

Detailed objectives and general requirements to address them	Relevant parts of organic standards (edited and simplified text)	Article number	*Assessment	Comment by assessor	Comment by stakeholders	Final Assessment
<b>1. Employ long-term, ecological, systems-based organic management.</b>						
<b>1.1 General Farming Management Systems:</b>						
1.1.1 ensure the long-term management and resilience of an organic farm holding by respecting, maintaining, improving and completing ecological cycles and the quality of ecosystems and the landscape;	The fertility and biological activity of the soil should be maintained or increased, where appropriate, by: a) cultivation of legumes, green manures or deep-rooting plants in an appropriate multi-annual rotation programme; b) incorporation in the soil of organic material, composted or not, from holdings producing in accordance with this standard, including by-products from livestock farming; Substances in Table B1 ( <b>substances for use in soil fertilising and conditioning</b> ) may be applied only to the extent that adequate nutrition of the crop or soil conditioning are not possible by the methods above or manures are not available from organic farming.	<b>A1.5</b>	<b>Y</b>	Standard puts priority on internal nutrient cycling.		N: --
1.1.2 Attain ecological balance through the design of locally adapted farming systems;	Pests, diseases and weeds shall be controlled by any one, or a combination, of the following measures: a) choice of appropriate species and varieties; b) appropriate rotation programs; c) mechanical cultivation; d) protection of natural enemies of pests through provision of habitats to house pest predators; e) diversified ecosystems. f) flame weeding; g) natural enemies including release of predators and parasites; h) biodynamic preparations; i) mulching and mowing; j) grazing of animals; k) mechanical controls such as traps, barriers, light and sound; and l) steam sterilisation when proper rotation of soil renewal cannot take place	<b>A1.6</b>	<b>Y</b>	Standard emphasize use of appropriate species and preservation of habitats for management of pests and diseases.		N:--
1.1.3 do not rely upon switching between organic and conventional management.	Areas in conversion as well as areas converted to organic production must not be switched back and forth between organic and conventional production methods.	<b>A1.4</b>	<b>Y</b>	Switching is not permitted		Y: --
Additional (forest)	NA	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	NA		

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<b>1.2 Crop Production Management Systems:</b>						
1.2.1 are based on conserving or improving soil structure, organic matter, soil fertility and biodiversity;	The fertility and biological activity of the soil should be maintained or increased, where appropriate, by: a) cultivation of legumes, green manures or deep-rooting plants in an appropriate multi-annual rotation programme; b) incorporation in the soil of organic material, composted or not, from holdings producing in accordance with this standard, including by-products from livestock farming; Substances in Table B1 ( <b>Substances for use in soil fertilising and conditioning</b> ) may be applied only to the extent that adequate nutrition of the crop or soil conditioning are not possible by the methods above or manures are not available from organic farming.	<b>A1.5.</b>	<b>Y</b>	Standard emphasize rotation and incorporation of life stock manures		Y: --
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;			<b>Y</b>	Standard cite cultivation of legumes, green manures or deep-rooting plants in an appropriate multi-annual rotation.		Y: --
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.		Pests, diseases and weeds shall be controlled by any one, or a combination, of the following measures: a) choice of appropriate species and varieties; b) appropriate rotation programs; c) mechanical cultivation; d) protection of natural enemies of pests through provision of habitats to house pest predators; e) diversified ecosystems. f) flame weeding; g) natural enemies including release of predators and parasites; h) biodynamic preparations; i) mulching and mowing; j) grazing of animals; k) mechanical controls such as traps, barriers, light and sound; and l) steam sterilisation when proper rotation of soil renewal cannot take place	<b>A1.6</b>	<b>Y</b>	Standard emphasize use of appropriate species, preservation of habitats and cultural management of pests and diseases.	
1.2.4 Excluded systems: Hydroponic production.	NA	<b>NA</b>	<b>Y</b>	No specific exclusion but implied from other text. Not allowed in practice.		N:--

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<b>1.3 Animal Production Management Systems:</b>						
1.3.1 are based on the harmonious relationship between land, plants and animals;	NA	1.1	NA	Not in Standard scope		
1.3.2 assure the health of animals and meet their physiological needs;			NA			
1.3.3 treat animals respectfully and support their natural and social behavior and welfare;			NA			
1.3.4 preserve the agroecosystem and surrounding environment.			NA			
<b>1.4 Beekeeping Management Systems:</b>						
1.4.1 maintain bee colonies as an integral part of the ecosystem and support their natural cycles.	NA	1.1	NA	Not in Standard scope		
<b>1.5 Aquaculture Management Systems:</b>						
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.	NA	1.1	NA	Not in Standard scope		
<b>1.6 Wild Collection Management Systems:</b>						
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.	Collection of edible plants and parts thereof, growing naturally in natural areas, forests and agricultural areas, is considered an organic production method provided that:	<b>A1.9.</b>	Y	See sub-paragraph b).		Y: --

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1.6.2 collect products only from within the boundaries of the clearly defined wild collection area.	<p>a) the products are from a clearly defined collection area that is subject to the inspection/certification measures set out in this standard;</p> <p>b) those areas have received no treatments with products other than those referred to in Appendix B for a period of three years before the collection; and</p> <p>c) the collection does not disturb the stability of the natural habitat or the maintenance of the species in the collection area;</p> <p>d) the products are from an operator managing the harvesting or gathering of the products, who is clearly identified and familiar with the collection area.</p>		Y	See sub-paragraph a).		Y: --
<b>1.7 Processing Management Systems:</b>						
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.	The integrity of the organic product shall be maintained throughout the processing phase by the use of techniques appropriate to the specifics of the ingredients with careful processing methods limiting refining and the use of additives and processing aids.	A2	Y	Standard emphasize integrity, limits refining and use of additives and processing aids.		P: do not address producing high-quality products and protect the environment
<b>1.8 Transition/Conversion Requirements for Organic Production Management Systems:</b>						
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>Production rules referred to in this standard should have been applied on the farm during a conversion period of at least two (2) years before sowing, or in the case of perennial crops other than grassland, at least three (3) years before the first harvest of products.</p> <p>The competent authority or recognised authority may decide in certain cases to extend or reduce that period in the light of previous use but the period must equal or exceed 12 months.</p>	A1.1. & A1.2 (below)	Y	<p>A 1.1. establishes conversion period of not less than 12 months.</p> <p>A1.2. establishes beginning of conversion period when unit is placed under an inspection system.</p>		Y: --
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.	Length of conversion period may only begin once a production unit has been placed under an inspection system and the unit has started implementation of the production rules referred to in this standard.	A1.2 & A1.1 (above)	Y			Y: --

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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.	NA	1.1	NA	Not in Standard scope		
<b>2. Assure long-term, biologically-based soil fertility</b>						
<b>2.1 Soil Fertility Management:</b>						
2.1.1 nourishes plants primarily through the soil ecosystem, and achieves nutrient balance.	The fertility and biological activity of the soil should be maintained or increased, where appropriate, by: a) cultivation of legumes, green manures or deep-rooting plants in an appropriate multi-annual rotation programme; b) incorporation in the soil of organic material, composted or not, from holdings producing in accordance with this standard, including by-products from livestock farming; Substances in Table B1 ( <b>Substances for use in soil fertilising and conditioning</b> ) may be applied only to the extent that adequate nutrition of the crop or soil conditioning are not possible by the methods above or manures are not available from organic farming. c) for compost activation, appropriate micro-organisms or plant-based preparations may be used; and d) biodynamic preparations from stone meal, farmyard manure or plants may also be used.	A1.5.	Y	Standard emphasize rotation, incorporation of life stock manures and limits usage of brought-in substances to a specified list.  List of permitted substances are primarily crop residue, life stock manures, biodegradable processing by-products, composts, and naturally occurring mineral substances.		N: --
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.			Y			Y: --
2.1.3 employs measures to recycle organic materials within the production system.			Y			N: not necessary from within the production system
2.1.4 uses naturally occurring mineral fertilizers only as a supplement to biologically-based fertility methods.			Y			Y: -

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2.1.5 excludes or restricts certain practices that may be inconsistent with organic management objectives including: - use of sodium nitrate - land preparation by burning - use of human excrement on crops for human consumption	NA	NA	Y	No specific exclusion or restriction of use of Sodium nitrate and human excrement. However, both are not mentioned in list of permitted substances.  Burning is generally not permitted by state regulation in country.		P: not specifically address but not in the positive list. Burning is also not specifically mention but is not allowed by other regulations
<b>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.</b>						
<b>3.1 Crop Production:</b>						
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.	Organic production methods require that: a) the production rules in this standard should be satisfied; and b) substances listed in Tables B1 and B2 of Appendix B, or substances that meet the criteria established in D1 of Appendix D, may be used as plant protection products, fertilisers, soil conditioners, insofar as the use is not prohibited in general agriculture in the country.  Use of pesticides not listed in Appendix B for post harvest or quarantine purposes should not be permitted on products prepared in accordance with this standard and would cause organically produced foods to lose their organic status.	5.1. Table B1 Table B2 D1  A2.1.3	Y	Lists of permitted substances in Tables B1 and B2 as well as Criteria established in D1 was based on Codex guidelines and IFOAM Basic Standard (2000).  Use of non permitted substances can cause lost of organic status		Y: --

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3.1.2 Co-formulants (e.g. inert and synergists) in formulated farm input products are not carcinogens, mutagens, teratogens or neurotoxins.	NA	NA	Y	No specific mention of any co-formulants. None are listed.  For approval of inputs Criteria in D1 cite substances used directly or indirectly must not result in presence of residues or have unacceptable effect on the quality and safety of the final product.		Y: not specifically prohibited but not in the positive list
3.1.3 Excludes any use of synthetic nitrogen fertilizers and superphosphates.	Organic agriculture is based on minimising the use of external inputs, avoiding the use of synthetic fertilisers and pesticides.	06	Y	No specific mention. None are listed.		P: not specifically prohibited but not in the positive list
	Organic agriculture emphasise the use of management practices in preference to the use of off-farm inputs. This is accomplished by using, where possible, cultural, biological and mechanical methods, as opposed to using synthetic materials, to fulfil specific function within the system.	07	Y	Organic agriculture is introduced as avoiding and opposed to using synthetic materials.		
<b>3.2 Animal Production</b>						
3.2.1 excludes synthetic feed rations: amino acids, nitrogen compounds (e.g. urea), growth promoters, stimulants appetizers, preservatives and coloring agents .	NA	1.1	NA	Not in Standard scope		
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.						
3.2.3 excludes from the system all prophylactic use of synthetic allopathic veterinary drugs.						

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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.						
3.2.5 in aquaculture, all use of allopathic veterinary medication for invertebrates is excluded from the system.						
<b>3.3 Processing</b>						
3.3.1 Processing methods other than biological, mechanical or physical techniques are restricted.	Processing methods should be mechanical, physical or biological (such as fermentation and smoking) and minimise the use of non-agricultural ingredients and additives as listed in Tables B3 and B4 of Appendix B.	A2.2.1.	Y	Standard cites the same.		Y: --
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.			Y	Lists in Tables B3 and B4 as well as Criteria established in D1 was based on Codex guidelines and IFOAM Basic Standard (2000).		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.			Y	Not specific mention of solvents. None listed.		Y: Not specific mention of solvents. None listed.
3.3.4 Disinfecting and sanitizing substances that may come in contact with organic products are restricted to water and substances on the indicative lists of international standards or comply with the criteria for these lists.	Storage areas and transport containers for organic product should be cleaned using methods and materials permitted in organic production.	A2.4.4	P	Standard restricts use of cleaning agents for storage and transport but says nothing for processing area.		P: Standard restricts use of cleaning agents for storage and transport but says nothing for processing area.
<b>3.4. Contamination</b>						
3.4.1 Precautionary measures are	Material used for packaging shall not contaminate product.	A2.3.1.	P			P: only address

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taken to avoid contamination.	Product integrity should be maintained during any storage and transportation and handling by use of the following precautions: a) Organic products must be protected at all times from comingling with non-organic products; and b) Organic products must be protected at all times from contact with materials and substances not permitted for use in organic farming and handling.	A2.4.1		Besides non-use of non permitted substances, standard also establishes rules for packaging material, storage and transportation to avoid comingling..  However no preventive requirements, e.g. buffer zone, are required for prevention of drift or water borne contamination of fields.		storage and transport, not in the farm or during processing.
	Where only part of the unit is certified, other product not covered by this standard should be stored and handled separately and both types of products should be clearly identified.	A2.4.2				
	Bulk stores for organic product should be separated from conventional product stores and clearly labelled to that effect.	A2.4.3				
	Storage areas and transport containers for organic product should be cleaned using methods and materials permitted in organic production. Measures should be taken to prevent possible contamination from any pesticide or other treatment not listed in Appendix B before using a storage area or container that is not dedicated solely to organic products.	A2.4.4.				
	Products shall be transported in a manner which shall prevent contamination or substitution of the content with substances or product not compatible with this standard and the following information: a) the name and address of the person responsible for the production or preparation of the product; b) the name of the product; and c) that the product is of organic status.	C1.8.				
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.	The recognised certification body or authority shall ensure a full physical inspection is undertaken, at least once a year, of the unit. Samples for testing of products not listed in this standard may be taken where their use is suspected. An inspection report shall be drawn up after each visit. Additional occasional unannounced visits shall also be undertaken according to need or at random.	C1.6	Y	Standard requires sample testing and additional inspection measures in case of suspicion.		N: not addressing producer or operators to investigate the contamination source and to address it
<b>4. Minimize pollution and degradation of the production/processing unit and surrounding environment from production/processing activities.</b>						
<b>4.1 General</b>						

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4.1.1 risks of environmental pollution are identified and minimized.	The certification body shall have a policy to reduce the environmental effects for packaging material.	A2.3.2.	Y	Besides appropriate use of permitted materials and non-use of substances with harmful effects on the environment, standard also require certification bodies to establish rules for packaging material.		N: --
	Where substances are required for primary production they shall be used with care and with the knowledge that even permitted substances may be subject to misuse and may alter the ecosystem of the soil or farm.	B1.3				
	<b>Requirements and criteria for inclusion and development of permitted substances</b> Any new substance must meet the following general criteria: c) use of the substance does not result in, or contribute to, harmful effects on the environment including soil organisms;	D2.				
	<b>Requirements and criteria for inclusion and development of permitted substances</b> a) if the substances are used for fertilisation, soil conditioning purposes: iii. their use does not result in, or contribute to, unacceptable effects on, or contamination of, the environment, including soil organisms; and b) if these substances are used for the purpose of plant disease or pest and weed control: iii. their use does not result in, or contribute to, unacceptable effects on, or contamination of, the environment; and	D3				
4.1.2 organic systems employ measures to reduce, reuse, and/ or recycle residual materials.	The fertility and biological activity of the soil should be maintained or increased, where appropriate, by: b. incorporation in the soil of organic material, composted or not, from holdings producing in accordance with this standard, including by-products from livestock farming;	A1.5	Y	Standard emphasize incorporation of on-farm organic residues and require certification bodies to establish rules for packaging material.		N: --
	The certification body shall have a policy to reduce the environmental effects for packaging material.	A2.3.2				
<b>4.2 Farm Production and Beekeeping</b>						
4.2.1 Biodiversity is maintained or enhanced on the farm holding, in crop and non-crop habitats.	Organic agriculture is holistic production management systems which promotes and enhances agroecosystem health, including biodiversity, biological cycles, and soil biological activity.	0.7.	Y	Introduction text emphasize organic agriculture as a holistic		N: some relevant text in the introduction, but not on requirement part

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4.2.2 Measures are employed to prevent land degradation, such as erosion and salinization.	Pests, diseases and weeds shall be controlled by any one, or a combination, of the following measures: d. protection of natural enemies of pests through provision of habitats to house pest predators; e. diversified ecosystems. E.g. buffer zones to counteract erosion, agro-forestry, rotating crops, etc.;	A1.6	Y	system which enhances biodiversity.  Standard emphasize preservation of habitats and use of diversified ecosystems for management of pests and diseases.		N: --
4.2.3 Pollution of the environment by fertility inputs and practices is prevented.	Where substances are required for primary production they shall be used with care and with the knowledge that even permitted substances may be subject to misuse and may alter the ecosystem of the soil or farm.	B1.3.	Y	Besides appropriate use of permitted materials, criteria for fertilisation and soil conditioning inputs exclude contamination of, the environment, including soil organisms.		Y: --
	<b>Requirements and criteria for inclusion and development of permitted substances</b> a) if the substances are used for fertilisation and soil conditioning purposes: iii. their use does not result in, or contribute to, unacceptable effects on, or contamination of, the environment, including soil organisms; and	D3				
4.2.4 Management systems ensure that water resources are used sustainably	NA	NA	NA	No specific rules on water use, which is also not regulated elsewhere.		N: --
4.2.5 Measures are employed to prevent pollution, and otherwise preserve water quality.	NA	NA	Y	No specific water rules. General requirements for environment also cover water quality.		N: --
4.2.6 Any actions that negatively impact high conservation value areas are excluded from organic systems.	NA	NA	Y	High value conservation areas would be handled in other state regulations.  Operators are obliged to meet all applicable state regulations.		N: --
4.2.7 Use of synthetic coverings and mulches is restricted.	NA	NA	N	Use of synthetic coverings and mulches is not restricted.		N: --

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4.2.8 Stocking density management in animal production ensures sustainable land and water use.	NA	NA	NA	Not in Standard scope		
4.2.9 Animal production systems use breeds suited to the region and the production method.						
4.2.10 Bee races are adapted to the local environment and conditions.						
<b>4.3 Aquaculture</b>						
4.3.1 Aquatic plants are managed in a manner that avoids any degradation of the production area or the surrounding ecosystem.	NA	NA	NA	Not in Standard scope		
4.3.2 measures are taken to prevent introduced or the cultivated stocks from escaping into the ecosystem.						
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						
4.3.4 The release of nutrients and waste into the aquatic ecosystem is minimized.						
4.3.5 production units are designed and managed to maintain water quality.						
<b>4.4 Wild Collection</b>						
4.4.1 Excludes from the system collection of any protected or endangered species.	The collection of edible plants and parts thereof, growing naturally in natural areas, forests and agricultural areas, is considered an organic production method provided that: c. the collection does not disturb the stability of the natural habitat or the maintenance of the species in the collection area;	A1.9.	Y	Standard cite collection should not disturb stability of habitat and maintenance of species.		N: not address
<b>5. Exclude certain unproven, unnatural and harmful technologies from the system.</b>						

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<b>5.1 Genetically Modified Organisms</b>						
Organic production and processing management systems:						
5.1.1 preserve the genetic integrity of varieties and traditional ecotypes;	NA	NA	NA	Standard does not restrict use to only traditional ecotypes. Nor should organic standards do.		N: --
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.	All materials and/or the products produced from genetically engineered/modified organisms (GEO/GMO) are not compatible with the principles of organic production (either the growing, manufacturing, or processing) and therefore are not accepted under this standard.	1.4.	Y	GMOs are excluded.		P: negligent introduction is not addressed
<b>5.2 Ionizing radiation</b>						
Organic management systems:						
5.2.1 exclude use of ionizing radiation.	The labelling and claims of a product specified in 1.1b) may refer to organic production methods only where: e. the product or its ingredients have not been subjected during preparation to treatments involving the use of ionising radiation or substances not listed in Table B4 of Appendix B;	4.3.	Y	Ionizing radiation is excluded.		Y: -
	Ionising radiation should not be used on organic products for the purpose of pest control, food preservation, and elimination of pathogens or sanitation.	A2				
<b>5.3 Breeding Techniques:</b>						
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.	NA	NA	NA	Not in Standard scope		

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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.						
<b>6. Avoid pollution from surrounding environment</b>						
<b>6.1 Wild collection</b>						
6.1.1 Wild collection areas are not compromised by treatment or environmental pollution.	The collection of edible plants and parts thereof, growing naturally in natural areas, forests and agricultural areas, is considered an organic production method provided that: b. those areas have received no treatments with products other than those referred to in Appendix B (Permitted substances for the production of organic foods) for a period of three years before the collection; and	<b>A1.9.</b>				P: environmental pollution is not addressed
<b>6.2 Beekeeping</b>						
6.2.1 In beekeeping systems, hive placement minimizes the risk of contamination.	NA	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	Not in Standard scope		
<b>6.3 Aquaculture</b>						
6.3.1 In aquaculture, the production units have an appropriate distance from contamination sources and conventional aquaculture.	NA	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	Not in Standard scope		
<b>7. Treat animals responsibly</b>						
<b>7.1 Living conditions</b>						
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.	NA	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	Not in Standard scope		

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7.1.2 Confinement of calves for veal production and of any animals in cages is excluded from the system.						
<b>7.2 Physical Alterations</b>						
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.	NA	NA	NA	Not in Standard scope		
<b>7.3 Breeds and Breeding</b>						
7.3 1 Animal production systems use breeds that reproduce successfully under natural conditions and without routine human involvement.	NA	NA	NA	Not in Standard scope		
<b>7.4 Transport and Slaughter, and Honey Harvest</b>						
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.	NA	NA	NA	Not in Standard scope		
7.4.2 Aquatic vertebrates are stunned before slaughter.						
7.4.3 deliberate killing of bees during honey harvesting is excluded from the system.						
<b>8.1 Nutrition</b>						

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8.1.1 Organic livestock systems provide 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"> <li>- Included are feed rations that meet the nutritional and dietary requirements of the species e.g. access to roughage for ruminants.</li> <li>- Excluded are feeding slaughter products of the same species to all animals, any slaughter waste to ruminants, and all types of excrements.</li> <li>- There is a weaning period for young animals, which is based on the natural behavior of the species.</li> </ul>	NA	NA	NA	Not in Standard scope		
<b>Beekeeping:</b>						
8.1.3 In beekeeping, supplementary feed is organic and is restricted to colony welfare.						
8.1.4 Harvesting methods ensure that there are sufficient food reserves left behind for the survival of the colony during the dormancy period.	NA	NA	NA	Not in Standard scope		
<b>Aquaculture</b>						
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.	NA	NA	NA	Not in Standard scope		

Detailed objectives and general requirements to address them	Relevant parts of organic standards (edited and simplified text)	Article number	*Assessment	Comment by assessor	Comment by stakeholders	Final Assessment
<b>8.2 Health Care</b>						
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	NA	NA	NA	Not in Standard scope		
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.						
<b>Beekeeping:</b>						
8.2.3 The health and welfare of bee colonies is primarily achieved through good management and hygienic practices.						
8.2.4 When preventative health measures fail, veterinary medicinal products may be used provided that preference is first given to phyto-therapeutic and homeopathic treatments, and then: – lactic, formic, oxalic, acetic acid – sulfur – natural essential oils.	NA	NA	NA	Not in Standard scope		
8.2.5 Methods permitted for hive and honey comb disinfection are restricted to steam, direct flame, caustic soda and Bacillus thuringiensis.						
<b>Aquaculture</b>						

Detailed objectives and general requirements to address them	Relevant parts of organic standards (edited and simplified text)	Article number	*Assessment	Comment by assessor	Comment by stakeholders	Final Assessment
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.	NA	NA	NA	Not in Standard scope		
8.2.7 Stocking densities do not compromise the animals' welfare.						
8.2.8 Production units are designed and managed to maintain the health and natural behavior of the stock.						
<b>9.1 Production</b>						
<i>Seeds and Seedlings</i>						
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.	Seeds and vegetative reproductive material should be from plants grown in accordance with the rules of production of this standard for at least one generation or, in the case of perennial crops, two growing seasons. Where an operator can demonstrate to the recognised authority that material satisfying the above requirements is not available, the certification body or authority may support: a) in the first instance, use of untreated seeds or vegetative reproductive material, or b) if a) is not available, use of seeds and vegetative reproductive material treated with substances other than those included in Appendix B. NOTE. The competent authority may establish criteria to limit the application of the derogation in paragraph.	A1.8	Y	Standard requires propagation material should be from plants grown in accordance with standard except where operator can demonstrate they are not available		Y: --
9.1.2 Seed and plant propagation material is of organic quality unless such seed and material is unavailable.			Y			Y: --
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.			Y			Y: --
9.1.4 Seedlings are of organic quality.			NA	Requirement 9.1.4 duplicates 9.1.2		Y: covered under vegetative reproductive material
<i>Parallel and Split Production</i>						

Detailed objectives and general requirements to address them	Relevant parts of organic standards (edited and simplified text)	Article number	*Assessment	Comment by assessor	Comment by stakeholders	Final Assessment
9.1.5 The integrity of the organic farm unit is not compromised by the management of the non-organic operation.	Where an operator runs several production units in the same area (parallel cropping), non-organic units in the area producing crop, crop products shall also be subjected to the inspection arrangements Plants of indistinguishable varieties as those produced at the organic unit(s) shall not be produced at non-organic units.	C1.9.	Y	Standard prohibit use of indistinguishable varieties and requires inspection of non-organic units or parcels.		Y; --
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.	Production shall take place in a unit where the land parcels, production areas and storage facilities are clearly separated from those of any other unit which does not produce according to this standard; preparation and/or packaging workshops may form part of the unit, where its activity is limited to preparation and packaging of its own agricultural produce.	C1.1.	Y	Standard requires clear separation.		Y; --
<b>Animal Production</b>						
9.1.7 The organic integrity of animals is maintained during movement, handling and slaughter.	NA	NA	NA	Not in Standard scope		
9.1.8 In aquaculture, all components of agricultural origin are organic.						
<b>9.2 Processing and Handling</b>						
9.2.1 Organic products are processed separately in time and/or place from non-organic products.	Where non-organic products are also processed, packaged or stored in the unit concerned: a) the unit shall have separate areas within the premises for the storage of products before and after the operations; b) operations shall be carried out separated by place or time from operations performed on organic products; c) if such operations are not carried out frequently, they should be announced in advance, with a deadline agreed on with the certification body or authority; and d) every measure shall be taken to ensure identification of lots and to avoid mixtures with organic products.	C2.3	Y	Standard requires the same		Y: --
9.2.2 Measures are taken to prevent co-mingling of organic products with non-organic products in processing, packaging, storage and transport.	Product integrity should be maintained during any storage and transportation and handling by use of the following precautions: a) Organic products must be protected at all times from co-mingling with non-organic products; and b) Organic products must be protected at all times from contact with materials and substances not permitted for use in organic farming and handling.	A2.4.1.	Y	Standard require separate storage and handling as well as clear identification also for non-retail containers.		Y: --

Detailed objectives and general requirements to address them	Relevant parts of organic standards (edited and simplified text)	Article number	*Assessment	Comment by assessor	Comment by stakeholders	Final Assessment
<p>9.2.3 Organic processed products are made from organic ingredients except for when they are not available. Use of non-organic ingredients is time-limited. - Use of the same ingredient in organic and non-organic quality is excluded from the system.</p> <p>9.2.4 Use of any substance primarily to correct losses of properties during processing except where required by law or strongly recommended by authorities is excluded from the system</p> <p>9.2.5 Filtration techniques used in organic processing do not chemically react with or modify the product at the molecular level.</p>	Where only part of the unit is certified, other product not covered by this standard should be stored and handled separately and both types of products should be clearly identified.	A2.4.2.		Standard requires the same.		Y: --
	Bulk stores for organic product should be separated from conventional product stores and clearly labelled to that effect.	A2.4.3.				
	Products shall be transported in a manner which shall prevent contamination or substitution of the content with substances or product not compatible with this standard and the following information: d) the name and address of the person responsible for the production or preparation of the product; e) the name of the product; and f) that the product is of organic status.	C1.8.				
	The labelling and claims of a processed product may refer to organic production methods only where: b. all the ingredients of agricultural origin of the product are, or are derived from, products obtained in accordance with the requirements of this standard, or imported under the arrangements laid down in this standard; c. the product does not contain any ingredient of non-agricultural origin not listed in Table B3 d. the same ingredients are not derived from an organic and non-organic origin; e. the product or its ingredients have not been subjected during preparation to treatments involving the use of ionising radiation or substances not listed in Table B4.	4.3.	Y			
	Processing methods should be mechanical, physical or biological (such as fermentation and smoking) and minimise the use of non-agricultural ingredients and additives as listed in Tables B3 (permitted ingredients of non-agricultural origin) and B4 (permitted processing aids and/or food conditioners)	A2.2.1.	Y			
	Use of ingredients from non-agriculture origin , additives and processing aids are limited to approved lists.		N: not specifically address			
	Use of ingredients from non-agriculture origin , additives and processing aids are limited to approved lists based on Codex guide and IFOAM Basic Standard (2000).		N: not specifically address			

Detailed objectives and general requirements to address them	Relevant parts of organic standards (edited and simplified text)	Article number	*Assessment	Comment by assessor	Comment by stakeholders	Final Assessment
9.2.6 Management systems for cleaning and disinfecting surfaces, machinery and processing facilities are in place and they prevent contamination of organic product	Product integrity should be maintained during any storage and transportation and handling by use of the following precautions: c) Organic products must be protected at all times from comingling with non-organic products; and d) Organic products must be protected at all times from contact with materials and substances not permitted for use in organic farming and handling.	A2.4.1	P	Standard does not qualify cleaning agents for processing area.		P: not specifically address cleaning and disinfection
9.2.7 During processing and handling organic products are protected from pests and diseases without compromising the organic integrity of the product.	Pests should be avoided by good manufacturing practice. Pest control measures within storage areas or transport containers may include physical barriers or other treatments such as sound, ultra-sound, light, ultra-violet light, traps (pheromone traps and static bait traps) controlled temperature, controlled atmosphere (carbon dioxide, oxygen, nitrogen), and diatomaceous earth.	A2.1.2.	Y	Standards emphasize good manufacturing practice and use of non threatening control measures.		P: not specifically address
9.2.8 Pests are managed according to a hierarchy of practices starting with prevention, and then physical, mechanical, biological methods and substances on Lists international organic standards or that comply with the Criteria for these lists.	For pest and disease management and control the following measures, in order of preference, should be used: a) Preventative methods, such as disruption and elimination of habitat and access to facilities by pest organisms, should be the primary methodology of pest management; b) If preventative methods are inadequate, the first choice for pest control should be mechanical/physical and biological methods; and If mechanical/physical and biological methods are inadequate for pest control, pesticidal substances listed in Table B2 (Substances for plant pest and disease control) or other substances allowed for use by a competent authority in accordance with D2 of Appendix D (Requirements and criteria for inclusion and development of permitted substances) may be used provided that they are accepted for use in handling, storage, transportation or processing facilities by the competent authority and so that contact with organic products is prevented.	A2.1.1.	Y	Standards outline hierarchy of measures as required and list of permitted substances are based on Codex guidelines and IFOAM Basic Standard (2000).		Y: --
9.2.9 Packaging and storage/transportation containers do not contaminate the organic product they contain.	Storage areas and transport containers for organic product should be cleaned using methods and materials permitted in organic production. Measures should be taken to prevent possible contamination from any pesticide or other treatment not listed in Appendix B (permitted substances) before using a storage area or container that is not dedicated solely to organic products.	A2.4.4.	Y	Standard require cleaning with permitted substances.		P: address storage and transportation containers, but not packaging
10. Provide organic identity in the supply chain.						

Detailed objectives and general requirements to address them	Relevant parts of organic standards (edited and simplified text)	Article number	*Assessment	Comment by assessor	Comment by stakeholders	Final Assessment
<b>10.1 Labeling</b>						
10.1.1 Labeling clearly identifies organic products and provides relevant information for consumers to make informed, conscious choices and to avoid misleading them	The labelling and claims of a unprocessed plants and plant product may refer to organic production methods only where: a) such indications show clearly that they relate to a method of organic agricultural production; b) the product was produced in accordance with this standard; c) the product was produced or imported by an operator who is subject to inspection measures in this standard; and d) the labelling refers to the name and/or code number of the recognised inspection or certification body to which the operator is subject.	4.2.	Y	Standard requires labeling to include clear indications that links product and ingredients to standard and reference name and/or the code number of the recognised authority to which the operator who has carried out the most recent preparation operation is subject.		Y: --
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.	The labelling and claims of a processed product may refer to organic production methods only where: a) such indication shows clearly that they relate to a method of organic agricultural production and are linked with the name of the agricultural product in question, unless such indication is clearly given in the list of ingredients; b) all the ingredients of agricultural origin of the product are, or are derived from, products obtained in accordance with this standard;	4.3.	Y			Y: --
10.1.3 Full disclosure of ingredients is provided, including whether or not they are organic.	c) the product does not contain any ingredient of non-agricultural origin not listed in Table B3; d) the same ingredients are not derived from an organic and non-organic origin;		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	e) the product or its ingredients have not been subjected during preparation to treatments involving the use of ionising radiation or substances not listed in Table B4; f) the product was prepared or imported by an operator subject to inspection as set out in this standard; and g) the labelling refers to the name and/or the code number of the recognised authority to which the operator who has carried out the most recent preparation operation is subject.		Y			Y: --

Detailed objectives and general requirements to address them	Relevant parts of organic standards (edited and simplified text)	Article number	*Assessment	Comment by assessor	Comment by stakeholders	Final Assessment
	Labelling for products containing less than 95 % but more than 70 % ingredients of agricultural origin, requires the following: a) the product satisfies requirements of 4.3 c), d), e), f) and g); b) the indications referring to organic production methods should only appear on the front panel as a reference to the approximate percentage of the total ingredients including additives but excluding salt and water; c) the ingredients, appear in descending order (mass/mass) in the list of ingredients; and d) indications in the list of ingredients appear in the same colour and with an identical style and size of lettering as other indications in the list of ingredient.	4.5	Y to 10.1.1 10.1.2 10.1.3 10.1.4			
10.1.5 Processed products labeled as “organic” contain at least 95% organic ingredients (by weight).	By way of deviation, certain ingredients of agricultural origin may be used, within the limit of maximum level of 5 % mass/mass of the total ingredients excluding salt and water in the final product, in the preparation of processed products; - where such ingredients of agricultural origin in accordance with this standard are not available or in sufficient quantity.	4.4.	Y	Standard does not allow deviation of more than 5% mass/mass of total ingredients excluding salt and water.		y: --
10.1.6 Labels for in-conversion products or similar terms are clearly distinguishable from labels for organic products.	Products of farms in transition to organic production methods may only be labelled as “transition to organic” after 12 months of production using organic methods providing that: a) the requirements referred to in 4.2 and 4.3 are fully satisfied; b) the indications referring to transition/conversion do not mislead the purchaser of the product regarding its difference from products obtained from farms and/or farm units which have fully completed the conversion period; c) such indication take the form of words, such as “product under conversion to organic farming”, or similar words accepted by the competent authority, and must appear in a colour, size and style of lettering which is not more prominent than the sales description of the product; d) foods composed of a single ingredient may be labelled as “transition to organic” on the principal display panel; and e) the labelling refers to the name and/or the code number of the official or officially approved certification body or authority to which the operator, who has carried out the most recent preparation, is subject.	4.6	Y	Standard require clear distinguishable indications		Y: --