules of this Annex, immediately after the separation, and, in any other case, they should be less than 45 days old;

- piglets should be brought up in accordance with the rules of this Annex, immediately after the separation, and weight less than 25 kg.

3.5 This restriction, which should be previously authorised by an inspection body or authority, is applied for a three-year long transitory period.

3.6 Herd renovation, regeneration or remount should be authorized by the controlling authority when animals are not grought up inorganically and in the following cases:

a) animal high mortality caused by catastrophic health situations;

b) egg-producing chickens are not more than 18 week old;

c) meat-producing fowls less than 3 days old and pigs immediately after the separation that are less than 25 kg. Cases (b) and (c) are authorised for a three year transition period.

3.7 In the case of piglets, egg-producing chickens and meat-producing fowls, this restriction in time (transition) will be re-examined before the date of the expiry of the first term, if there is space to postpone the term.

3.8 Maximum percentage of the animals for herds remounting: perissodactyls and bovine of 10%, pigs, sheep and goats of 20%. These animals will come from animal inorganic production farms to support the natural breeding and to regenerate the herds, when there is no organic grown-up animals and only when authorised by the controlling authority and organ.

3.9 The decided percentage I the above restrictions are not applied in the production units with less than 10 perissodactyls or bovine or less than 5 pigs, shep and goats. For these units, any mentioned remountation should be restricted at a maximum of one animal per year.

3.10 These percentages can be augmented up to 40%, in accordance with the opinion or concept of the inspection authority or organ, in special cases as follows:

- when it is undertaken a large-scale extension;

- when a race is altered;

- when developed the specialization of a new type of animal.

3.11 As a fifth restriction, male for breeding should be brought from the inorganic farms into the organic animal farm, provided that the animals be brought up and fed after conformity with the rules decided in this law.

3.12 When animals come from units that do not act in conformity with the articles of this Annex, in relations with the conditions and restrictions settled in previous paragraphs 3.3 to 3.11, the periods submitted in paragraph 2.2.1 should be inspected whether the products are sold as if they were organic and during these periods all the decided rules act in conformity with this Annex.

3.13 Where animals are received from units that do not act in conformity with this Annex, a special attention should be paid to animal health condition. The inspection authority should apply, depending on local circumstances, to special measures, like vermin tests and quarantine periods.

4. Alimentation

4.1 Alimentation aims widely at securing a qualitative production, rather that at maximization of production, while fulfils the alimentation requests of the animals in various phases of their development. For the time being, the authorised fattening practices are reversible at every stage of the growth process. The compulsive feeding of the animals is forbidden.

4.2 Animals should be fed with organically produced foodstuff.

4.3 Hereinafter, animals should be bred in conformity with the rules determined in this Annex. It is preferable the use of foodstuff by the units or, when it is not possible, the use of foodstuff by units or other enterprises subject to the predictions of this law.

4.4 Approximately up to 30% of the food portion formula can contain foodstuff in conversion. When foodstuff in conversion comes from a unit of the economy itself, this percentage may be increased in 60%.

4.5 Feeding of the little ones should be based on the natural milk, preferably mother’s milk. All the little ones should be fed with natural milk for a minimal period that depends from the species, which can be 3 months for bovine and perissodactyls, 45 days for the sheep and goats and 40 days for pigs.

4.6 Ministry of Agriculture and Food will define the respective zones or regions, where the movement of people and animals towards grazing zones in mountains is practised, without prejudicing the feeding of animals raised in this Annex.

4.7 Breeding systems of herbivores will be based on the use in maximum of meadows after meadow value in diverse period of the year. At least 60% of the dried stuff in the daily portions consists of fresh, dry, rough forages or silage. However, the inspection

authority or body can allow a reduction up to 50% for the milk-producing animals for a period in maximum of 3 months at the beginning of lactation.

4.8 For a three year period, use of limited portions of conventional foodstuff is authorised, when the farmer is not able to receive food exclusively from organic production. The maximal percentage of the authorised conventional food per year is 10% in case of herbivores and 20% for other species. These figures are calculated yearly as percentage of dried stuff of the food of an agricultural origin. The maximal authorised percentage of conventional food in a daily portion, besides the movement period, should be 25%, calculated as percentage of dried stuff.

4.9 As supervenes from paragraph 4.8, when the fodderproduction fails, especially as a result of particular weather conditions, the competent state authority can authorize for a limit period of time and with regard to a certain (peculiar) area, a higher percentage of conventional food where such a restriction is justified.

4.10 For fowls, the used food portion should contain 65% cereals.

4.11 Rough food, fresh or dried, or silage should be added in the daily portion of pigs and fowls.

4.12 Only products listed in the Annex II, section 1.5 and 3.1 cam be used as additives in the silage.

4.13 Conventional foodstuff of an agricultural origin can be used in for the animal breeding only if listed in the Annex II, part C, section 1 (foodstuff with a plant origin), depended from the quantitative restrictions presented in this Annex and only if they are produced or made without use of chemical solvents.

4.14 Foodstuff of an animal origin (if produced organically or conventionally) can be used only if listed in Annex II, part C, section 2 and depending to the quantitative restrictions presented in this Annex.

4.15 Aiming at the fulfilment of the animal nutrition requests, only products listed in annex II, part C, section 3 (foodstuff of a mineral origin) and part D, section 1.1 (elements found in the form of traces) and 1.2 (vitamins, pro-vitamins and substances defined chemically well that have same effect) can be used in the animal breeding.

4.16 Only products listed in Annex II, part D, section 1.3 (enzymes), 1.4 (micro organisms), 1.6 (linking agents, anti-corpses and coagulants), 2 (special certain products used in the animal feeding) and 3 (other additional stuff in the food fabrication) can be used in animal feeding for the intentions indicated after above mentioned categories. Antibiotics, coxidiostatics, medical substances, growth stimulants or any other substance that intend to stimulate the growth or production will not be used in animal feeding.

4.17 Alimentation, food stuff, nutritive additives in the food composition, other additive substances in the fabrication of food and particular products used in the animal nutrition should not be produced from genetically modified organisms or products deriving from them.

5. Prevention of deceases and veterinary treatment

5.1 Prevention of deceases in animal production will be based in the following principles:

a) selection of convinient animal races and lines as specified in section 3;

b) application of reproductive practices, suitable in compliance with the requests of any species, that encourages, stimulates a strong resistance against deceases and infection prevention;

c) use of food of a high quality, together with regular physical exercises and grazing influence thus in the stimulation of natural immunological protection of animals;

d) ensuring a suitable density of animals, in order to avoid the overburden and any deriving health problem.

5.2 The above settled principles will restrict the health problems of the animals; hence they can be controlled mainly through prevention.

5.3 Despite all the above measures, if an animal gets sick or injured, it should be treated immediately and, if necessary, isolated in appropriate places.

5.4 Use of veterinary medicaments in organic agriculture will act in conformity the following principles:

a) Phitotherapeutic productions (e.g. plants' extracts, except antibiotics, essences, etc.), homeopathic products (e.g. plants', animal or mineral substances) and oligoelements (traces) and products listed in part C, section 3 of Annex II will be preferred chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicaments or antibiotics, providing that their therapeutic influence is effective for the animal species and the for conditions that thetreatment aims;

(te shikohet teksti ne shqip i kesaj pike sepse nuk eshte e qarte, ndoshta per shkak te keq shqiperimit te modelit te perdorur: ***Prodhimet fitoterapeutike (p.sh. ekstratet bimore, përjashto antibiotikët, esencat etj.), produktet homeopatik (p.sh. substancat bimore, shtazore apo minerale) dhe oligoelementet (gjurmë) dhe produktet e listuara në pjesën C seksioni 3 të shtojcës II do të jenë në preferencë medikamentet veterinare allopatike të sintetizuara kimikisht ose antibiotikët, me kusht që ndikimi i tyre terapeutik të jetë efektiv për speciet e kafshëve dhe kushtet për të cilat synon trajtimi;*****)**

b) If the use of the above mentioned products does not prove or it is not probable to prove effectiveness in the fight against deceases or injuries, in order to avoid sufferings and pain of animals, antibiotics or veterinary allopathic medicaments chemically synthesised can be used under the responsibility of the veterinary;

c) it is forbidden the use of the veterinary allopathic medicaments chemically synthesised or antibiotics in preventing treatments.

5.5 Besides the above mentioned principles, the following rules will be applied:

a) It is forbidden the use of substances for stimulation of growth or production, (including antibiotics, coxidiostatics and other artificial additives for the purpose of growth stimulation) and the use of hormones or similar substances for reproduction control (e.g. *estrus* induction or synchronization), or other purposes.

b) to authorize the veterinary treatment of animals, or treatements of spots, equipements and tools, including the use of veterinary immunological medicaments, when decease is known as being present in a particular area where the production unit is.

5.6 Whenever veterinary medicaments are used, the type of production should be recorded clearly (including indications of active pharmacological substances it contains) together with details about diagnosis, usage, methods of administration, prolongation of treatment and period of interruption determined in the law. This information should be declared to the inspection authority or body before the sale of the animals or animal products as produced organically. The treated animals should be identified clearly, in case of big animals; in group or individually, in case of fowls or small animals.

5.7 The interim period in between last treatment with veterinary allopathic medicaments of an animal in normal conditions of usage and production of foodstuff produced organically form such animals the above mentioned period adjusted by law should be prolonged, nearly doubled, or in case when this period is not specified, it should be 48 hours.

5.8 With the exception of vaccinations, anti-parasitic treatments and compulsory extermination schemes created by state, in case when an animal or group of animals take more than 2 or maximally three from treatments with veterinary chemically synthesised medicaments or antibiotics within one year (or more than a treatment cycle if their productive endurance is less than one year) animals that have this problem or production deriving from them cannot be sold as if produced after this annex and animals should be placed following the conversion period predicted in sections 2 of this annex, depending from the consensus of the controlling/inspection authority or organ.

6. Breeding management practices, transport and identification of animal products

6.1 Zoo-technical practices

6.1.1 In principle, reproduction of animals grown organically should be based in natural methods. Nevertheless, artificial insemination is forbidden. Other forms of reproduction or assistance (e.g. embrio-transfere) are forbidden, as well.

6.1.2 Deed such as application of plastic bandages in the sheep tail, tooth cutting, bill cutting or repairing or horn cutting should not be systematic practice in organic agriculture. Some of these deed can, nevertheless, be authorised by the inspection authority or organ for motives of security (e.g. bill extraction at young animals) or if aiming improvement of animal health, well-being or hygiene. Such deeds should be performed at an appropriate age by qualified personnel, reducing in minimum the animal sufferings.

6.1.3 Animal castration is allowed aiming at protection of the quality of products and traditional production practices (meat-producing pigs, young oxen, meat-producing cocks), but only after the conditions determined at the last phrase of paragraph 6.1.2.

6.1.4 It is forbidden to keep animals tied. However, as resulting from this principle, the inspection authority or organ can authorize this practice for peculiar animals after the motivation of an operator, when this is necessary for security reasons and well-being and such a tying is restricted only for a limited period of time.

6.1.5 As results from what is submitted in paragraph 6.1.4, bovine tying can be practised providing that it is secured the regular physical exercises and the calm breeding in the same line with the requests of the well-being of the animal with the comfort zones of layer like in the individual managing. This authorised by the inspection (of control) authority or organ, should be applied for a five year transitory period.

6.1.6 With the legal restrictions that follow, bovines in the small economies can be fixed (tied) if it is not possible to keep the bovines in groups in accordance with the requests of their well-being or at least twice per week are sent to the meadows or free open areas. This action, which should be authorised by the inspection authority or organ, is applied in the economies that satisfy (fulfil) the natural requests regarding organic production of animals.

6.1.7 There, where animals are kept in group, the group size depends from the development stage and the well-being needs of the species. It is forbidden the keeping of animals under condition or under a feeding regime that can cause anaemia.

6.1.8 Minimal age for butchering of the fowls is:

- 81 days for chicken,

- 150 days for cocks,

- 49 days for Beijing ducks,

- 70 days for Muscovy ducks.

- 84 days for Muscovy drakes,

- 92 days for bastard (migratory) ducks

- 94 days for African chicken,

- 140 days for turkeys and geese,

When the producers cannot apply the minimal ages for butchery, they should use slow growth lines.

6.2 Transport

6.2.1 The transport of animals should be carried out in a manner that limits the stress suffered by the animals . The process of loading and unloading should be carried out carefully and without the use of any type of electrical stimulation of animals. It is forbidden the use of allopathic sedatives before and during along the transport.

6.2.2 All over the period from transport for butchering up to the butchering, the animal should be treated in such a way that the stress is reduced at minimum.

6.3 Identification of animal products

6.3.1 Animals and animal products should be identified throghout the whole stages of production, preparation, transport and marketing.

7. Animal organic leftovers (manure)

7.1 The total quantity of manure used in an economy, cannot exeed 170 kg nitrogen per year/hectare used in an agriculture area. If necessary, the density of stocked animals can be reduced for avoiding the above mentioned limited overload.

7.2 To determine the above mentioned useful density of animals, the animal units equivalent with 170 kg nitrogen per year/hectare of the agriculture area used for different animals will be referred to the indications formulated in Annex VII.

7.3 Economies that practise the method of biological production can establish cooperation with other economies and enterprises that act in conformity with the predictions of this Annex, aiming at the distribution of the extra organic production manure. This maximum limit of 170 kg nitrogen of the organic manure per year/hectare from the used agricultural areas will be calculated based on all organic production units involved in such cooperation.

7.3 Destined means for storage of animal organic fertilizers should be of such a capacity that prevents water pollution from direct emission or through soil emission and infiltration.

7.4 In order to secure the exact management of organic fertilizers, organic fertilizers storage installations (**plant ??!!**) should be of a certain store capacity for a long period of the year, in which the application of fertilizers on the land is not opportune or when such an application is forbidden, in cases where the productive unit is settled within an area is destined as sensitive (exposed) towards nitrates.

8. Free zones for animal movement and accomodation

8.1 General principles

8.1.1 Animal accomodation conditions should fulfil their biological and ethological needs (e.g. needs of behaviour that are related with the free movement and comfort). Animals should have total food and water access. Stalls isolation, heating and ventilation should ensure that the circulation of air, level of dusts, temperature, air relative humidity and gas concentration to be kept within limits that are not harmful for animals. Stalls should allow enough ventilation and natural illumination.

8.2 Keeping of animal density and protection of vegetation from overgrazing

8.2.1 Accomodation is not compulsory for animals in zones with suitable climatic conditions that allow animals live out.

8.2.2 Animal density in stalls should ensure comfort and well-being of animals especially with respect to animals' species, races and age. It should also be calculated needs of animals for movement, depending especially from the size of the group and sex of the animals. The optimal density will call for insurance of well-being of animals, securing them space enough for natural staying, easily lie back, turn about, self-cleaning, undertaking of all natural positions and doing of all kinds of movements such as stretching and fight among animals.

8.2.3 Minimal areas for animal accomodation and outside territories for animal movement (paddocks) and other accomodation characteristics for different animal species and categories are presented in Annex VIII.

8.2.4 The density of the animals kept in graze, other places with plants, in medium **(average/standard???)** wet lands, lands with heather and natural or semi-natural standstills should be low enough to prevent land slide and the consuming of all vegetation.

8.2.5 Stalls, buildings and equipments should be cleaned and disinfected fairly well to prevent contamination and secure prophylaxis towards pathogenic organisms. Only products listed in the part of annex II can be used for such disinfestations of stalls and

zoo technical installation. Faeces, urine and unfed or dirty alimentation should be taken away frequently as a need to minimize the bad smell and to avoid attraction of insects or rodents. Only products listed in part B, section 2 of annex II can be used for the elimination of insects or other pests in buildings (stalls) or other installations where animals are kept.

8.3 Mammals

8.3.1 All mammals should have access in meadows, paddocks or open zones for animal movement, which can be partly covered and that animals can use these zones according to the animal physiological conditions, if the land state and condition allow. Herbivorous should have access whenever conditions allow.

8.3.2 In cases when herbivorous have the possibility to graze in the grazing period and where the accomodation system during winter gives freedom to move to the animals, the obligation to secure movement in open environments during winter should be abandoned.

8.3.3 Oxen over 1 year should be sent to meadows, paddocks or other open zones.

8.3.4 In the final stage of fatness meat producing bovines, pigs and sheep can be kept in stalls, under the condition that this period do not exceed 1/5 of the animal life and in any case a period of maximum 3 months.

8.3.5 Stalls should have flat floors, with a dry layer, but not smooth (slippery). At least half of the whole floor should be solid and not with a net construction.

8.3.6 The stall should be suitable, clean, with a dry layer and enough areas, which should be a solid non-slippery construction. In the rest zone the layer should be straw or any other natural suitable material. The layer can be improved and enriched with any authorised mineral product used as fertilizer in organic agriculture in compliance with part A of annex II.

8.3.7 Keeping of claves in individual boxes after the age of one month old is forbidden.

8.3.8 The sows can be kept in groups, except those that are in the final stage of pregnancy and during the period of parentage (with sucking pigs). Piglets should be kept in common flat decks or boxes. Paddocks should offer pigs the possibility to dug and move freely, etc. For the pigs dug, different substances can be used.

8.4 Fowls

8.4.1 Fowls should be breed in open environments and should not be kept in coops.

8.4.2 Broods should drink in flowing waters, ponds or close to lakes, whenever weather conditions allow it, aiming at respect of the well-being of animals or hygienic conditions.

8.4.3 All the constructions for fowls should fulfil the minimal following conditions:

- At least, 1/3 of the construction should be solid, not slippery or net construction and covered with a material such as straw, sawdust, sand or turf;

- Coops for laying hens should bear a part of floor big enough for hens and for accumulating the defecation;

- They should contain wooden (**trestles???!!!**) in size and number suitable with the size of group and broods, as foreseen in annex VIII

- They should have entrance and exits holes suitable for the size of the broods and they be at least 4 m^2 for 100 m^2 of the area necessary for the broods.

- Any coop should not contain more than:

- 4800 broods,

- 3000 laying hens,

- 5200 guinea - hen;

- 4000 Muscovy or Beijing duck or 3200 Muscovy or Pekini drakes or their babies

- 2500 cocks, geese or turkeys;

- The total area used for accomodations of meat production fowls at a sole production unit is not allowed to exceede 1600 m^2.

8.4.4 In case of productive hens the natural light should be increased with artificial means in order to secure a maximum of 16 hours illumination per day with an irreversible rest period without artificial illumination of at least 8 hours.

8.4.5 Chickens should be kept and grown in open environments, whenever weather conditions allow it and any time it is possible. This period should occupy at least 1/3 of their lives. These open environments should be partly covered with vegetation, provided / secured with means of protection and they should allow animals have troughs at a suitable number for drinking and eating.

8.4.6 For health reasons, the construction should have free spaces in between two groups of grown up fowls. Other constructions and environments should be cleaned and disinfected during this time. Besides, when fowls flock growing is finished, the place

where fowls are kept should be left empty in order to allow the regeneration of vegetation and because of its sanification. These requests are not going to be applied for a small number of fowls, that are kept in these zones and that are kept free all the day long.

8.5 General restrictions in animal accommodation

8.5.1 As derives even from the requests submitted in paragraphs 8.3.1, 8.4.2, 8.4.3 and 8.4.5 and the keeping density submitted in annex VIII, the competent authority can authorize restrictions from the requests of these paragraphs and from annex VIII for a transitory period that is finished on 31 December 2010. this restriction can be applied only in animal economies that have constructions (accommodations) constructed before this law entered into force and moreover these accommodations act approximately in conformity with the rules specified in this law and that have to do with animal organic production.

8.5.2 Operators that profit from this restriction will introduce, for the competent authority, a plan that contains agreements that ensure, at the end of the restriction, the conformity with the predictions of this law.

C. Apiculture and products taken from it

1. General principles

1.1 Apiculture is an activity that contributes in the protection of environment and agriculture and sylvan production through the pollination that is done by bees.

1.2 Qualification of the bee products as organic products is closely connected with two characteristics of hives treatment and the quality of environment. This qualification is also dependent from the ingathering, processing and preservation (storage) of bee products.

1.3 When an operator keeps some bee units in the same zone, all the units should act in conformity with the requests of this annex. As derives from this principle, an operator can keep (breed) units not acting in conformity with this annex, with the condition that all the requests of this annex are fulfilled, with the exception of predictions submitted in paragraph 4.2 for the instalment of the bee parks. In that case, the product cannot be sold after the methods of organic production.

2. Period of conversion

2.1 Bee products can be sold after the method of organic production only if conditions of the present rules are respected for at least one year. During the period of conversion, wax should be substituted in conformity with the requests submitted in paragraph 8.3.

3. Origin of bees

3.1 In the selection of races should be calculated the capacity of animals to be adopted under the conditions of the region, their vitality, as well as their resistance against the deceases. Preferences will be given to the European races of mellifere bees and their local ecotypes.

3.2 Bee parks are created from the division of hives or are derived from bee swarms or hives from units that act in conformity with predictions of this annex.

3.3 As a first cosnequence, depending from the previous approval by the inspection authority or organ, bee parks that exist in the production units that do not act according to the rules of this annex can be converted.

3.4 As a second consequence, from the bee hives is demanded from the bee masters not to produce in accordance with this annex for a transitory period of two years depending from the period of conversion.

3.5 As a third consequence, reconstruction of bee parks will be authorized by the control authority or organ, in case of high mortality of animals caused by health or catastrophic circumstances when parks that act in conformity with this annex are not disposable, depending to the period of conversion.

3.6 As a fourth consequence, for the renovation of parks with 10% per year of the queen bees and bees that do not act in conformity with this annex can be incorporated in the units of the organic production those queen-bees situated in hives with wax sheets that come from units of organic production. Meanwhile it is not applied the period of conversion.

4. Installation of the bee parks

4.1 The competent authority in the MAF should determine the regions or zones where cannot be applied apiculture that respond to the demands of this annex. A map where are listed the suitable installation of hives, as predicted in annex III, part A1, section 2, will be secured by the bee master for the inspection authority or organ. When such zones are not identified, the bee master should assure the inspection authority or organism with a document and suitable evidence that contains a suitable analysis if it is necessary, to demonstrate that the zones where his colonies are kept fulfil the conditions requested in this annex.

4.2 Installation of bee parks should be such that:

a) to ensure enough natural nectar, ***menja*** ???!!! (honey produced from the consume of parasites), and the pollen sources for bees and sufficient water;

b) to be within a range of 3 km from the park installation, nectar an pollen sources consist mainly in plants produced in an organic manner and/or spontaneous vegetation, in conformity with the requests of article 6 and annex I of this annexe;

c) to protect the sufficient distance from the sources of agricultural production that can easily lead to pollution, e.g. urban centres, streets, industrial zones, places where garbage is processed, etc. Inspecting authorities or organisms shall create measures for ensuring this request.

The above requests are not applied in the zones where there is blooming or where the hives are inactive (lethargical period).

5. Alimentation

5.1 At the end of the production season in hives should be left honey and pollen reserves enough to survive during the winter period.

5.2 Artificial nourishment of the colonies is authorized when the survival of hives is endangered by the extreme climate conditions. The artificial nourishment will be done with organically produced honey; preferable is that of the same organic production unit.

5.3 As the first consequence of paragraph 5.2, the competent authority can authorize the use of sugar syrup, produced organically, or molasses of organic sugar instead of honey produced organically with artificial food, especially when it is requested by the climatic conditions and honey crystallization is provoked.

5.4 As a second consequence, sugar syrup, sugar molasses and honey that are not covered by this regulation can be authorised by the inspection authority or organism for artificial nourishment during a two year transitory period.

5.5 The following information shall enter in the registers of the bee park, in relation with the usage of the artificial food, type of production, date, quantity and hives where it is used.

5.6 Other products different from the ones presented in the paragraphs 5.1 up to 5.4 cannot be used in apicultures, that act in conformity with this annex.

5.7 Artificial food can be used only in between the period of the last ingathering of honey and 15 days before the start of gathering of the new nectar.

6. Disease prevention and veterinary treatments

6.1 Disease prevention in apiculture should be based in the following principles:

a) selection of suitable and resistant races;

b) application of certain practices that encourage powerful resistance against diseases and prevent infections, such as: regular replacement of mother bees (queen bees), systematic control of hives for discovering any health abnormality, control of the number of drones in hives, periodical disinfection of materials and equipments, destruction of

contaminating materials or sources, regular renovation of wax sheets and sufficient pollen and honey reserves.

6.2 If regardless of all the above prevention measures, the colonies get ill or infested, they should be treated immediately and if necessary the colonies must be placed in isolated parks.

6.3 Use of veterinary medicaments in apiculture that act according to this annex that acts in conformity with the following principles:

a) They can be used temporarily in compliance with the authorised usage by the competent authority.

b) Use of phytotherapeutic products must have a priority against the chemically synthesised allopathic products, which secure effective therapeutic effects in the conditions this treatment is tried.

c) If the use of the above products will prove or on the contrary will not prove that are effective for eradication of a disease or infection that endangers destruction of colonies, the chemically synthesised allopathic medicaments can be used under the responsibility of the veterinary or other persons authorised by MAF, without prejudices for the principles submitted in the above paragraphs (a) and (b).

d) It is forbidden the use of chemically synthesised allopathic medicaments as prophylaxis.

e) Keeping the principle in 6.3.a) formic acid, lactic acid, acetic acid, acetic acid and oxalic acid and the following substances: menthol, thymol, eucalyptol or camphor, can be used in cases of infection with Varroa Jacobson.

6.4 Besides the above principles will be authorised veterinary treatments or hive treatments, wax sheets, etc., that are in compliance with the national or communal legislation.

6.5 If the applied treatment with chemically synthesised allopathic products, during such a period, the treated colonies should be installed in isolated parks and the whole wax should be replaced with wax in conformity with the conditions established in this annex. Consequently, the conversion period of a year will be applied in these colonies.

6.6 Demands submitted in the previous paragraphs are not applied in the products mentioned in paragraph 6.3 (e).

6.7 Whenever the veterinary medical products are used, it is necessary to declare the type of product (including indication of active pharmacological substances) together with details on diagnosis, content, usage, treatment duration and legally recommended period,

should be recorded and declared clearly enough for the inspecting authority and organism before the products are sold as being organically produced.

7. Zoo technical breeding practices and identification

7.1 Bee destruction in wax sheets is forbidden as a method that accompanies the process of ingathering of apiculture products.

7.2 Damage (comminution) of the wings of mother bees (queen bees) is forbidden.

7.3 It is allowed the replacement of queen bee through the killing of the old mother bee.

7.4 It is allowed the practise of destruction of the flock of drones only to protect (keep) infestation from Varroa Jacobson.

7.5 It is forbidden use of fetid synthetic chemicals during the honey ingathering operation.

7.6 The zone where the park is situated should be recorded together with the identification of hives. The control authority or organ should be informed for the park movement within a period of time in compliance with the agreement with the control authority or organ.

7.7 Special care should be paid for securing convenient ingathering, processing, as well as preservation of apiculture products. All the measures that act in conformity with these requests will be recorded.

7.8 Extraction of honeycombs and honey ingathering acts should be recorded in the park register.

8. Characteristics of hives and other materials used in apiculture

8.1 Hives are necessarily constructed from natural materials that do not present environmental or apiculture production contamination risks.

8.2 Except for the products mentioned in paragraph 6.3 (e), in hives can be used only natural products like propolis, wax and vegetal oils.

8.3 Bee wax for making new wax sheets should come from the organic production units. In the framework of restrictions, especially in the case of new installations or during the period of conversion, the standard wax can be authorised by control authorities and organs in extraordinary circumstances, there where there is no organically produced wax in the market and providing that it comes from the upper part of the hive.

8.4 It is forbidden the use of wax that contain bee, caterpillars, drones, etc., during the period of honey ingather.

8.5 For the protection of materials (frames, hives and wax honeycombs), especially from pests, are allowed only suitable products listed in part B, section 2 of annex II.

8.6 Physical treatments like vapour or direct flame are allowed.

8.7 For the cleaning and disinfestations of materials, constructions, equipments, tools or products used in apiculture, only substances listen in annex II are allowed.

Part E

ANNEX II

A. Fertilizers and land enrichers

General conditions for all the products:

- are used only in compliance with decisions of annex A;

- are used only in compliance with the decisions of legislation for trade production and usage of products in question, applicable in general agriculture of the state where the product is used.

Name	Description, composition demands, usage conditions
Products consisting or products that contain only materials listed hereinafter	
Farm fertilizer	Product that contains a mixture of animal faces and vegetable material (bed of animals) Need for recognition by certification organism. Information for species of animals Arriving from a extensive economy
Dry farm fertilizer and dehydrated fowl fertilizer	Need for recognition by certification organism Information for species of animals Arriving from a extensive economy

Composite faeces of animals, including the fowl fertilizer and composite farm	Need for recognition by certification organism Information for species of animals Forbidden if they come from industrial growing
Liquid faeces of animals	Used after the controlled fermentation and/or suitable dilution Need for recognition by certification organism Information for species of animals Forbidden if they have an origin from industrial growing
Composite or fermented domestic leftovers	Products gained from domestic leftovers divided in accordance with their origin, which have undergone mixing or anaerobic fermentation for biogas production Only vegetal and animal leftovers Only when produced by a closed and monitored accumulation system, accepted by the member state The maximum concentration in mg/kg in dry material: cadmium: 0.7; cuprum: 70; nickel: 25; lead: 45; zinc: 200; mercury: 0.4; chromium (general): 70; chromium (VI): 0 (*) Need for recognition by certification organism
Turf	Limited use in horticulture (floriculture, arboriculture, nursery)
Argils (e.g. perlites, vermiculites, etc.)	
Fungi leftovers	The initial composition of the subtract should be limited in the products of the current list
Worm faeces (pests) and insects	
Guano	Need for recognition by certification organism
mixed or fermented vegetal materials	Products gained from the mixture of vegetal materials, that undergo misture or anaerobic fermentation for biogas production Need for recognition by certification organism
Products or by-products of an animal origin as	Need for recognition by certification organism

follows: Blood grist Hoof grist Horn grist Bone grist Fish grist Meat grist Feather, hair grist Wool Hides Hair Diary products	The maximum concentration in mg/kg in dry matters of chromium (VI) The maximum concentration in mg/kg in dry matters of chromium (VI)
Products or by-products of a vegetal origin for fertilizers (e.g. oil seed grist, cocoa husk, malt cover, etc.)	
Kelp and products of a kelp basis	Gained directly from: i) physical processing that include dehidritation, congealment and fission ii) extracting with aquatic or acid lotion and/or alkaline lotion iii) fermentation Need for recognition by certification organism
Saw powder and wooden saw dust	Chemically untreated wood after the cut
Composite wood cortex	Chemically untreated wood after the cut
Wooden ash	Chemically untreated wood after the cut
Soft rocks of phosphate basis	Cadminium content less or eqal with 90 mg/kg P2O5

Aluminum-calcium phosphate	Cadminium content less or eqal with 90 mg/kg P2O5 Limited use of alkaline soils (pH > 7.5)
Alkaline residues	Need for recognition by certification organism
Unprocessed salt of potassium (e.g. of **kain ???!!!**, sylvite, etc.)	Need for recognition by certification organism
Potassium sulphate, possibly containing magnesium sal	Product gained from sal cadmium unprocessed with a physical extraction process and possibly containing sal magnesium as well. Need for recognition by certification organism
Calcium carbonate of natural origin (e.g. chalks, lime stone, phosphoric chalk, etc.)	
Magnesium and calcium carbonate of a natural origin (e.g. magnesium chalk, magnesium lime stone, etc.)	Only of a natural origin Need for recognition by certification organism
Magnesium sulphate (e.g. kieserite)	
Calcium chloric lotion	Apple tree leaves treater, after indentification of calcium deficiency Need for recognition by certification organism
Calcium sulphate (gypsum)	Only of a natural origin
Industrial lime from sugar production	Need for recognition by certification organism
Elementary sulphur	Need for recognition by certification organism
Track elements	Need for recognition by inspection authority or organism
Potassium chlorur	Halite only Need for recognition by certification organism
Stone grist	

B. Pesticides

1. Products for plants protection

General conditions applicable for all composite products or that contain the following active substances:

- are used in compliance with annex I;

- only in compliance with specific provisions of the legislations on plant protection products, applicable in the member state where the product is used.

I. Substances of vegetable or animal origin

Name	Description, composition demands, usage conditions
Azadirachtina extracted from Azadirachta indica	Insecticides Need for recognition by certification organism
Bee wax	Pruning agent
Gelatine	Insecticides
Hydrolyzed proteins	Attracting Only in authorised applications combined with other suitable products of annex II, part B
Lecithin	Fungicides
Extracts from Nicotiana tabacum (aquatic lotion)	Insecticides Only against aphides in the subtropical fruit trees (e.g. oranges. lemons) and tropical fruit (e.g. banana) Used only at the beginning for tropical plants Need for recognition by certification organism
Vegetable oils (e.g. meant oil, pine oil, caraway oil)	Insecticides, acaricides, fungicides and germination decelerators
Pyrethrin extracted from Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium	Insecticide Need for recognition by certification organism
Quassia extracted from Quassia amara	Insecticide, detestable (not attractive)
Rotenone extracted from Derris spp. and Lonchocarpus spp. and Terphrosia spp.	Insecticide Need for recognition by certification organism

II. Microorganisms used for biological control of pests

Name	Description, composition demands, usage conditions
Microorganisms (bacteria, viruses and fungus) e.g. Bacillus thuringiensis, Granulose virus, etc.	Only genetically unmodified products

III. Substances used in traps and/or confusing traps

General conditions:

traps and/or distributors can prevent penetration of substances in the environment and stop contact of the substances with cultivated plants.

traps should be collected after the use and be kept in secure places.

Name	Description, composition demands, usage conditions
Diamon phosphate	Attracting Only in traps
Metaldehid	Moluskicide Only in traps that contain detestables for species of big animals
Pheromones	Attracting; with sexual destructive behavior Only in traps and distributors
Phyretroids (only deltametrin or lambdaksihalotrin)	Insecticide Only in traps with specific attractive Only against Batrocera oleae and Ceretitis capitata Need for recognition by certification organism

IV. Other substances of traditional usage in organic agriculture

Name	Description, composition demands, usage conditions
Cuprum in the form of cupric hydroxide, cupric oxiclorur, cupric sulphate (trialkaline), cupric oxide	Fungicide Need for recognition by certification organism
Ethylene	For protection of the color of banana
Sal potassium of fatty acides (soft soap)	Insecticide
Kalinite	Preventer of ripeness in bananas
Potassium polisulphit	Fungicide, insecticide, acaricide Need for recognition by certification organism
Paraffin oil	Insecticide, acaricide
Mineral oils	Insecticides, fungicides Only in fruit trees, vineyards, olives and tropical plants (e.g. bananas) Need for recognition by certification organism
Potassium permanganate	Fungicides, bactericides Only in fruit trees, olives and vineyards
Quartz sand	Detestable
Sulphur	Fungicide, acaricide, detestable

2. Products for control of pests and diseases in stalls and installations:

Products listed in section 1.

Rodenticidet.

C. Animal food

1. Nourishing materials of a vegetal origine

1.1 Cereals, their products and byproducts. In this category are included the following substances:

Oat as grain, bunch, husk and bran;

Barley as grain, protein and average grist and bran;

Rice as grain, broken rice, bran and embryo;

Millet as grain;

Rye as grain, average grist and bran;

Sorghum as grain;

Wheat as grain, average grist, bran, glutinous food, gluten and embryo;

Triticale cereals as grain;

Maize as grain, bran, average grist, embryo and gluten;

Malt;

1.2 Oily seeds, oily fruit, their products and byproducts. In this category are included the following substances:

Riped seeds, embryo and husk;

Soya seeds as germ, ripped, embryo and husk;

Sunflower seed as germ and embryo;

Cotton as germ and germ embryo;

Linen seed as germ and embryo;

Palm fruit as embryo;

White radish ripped seeds as embryo and husk;

Pumpkin ripped seeds;

Olive pulp (from physical extraction of olives).

1.3 Leguminous seeds, their products and byproducts. In this category are included the following substances:

Pea as germs;

Vetch as germs taken from a suitable warm treatment;

Pease as germs, average grist and bran;

Legume as germ, average grist and bran;

Lupine as germ.

1.4 Root bulbs, their products and byproducts. In this category are included the following substances:

Sugar beat pulp,

Dried beat,

Potatoes,

Sweet potatoes,

Manioc as root,

Potato pulp (byproduct of potato starch extract)

Potato starch,

Potato protein.

1.5 Seeds and other fruit, their products and byproducts. In this category are included the following substances:

Citrus pulp,

Apple pulp,

Tomato pulp,

Grape pulp.

1.6 Fodder and thick forages. In this category are included the following substances:

Alfalfa

Alfalfa grist,

Trefoil,

Trefoil grist,

Grass (taken from forage plants),

Grass grist,

Hay,

Silage,

Cereal straw,

Plant roots for fodder.

1.7 Other plants, their products and byproducts. In this category are included the following substances:

molasses as fixing agent in food composed with alga grist (received from drying and pressing of alga and cleaned for reducing the iodine content);

powder and extracts of plants;

extract of vegetal proteins (for young animals);

spices and flavors.

2. ANIMAL FOOD OF AN ANIMAL ORIGIN

2.1 Milk and its byproducts. In this category are included the following substances:

Fresh milk, milk powder, creamed milk, creamed powder milk, butter, powder butter, whey, powder whey, powder whey with little sugar, powder whey proteins (extracted with physical treatment), powder casein and powder lactose.

2.2. Fish and other sea animals, their products and byproducts. In this category are included the following substances:

fish, fish oil and unrefined oil of codfish liver;

mollusk fish, hydrolyzes and proteolyses received from the act of an enzyme, in a soluble or insoluble form, fish powder.

3. ANIMAL FOOD OF A MINERAL ORIGIN

In this category are included the following substances:

unrefined sea salt

urefined rock-salt

natron sulphate

natron carbonate

natron bicarbonate

chlorous natron

Calcium:

sea animal shells (cuttlefish bones included)

calcium carbonate

calcium lactate

calcium gluconate

Phosphorus:

phosphate precipitate of bicalcik phosphate of bones

defluorinate bicalcic phosphate

Sulphur:

natron sulphate

D. Food additives in food for animals, certain substances used in animal nutrition and the processing subsidiary matters used in the food for animals

1. FOODS ADDITIONS IN THE FOOD FOR ANIMALS

1.1 Tracing elements. In this category are included the following substances:

E1	Iron: ferro carbonate (II) ferro sulphate (II) monohydrate ferric oxide (III)
E2	Iodine:

	calcium iodide, anhyder calcium iodide, hexahydrate laxium iodideJodur lakciumi
E3	Cobalt: cobalt sulphate (II), monohydrate and/or heptahydrate cobalt alkaline carbonate (II), monohydrate
E4	Cuprum: cupric oxide (II) cupric alkaline carbonate (II), monohydrate cupric sulphate (mono and/or tetrahydrate
E5	Manganese: manganese carbonate (II) manganese oxide and manganic oxide manganese sulphate (II), mono and/or tetrahydrate
E6	Zinc: zinc carbonate zinc oxide zinc sulphate, mono and/or heptahydrate
E7	Molybdenum: ammonia molibdat, natron molibdat
E8	Selenium: natrom selenate natrom selenite

1.2 Vitamins, provitamins and substances chemically well defined have a similar effect. In this category are included the following substances:

- preferable received from the raw materials that lie naturally in the animal food,

- synthetic vitamins identical with the natural vitamins only for monogastric animals.

1.3 Enzymes.

1.4 Microorganisms.

1.5 Conservants. In this category are included the following substances:

E 236 Formic acid only for silages

E 260 Acetic acid only for silages

E 270 Lactic acid only for silages

E 280 Prop ionic acid only for silages

1.6 binding agents, antiglomerants and coagulants. In this category are included the following substances:

E 551b Coloidal silicon

E 551c **Kiselgur**???!!!

E 553 Sepiolites

E 558 Bentonita

E 559 Caolinitic argil

E 561 Vermiculites

E 599 Perlitas

2. Certain products used in the animal nutrition.

In this category are included the following products:

2.1 Contributory substances of silage processing. In this category are included the following products:

- sea salt, unprocessed rock-salt, enzymes, yeasts, whey, sugar, sugar beat pulp, wheat grist, molasses and lactic, acetic, formic and prop ionic bacteria.

When weather conditions do not allow the necessary fermentation, the inspecting authority or organism can authorize the use of lactic, propionic and acetic acids for silage production.

E. Authorized products for cleaning and disinfestations of stalls and installment (e.g. equipments and containers)

Potassium and natron soap

Water and vapor

Lime milk

Lime

Quick lime

Natron hypochlorite (e.g. liquid blancher)

Caustic sodium

Caustic potassium

Hydrogen peroxide

Plant natural essences

Citric, formic, lactic, oxalic and acetic acid

Alcohol

Nitric acid (for diary product equipments)

Phosphoric acid (for diary product equipments)

Formaldehyde

Cleaning and disinfecting products for milk equipments

Natron carbonate

F. OTHER PRODUCTS

ANNEX III

MINIMAL INSPECTION DEMANDS AND PRELIMINARY MEASURES OF

INSPECTION REGIME

A.1 Plants or vegetal products acquired from agricultural products or collected

1. Production should be done in a unit of parcel of land and production and storage to be distinctly separated from those of an other unit that does not produce in compliance with the rules settled in this law; processing and/or packaging reports can be part of the unit, when their activity is limited in the processing and packaging of its agricultural product.

2. When the rules of inspection are applied for the first time, even if the production activity is limited in ingathering of wild plants, the inspection organism should describe:

- a total description of the unit, indicating the storage and processing environments and the land parcels and/or ingathering zones and, when applicable, the environments where certain processing and/or packaging operations are performed;

- all practical measures taken by the producer in a unit level for ensuring the fulfillment of the decisions of this law;

- and, in case of wild plants ingathering, the third parties are given a guarantee that the producers can prove that the decisions of annex I, point 4, are fulfilled.

Description and the given measures should be contained in an inspection report signed by the interested producer. Moreover, the report should specify:

- date of last inspection in product ingathering parcels of land and/or zones, whose usage is not in compliance with this law.

3. Every year, before the date decided by the inspection organism, the producer should communicate to the organism his plant product productions file, giving an analytic description for every parcel of land.

4. It should be kept a written and/or documented register, which will allow the inspection organism to identify the origin, nature and quantity of all the raw materials bought and usage of such materials; moreover, it should be kept written or documented registers for the nature, quantity and destination of all agricultural products sold. The quantities sold directly to the final consumer will be calculated on a daily basis. When the unit processes its own agricultural products, in the register should be kept information in compliance with point B.2, part three of this annex.

5. Storage in the unit of raw materials different from those used in compliance with this law is forbidden.

6. Besides pre noticed inspection visits, the inspection organism should perform a total physical inspection of the unit, at least once per year.

After every visit an inspection report is compiled, that is signed even by the unit responsible person.

7. Producer should give to the inspection organism, for sake of inspection, access in the storage and production environments and in parcels of land, in accounts and other auxiliary documents, as well. He should secure to the inspection organism every necessary information for the sake of inspection.

8.1 Products can be transported to other units, including whole and retail sale only in suitable package or in close containers, in order to disallow replacement of content and to secure with label, without prejudicing any other indication requested by law:

a) name and address of the person responsible for production or preparation of product, or when another vendor is mentioned, a statement that allows the unit and the inspection organism identify unequivocally the person responsible for the production of the product;

b) product name, including a reference of organic production method.

8.2 However, closing in packaging or container is not requested when:

a) transport is in between a producer and another operator, when both are subject of the inspection system;

b) products are accompanied with a document where are given the documents requested in compliance with the above subparagraph.

9.

When an operator has some production units in the same zone that produces plants or vegetable products uncovered by article 1, together with raw material storage environments (such as: fertilizers, insecticides, seeds) should undergo inspection rules, in compliance with first subparagraph of point 2 and points 3 and 4. Plants of the same variety, like those produced in the unit indicated in point 1, cannot be produced in these units, although producers can be avoided from the rule given in the last sentence of the previous subparagraph:

a) in case of production of agriculture perennial products (fruit trees, vines and lupine), provided that fulfill conditions:

1. Production in question is a part of a transformation plan with regard to which the producer is engaged and assures for the start of transformation of the last part of the zone interested for organic production in the shortest period possible, which in no case cannot exeed the maximum of 5 years.

2. Suitable measures for ensuring a permanent separation of the products received from every unit should be undertaken.

3. Inspection organism or authority should be informed about the ingathering of every product, at least 48 hours before.

4. Immediately after the ingathering, producers inform the inspection organism or authority for the exact quantity harvested in the interested units, together with any special distinctive peculiarity (such as: quality, color, average weight, etc.) and confirm that measures undertaken for separation of products are applied.

5. Transformation plan and measures in accordance with points 1 and 2 are approved by the inspecting organism or authority. This approval should be confirmed every year after the start of the transformation plan:

a) in case of zones assigned for agricultural scientific research, agreed with the competent authority, after assuring that conditions 2,3 and 4 are fulfilled;

b) in case of production of germs, plant breeding materials and saplings, after assuring that conditions 2, 3 and 4 are fulfilled.

A.2 Animals and animal products produced by animal farms

1. When the inspection system is applied in for the first time in the animal products, the producer and inspecting organism should predict:

- a total description of animal indwelling premises, meadows, paddocks, etc., and according as, storage, packaging and processing premises of animals, animal products, raw materials and production factors;

- a total description of organic fertilizer ingathering installment;

- distribution plan of such fertilizers in agreement with inspection organism or authority, together with a total description of the zone given for plant production;

- when requested, agreements after the contract with other farms in connection with the distribution of fertilizers;

- management plan for the animal unit of organic production (e.g. management for nutrition, reproduction, health, etc.;

- all practical measures that will be taken in the animal farm for guaranteeing the fulfillment of the provisions of this law.

Descriptions and undertaken measures will be noted in an inspection report signed by the interested producer.

Moreover, report should specify producer’s obligation for the accomplishment of operations and, in case of violations, application of administrative measures.

2. General requests of inspection in points 1 and 4 up to 8 of part A.1 that cover plants and animal products.

Avoiding these rules, it is allowed usage of allopathic veterinary medical products and antibiotics, assuring that they are given by a veterinary doctor in connection with treatments after annex I and are kept in a controlled place, as well as they are noted in the farm register.

3. Animals should be identified in a permanent form, using suitable techniques for every species, individual in case of big mammals and individual or in groups in case of fowls or small mammals.

4. Animal data should be noted in a register and kept forever in disposal of inspecting authority or organisms in the enterprise.

Such notes, which give a full description of the herd managing system, should contain the following information:

- for every species, in relation with animals that come into farm: origin and coming date, transformation period, identification logo and veterinary services;

- in relation with animals that leave the farm: age, matriculation number, weight in case of butchering, identification logo and destination;

- details for every animal that is lost and reasons;

- in relation with food: type, inclusion of additional food, dose of different ingredients of portion and the period of intrusion of zones with free spaces;

- in relation with prevention of disease, veterinary treatment and care: treatment date, diagnosis, type of used product, method of treatment and doctor’s prescription about the veterinary care with the respective reasons and period of use before the sale of animal products.

5. When a producer manages some animal farms at the same region, units that produce animals or animal products will undergo the inspection system after the first, second and third definition of point 1 of this section in animals and animal production, as well as the program of animal management, their registers and principles of protection of breeding products of the used animals.

B. Units for the preparation of the plant and animal products, as well as food products that contain plant and animal products.

1. When the inspection regime is applied for the first time, the producer and the organization of the inspection should compile:

- a total description of the unit, telling the techniques used for the processing, packaging and storage of the agricultural products before and after their processing;

- all the practical measures taken on a unit level to guarantee the fulfillment of this law.

This description and the measures related with it should be given in an inspection report signed even by the person responsible of the unit.

Moreover, the report should contain the measures taken by the operator for the operations performed after the law.

2. The written register should be kept in disposal of the inspection organism for:

- the origin, nature and quantity of the agricultural products, that are handed in the unit;

- the nature, quantity and destination of products that have left the unit;

- any other information requested by inspection organism aiming the suitable inspection of such operations like: origin, nature and quantities of ingredients, additives and technological accessories given to the unit and the content of the processed products.

3. When products are processed, packed and stored in one unit, after this law:

- unit should divide the area into premises for the storage of the products, before and after the operations;

- operations should be performed continuously up to the their total completion, separated physically and in time from similar operations performed in products not included in this law;

- if such operations are not performed often, the should be previously announced, at a time settled together with the inspection organism;

- any measure should be taken to guarantee identification of parties and to prevent mingling with products that are not taken in compliance with this law.

4. Besides noticed inspection visits, inspection organism should make a total physical inspection, at least once per year, to the unit. Samples to test the unauthorized products can be taken. However, they can be taken when unauthorized use of products is suspected. After any visit should be compiled an inspection report signed by the person responsible for the inspected unit.

5. Operator should give to the inspection organism, for sake of inspection, access to the unit and written register and secure other documentation.

6. Products given in article 1 can be transferred in other units, including whole and retail sale, only with suitable package or in close containers, in order to prevent replacement of content and equipped with labels, where is noted without prejudice other indications requested by the law:

a) name and address of the person responsible for the production or preparation of the product or, when another salesman is mentioned, a statement that indicates unit of measure and the inspection organism identify unequivocally the person responsible for the production of the product;

b) name of the product, including a reference of the organic production method.

When a product is received, operator will control closing of packaging or container and when requested even the presence of indicators given in the above paragraph, point A.8.1 or in point C.8. The result of this verification will be noted in an exact manner in the register after point B.2. When control leaves any suspicion, it can undergo processing or packaging after the elimination of this suspicion, but not sent to the market without the indication that is referred to the method of organic production.

C. Exporter of plant products, animal products and food products that contain plant and/or animal products to the EU countries.

1. When inspection rules are performed for the first time, the exporter and inspection organism should give:

- a total description of premises of exporter and his activity, showing as much as possible community enter points of the product and any other equipment the exporter uses for preservation, storage of the exported products;

- all preliminary measures taken by the exporter to guarantee implementation of this law;

- this description and received measures should be included in the inspection report signed by the exporter.

Moreover, the report should contain exporter’s obligations:

- to guarantee that any equipment or means the exporter uses for the storage be open for inspection, inspection that is performed either by the inspection organism or, when these storehouses are in another state, by an inspection organism approved by this state.

2. It should be kept written registers that allow inspection organism identify for any lot of the exported product:

- origin, nature and quantity of the lot in question and with the request of the inspection organism any detail for the mode of transport to the premises or storehouses of the importer;

- origin, nature and destination of the lot in question and, with the request of the inspection organism, any detail for the mode of transport from the premises or storehouses of importer to the destination.

3. Exporter should inform inspection organism for any consignment exported to the community, giving the requested details to the organism or authority, as a copy of inspection certificate for the imported products.

4. When imported products referred in article 1 are stored in storehouses where other agricultural products or food products are processed, packed or stored:

- products referred in article 1 should be kept separated from other agricultural products and/or food products;

- it should be taken measures to guarantee identification of lots of products and prevent mixing with products that are not taken in compliance with the rules of this law.

5. Besides noticed inspection visits, inspection organism should make a total physical inspection, at least once per year, to the premises of exporter. Inspection organism will inspect the written registers mentioned in point C.2 and the certificates after the law. It can be taken samples for the test of substances unauthorized in this law. However, they can be taken when it is suspected use of unauthorized substances. After every visit it is compiled an inspection report, signed even by the person responsible for the inspection unit.

6. Exporter should, for inspection purposes, give to the inspection organism access to his premises and to the written registers and support it with other documents, especially certificates of export. He should secure to the inspection organism any necessary information for inspection purposes.

7. Organic products should be exported in suitable package or container, closed in order to prevent replacement of content and to assure identification of the exporter and with other logos and numbers that serve for identification of lot of goods with the inspection certificate.

ANNNEX IV

NOTIFICATION INFORMATION

a) name and address of operator;

b) position of premises and, when requested, parcel of land (date of land registration) where operations are performed;

c) nature of operations and products;

d) obligations of operator for the performance of operations;

e) in case of agricultural enterprises, date in which the producer does not use any more in his parcels of land application of products, whose usage is not in compliance with this law;

f) name of approved organism, to whom operator has accredited control of his enterprise, where state has implemented inspection system, by approving such organisms.

ANNEX V

PART A: INDICATORS THAT PRODUCTS ARE COVERED BY INSPECTION SCHEME

Indicators that a product is covered by inspection scheme should be shown in the same language or languages used for labeling.

AL: Bujqësia organike - Sistemi i kontrollit shqiptar

ES: Agricultura Ecológica – Sistema de control CE

DA: Økologisk Jordbrug – EF- Kontrolordning

DE: Ökologischer Landbau – EG-Kontrollsystem oder Biologische Landwirtschaft – EG-Kontrollsystem

EL:

EN: Organic Farming – EC Control System

FR: Agriculture biologique – Système de contrôle CE

T: Agricoltura Biologica – Regime di controlloCE

NL: Biologische landbouw – EG-controlesysteem

PT: Agricultura Biológica – Sistema de Controlo CE

F: Luonnonmukainen maataloustuotanto – EY:n valvontajärjestelmä

SV: Ekologiskt jordbruk – EG-kontrollsystem

PART B: COMMUNITARIAN LOGOS

B.1. Conditions in relation with the display and use of community logo

B.1.1. Community logo referred above will include models in part B.2 of this annex.

B.1.2 Indicators that should be included in the logo are listed in part B.3 of this annex. It is possible to combine logo with indicators mentioned in part A or this annex.

B.1.3 To use the community logo and indicators referred in part B.3 of this annex, it should be fulfilled the rules of technical reproduction given in the manual graphic in part B.4 of this annex.

B.2. Models

B.3.2.Combination of two indicators:

It is authorized to make the combination of two indicators that are referred to the languages mentioned in B.3.1 which will be subject of development in compliance with following examples:

NL/FR: Biologische landbouw – agriculture biologique

F/SV: Lionnonmukainen Maataloustuotanto – ekologiskt jordbruk

FR/DE: Agriculture biologique- biologische landwirtschaft

B.4. Graphical manual

1. Introduction

Manual graphic is an instrument for operators to reproduce logo.

2. General use of logo

2.1 Colored logo (reference colors)

When it is used a colored logo, this logo should be put in color, using directly colors (Pantone) or a four color process. Colors of reference are shown down here.

2.4 Typography

Use of clarity Fruitier in big letters or words. Letter size will be reduced in conformity with the norms given in section 2.6

2.5 Languages

You are free to use the language version or versions you select in conformity with specifications shown in B.3

2.6 Reduced sizes

If application of logo in the logo of different types of labeling requests necessary reductions, the minimal size will be:

a) for a logo with one indicator: minimal size of diameter is 20 mm

2.7 Special conditions for use of logo

Use of services of logo to confirm the specific value of products. More effective application is in color, thus it has a big display and is more easily and faster recognized by the consumer.

Use of mono-color logo (black and white), given in section 2.2, is recommended to be used only in cases when its color application is not practical.

3. Original Bromide

3.1 Selection of two colors

- The only indicator in all the languages.

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ANNEX VI

INTRODUCTION

For the aim of this annex, the following definitions will be used:

1. Ingredients of an agricultural origin:

a) simple agricultural products and products taken from them due to cleansing, cleaning, suitable thermal and/or mechanical processing and/or from physical processing, influencing in the reduction of the content of humidity of the product;

b) also, products deriving from products mentioned in point (a) by other processes used in the processing of food, but only that these products are considered as nutrition or flavoring additives.

2. Ingredients of a nonagricultural origin: ingredients different from them of an agricultural origin and that depend at least to one of the following categories:

3.1. nutrition additives, including bearers of nutrition additives,

3.2. flavours,

3.3. water and salt,

3.4. preparations of microorganisms,

3.5. minerals (including trace elements) and vitamins.

4. Bearers, including bearers of solvents: nutrition additives used to dissolve, dilute, distribute or physically modify a nutrition additive, without changing its technological function, aiming to facilitate its processing, application or usage.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Sections A, B and C include ingredients and processing auxiliary materials that can be used in the preparation of food products consisting mainly of one or more ingredients of a plant origin, excluding wines.

Before adopting rules in sections A and B of this annex and aiming at inclusion in a specific manner of the preparation of food products composed by one or more animal products, will be implemented the national rules.

However, reference for every ingredient of sections A and C or any processing auxiliary material in section B, any processing practice, such as fumigation will be used only in compliance with the communitarian legislation and/or national legislation and, in their absence, in compliance with the principles of good practice of production of food products.

SECTION A

INGREDIENTS OF NON AGRICULTURAL ORIGIN

Name		Specific condition
E 170	Calcium carbonate	All functions are authorized, except dyeing
E 270	Lactic acid	
E 290	Carbon dioxide	
E 296	Malice acid	
E 300	Ascorbic acid	
E 306	Rich extrate of tochopherol	Antioxidant in fats and oils
E 322	Lecithin	
E 330	Citric acid	
E 333	Calcium citrate	
E 334	Tartaric acid (L(+)-)	
E 335	Natron tartrate	
E 336	Calium tartrat	
E 341 (i)	Calcium mono-phosphate	Growing agent for selfgrowing in flour
E 400	Alginic acid	
E 401	Natron alginate	

E 402	Calium alginate	
E 406	Agar	
E 407	Carrageenan	
E 410	Locust bean gum	
E 412	Guar gum	
E 413	Tragacanth gum	
E 414	Arabic gum	
E 415	Xanthan gum	
E 416	Karaga gum	
E 422	Glycerol	Plant extract
E 440(i)	Pectin	
E 500	Natron carbonate	
E 501	Calium carbonate	
E 503	Ammonium carbonate	
E 504	Magnesium carbonate	
E 516	Calcium sulphate	Bearer
E 524	Natron hydroxide	Area treater of Laugengebäck
E 551	Silicon dioxide	Agent against baking for spices
E 938	Argon	
E 941	Nitrogen	
E 948	Oxygen	

A.2 Flavors labeled as natural flavoring substances

A.3 Water and salt

Potable water

Salt (with basic ingredients natron chlorus or potassium chlorus), used in general in food processing.

A.4 Preparation of microorganisms

Any preparation of microorganisms used normally in food processing, with the exception of genetically modified microorganisms.

A.5 Minerals (including even trace elements), vitamins, amino acids and other composites of nitrogen: Minerals (including even trace elements), vitamins, amino acids and other composites of nitrogen are admissible only if their use is allowed by law in food products where they are included.

SECTION B

PROCESSING AUXILIARY MATERIALS AND OTHER PRODUCTS THAT CAN BE USED FOR PROCESSING OF INGREDIENTS OF AN AGRICULTURAL ORIGIN FROM ORGANIC PRODUCTION

Name	Specific conditions
Water	
Calcium chlorous	Coagulant agent
Calcium carbonate	
Calcium hydroxide	
Calcium sulphate	Coagulant agent
Magnesium chlorous (or nigar)	Coagulant agent
Potassium carbonate	Grapes drier
Natron carbonate	Sugar production
Natron hydroxide	Sugar production oil production from baked seeds (Brassica spp)
Sulphuric acid	Sugar production
Izopropanol (propan-2-ol)	In crystallization process in sugar production For a [...] period up to 31.12.2006
Carbon dioxide	
Nitrogen	
Dissolving Ethanol	
Titanic acid	Filtering aim
Albuminoids in glair	
Kazein	
Gelatine	
Plant oils	Lubricating, releasing or antifoaming agent
Silicon dioxide	Jelly or colloidal tincture
Active carbon	
Powder	
Bentonit	
Caolin	
Diatomic earth	
Perlites	

Hazelnut shell	
Rice flour	
Bee wax	Releasing agent
Carnauba wax	Releasing agent

Preparations of microorganisms and of enzymes:

Any preparation of microorganisms and of enzymes used normally as auxiliary material in food processing, with the exception of genetically modified organisms.

SECTION C

INGREDIENTS OF AN AGRICULTURAL ORIGIN, WHICH ARE NOT PRODUCED ORGANICALLY

C1. Unprocessed plant products, as well as products deriving of them from processing after definition 2(a) of introduction of this aneex:

C1.1. Fruit and eatable seeds:

Material	Quercus spp.
Cola nut	Cola acuminata
French grapes	Ribes uva-crispa
Passion fruit	Passiflora edulis
Blackberry (dried)	Rubus idaeus
Red raisin (dried)	Ribes rubrum

C1.2. Spices and eatable grasses:

Hindi nut	Myristica fragrans, deri më 31.12.2000
Green pepper	Piper nigrum, deri më 30.4.2001
Pepper (Peruvian)	Schinus mollë L.
Horseradish seeds	Armoracia rusticana
Lesser galanga	Alpina officinarum

Safflower flower	Carthamus tinctorius
Watercress herb	Nasturtium officinale

C1.3 Miscellaneous: algae, wrack including, allowed in the preparation of conventional food products.

C.2 Plant products, processed from processes after definition of point 2(b) of the introduction of this annex.

C.2.1 Fats and oils, refined or not, but not chemically modified, extracted from different plants, like:

Cocoa	Theobroma cacao
Coconut	Cocos nucifera
Olive	Olea europaea
Sun flower	Helianthus annuus
Palm	Elaeis guineensis
Horseradish	Brassica napus, rapa
Safflower	Carthamus tinctorius
Sesam	Sesames indicum
Soya	Glycine max

C.2.2 Sugars, starch and other products extracted from cereals and tuberous plants:

Sugar from sugar beat

Fructoses

Rice leaves

Bread without yeast

Starch from rice and maize, not chemically modified

C.2.3 Miscellaneous:

Coriander, smoked	Coriandrum sativum deri më 31.12.2000
Pease protein	Pisum spp.

- Rum, taken from sugar cane juice.

- Kirsch, prepared on the fruit and flavor basis after section A.2 of this annex.

Mixture of plants allowed in the preparation of conventional food products and giving them the quality of color and taste of sweets, only in the preparation of “Gummi Bärcheu”.

- Mixture of peppers: nigrum pepper, Apple Schinus and Terebinthifolium Schinus.

C.3 Animal products:

- water organisms, that do not derive from aquaculture and that are allowed in the preparation of conventional food products;

milk powder butter;

gelatin;

honey.

ANNEX VII

Maximal number of animal per ha Class or species	Maximal number of animal per ha Equivalent for 170 kg N/ha/year
Perissodactyl over 6 months old	2
Calves for fattening	5
Other bovine less than 1 year old	5
Male bovine from 1 to 2 years old	3.3
Female bovine from 1 to 2 years old	3.3
Male bovine 2 or over 2 years old	2
Reproducing heifers	2.5
Fattening heifers	2.5
Cows for milk	2
Milk cows for reformation	2
Other cows	2.5
Reproduction rabbits	100

Sheep	13.3
Goats	13.3
Pigs	74
Reproduction sows	6.5
Fattening pigs	14
other pigs	14
Chickens for table	580
Chickens for eggs	230

ANNEX VIII

Covered and uncovered minimal area and other characteristics of the sites for other species and different production types.

1. BOVINES, SHEEP AND PIGS

		Covered areas (net area in disposal of animals)	Uncovered areas (free areas, including meadows)
	Minimal live weight (kg)	M^2/head	M^2/head
Bovines and perissodactyls for reproduction and fattening	Up to 100 Up to 200 Up to 350 Up to 350	1.5 2.5 4.0 5 with a minimum of 1 m^2/100 kg	1.1 1.9 3 3.7 with a minimum of 0.75 m^2 /100 kg
Cow for milk		6	4.5
Oxen for reproduction		10	30
Sheep and goats		1.5 sheep/goats 0.35 lambs/kids 2.5	2.5 0.5 for lambs/kids
Sow with piglets up to		7.5 sow	2.5

40 days old			
Pigs for fattening	Up to 50 Up to 85 Up to 110	0.8 1.1 1.3	0.6 0.8 1
Pigs	Over 40 days old and over 30 kg	0.6	0.4
Piglets		2.5 female 6.0 male	1.9 8.0

2. FOWLS

	Covered areas (net area in disposal of animals)			Uncovered areas (free areas in m^2 in circulation/head No)
	Animals/m^2	cm hen-roost/animals	nest	
chicken for eggs	6	18	8 chicken for nest or in case of common nests 120 cm^2/chicken	4, ensuring that will not be exceed the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year
Fowls for fattening (in a fixed shelter)	10 with a maximum of 21 kg live weight/m^2	20 (only for domestic animals)		4 chicken for meat and domestic animals 4.5 ducks 10 turkeys 15 geese For all the above mentioned species

				should not be exceed the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year.
Fowls for fattening (in a movable shelter)	16 (*) in a movable fowl shelter with a maximum of 30 kg live weight/m^2			2.5, ensuring not to exceed the limit of 170 kg of n/ha/year

(*) Only in cases of movable shelters should not exceeded150 m^2 floor that remain open at nights.