

Detailed objectives and general requirements to address them	Relevant parts of organic standards	Article number	assessment	comment by assessor	comment by stakeholders
	diversity of plants and animals; 2. Increasing the long-term fertility and biological activity of soils by using locally adapted cultural, biological and mechanical methods as opposed to reliance on inputs;			requirements	
1.1.3 do not rely upon switching between organic and conventional management.	4. Production of certified organic agriculture lands shall not be converted back to conventional methods. The CB (DOA) may refuse to certify new lands if organic farming on previously certified lands was ceased without valid reason.	6	y	Y	
Additional (forest)	5. Clearing primary forest for organic agricultural production is prohibited. 6. The CB (DOA) may not certify a producer who invades public forest for organic farming. The CB (DOA) reserves the right to consider the use of public forest for organic production on a case by case basis.	6	a	A: may refuse to certify public forest.	
1.2 Crop Production Management Systems:					
1.2.1 are based on conserving or improving soil structure, organic matter, soil fertility and biodiversity;	–		n	N: not addressing this issue	
1.2.2 include a diverse crop rotation as an integral part of the management system of the holding. For perennial crops this includes cover crops (green manures) and/or other plant-based ground cover. For annual crops this includes minimum crop rotation practices, cover crops (green manures) or other diverse plant production with comparable achievements;	Diversity in plant production and activity shall be ensured by minimum crop rotation requirements. Minimum rotation practices for annual crops shall be established unless the producer demonstrates diversity in plant production by other means. ...	11	y	Y	

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	For perennial crops, the CB(DOA) shall set minimum standards for orchard/plantation floor cover and/or diversity of refuge plantings in the orchard.				
1.2.3 promote and sustains the health of crops while maintaining productivity and the integrity of the agro-ecosystem. This is accomplished through interrelated positive processes and mechanisms for the management of pests, diseases, and weeds. These include but are not limited to site and crop adapted fertility management and soil cultivation, choice of appropriate varieties, enhancement of functional biodiversity; and in case additional measures are required, restricted use of crop protectants and growth regulators.	Producers are required to manage pressure from insects, weeds, diseases and other pests, while maintaining or increasing soil organic matter, fertility, microbial activity and general soil health. 7. Physical and biological pest control are allowed, provided that they do not affect the balance of pests and beneficial organisms on the farm.	11 13	y	Y	
1.2.4 Excluded systems: Hydroponic production.	–	n		N: not addressing this issue	
1.3 Animal Production Management Systems:					
1.3.1 are based on the harmonious relationship between land, plants and animals;	n.a.			n.a.	
1.3.2 assure the health of animals and meet their physiological needs;	n.a.			n.a.	
1.3.3 treat animals respectfully and support their natural and social behavior and welfare;	n.a.			n.a.	
1.3.4 preserve the agroecosystem and	n.a.			n.a.	

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surrounding environment.					
1.4 Beekeeping Management Systems:					
1.4.1 maintain bee colonies as an integral part of the ecosystem and support their natural cycles.	n.a.			n.a.	
1.5 Aquaculture Management Systems:					
1.5.1 maintain well-being of the farmed species, the biodiversity of natural aquatic ecosystems, the health of the aquatic environment, and the quality of surrounding aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems.	NOT APPLICABLE			NOT APPLICABLE	
1.6 Wild Collection Management Systems:					
1.6.1 do not exceed sustainable yield of the local ecosystem, nor threaten the existence of plant, fungal or animal species, including those not directly exploited.	4. Harvesting of wild products is only permitted when it does not have a negative impact on the environment, and does not endanger plant or animal species.	16	y	Y	
1.6.2 collect products only from within the boundaries of the clearly defined wild collection area.	1. Operators shall only collect or harvest wild products from a clearly defined area where prohibited substances have not been applied.	16	y	Y	
1.7 Processing Management Systems:					
1.7.1 maintain organic integrity of processed products, contribute to health and well-being of humans and animals (in the case of animal feed), produce high-quality products and protect the environment.	General Principle Organic processing and handling provides consumers with nutritious, high quality organic products, and producers with a market that does not compromise the organic integrity of their products.	17	p	P: address as general principle and does not address environmental protection	

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1.8 Transition/Conversion Requirements for Organic Production Management Systems:					
<p>1.8.1 clearly identify when organic practices begin and how long they are applied before the operation and products can be considered organic, taking into consideration the balance of the ecosystem and the skills of the operator. This may include specific conditions for simultaneous transition/conversion of land and animals and is no less than twelve months for the system.</p>	<p>The fields of producers who have applied for organic certification are subject to the conversion period. During this period, producers must follow these Standards. Producers will be subject to inspection by the CB (DOA) during this period. Produce grown during the conversion period cannot be sold as organic.</p> <p>The conversion period shall begin on the first day of conversion to organic farming and producers shall begin following these Standards from that date.</p> <p>The conversion period for annual crops is 12 months. Products grown/harvested after the conversion period will be certified as organic products by the CB (DOA) with a seal, and can be sold as organic products.</p> <p>With the exception of biennial crops (for example, local vegetables, bananas, papayas, etc.), product can be harvested and sold as “organic product” after the conversion period of 12 months has been met.</p> <p>The conversion period for perennial crops is 18 months. Products grown/harvested after the conversion period will be certified as organic products by the CB (DOA) with a seal, and can be sold as such.</p> <p>The CB (DOA) may extend the conversion period after considering the history of chemicals used, contamination</p>	9	p	P: not clear when conversion start	

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	<p>problems on the land, and measures taken to manage the contamination and pollution on the farm.</p> <p>The CB (DOA) may grant an exception to the annual or perennial conversion period where producers have historically farmed in accordance with the Organic Agriculture Standards.</p> <p>Exceptions to either conversion period will only be granted on a case by case basis, and where evidence is provided to the CB (DOA) indicating adherence to the Organic Agriculture Standards. Input records, crop production records, statements from non-conflict of interest organizations indicating that no chemicals have been used for a certain period of time and that soil has been improved naturally, and articles in independent publications can be used as evidence of adherence to the Organic Agriculture Standards.</p>				
<p>1.8.2 for crops, establish a suitable period of organic management prior to the organic status of a crop, during which contaminants are reduced, and healthy soils and sustainable ecosystems are being established, and which is no less than twelve months.</p>	<p>see above 18.1</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>p</p>	<p>P: no minimum is set for the exception, conversion can be less than 12 months</p>	
	<p>With the exception of biennial crops (for example, local vegetables, bananas, papayas, etc.), product can be harvested and sold as “organic product” after the conversion period of 12 months has been</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>a</p>	<p>A: biennial crops has 12 months conversion</p>	

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	met.				
1.8.3 raise animals organically from birth or hatching, or when this is not possible from early ages subject to a minimum transition/conversion requirement. Guidelines for minimum transition/conversion requirements: dairy – 90 days. eggs and poultry meat – 42 days; other meat – 12 months; aquatic animals – two thirds lifespan or 12 months, whichever is shorter; bee colonies – time needed for wax replacement with minimum twelve months.	n.a.			n.a.	
2. Assure long-term, biologically-based soil fertility					
2.1 Soil Fertility Management:					
2.1.1 nourishes plants primarily through the soil ecosystem, and achieves nutrient balance.	--	--	n	N: not address	
2.1.2 enhances the soil-ecosystem and achieves nutrient balance primarily by incorporating manures and other biodegradable inputs, and/ or by nitrogen fixation from plants.	2. Increasing the long-term fertility and biological activity of soils by using locally adapted cultural, biological and mechanical methods as opposed to reliance on inputs;	3	p	P: article 3 is not requirements, not so specific	
2.1.3 employs measures to recycle organic materials within the production system.	--	--	n	N: not address	
2.1.4 uses naturally occurring mineral fertilizers only as a supplement to biologically-based fertility methods.	--	--	n	N: not address	
2.1 5 excludes or restricts certain practices that may be inconsistent with organic	--	--	n	N: not address	

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management objectives including: - use of sodium nitrate - land preparation by burning - use of human excrement on crops for human consumption					
3. Avoid/minimize synthetic inputs at all stages of the organic product chain and exposure of people and the environment to persistent, potentially harmful chemicals.					
3.1 Crop Production:					
3.1.1 uses only crop production inputs, including fertility substances and active substances for pest/disease/growth management, that are on the Indicative lists of substances for organic production and processing in international organic standards, or they comply with the criteria for these lists, or they are otherwise explicitly approved in these standards.	3. The use of growth hormones and other substances listed in Appendix 1 (Part 2) are permitted. Substances which are not listed in Appendix 1 (Part 2) may be allowed after examination by the CB (DOA) according to the Guidelines for the Evaluation of Additional Inputs in Appendix 3.	14	p	Y: --	
3.1.2 Co-formulants (e.g. inerts and synergists) in formulated farm input products are not carcinogens, mutagens, teratogens or neurotoxins.	--	--	n	Y: not in the positive list	
3.1.3 Excludes any use of synthetic nitrogen fertilizers and superphosphates.	1. All synthetic chemical inputs are prohibited, including artificial fertilizers, pesticides, and hormones.	6	y	Y: --	
3.2 Animal Production					
3.2.1 excludes synthetic feed rations: amino	n.a.			n.a.	

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acids, nitrogen compounds (e.g. urea), growth promoters, stimulants appetizers, preservatives and coloring agents .					
3.2.2 vitamins, trace elements and supplements provided to animals are from natural sources unless they are not available in sufficient quantity and/ or quality.	n.a.			n.a.	
3.2.3 excludes from the system all prophylactic use of synthetic allopathic veterinary drugs.	n.a.			n.a.	
3.2.4 use of antibiotic and other allopathic veterinary drugs for animals is strictly limited to the treatment of illness and injuries under the supervision of qualified personnel, and subject to defined withdrawal periods that are not less than double that required by legislation.	n.a.			n.a.	
3.2.5 in aquaculture, all use of allopathic veterinary medication for invertebrates is excluded from the system.	n.a.			n.a.	
3.3 Processing					
3.3.1 Processing methods other than biological, mechanical or physical techniques are restricted.	<p>1. The following processes are allowed:</p> <p>a) Physical processes such as milling, pressing (liquid extraction), and oil extraction;</p> <p>b) Biological processes such as fermentation;</p> <p>c) Wind drying, sun drying, drying by heat, frying, stir frying, evaporation, and smoking;</p>	21	y	Y: --	

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	<p>d) Extraction, only by water, ethanol, animal and plant oil, vinegar, carbon dioxide, nitrogen or carboxylic acids;</p> <p>e) Precipitation;</p> <p>f) Filtration; and</p> <p>g) the use of ethylene as a ripening agent.</p>				
3.3.2 Any additives, processing aids or other substances that are used and modify organic products are on the indicative lists of international organic standards, or comply with the criteria for these lists, or are otherwise explicitly allowed in these standards.	5. The use of additives and processing aids should be minimized. When necessary, only additives and processing aids listed Appendix 2 are permitted. Additives and processing aids which are not listed in Appendix 1 are permitted if the operator reports to the CB(DOA) for examination and approval according to Guidelines for Evaluation of Additives and Processing Aids in Appendix 4.	20	y	Y: --	
3.3.3 Solvents used for extraction are restricted and are on the indicative lists of international organic standards, or comply with the criteria for these lists.	d) Extraction, only by water, ethanol, animal and plant oil, vinegar, carbon dioxide, nitrogen or carboxylic acids;	21	y	Y: --	
3.3.4 Disinfecting and sanitizing substances that may come in contact with organic products are restricted to water and substances on the	7. c) Only use cleansing agents listed in Appendix 1 (Part 4) for cleaning containers,	22	p	P: only control disinfecting substances for	

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indicative lists of international standards or comply with the criteria for these lists.	equipment, and processing areas.			equipments, but not organic products	
3.4. Contamination					
3.4.1 Precautionary measures are taken to avoid contamination.	<p>General Principle</p> <p>All relevant measures are taken to ensure that organic soil and food is protected from contamination.</p> <p>There are also several standard requirements on these issues.</p>	15	y	Y: --	
3.4.2 Where there is reasonable suspicion of contamination, an investigation is made, the source of the contamination sought and measures are taken to address the problem.	<p>3. Where there is a possibility of contamination by a water source, earth bund or drainage shall be established to prevent such contamination.</p> <p>4. If there is a high risk of external contamination, the CB(DOA) may require the producer to expand the buffer area.</p> <p>5. Where there is a high risk of chemical or heavy metal contamination, from either external factors or historical use of chemicals on the farm, the producer shall permit the CB(DOA) to sample water, soil or products for residual analysis at the expense of the producer.</p> <p>In case of a reasonable suspicion of contamination the certification body shall ensure that an analysis of the relevant products and possible sources of pollution (soil, water, air and inputs) is undertaken to determine the level of contamination</p>	15	y	Y: --	

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	and shall make the appropriate responses, such as detection of contamination sources, considering background contamination and other relevant factors.				
4. Minimize pollution and degradation of the production/processing unit and surrounding environment from production/processing activities.					
4.1 General					
4.1.1 risks of environmental pollution are identified and minimized.	4. Waste from processing shall be managed appropriately to have minimal impacts on the environment. When appropriate, waste should be reused.	21	p	P: only address processing wastes, but not wastes from farm production	
4.1.2 organic systems employ measures to reduce, reuse, and/ or recycle residual materials.	4. Waste from processing shall be managed appropriately to have minimal impacts on the environment. When appropriate, waste should be reused.	21	p	P: only address processing wastes, but not wastes from farm production	
4.2 Farm Production and Beekeeping					
4.2.1 Biodiversity is maintained or enhanced on the farm holding, in crop and non-crop habitats.	Producers should maintain a significant portion of their farms to facilitate biodiversity and environmental conservation. A farm should place appropriate areas under its management in wildlife refuge habitat. These areas include: extensive grassland, extensive orchards, hedges, hedgerows, edges between agricultural	7	y	Y: --	

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	and forest land, groups of trees and/or bushes, forest, woodland integrated orchards, water ways, ditches, natural fish ponds, and fallow or arable land.				
4.2.2 Measures are employed to prevent land degradation, such as erosion and salinization.	--	--	n	N: not address	
4.2.3 Pollution of the environment by fertility inputs and practices is prevented.	--	--	n	N: not address	
4.2.4 Management systems ensure that water resources are used sustainably	--	--	n	N: not address	
4.2.5 Measures are employed to prevent pollution, and otherwise preserve water quality.	--	--	n	N: not address	
4.2.6 Any actions that negatively impact high conservation value areas are excluded from organic systems.	--	--	n	N: not address	
4.2.7 Use of synthetic coverings and mulches is restricted.	For synthetic structure coverings, mulches, fleeces, insect netting and silage wrapping, only products based on polyethylene and polypropylene or other polycarbonates are permitted. These shall be removed from the soil after use and shall not be burned on the farmland.	15	y	Y: --	
4.2.8 Stocking density management in animal	n.a.				

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production ensures sustainable land and water use.					
4.2.9 Animal production systems use breeds suited to the region and the production method.	n.a.			n.a.	
4.2.10 Bee races are adapted to the local environment and conditions.	n.a.			n.a.	
4.3 Aquaculture					
4.3.1 Aquatic plants are managed in a manner that avoids any degradation of the production area or the surrounding ecosystem.	NOT APPLICABLE				
4.3.2 measures are taken to prevent introduced or the cultivated stocks from escaping into the ecosystem.	NOT APPLICABLE				
4.3.3 non--organic aquatic animal protein and oil may only be used if they derive from wild marine products harvested from verifiable sustainable sources or from by-products from fishery for human consumption	NOT APPLICABLE				
4.3.4 The release of nutrients and waste into the aquatic ecosystem is minimized.	NOT APPLICABLE				
4.3.5 production units are designed and managed to maintain water quality.	NOT APPLICABLE				
4.4 Wild Collection					
4.4.1 Excludes from the system collection of any protected or endangered species.	4. Harvesting of wild products is only permitted when it does not have a negative impact on the environment, and does not endanger plant or animal species.	16	y	Y: --	

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5. Exclude certain unproven, unnatural and harmful technologies from the system.					
5.1 Genetically Modified Organisms					
Organic production and processing management systems:					
5.1.1 preserve the genetic integrity of varieties and traditional ecotypes;	--	--	n	N: not address	
5.1.2 exclude deliberate use or negligent introduction of genetically modified organisms (GMO) or their derivatives, except vaccines, in all stages of organic production and processing.	The deliberate use or negligent introduction of genetically engineered organisms or their derivatives to organic farming systems or products is prohibited. This shall include animals, seed, propagation material, and farm inputs such as fertilizers, soil conditioners, and crop protection materials. The use of genetically engineered organisms or their derivatives is prohibited. This shall include animals, seed and farm inputs such as fertilizers, soil conditioners, vaccines or crop protection materials. The use of genetically engineered seeds, pollen, transgene plants or plant material is not allowed.	7	y	Y: --	
5.2 Ionizing radiation					
Organic management systems:					
5.2.1 exclude use of ionizing radiation.	3. Radiation of organic produce and products is prohibited.	21	y	Y: --	
5.3 Breeding Techniques:					

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5.3.1 use only breeding techniques consistent with organic production methods are used. This includes artificial insemination. 5.2.4-5 Hormonal induction of ovulation and birth, and embryo transfer techniques and cloning are excluded from the system.	n.a.			n.a.	
5.3.2 In aquaculture, exclude from the system any use of artificially polyploid organisms or artificially produced monosex stock and synthetic hormones to artificially stimulate reproduction.	NOT APPLICABLE				
6. Avoid pollution from surrounding environment					
6.1 Wild collection					
6.1.1 Wild collection areas are not compromised by treatment or environmental pollution.	<p>1. Operators shall only collect or harvest wild products from a clearly defined area where prohibited substances have not been applied.</p> <p>2. Chemicals prohibited in organic production must not have been used for at least 3 years in the collection or harvesting area.</p> <p>3. The collection or harvesting area shall be at least 25 meters from conventional farms, and other sources of pollution and contamination.</p>	16	y	Y: --	
	5. The producer or operator who applies for wild product certification shall be a member of the community who has been approved by the local community as a producer or operator who has the potential to harvest the product in a	16	a	A: wild collector must be member of the community and approved by the community	

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	sustainable manner.			as a producer or operator who has the potential to harvest the product in a sustainable manner.	
6.2 Beekeeping					
6.2.1 In beekeeping systems, hive placement minimizes the risk of contamination.	n.a.			n.a.	
6.3 Aquaculture					
6.3.1 In aquaculture, the production units have an appropriate distance from contamination sources and conventional aquaculture.	NOT APPLICABLE				
7. Treat animals responsibly					
7.1 Living conditions					
7.1.1 Living conditions (including housing) provided to the animals: - afford them comfort and safety - allow them to exhibit natural behavior - give them freedom of movement - allow access, whenever weather allows, to open air, exercise areas and/ or, pasture, which include shade.	n.a.			n.a.	
7.1.2 Confinement of calves for veal production and of any animals in cages is excluded from the system.	n.a.			n.a.	
7.2 Physical Alterations					

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7.2.1 Physical alterations are generally excluded from the system. - In beekeeping this includes clipping the wings of queen bees. - Standards may allow specific exemptions when good management practices are insufficient to ensure the health and welfare of the animal and/ or operator or when it is specifically required for meat quality. Physical alternations performed under exceptions employ measures to minimize suffering.	n.a.			n.a.	
7.3 Breeds and Breeding					
7.3 1 Animal production systems use breeds that reproduce successfully under natural conditions and without routine human involvement.	n.a.			n.a.	
7.4 Transport and Slaughter, and Honey Harvest					
7.4.1 Animal stress and suffering is avoided during the movement, handling and slaughter of animals - use of any injurious devices e.g. electric prods, and tranquilizers and stimulants is excluded from the system.	n.a.			n.a.	
7.4.2 Aquatic vertebrates are stunned before slaughter.	NOT APPLICABLE				
7.4.3 deliberate killing of bees during honey harvesting is excluded from the system.	n.a.			n.a.	
8.1 Nutrition					
8.1.1 Organic livestock systems provide	n.a.			n.a.	

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animals with a diet that consists of high quality and nutritious organic feed. - Any use of non-organic feed is specified, is strictly limited to non-accessibility of organic feed and time limited.					
8.1.2 Nutrition practices are consistent with the animals' natural needs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Included are feed rations that meet the nutritional and dietary requirements of the species e.g. access to roughage for ruminants. - Excluded are feeding slaughter products of the same species to all animals, any slaughter waste to ruminants, and all types of excrements. - There is a weaning period for young animals, which is based on the natural behavior of the species. 	n.a.			n.a.	
Beekeeping:					
8.1.3 In beekeeping, supplementary feed is organic and is restricted to colony welfare.	n.a.			n.a.	
8.1.4 Harvesting methods ensure that there are sufficient food reserves left behind for the survival of the colony during the dormancy period.	n.a.			n.a.	
Aquaculture					
8.1.5 In aquaculture, Aquatic animals are fed predominantly organic feed. The use of non-organic feed is specified; it is strictly limited to non-accessibility of organic feed and time limited.	NOT APPLICABLE				

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8.2 Health Care					
8.2.1 Health care practices follow the principle of positive health; the graduated approach of prevention, including appropriate vaccinations, then natural medicines and treatment, and finally if unavoidable, treatment with allopathic drugs. Where veterinary medicinal products are administered, conversion requirements apply. See section 3.2 3-3.2.5 for related information	n.a.			n.a.	
8.2.2 Medical treatment considered necessary for the welfare of an animal is never withheld in order to maintain the organic status of the animal. Animals are not allowed to suffer for lack of treatment.	n.a.			n.a.	
Beekeeping:					
8.2.3 The health and welfare of bee colonies is primarily achieved through good management and hygienic practices.	n.a.			n.a.	
8.2.4 When preventative health measures fail, veterinary medicinal products may be used provided that preference is first given to phytotherapeutic and homeopathic treatments, and then: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lactic, formic, oxalic, acetic acid - sulfur - natural essential oils. 	n.a.			n.a.	
8.2.5 Methods permitted for hive and honey comb disinfection are restricted to steam, direct flame , caustic soda and Bacillus thuringiensis.	n.a.			n.a.	

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Aquaculture					
8.2.6 Health is promoted and disease controlled through preventive, system-based methods. Objectives and requirements for livestock that are relevant to aquatic organisms are included in the management system.	NOT APPLICABLE				
8.2.7 Stocking densities do not compromise the animals' welfare.	NOT APPLICABLE				
8.2.8 Production units are designed and managed to maintain the health and natural behavior of the stock.	NOT APPLICABLE				
9.1 Production					
Seeds and Seedlings					
9.1.1 Organic practices are implemented along the entire production chain from propagation to final product including the production of seed and propagation materials wherever possible.	--	--	n	N: not address	
9.1.2 Seed and plant propagation material is of organic quality unless such seed and material is unavailable.	2.1.1 Seed and plant propagation shall be from organic agriculture. 2.1.2 In case seed and plant propagation cannot be from organic agriculture, the use of conventional seed is allowed but chemical treatment is prohibited. An exception can be made when organic farming is in the early stages of development or there is an unexpected accident. However, by the year 2010, producers shall develop seed production and plant propagation within the farm or exchange them with other organic	10	y	Y: --	

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	producers.				
9.1.3 All substances used for treatment of all seed material are on the Indicative List of Substances for Organic Production and Processing in international organic standards or comply with the Criteria for these lists, unless treatment with other substances is legally required or unless seed not treated with these other substances is regionally unavailable. Exemptions are limited in time.	--	--	n	N: not address	
9.1.4 Seedlings are of organic quality.	--	--	n	N: not address	
Parallel and Split Production					
9.1.5 The integrity of the organic farm unit is not compromised by the management of the non-organic operation.	3. Where a producer does not convert all fields to organic farming, the organic plots and the conventional plots must be clearly separated. These plots shall subject to inspection by the CB (DOA).	6	y	Y: integrity is maintained by external inspection.	
9.1.6 The non-organic and organic parts and products of holdings with split or parallel production are completely and clearly separated, e.g. physical barriers, management practices, storage of inputs and products.	3. Where a producer does not convert all fields to organic farming, the organic plots and the conventional plots must be clearly separated. These plots shall subject to inspection by the CB (DOA).	6	y	Y: --	
Animal Production					
9.1.7 The organic integrity of animals is maintained during movement, handling and slaughter.	n.a.			n.a.	
9.1.8 In aquaculture, all components of	NOT APPLICABLE				

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losses of properties during processing except where required by law or strongly recommended by authorities is excluded from the system	used in organic processing.			prohibited without any exception.	
9.2.5 Filtration techniques used in organic processing do not chemically react with or modify the product at the molecular level.	2. Filtration substances shall not be made of asbestos, or any other substance that may negatively affect the product.	21	y	Y: the negatively affection is equivalent.	
9.2.6 Management systems for cleaning and disinfecting surfaces, machinery and processing facilities are in place and they prevent contamination of organic product	5. All equipment, containers, and processing methods shall be clean and hygienic and there shall be measures in place to prevent contamination from microorganisms, pests, and chemicals. 7. If the same processing equipment, machines, and areas are used for the processing of conventional product and organic products, the operator shall: b) Clean all equipment and machinery before processing organic products; and c) Only use cleansing agents listed in Appendix 1 (Part 4) for cleaning containers, equipment, and processing areas.	21	y	Y: --	
9.2.7 During processing and handling organic products are protected from pests and diseases without compromising the organic integrity of the product.	5. All equipment, containers, and processing methods shall be clean and hygienic and there shall be measures in place to prevent contamination from microorganisms, pests, and chemicals.	21	p	P: not addressing the products directly	
9.2.8 Pests are managed according to a hierarchy of practices starting with prevention,	--	--	n	N: not address	

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and then physical, mechanical, biological methods and substances on Lists international organic standards or that comply with the Criteria for these lists.					
9.2.9 Packaging and storage/transportation containers do not contaminate the organic product they contain.	1. Materials used for packing organic produce shall never be used for packing chemicals, fertilizer, or any substance which may harm a consumer's health. 2. Packing materials shall not be treated with chemicals or fungicide. 3. Packing materials for finished products shall be clean, and shall never have been used for packing any other food or materials, with the exception of glass containers.	22	y	Y: --	
	6. It is prohibited to use Styrofoam for packaging organic products.	23	a	A: prohibited to use Styrofoam for packaging organic products	
10. Provide organic identity in the supply chain.					
10.1 Labeling					
10.1.1 Labeling clearly identifies organic products and provides relevant information for consumers to make informed, conscious choices and to avoid misleading them	1. Organic products certified by the CB(DOA) can be labeled as "organic products" and use the DOA seal. 4. Using the DOA seal as a product brand name is prohibited. The words specifying the organic certification and the DOA seal together shall not exceed 3/4 three quarters of the size of the product brand name.	26	y	Y: --	

Detailed objectives and general requirements to address them	Relevant parts of organic standards	Article number	assessment	comment by assessor	comment by stakeholders
10.1.2 Products labeled as “organic” or “in-conversion”, or an equivalent term (e.g. biologic or ecological), comply with the applicable organic standards.	1. Organic products certified by the CB(DOA) can be labeled as “organic products” and use the DOA seal. 2. Only organic products certified by the CB(DOA) can be labeled with the DOA seal.	26	y	Y: --	
10.1.3 Full disclosure of ingredients is provided, including whether or not they are organic.	10. The ingredients contained in processed organic products shall be listed in an ingredient list. Product ingredients shall be listed in percentages ascending by weight. Organic ingredients and additives will be identified in the ingredient list.	26	y	y: --	
10.1.4 Labels identify the person or company legally responsible for the product and the body that assures conformity to the applicable organic standard	5. The name and address of the producer and/or operator certified by the CB(DOA) and responsible for final packing should appear on the organic product packaging.	26	y	y: --	
10.1.5 Processed products labeled as “organic” contain at least 95% organic ingredients (by weight).	6. Organic products containing not less than 95% of CB(DOA) certified raw materials by weight excluding water and salt can be labeled as “organic products” and use the DOA seal.	26	y	Y:--	
10.1.6 Labels for in-conversion products or similar terms are clearly distinguishable from labels for organic products.	3. Products grown during the conversion period cannot be labeled with the DOA seal.	26	y	Y: --	