

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
1. Employ long-term, ecological, systems-based organic management.						
1.1 General Farming Management Systems:						
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;	Crop production in organic agriculture is holistic production management systems, which promotes and enhances agroecosystem health, including biodiversity, biological cycles, and soil biological activity. It emphasizes the use of management practices in preference to the use of off-farm inputs, taking into account that regional conditions require locally adapted systems.	Forward	Y	Forward describes similar objective for requirements set in standard.		N: address in forward, not as requirement
	An organic crop production system is designed to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Enhance biological diversity within the whole system; ❖ Increase soil biological activity ❖ Maintain long-term fertility; ❖ Recycle wastes of plant and animal origin in order to return nutrient to the land, thus minimizing the use of non-renewable resources; ❖ Rely on renewable resources in locally organized agricultural systems; ❖ Promote the healthy use of soil, water and air as well as minimize all forms of pollution thereto that may result from agricultural practices; 	Forward		Not normative but describe objective of Standard set.		
	The standard promotes livestock operations that promote healthy ecosystems, including an encouragement of biodiversity and soil biological life.	Forward		Not normative but describe objective of Standard set.		

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	The diversity of crops and cropping systems on organic farms shall endeavor to achieve the following objectives: To maintain and promote diversity that is suited to local agro-ecosystem.	Part 2 4.9.1		Standard require maintenance and promotion of diversity suited to local agro-ecosystem.		
	Collected products shall only be certified organic if derived from a stable growing environment. Harvesting or gathering the product shall not exceed the sustainable yield of the ecosystem, or threaten the existence of plant or animal species.	Part 2 4.10.1		Standard require collection do not threaten ecosystem.		
1.1.2 Attain ecological balance through the design of locally adapted farming systems;	The conversion plan shall at least include: Aspects which shall be improved during the conversion period (e.g. crop rotations, manure management, soil conversion, water management, livestock management, fodder plan, pest management, environmental conditions, including time limits).	Part 1 4.1.3	Y	Adapted system improvements required in conversion plan.		N: --
1.1.3 do not rely upon switching between organic and conventional management.	If the whole farm does not get converted at once or if a field is decertified, the responsible farmers have to ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those converted areas are not switched back and forth between organic and conventional management. 	Part 1 4.1.4	Y	Switching is not permitted		Y: --
	If the whole farm is not converted or if certification is withdrawn from the field the responsible farmer should quarantine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The conventional areas are not switched back and forth between organic and conventional management. The whole area that will be used for the ecological production will be included in a conversion plan that will formally bind the producer to gradually incorporate lots or areas, completing the conversion of the last lots within a five (5) year period. 	Part 1 4.2.2		Full farm conversion required within 5 years.		
Additional (forest)	NA	NA	NA	NA		a

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1.2 Crop Production Management Systems:						0
1.2.1 are based on conserving or improving soil structure, organic matter, soil fertility and biodiversity;	The conversion plan shall at least include: Aspects which shall be improved during the conversion period (e.g. crop rotations, manure management, soil conversion, water management, livestock management, fodder plan, pest management, environmental conditions, including time limits).	Part 1 4.1.3	Y	Conversion plan require improvements in line with objective.		P: not addressing biodiversity
	In lowland rice cultivation, green manuring or rotation with legumes or other nitrogen fixing plants has to be applied at least once a year.	Part 2 4.2.1		Annual green manure crop required		
	In intensive vegetable cultivation, there shall be at least one legumes crop in rotation within three years.	Part 2 4.2.2		Legume crop required in 3 year rotation		
	In perennial crops, intercropping, cover crops or mulching must ensure that the soil is sufficiently covered for most part of the year.	Part 2 4.2.3		Soil cover required for most part of the year		
	Tillage and cultivation implements shall be selected and use in a manner that maintains or improves soil physical or biological quality and minimizes erosion.	Part 2 4.2.4		Tillage must maintain or improve soil.		
	Appropriate conservation measures, including best management practices such as grass waterways, contour strips, catch ponds, buffers, and cover crops to prevent wind and water erosion, shall be established.	Part 2 4.2.5		Preventive measures required to prevent erosion.		
	Biodegradable materials of microbial, plant or animal origin produced on organic farms should be the basis of the fertilization program.	Part 2 4.3.1		Farm by-products required as basis of fertilisation.		
	Clearing of land through the means of burning, organic matter shall be restricted to the absolute minimum. The use of burning for pH correction needs approval of the certification body.	Part 2 4.8.1		Burning is restricted.		

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	Relevant measures shall be taken to prevent soil erosion and ensure water conservation.	Part 2 4.8.2		Preventive action required for erosion		
	Relevant measures shall be taken to prevent salinization.	Part 2 4.8.3		Preventive action required against salination		
	The number of livestock must be closely related to the area available in order to prevent over grazing, erosion and pollution of ground and surface water. Maximum stocking rates shall correspond with the maximum application of manure containing 170 kg Nitrogen per hectare per year.	Part 2 4.8.4		Maximum stocking density set to prevent overgrazing, erosion and contamination.		
	To maintain and promote diversity that is suited to local agro-ecosystem.	Part 2 4.9.1		Maintenance and promotion of diversity suited to local eco-system.		
	To develop indicators for successive progression of indigenous flora and fauna.	Part 2 4.9.2		Development of indicators for successive progression of indigenous flora and fauna.		
	To promote fruit bearing trees and medicinal plants in forest areas.	Part 2 4.9.3		Promotion of non-timber crop diversity in forest areas.		
	To develop repellants (plants that repel pests) and attractants (plants that attracts beneficial insects). Minimum rotation practices should be established. Operators are required to manage pressures from insects, weeds, diseases, and other pests, while maintaining or increasing soil organic matter, fertility, microbial activity and general soil health.	Part 2 4.9.4		Minimum rotation required to manage soil health.		
	Crop diversification systems include crop rotation, intercropping, alley cropping, relay cropping, and multi-storey cropping.	Part2 4.9.5		Crop diversification encouraged		

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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;	In lowland rice cultivation, green manuring or rotation with legumes or other nitrogen fixing plants has to be applied at least once a year.	Part 2 4.2.1	Y	Annual green manure crop required		Y: quite descriptive
	In intensive vegetable cultivation, there shall be at least one legumes crop in rotation within three years.	Part 2 4.2.2		Legume crop required in 3 year rotation		
	In perennial crops, intercropping, cover crops or mulching must ensure that the soil is sufficiently covered for most part of the year.	Part 2 4.2.3		Soil cover required for most part of the year		
	Minimum rotation practices should be established. Operators are required to manage pressures from insects, weeds, diseases, and other pests, while maintaining or increasing soil organic matter, fertility, microbial activity and general soil health.	Part 2 4.9.4		Minimum rotation required to manage soil health.		
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.	The use of synthetic pesticides (herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, molluscicides, nematicides, etc.) is prohibited.	Part 2 4.5.1	Y	Use of synthetic pesticides is prohibited. Standard emphasize use of appropriate species, preservation of habitats and cultural management of pests and diseases		Y: --
	Products that may be used in the control of pests and diseases are indicated in Appendix 2.5. Recommended plants for the control of some pests/diseases are enumerated in Appendix 2.6.	Part 2 4.5.3		Use of inputs are controlled		
	Thermic weed control and physical methods for pest, disease and weed management are permitted.	Part 2 4.5.4		Sterilization is restricted		

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	<p>Thermic sterilization of soils to combat pests and diseases can be allowed by the certification body in circumstances where a proper rotation or renewal of soil cannot take place. Permission shall be given on a case – to -- case basis but is not recommended.</p> <p>To develop repellants (plants that repel pests) and attractants (plants that attracts beneficial insects).</p> <p>Minimum rotation practices should be established. Operators are required to manage pressures from insects, weeds, diseases, and other pests, while maintaining or increasing soil organic matter, fertility, microbial activity and general soil health.</p>	Part 2 4.9.4		Minimum rotation required to manage pressures from pest and disease.		
1.2.4 Excluded systems: Hydroponic production.	NA	NA	?	No support for nor specific exclusion. Need clarification on application in practice.		N: --
1.3 Animal Production Management Systems:						0
1.3.1 are based on the harmonious relationship between land, plants and animals;	<p>Landless animal husbandry systems are not allowed.</p> <p>The Certification Program may allow exceptions in cases where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Permanent housing is the traditional practice and is not affecting the welfare of the animals ▪ The farm structure prevents access to grazing sites. <p>A time limit shall be set for each exception.</p>	Part 3 4.1.2	Y	Landless animal husbandry systems are restricted.		N: --
	The prevailing part (more than 50%) of the feed shall come from the farm unit itself or be produced in co-operation with other organic farms or processors in the region.	Part 3 4.4.6		More than 50% of feed must be produced from unit or in cooperation with others in the region.		

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	Where necessary, the total stocking density shall be reduced to avoid exceeding the limit mentioned. To determine the appropriate density of the livestock referred, the livestock units equivalent to 170 kilograms Nitrogen per hectare/year of agricultural areas used for the various categories of the animals shall be set by the inspection body.	Part 3 5.1		Maximum stocking density is set for farm unit.		
	The maximum limit of 170 kilograms Nitrogen per hectare/year of agricultural area used will be calculated on the basis of organic production units involved in such a cooperation.	Part 3 5.2		Maximum stocking density is set for collaborating farm units.		
	The inspection body may establish lower limits than those specified, taking into account, the characteristics of the area concerned, and the application of Nitrogen fertilizers to the land and the soil Nitrogen available to the plants.	Part 3 5.3		Maximum stocking rate may be reduced based on conditions.		
1.3.2 assure the health of animals and meet their physiological needs;	Management of the environment of the animals shall take into account the behavioral needs of the animals and provide for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sufficient free movement; ▪ Sufficient fresh air and natural daylight according to the needs of the animals; ▪ Protection against excessive sunlight, temperatures, rain, and wind according to the needs of the animals; ▪ Enough lying and/or resting area according to the needs of the animals. For all animals requiring bedding, natural materials shall be provided; ▪ An ample access to fresh water and feed according to the needs of the animals. 	Part 3 4.1.1	Y	Requirements take consideration of animal physiological needs.		Y: --

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1.3.3 treat animals respectfully and support their natural and social behavior and welfare;	All animals shall have access to open air and grazing as applicable to the type of animal and season. Landless animal husbandry systems are not allowed. The Certification Program may allow exceptions in individual cases where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent housing is the traditional practice and is not affecting the welfare of the animals The specific farm structure prevents access to grazing sites. A time limit shall be set for each individual exception.	Part 3 4.1.2	Y	Access to open air and grazing as applicable to the type of animal and season is required. Landless animal husbandry systems are restricted.		N: --
	When artificial lighting prolongs natural daylight, the Certification Program shall prescribe maximum hours respective to species, geographical considerations and general health of animals. For poultry, a maximum light phase of 16 hours shall not be exceeded.	Part 3 4.1.3		Manipulation of light is restricted		
	Herd animals shall not be kept individually. Sick animals and those about to give birth can be kept separately for a limited period. The Certification program may allow further exceptions in specific cases.	Part3 4.1.4		Herd animals are not allowed to be kept individually.		
	Nomadic modes of livestock management are allowed.	Part 3 4.1.5		Nomadic management is allowed.		

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	<p>Mutilations are not allowed.</p> <p>The Certification Program may allow the following exceptions in specific cases, if they are improving the welfare, health or hygiene of the animals or for safety reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tail cutting of lambs ▪ Trimming of beaks ▪ De-horning ▪ Ringing ▪ Cutting of teeth ▪ Cutting ▪ Tattooing <p>These practices shall not cause suffering. Physical castration is allowed in order to maintain the quality of products, if qualified personnel carry them out at the most appropriate age and any suffering to the animals is reduced to a minimum.</p> <p>Keeping the animals tethered are forbidden. However the inspection body can authorize this practice for individuals upon justification by producer, that this is necessary for safety or welfare reasons, and that such tethering is for a limited time only.</p>	<p>Part 3 4.3.1</p>		Mutilations are exceptions		
	Draft animals shall be well cared for and must be used in a humane manner that causes the least possible stress and suffering.	<p>Part 3 4.7</p>		Care and use of draft animals is regulated.		
	Throughout the entire transport and slaughter process, there shall be a person who is responsible for the well being of the animals.	<p>Part 3 4.7.1</p>		Responsible person for well being of animals required during transportation		
	<p>The handling shall be calm and gentle. The use of electric sticks and such instruments shall be restricted according to the type of animal.</p> <p>Transport shall not result in physical damage of the animal.</p>	<p>Part 3 4.7.2</p>		Handling of animals is regulated.		

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	<p>The transport shall be well organized and appropriate to the needs of the animals, taking into consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stress caused to the animal and person in charge; ▪ Fitness of the animal; ▪ Loading and unloading; ▪ Mixing different groups of animals or animals of different sex; ▪ The grip of the feet on floors and ramps; ▪ Equipment shall be of good quality and in good order; ▪ Extreme temperatures and relative humidity; ▪ Hunger and thirst; ▪ Circumstances and events during transport or slaughter, which are different to what the animal was used to on the farm (e.g. bedding material, social ties); ▪ Specific needs of each animal. 	Part 3 4.7.3		Transport of animals must take consideration of specific of each animal.		
	In case of transport by axle, transport time to the slaughterhouse shall not exceed 8 hours.	Part 3 4.7.6		Maximum time of transportation is set.		
	<p>The livestock must have access to feeding and watering stations. Insulation, heating and ventilation of the buildings must ensure that air circulation, dust level, temperature, relative humidity and gas concentration are kept within limits which are not harmful to the animals.</p> <p>The building must permit plentiful ventilation and light to enter.</p>	Part 3 6.1		<p>Animal housing is regulated.</p> <p>Animal must be adequately protected and not subject to extreme weather conditions</p>		

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	Free range, open – air exercise areas, or open air runs must, if necessary, provide sufficient protection against rain, wind, sun and extreme temperature depending on the local weather conditions and the breed concerned.	Part 3 6.2		Same as above		
	The stocking density shall take into account the behavioral needs of the animals, which depend in particular on the size and sex of the group. The optimum density will seek to ensure the animal welfare by providing them with sufficient space to stand naturally, lie down easily, turn around, groom themselves, assume all natural postures and make all natural movements such as stretching and wing flapping (Appendix 3).	Part 3 6.3		Stocking density to take account of behavioral needs.		
	All mammals must have access to pasturage or open-air exercise areas or an open, air run, which maybe partially covered. They must be able to use those areas whenever the physiological condition of the animals; the weather conditions and the state of the ground permit, unless there are national requirements relating to specific animal health problems that prevent this. Herbivorous must have an access to pasturage whenever conditions allow (Appendix 5).	Part 3 7.1		Animals to be given access to pasture or open air exercise area.		
	Bulls over one year old must have access to pasturage or open-air exercise areas or open-air run.	Part 3 7.2		Access to pasture or open air exercise area for young bulls over 1 year.		
	The final phase of cattle, pigs and sheep for meat purposes may take place indoors, provided that this indoor period does not exceed one fifth of their lifetime and in any case for a maximum period of three months.	Part 3 7.3		Limits set on confinement.		
	Livestock housing must have a smooth, but not slippery floors. At least half of the total floor area must be solid, that is, not of slatted or of grid construction.	Part 3 7.4		Requirement for non-slippery and solid floors.		

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	The housing must provide with a comfortable, clean and dry lying / rest area of sufficient size, consisting of a solid construction, which is not slatted. Ample dry bedding strewn with litter materials must be provided in the rest area. The litter must comprise straw or other suitable natural materials.	Part 3 7.5		Requirement for clean and dry rest area, including litter material.		
	As regards to the rearing of calves, the housing of calves in individual boxes are prohibited after the age of one week.	Part 3 7.6		1 week maximum confinement period set for calves.		
	Poultry must be reared in open range conditions and cannot be kept in cage.	Part 3 8.1		No caging of poultry		
	Waterfowl must have access to stream, pond or lake whenever the weather conditions permit, in order to respect animal welfare requirements or hygienic conditions.	Part 3 8.2		Access to water bodies required for water fowls.		

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	<p>Building for all poultry must meet the following minimum conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. At least one third should be solid, that is, not slatted, nor of grid construction and covered with a litter materials such as straw, wood shavings, sand or turf. b) In poultry houses for laying hens, a sufficiently large part of the floor area available to the hens must be available for the collection of droppings. c) They must have perches of a size and number commensurate with the size of the groups and of the birds (Appendix 5). d) They must have exit / entry pop-holes of a size adequate for the birds and these pop-holes must have a combined length of at least 4 meters per 100-meter square area of the house available to the birds. e) Each poultry house must not contain more than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪4,800 chickens ▪3,000 laying hens ▪5,200 guinea fowls ▪4,000 female Muscovy ducks or Peking ducks ▪3,200 male Muscovy or Peking ducks or other ducks ▪2,500 capons, geese or turkeys <p>The total usable areas of the poultry houses for meat production on any single production unit must exceed 1,600 square meter.</p> <p>The housing areas should accommodate three chickens per one-meter square.</p>	<p>Part 3 8.3</p>		<p>Housing requirements for poultry supports natural behaviour.</p>		

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	<p>In the case of laying hens, natural light maybe supplemented by artificial means, to provide a maximum of 16 hours light per day with a continuous nocturnal rest without artificial light of at least eight (8) hours.</p>	Part 3 8.4		Artificial light conditions limited to not build stress		
	<p>Poultry must have access to open-air whenever the weather condition permit and whenever possible must have such access for at one third of their life.</p> <p>These open-air runs must be mainly covered with vegetation, be provided with protective facilities and permit animals to have easy access to adequate numbers of drinking and feeding stations.</p>	Part 3 8.5		Requirements supports natural behaviour.		
	<p>For health reasons, buildings must be emptied of livestock between each batch of poultry reared.</p> <p>The buildings and fittings are to be cleaned and disinfected during this time. In addition, when the rearing of each batch of poultry has been completed, runs must be left empty to allow vegetation to grow back and for health reasons.</p> <p>The inspection body must establish the period in which runs must be empty. This requirement shall not apply to small numbers of poultry which are not kept in runs and which are free to roam, throughout the day.</p>	Part 3 8.6		Standard maintain good sanitary hygiene		
1.3.4 preserve the agroecosystem and surrounding environment.	<p>Where necessary, the total stocking density shall be reduced to avoid exceeding the limit mentioned.</p> <p>To determine the appropriate density of the livestock referred, the livestock units equivalent to 170 kilograms Nitrogen per hectare/year of agricultural areas used for the various categories of the animals shall be set by the inspection body.</p>	Part 3 5.1	Y	Density rate limits overgrazing, erosion and contamination.		N: not address

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	The maximum limit of 170 kilograms Nitrogen per hectare/year of agricultural area used will be calculated on the basis of organic production units involved in such a cooperation.	Part 3 5.2		Same as above		
	The inspection body may establish lower limits than those specified, taking into account, the characteristics of the area concerned, and the application of Nitrogen fertilizers to the land and the soil Nitrogen available to the plants.	Part 3 5.3		Density rate can be lowered as needed.		
1.4 Beekeeping Management Systems:						0
1.4.1 maintain bee colonies as an integral part of the ecosystem and support their natural cycles.	NA	NA	NA	Not in Standard scope		n.a.
1.5 Aquaculture Management Systems:						0
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	NA	NA	Not in Standard scope		n.a.
1.6 Wild Collection Management Systems:						0
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.	Collected products shall only be certified organic if derived from a stable growing environment. Harvesting or gathering the product shall not exceed the sustainable yield of the ecosystem, or threaten the existence of plant or animal species.	Part 2 4.10.1	Y	Standard requires harvesting or gathering shall not exceed the sustainable yield of the ecosystem, or threaten the existence of plant or animal species		Y: --
1.6.2 collect products only from within the boundaries of the clearly defined wild collection area.	Produce can only be certified if derived from a clearly defined collecting area not exposed to prohibited substances at least one year prior to the first harvest and if subject to regular inspection.	Part 2 4.10.2	Y	Standard requires clear definition of collection area.		Y: --

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1.7 Processing Management Systems:						0
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.	Organic produce shall neither be mixed nor switched with non-organic produce. Handlers and processors shall not co-mingle organic products with non-organic products.	Part 4 4.1.1	Y	Standards requires necessary separation to maintain integrity. Standards (other sections) limits use of additives and processing aids as well as processing methods.		P: contribution to health, produce high-quality products and protect the environment are not addressed
	Processing and handling shall be done separately in time or place from processing of non-organic products. When equipment is not exclusively used for organic products, the machineries should be properly cleaned before processing organic products.	Part 4 4.1.2		Separation in time or space required for processing organic and non-organic products.		
	All products shall be adequately identified through the whole process until final labeling.	Part 4 4.1.3		Clear identificaiton required.		
1.8 Transition/Conversion Requirements for Organic Production Management Systems:						0
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.	The Standards' minimum requirements must be met from the beginning of the conversion period onward.	Part 1 4.1.1	Y	Standards are applicable from start of conversion period.		Y: --
	Before products from a farm can be certified as organic, inspection shall have been carried out during the conversion period.	Part 1 4.1.2		Verification of practice during transition required.		
	The conversion plan shall at least include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A schedule for the progression of conversion 	Part 1 4.1.3		Elaboration of a conversion schedule is required.		

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	<p>The certification program can reduce the conversion period in case of.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncultivated land is claimed for organic agriculture; Traditional agriculture, which has already been fulfilling the full standards for several years; where this can be verified by reliable means and sources. In such cases, inspection shall be carried out at least six months before the first harvest. 	Part 1 4.1.5		Conversion period may be reduce in some circumstances.		
	<p>Plant products can be certified organic when the full requirements of these standards have been met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For annual crops: at least twelve (12) months before the start of the production cycle, For perennials: at least eighteen (18) months of management according to the full standards requirements before the first harvest. 	Part 1 4.2.1		Minimum conversion period is set at 12 months for annual crops and 18 months for perennials		
	<p>The whole area that will be used for the ecological production will be included in a conversion plan that will formally bind the producer to gradually incorporate lots or areas, completing the conversion of the last lots within a five (5) year period.</p>	Part 1 4.2.2		Total conversion within 5 years.		
	<p>A 3-year conversion period (before the start of the production cycle) is required on lands heavily treated with synthetic chemicals over several years.</p> <p>The certification program decides whether this rule applies on a specific site.</p>	Part 1 4.2.3		Extended period of conversion for land with heavy use of synthetic chemicals.		

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	<p>No conversion period is required in the case of, clearing new land or virgin land for organic agriculture</p> <p>a.1 Virgin land are those that have not suffered incidence of cultural activities, or those in which no tilling or alterations of it's natural or original characteristics could be proved for it's whole history. It implies that, the land has not been tilled and that it is in equilibrium, under forest, natural grasslands (grazed or not).</p> <p>a.2 Inspection and follow up of virgin new lands be done by direct inspection, identifying the natural equilibrium of the different flora, the biodiversity and the soil characteristic, comparing them with surrounding or neighboring natural zones.</p> <p>a.3 Traditional agriculture which has been fulfilling the full standards for several years</p>	<p>Part 1 4.2.5</p>		<p>No conversion period required for some conditions.</p>		

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	<p>Exceptions:</p> <p>More prolonged transition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Presence of pesticides in the soil. Applicant should wait until the residues decrease to an acceptance level, e.g. organophosphates, organochlorides, etc. b) Any particular problem, identified by the certification committee, c) Communication problems with the owner, manager or advisor. <p>Shorter transition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Starting on virgin or permanent prairie: zero year b) Proof that the two preceding years were in Organic Agriculture. c) Proof that there were no purchases of fertilizers or pesticides. d) Written evidences from two neighbors. 	<p>Part 1 4.2.6</p>		<p>Exceptions</p>		
	<p>The conversion period may be reduced to one year for pastureland, open airs runs and exercise areas, used by non-herbivorous species. The period may be reduced to six months where the land concerned has not, in the recent past; received treatments with the products other than those to referred to in the Appendix 4 for prohibited materials.</p>	<p>Part 3 4.8.1</p>		<p>Guidance for reduction of conversion period for animal husbandry.</p>		

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>If there is simultaneous conversion of the complete production unit, including livestock, pasture areas or any land used for animal feed, the total combined conversion period for both livestock and pasture areas and any land used for animal feed, shall be reduced to 24 months, subject to the following conditions:</p> <p>a) The animals are fed mainly with products from the production units;</p> <p>b) The existing animals and their offspring, at the same time, used for pastures or animal feeding.</p>	Part 3 4.8.4		Guidance for reduction of conversion period for animal husbandry.		
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>Plant products can be certified organic when the full requirements of these standards have been met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For annual crops: at least twelve (12) months before the start of the production cycle, ▪ For perennials: at least eighteen (18) months of management according to the full standards requirements before the first harvest. 	Part 1 4.2.1	Y	Minimum conversion period is set at 12 months for annual crops and 18 months for perennials		N: No conversion period required for new or virgin land as well as compatible traditional farming systems
	<p>A 3-year conversion period (before the start of the production cycle) is required on lands heavily treated with synthetic chemicals over several years.</p> <p>The certification program decides whether this rule applies on a specific site.</p>	Part 1 4.2.3		Extended period of conversion for land with heavy use of synthetic chemicals.		

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>No conversion period is required in the case of, clearing new land or virgin land for organic agriculture</p> <p>a.1 Virgin land are those that have not suffered incidence of cultural activities, or those in which no tilling or alterations of it's natural or original characteristics could be proved for it's whole history. It implies that, the land has not been tilled and that it is in equilibrium, under forest, natural grasslands (grazed or not).</p> <p>a.2 Inspection and follow up of virgin new lands be done by direct inspection, identifying the natural equilibrium of the different flora, the biodiversity and the soil characteristic, comparing them with surrounding or neighboring natural zones.</p> <p>a.3 Traditional agriculture which has been fulfilling the full standards for several years</p>	<p>Part 1 4.2.5</p>		<p>No conversion period required for new or virgin land as well as compatible traditional farming systems.</p>		
<p>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</p>	<p>If livestock are to be sold organic products, the livestock must be reared according to these standards for at least</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Twelve months in the case of horses and cattle including buffalo for meat production and in any case three quarters of their lifetime. ▪ Six months in the case of animals for milk production. 	<p>Part 3 4.8.2</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>Minimum transition period required</p>		<p>Y: --</p>

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
colonies – time needed for wax replacement with minimum twelve months.	Calves and small ruminants for meat production can be sold as organically reared during a transitional period of two years provided that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) They come from extensive husbandry; b) They are reared in organic production unit until the time of sale or slaughter for a minimum period of six months for calves and two months for small ruminants; and c) The origin of the animals complies with the conditions expressed in the Section 4.5 Brought in Animals. 	Part 3 4.8.3		Minimum transition period required		
2. Assure long-term, biologically-based soil fertility						0
2.1 Soil Fertility Management:						0
2.1.1 nourishes plants primarily through the soil ecosystem, and achieves nutrient balance.	Biodegradable materials of microbial, plant or animal origin produced on organic farms should be the basis of the fertilization program.	Part 2 4.3.1	Y	Standard requires incorporation of biodegradable materials as basis of fertilisation programme.		N: --
	Mineral fertilizers conforming to Appendix 2.4 shall only be applied in combination with a fertilization program based on biodegradable material and in case of obvious nutrient deficiency.	Part 2 4.3.7		Usage of brought-in substances is limited and must be applied in combination with biodegradable material.		
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.	In lowland rice cultivation, green manuring or rotation with legumes or other nitrogen fixing plants has to be applied at least once a year.	Part 2 4.2.1	Y	Standard requires green manure cropping besides incorporating biodegradable material from the farm		Y: --
	In intensive vegetable cultivation, there shall be at least one legumes crop in rotation within three years. Crop rotation patterns must be documented.	Part 2 4.2.2		Same as above		
	In perennial crops, intercropping, cover crops or mulching must ensure that the soil is sufficiently covered for most part of the year.	Part 2 4.2.3		Same as above		

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
	Biodegradable materials of microbial, plant or animal origin produced on organic farms should be the basis of the fertilization program.	Part 2 4.3.1		Standard requires biodegradable material from the farm to be the basis of fertilisation programme		
2.1.3 employs measures to recycle organic materials within the production system.	Biodegradable materials of microbial, plant or animal origin produced on organic farms should be the basis of the fertilization program.	Part 2 4.3.1	Y	Standard requires biodegradable material from the farm to be the basis of fertilisation programme		N: --
2.1.4 uses naturally occurring mineral fertilizers only as a supplement to biologically-based fertility methods.	Mineral fertilizers conforming to Appendix 2.4 shall only be applied in combination with a fertilization program based on biodegradable material and in case of obvious nutrient deficiency.	Part 2 4.3.7	Y	See above		y: --
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	Untreated sewage and manure containing human feces shall not be used on vegetable production for human consumption, unless it has undergone a process of anaerobic fermentation (e.g. biogas process) or high temperature composting.	Part 2 4.3.6	Y	Untreated human excrement is not allowed to be used unless fermented or composted.		P: human excrement can be used on crops for human consumption after it is fermented or composed
	Mineral fertilizers conforming to Appendix 2.4 shall only be applied in combination with a fertilization program based on biodegradable material and in case of obvious nutrient deficiency.	Part 2 4.3.7		Sodium Nitrate is not listed in Appendix 2.4.		
	Clearing of land through the means of burning, organic matter shall be restricted to the absolute minimum.	Part 2 4.8.1		Clearing by burning is restricted.		
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.						0
3.1 Crop Production:						0

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
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.	When supplementary application of fertilizer is needed, the materials must be certified as organic fertilizer or correspond with the requirements of Appendix 2.1 to 2.4.	Part 2 4.3.3	Y	Supplementary use of inputs are limited to listed approved materials.		Y: --
	Products that may be used in the control of pests and diseases are indicated in Appendix 2.5. Recommended plants for the control of some pests/diseases are enumerated in Appendix 2.6.	Part 2 4.5.3				
	All synthetic products like growth regulators and dyes (e.g. for cosmetic alterations of organic products) are prohibited.	Part 2 4.6.1				
3.1.2 Co-formulants (e.g. inerts and synergists) in formulated farm input products are not carcinogens, mutagens, teratogens or neurotoxins.	NA	NA	Y	List of permitted material do not include any co-formulants.		Y: List of permitted material do not include any co-formulants.
3.1.3 Excludes any use of synthetic nitrogen fertilizers and superphosphates.	Mineral fertilizers shall be applied in their natural composition and shall not be rendered more soluble by chemical treatment.	Part 2 4.3.8	Y	Synthetic nitrogen fertilizers and superphosphates are not listed as approved materials.		Y: --
3.2 Animal Production						

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>3.2.1 excludes synthetic feed rations: amino acids, nitrogen compounds (e.g. urea), growth promoters, stimulants appetizers, preservatives and coloring agents .</p>	<p>The following products shall not be included in, nor added to the feed or in any other way be given to farm animals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Synthetic growth promoters or stimulants ▪ Synthetic appetizers ▪ Preservatives, except when used as a processing aid ▪ Artificial coloring agents ▪ Urea ▪ Farm animal by-products (e.g. abattoir waste) to ruminants ▪ Droppings, dung or other manure; ▪ Feed subjected to solvent extraction (e.g. with hexane) or the addition of other chemical agents (e.g. soy and rapeseed meal). ▪ Pure amino acids ▪ Genetically engineered organisms or products thereof. ▪ Only allowed products in the Annex should be used as additives and processing aids in the silage. 	<p>Part 3 4.4.7</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>Standard exclude synthetic feed rations: amino acids, nitrogen compounds (e.g. urea), growth promoters, stimulants appetizers, preservatives and coloring agents</p>		<p>Y: --</p>
	<p>Generally, no synthetic chemical fodder preservatives are allowed. The following products maybe used alternatively:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bacteria, fungi, and enzymes (unless genetically engineered) ▪ By-products of food industry (e.g. molasses) ▪ Plant-based products <p>The certification program in case of special weather conditions can grant specific exceptions.</p>	<p>Part 3 4.4.9</p>		<p>As above</p>		

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
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.	The following feed ingredient groups should it not be generally used from synthesized or unnatural sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concentrated vitamins Trace element supplements Exceptions may be made in cases of specific deficiencies.	Part 3 4.4.8	Y	Concentrated vitamins and trace element supplements are only allowed in exceptional cases.		Y: --
3.2.3 excludes from the system all prophylactic use of synthetic allopathic veterinary drugs.	Prophylactic use of allopathic medicines or antibiotics is not allowed even for preventive measures.	Part 3 4.6.3	Y	Standard exclude prophylactic use of allopathic medicines.		Y: --
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.	The well being of the animals is superior in the choice of illness treatment. The use of allopathic drugs is allowed when no other justifiable alternatives are available and when preventive measures are not successful.	Part 3 4.6.1	Y	Use of allopathic veterinary drugs is limited to treatment of illness and injuries.		Y: --
	Where allopathic medicines are used, the withholding period shall be at least double the legal period and at least 48 hours if not specified.	Part 3 4.6.2		Withdrawal periods are double the required legal period		
	Permitted veterinary treatments are indicated in Appendix 3. The use of the following substances is forbidden: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All steroids and other synthetic growth promoters; Substances of synthetic origin for production stimulation and suppression of natural growth; Hormones for heat induction and heat synchronization unless used for individual animals against reproductive disorders, justified by veterinary indications. 	Part 3 4.6.4		Permitted and non-permitted treatment are defined.		

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
	Vaccinations shall be used only when diseases are known to exist in the region of the farm and cannot be controlled by other management techniques. This always requires the approval of the Certification Program. Legally required vaccinations are, however, allowed. Genetically engineered live viral vaccines shall not be used.	Part 3 4.6.5		Vaccinations are strictly limited.		
3.2.5 in aquaculture, all use of allopathic veterinary medication for invertebrates is excluded from the system.	NA	NA	NA	Not in Standard scope		n.a.
3.3 Processing						0
3.3.1 Processing methods other than biological, mechanical or physical techniques are restricted.	<p>The following kinds of processes are approved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mechanical & physical processes ▪ Biological processes (e.g. fermentation) ▪ Smoking, drying ▪ Extraction ▪ Precipitation ▪ Filtration <p>Removal of the whole food shall be restricted. It should be carried out by the restriction of permitted techniques and materials (e.g. certain ion exchange resins and absorption techniques). Filtration equipment shall not contain asbestos or substances that may negatively affect the product.</p>	Part 4 4.6.1	Y	Processing methods other than biological, mechanical or physical techniques are restricted.		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.	The use of additives and processing aids are restricted. A list of components and restrictions are provided in Appendix 6.	Part 4 4.5.1	?	The relevant appendix was not available		– The relevant appendix was not available

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>Additives and processing aids shall only be used under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If the purpose is to maintain the nutritional value of a product; ▪ If the purpose is to enhance the keeping quality or stability of the product; ▪ If the purpose is to provide the product with an acceptable composition, consistency, and appearance; ▪ There is no possibility of producing a similar product without the use of the additive or processing aid; ▪ It is not included in amounts greater than the minimum required to achieve its function; ▪ It does not in any major way detrimentally affects the environment; ▪ It shall not deceive the consumer, concerning the nature, substance, and quality of the food. 	Part 4 4.5.3	Y	<p>Criteria cover majority of concerns listed in Codex and IFOAM norms, except for prohibition of synthetic substances from non-renewable resources (IFOAM) and impact on human health (IFOAM & Codex).</p> <p>Impact on human health is presumably addressed in other applicable food regulations.</p>		
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.	Extraction shall only take place with water, ethanol, oil, CO ₂ , N ₂ or acids provided that they are used in applications and qualities allowed in Appendix 6.	Part 4 4.6.2	Y	Solvents listed are on the indicative lists of international organic standards.		Y: --
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.	<p>Operations that use cleaners, sanitizers, and disinfectants on food contacts surfaces shall use them in a way that maintains the organic integrity of the food.</p> <p>Unless otherwise noted in the Appendix, the operator is required to perform an intervening event between the use of any cleaners, sanitizers or disinfectant and the contact of the organic food in that surface.</p> <p>Acceptable intervening events include a hot-water rinse, a sufficient flush of organic product that is not sold as organic product or adequate time for the substances to volatilize.</p>	Part 4 4.7.3	Y	Standard restricts use of cleaning agents and requires an intervening procedure, e.g. rinse.		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>Handlers and processors shall make a plan and maintain a report of cleaners, disinfectants and sanitizers used by certified organic handling and processing operations. This report should include a list of the cleaning, disinfecting and sanitizing agents currently used in certified organic facilities.</p> <p>Approved methods of cleansing are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Washing with clean water, abrasives, and organic soaps ▪ Pasteurization <p>Operators should select cleaners, sanitizers and disinfectants based on avoidance of residual contamination, rapid biodegradability, low toxicity, worker safety and a life cycle impact of their manufacture, use and disposal. In particular, operators should avoid endocrine disrupting, ozone depletion and trihalomethane -forming compounds whenever possible.</p> <p>The use of cleaning compounds should minimize the disposal of effluent and the use of disinfectants. Graywater recycling for uses other than handling or processing food is preferred over either recirculation or disposal.</p>	Part 4 4.7.5		Type of cleaning agents used have to be clearly identified and subject to criteria of low residual contamination, rapid biodegradability, low toxicity, in particular, non endocrine disrupting, ozone depletion and trihalomethane -forming compounds whenever possible.		
3.4. Contamination						0
3.4.1 Precautionary measures are taken to avoid contamination.	Runoff diversions or other means must be implemented to prevent contamination of crop production areas with animal wastes from adjacent livestock holding facilities, fields or waste storage areas.	Part 2 4.3.4.1	Y	A range of precautionary measures are taken as listed below:		y: --
	Buffer zones could be a dike, which is planted with-purpose tree species of sufficient density. Products of the zone shall not be sold as organic but can be used as fodder for livestock. The minimum buffer zone applies also to irrigation "right of way" passing through lands on certification program.	Part 2 4.7.1				

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
	The collection or harvest area shall be at an appropriate distance from conventional farming or other sources of pollution and contamination.	Part 2 4.10.4				
	Pollution sources shall be identified and contamination be avoided.	Part 4 4.1.5				
	Operators shall take all necessary precautions to protect organic food against contamination by substances by substances prohibited in organic farming and handling pest, disease-causing organisms and foreign substances.	Part 4 4.7.1				
	<p>Handlers and processors shall make a plan and maintain a report of cleaners, disinfectants and sanitizers used by certified organic handling and processing operations. This report should include a list of the cleaning, disinfecting and sanitizing agents currently used in certified organic facilities.</p> <p>Approved methods of cleansing are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Washing with clean water, abrasives, and organic soaps ▪ Pasteurization <p>Operators should select cleaners, sanitizers and disinfectants based on avoidance of residual contamination, rapid biodegradability, low toxicity, worker safety and a life cycle impact of their manufacture, use and disposal. In particular, operators should avoid endocrine disrupting, ozone depletion and trihalomethane-forming compounds whenever possible.</p> <p>The use of cleaning compounds should minimize the disposal of effluent and the use of disinfectants. Graywater recycling for uses other than handling or processing food is preferred over either recirculation or disposal.</p>	Part 4 4.7.5				

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
	Organic products must be packed in reused bags or containers that have been in direct contact with any substances that would likely compromise the integrity of the product or ingredient placed in those containers, unless reusable bags or containers has been thoroughly cleaned and poses no risk of contamination.	Part 4 4.8.3				
	The forage area of the bees should be free from chemical contamination and other pollutants	Part 5 4.2.1				
	Herbs shall not be dried in direct sunlight to preserve their benefits, neither shall they be dried in locations prone to contamination.	Part 5 4.3.3				
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.	In cases of reasonable suspicion of pollution, an analysis of the relevant products, crops an/or soil quality should be done. The certification body decides whether the respective crops can still be sold as organic.	Part 2 4.7.2	Y	Standard requires testing in case of suspicion.		Y : --
	In cases of risk or reasonable suspicion of pollution, specific limits shall be set for the maximum yearly addition of heavy metals and other pollutants. The grower must notify the certification body c/o the certification Committee, of this withdrawal in writing within one week or before the crop is harvested whichever comes first. Failure to give timely notice of the use of prohibited materials can be grounds for decertification and/or expulsion from the certification body. The remaining acreage or animals in the certification program must meet the boundary and buffer zone requirement. Land that is voluntarily withdrawn from the program may be re-entered in the program only after the grower has submitted a withdrawal form and a new map will be submitted. Residue testing maybe required.	Part 2 4.7.3		Standard also requires setting limits to inputs and voluntary withdrawal of affected crop and land.		

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
	In case there is suspicion of traces of pesticides in the storage facilities, these have to be cleaned by suitable means.	Part 4 4.3.5		Standard requires further cleaning in case of storage areas.		
4. Minimize pollution and degradation of the production/processing unit and surrounding environment from production/processing activities.						0
4.1 General						0
4.1.1 risks of environmental pollution are identified and minimized.	<p>In order to prevent over application of biodegradable material, a maximum application of material containing 170 kg Nitrogen per hectare per year shall not be exceeded on a specific plot. Farms shall keep suitable records on the application of manures.</p> <p>Raw (uncomposted) manure shall be applied in a manner that prevents or minimizes contamination of crops, soil or water, by nitrates or bacteria, pathogenic microbes, heavy metals and residues of prohibited substances.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To a crop not intended for human consumption, including a cover crop, or; 2. On land use for crops intended for human consumption, provided that the manure is incorporated into the soil and applied sufficient time to ensure that the crop is safe for human consumption. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Raw manure maybe applied no less than 90 days prior to harvest of a crop for human consumption, whose edible portion does not come in contact with the soil surface or soil particles; b) Products likely to be eaten raw, (nitrate accumulators) leafy greens, or crops exposed to contact with soil, such as root crops, shall require 120 days between application of raw materials and harvest. 	Part 2 4.3.4	Y	Limit of fertilisation set		N: --
		Part 2 4.3.4.2		Use of raw manure is regulated.		

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
	Organic and mineral fertilizers, and particularly those rich in nitrogen (e.g. blood meal, farmyard slurry) should be applied in such a way that it will have minimum adverse effect on the quality of crops (nutritive quality, nitrate content, taste, keeping quality, and plant resistance) and environment (e.g. on ground and surface water). Storage places of manure and compost sites should be covered or sheltered in order to prevent leaching of nutrients and pollution of water.	Part 2 4.3.5		Application and storage of manure and compost are regulated.		
	Mineral inputs, which may have a considerable content of heavy metals and/or other toxic substances, shall not be used (Refer to Appendix 2.4).	Part 2 4.3.9		Inputs with high concentration of heavy metals are prohibited		
	The number of livestock must be closely related to the area available in order to prevent over grazing, erosion and pollution of ground and surface water. Maximum stocking rates shall correspond with the maximum application of manure containing 170 kg Nitrogen per hectare per year as described in Appendix 3.	Part 2 4.8.4		Stocking density is set.		
4.1.2 organic systems employ measures to reduce, reuse, and/ or recycle residual materials.	Biodegradable materials of microbial, plant or animal origin produced on organic farms should be the basis of the fertilization program.	Part 2 4.3.1	Y	Standard emphasize incorporation of farm organic residues.		N: --
4.2 Farm Production and Beekeeping						
4.2.1 Biodiversity is maintained or enhanced on the farm holding, in crop and non-crop habitats.	Diversity in crop production The diversity of crops and cropping systems on organic farms shall endeavor to achieve the following objectives:	Part 2 4.9	Y	Standard encourage diversity in crops and cropping systems.		Y: --
	To maintain and promote diversity that is suited to local agro-ecosystem.	Part 2 4.9.1				

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
	To develop repellants (plants that repel pests) and attractants (plants that attracts beneficial insects). Minimum rotation practices should be established. Operators are required to manage pressures from insects, weeds, diseases, and other pests, while maintaining or increasing soil organic matter, fertility, microbial activity and general soil health.	Part 2 4.9.4				
	Crop diversification systems include crop rotation, intercropping, alley cropping, relay cropping, and multi-storey cropping (Appendix 1).	Part 2 4.9.5				
4.2.2 Measures are employed to prevent land degradation, such as erosion and salinization.	Tillage and cultivation implements shall be selected and use in a manner that maintains or improves soil physical or biological quality and minimizes erosion.	Part 2 4.2.4	Y	Standard requires appropriate tillage and cultivation methods.		Y: --
	Appropriate conservation measures, including best management practices such as grass waterways, contour strips, catch ponds, buffers, and cover crops to prevent wind and water erosion, shall be established. Reasonable water conservation measures must be taken to avoid excessive exploitation and depletion of water resources.	Part 2 4.2.5		Standard requires appropriate conservation measures.		
	Relevant measures shall be taken to prevent soil erosion and ensure water conservation.	Part 2 4.8.2		Measures must be taken to prevent soil erosion.		
	Relevant measures shall be taken to prevent salinization.	Part 2 4.8.3		Measures must be taken to prevent salinization.		
4.2.3 Pollution of the environment by fertility inputs and practices is prevented.	In order to prevent over application of biodegradable material, a maximum application of material containing 170 kg Nitrogen per hectare per year shall not be exceeded on a specific plot. Farms shall keep suitable records on the application of manures.	Part 2 4.3.4	Y	Maximum application rate set.		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>Raw (uncomposted) manure shall be applied in a manner that prevents or minimizes contamination of crops, soil or water, by nitrates or bacteria, pathogenic microbes, heavy metals and residues of prohibited substances.</p> <p>3. To a crop not intended for human consumption, including a cover crop, or;</p> <p>4. On land use for crops intended for human consumption, provided that the manure is incorporated into the soil and applied sufficient time to ensure that the crop is safe for human consumption.</p> <p>c) Raw manure maybe applied no less than 90 days prior to harvest of a crop for human consumption, whose edible portion does not come in contact with the soil surface or soil particles;</p> <p>d) Products likely to be eaten raw, (nitrate accumulators) leafy greens, or crops exposed to contact with soil, such as root crops, shall require 120 days between application of raw materials and harvest.</p>	<p>Part 2 4.3.4.2</p>		<p>Use of raw manure is regulated.</p>		
	<p>Organic and mineral fertilizers, and particularly those rich in nitrogen (e.g. blood meal, farmyard slurry) should be applied in such a way that it will have minimum adverse effect on the quality of crops (nutritive quality, nitrate content, taste, keeping quality, and plant resistance) and environment (e.g. on ground and surface water). Storage places of manure and compost sites should be covered or sheltered in order to prevent leaching of nutrients and pollution of water.</p>	<p>Part 2 4.3.5</p>		<p>Application and storage of manure and compost are regulated.</p>		
	<p>Mineral inputs, which may have a considerable content of heavy metals and/or other toxic substances, shall not be used (Refer to Appendix 2.4).</p>	<p>Part 2 4.3.9</p>		<p>Inputs with high concentration of heavy metals are prohibited</p>		

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
	The number of livestock must be closely related to the area available in order to prevent over grazing, erosion and pollution of ground and surface water. Maximum stocking rates shall correspond with the maximum application of manure containing 170 kg Nitrogen per hectare per year as described in Appendix 3.	Part 3 4.8.4		Maximum stocking density set.		
4.2.4 Management systems ensure that water resources are used sustainably	Appropriate conservation measures, including best management practices such as grass waterways, contour strips, catch ponds, buffers, and cover crops to prevent wind and water erosion, shall be established. Reasonable water conservation measures must be taken to avoid excessive exploitation and depletion of water resources.	Part 2 4.2.5	Y	Standard requires measures to be taken for water conservation.		Y: -
	Relevant measures shall be taken to prevent soil erosion and ensure water conservation.	Part 2 4.8.2				
4.2.5 Measures are employed to prevent pollution, and otherwise preserve water quality.	The conversion plan shall at least include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects which shall be improved during the conversion period (e.g. crop rotations, manure management, soil conversion, water management, livestock management, fodder plan, pest management, environmental conditions, including time limits). 	Part 1 4.1.3	Y	Standards requires review of water management in conversion plan.		Y: --
	Raw (uncomposted) manure shall be applied in a manner that prevents or minimizes contamination of crops, soil or water, by nitrates or bacteria, pathogenic microbes, heavy metals and residues of prohibited substances.	Part 2 4.3.4.2		Use of raw manure is regulated.		

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
	Organic and mineral fertilizers, and particularly those rich in nitrogen (e.g. blood meal, farmyard slurry) should be applied in such a way that it will have minimum adverse effect on the quality of crops (nutritive quality, nitrate content, taste, keeping quality, and plant resistance) and environment (e.g. on ground and surface water). Storage places of manure and compost sites should be covered or sheltered in order to prevent leaching of nutrients and pollution of water.	Part 2 4.3.5		Application and storage of manure and compost are regulated.		
	Care must be exercised to prevent contamination of ground and surface water due to leaching of nutrients from composted materials. Safety precautionary measures for production workers such as wearing masks, gloves, and boots should be undertaken.	Part 2 4.4.3		Measures are to be implemented to prevent leaching.		
	The number of livestock must be closely related to the area available in order to prevent over grazing, erosion and pollution of ground and surface water. Maximum stocking rates shall correspond with the maximum application of manure containing 170 kg Nitrogen per hectare per year as described in Appendix 3.	Part 2 4.8.4		Maximum stocking density is set.		
4.2.6 Any actions that negatively impact high conservation value areas are excluded from organic systems.	NA	NA	?	Issue is not addressed		N : not address
4.2.7 Use of synthetic coverings and mulches is restricted.	NA	NA	?	Issue is not addressed		N : not address
4.2.8 Stocking density management in animal production ensures sustainable land and water use.	Where necessary, the total stocking density shall be reduced to avoid exceeding the limit mentioned. To determine the appropriate density of the livestock referred, the livestock units equivalent to 170 kilograms Nitrogen per hectare/year of agricultural areas used for the various categories of the animals shall be set by the inspection body.	Part 3 5.1	Y	Maximum stocking density set may be reduced accordingly.		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
	The maximum limit of 170 kilograms Nitrogen per hectare/year of agricultural area used will be calculated on the basis of organic production units involved in such a cooperation.	Part 3 5.2				
4.2.9 Animal production systems use breeds suited to the region and the production method.	The Certification Program shall ensure that breeding goals are such that livestock goal is maintained. Indigenous breeds should be preserved and promoted. Breeding activities shall be in line with the following principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A reasonable production level on a low input level Adaptation to local circumstances Longevity, Good health, Quality of animal products, To have breeds which can give birth naturally. 	Part 3 4.2.1	Y	Standard specify breeding goals but not breeds to use. However need for compliance to husbandry standards would necessitate use of a breed. appropriate to local conditions.		Y: --
	Embryo transfer techniques and cloning are not allowed. Nevertheless artificial insemination are permitted.	Part 3 4.2.2				
	The use of genetically engineered species or breeds is not allowed.	Part 3 4.2.3				
4.2.10 Bee races are adapted to the local environment and conditions.	NA	NA	NA	Not in Standard scope		
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.	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.						

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
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.						
4.4 Wild Collection						
4.4.1 Excludes from the system collection of any protected or endangered species.	Collected products shall only be certified organic if derived from a stable growing environment. Harvesting or gathering the product shall not exceed the sustainable yield of the ecosystem, or threaten the existence of plant or animal species.	Part 2 4.10.1	Y	Standard require collection should not disturb stability of habitat and maintenance of species.		N: not address
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;	The used of genetically engineered seeds, transgenic plants or plant materials is not allowed.	Part 2 4.1.8	Y	Standard exclude use of GM seed		N: not address
	Plant varieties should be bred to retain natural reproduction method	Part 2 4.1.9				
	The use of genetically engineered species or breeds is not allowed.	Part 3 4.2.3		Standard exclude use of GM breeds		

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
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 used of genetically engineered seeds, transgenic plants or plant materials is not allowed.	Part 2 4.1.8	Y	GM seeds or planting material are excluded.		P: negligent introduction is not addressed
	For compost activation, appropriate plant-based preparations or microorganism preparations, not genetically modified, may be used to hasten decomposition of organic residues.	Part 2 4.4.1		GMO compost activators are excluded.		
	The use of genetically engineered species or breeds is not allowed.	Part 3 4.2.3		GM breeds, are excluded.		
	The following products shall not be included in, nor added to the feed or in any other way be given to farm animals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genetically engineered organisms or products thereof. 	Part 3 4.4.7		GM related feed is excluded.		
	Genetically engineered live viral vaccines shall not be used.	Part 3 4.6.5		GM vaccine is excluded		
	Genetically modified organisms and product thereof are not allowed.	Part 4 4.1.4		GM related products are excluded.		
	In cases where an ingredient of agricultural origin, which is listed in Appendix 6, is not available in sufficient quantity or quality from organic origin, non-organic raw materials can be used to a limited extent. These raw materials shall not be genetically engineered.	Part 4 4.4.1		GM related products are excluded.		
5.2 Ionizing radiation						
Organic management systems:						
5.2.1 exclude use of ionizing radiation.	It is not allowed to use irradiation of products for pest and disease control.	Part 4 4.3.4	Y	Ionizing radiation is excluded.		Y: --
5.3 Breeding Techniques:						

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
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.	Embryo transfer techniques and cloning are not allowed. Nevertheless artificial insemination are permitted.	Part 3 4.2.2	Y	Embryo transfer and cloning are not allowed.		Y: --
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.	NA	NA	NA	Not in Standard scope		
6. Avoid pollution from surrounding environment						
6.1 Wild collection						
6.1.1 Wild collection areas are not compromised by treatment or environmental pollution.	Produce can only be certified if derived from a clearly defined collecting area not exposed to prohibited substances at least one year prior to the first harvest and if subject to regular inspection.	Part 2 4.10.2	Y	Standard does not permit collection from exposed areas.		Y: --
	The collection or harvest area shall be at an appropriate distance from conventional farming or other sources of pollution and contamination.	Part 2 4.10.4		Area has to be at an appropriate distance from sources of pollution or contamination.		
6.2 Beekeeping						
6.2.1 In beekeeping systems, hive placement minimizes the risk of contamination.	NA	NA	NA	Not in Standard scope		
6.3 Aquaculture						
6.3.1 In aquaculture, the production units have an appropriate distance from contamination sources and conventional aquaculture.	NA	NA	NA	Not in Standard scope		
7. Treat animals responsibly						

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
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.	The livestock must have access to feeding and watering stations. Insulation, heating and ventilation of the buildings must ensure that air circulation, dust level, temperature, relative humidity and gas concentration are kept within limits which are not harmful to the animals. The building must permit plentiful ventilation and light to enter.	Part 3 6.1	Y	Standard offer living conditions in line with objectives.		Y: --
	Free range, open – air exercise areas, or open air runs must, if necessary, provide sufficient protection against rain, wind, sun and extreme temperature depending on the local weather conditions and the breed concerned.	Part 3 6.2				
	Livestock housing must have a smooth, but not slippery floors. At least half of the total floor area must be solid, that is, not of slatted or of grid construction.	Part 3 7.4				
	The housing must provide with a comfortable, clean and dry lying / rest area of sufficient size, consisting of a solid construction, which is not slatted. Ample dry bedding strewn with litter materials must be provided in the rest area. The litter must comprise straw or other suitable natural materials. The litter maybe improved and enriched with any mineral product authorized for use as fertilizer in organic fanning.	Part 3 7.5				

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>Building for all poultry must meet the following minimum conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. At least one third should be solid, that is, not slatted, nor of grid construction and covered with a litter materials such as straw, wood shavings, sand or turf. f) In poultry houses for laying hens, a sufficiently large part of the floor area available to the hens must be available for the collection of droppings. g) They must have perches of a size and number commensurate with the size of the groups and of the birds (Appendix 5). h) They must have exit / entry pop-holes of a size adequate for the birds and these pop-holes must have a combined length of at least 4 meters per 100-meter square area of the house available to the birds. i) Each poultry house must not contain more than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪4,800 chickens ▪3,000 laying hens ▪5,200 guinea fowls ▪4,000 female Muscovy ducks or Peking ducks ▪3,200 male Muscovy or Peking ducks or other ducks ▪2,500 capons, geese or turkeys <p>The total usable areas of the poultry houses for meat production on any single production unit must exceed 1,600 square meter.</p> <p>The housing areas should accommodate three chickens per one-meter square.</p>	<p>Part 3 8.3</p>				
7.1.2 Confinement of calves for veal production and of any animals in cages is excluded from the system.	As regards to the rearing of calves, the housing of calves in individual boxes are prohibited after the age of one week.	<p>Part 3 7.6</p>	<p>Y</p>	Confinement of calves is prohibited after a week		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
7.2 Physical Alterations						
<p>7.2.1 Physical alterations are generally excluded from the system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 	<p>Mutilations are not allowed.</p> <p>The Certification Program may allow the following exceptions in specific cases, if they are improving the welfare, health or hygiene of the animals or for safety reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tail cutting of lambs ▪ Trimming of beaks ▪ De-horning ▪ Ringing ▪ Cutting of teeth ▪ Cutting ▪ Tattooing <p>These practices shall not cause suffering. Physical castration is allowed in order to maintain the quality of products, if qualified personnel carry them out at the most appropriate age and any suffering to the animals is reduced to a minimum.</p> <p>Keeping the animals tethered are forbidden. However the inspection body can authorize this practice for individuals upon justification by producer, that this is necessary for safety or welfare reasons, and that such tethering is for a limited time only.</p>	Part 3 4.3.1	Y	Mutilations are not allowed except in specific cases where they improve the welfare, health or hygiene of the animals or for safety reasons.		Y: --
7.3 Breeds and Breeding						

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
7.3 1 Animal production systems use breeds that reproduce successfully under natural conditions and without routine human involvement.	<p>The Certification Program shall ensure that breeding goals are such that livestock goal is maintained. Indigenous breeds should be preserved and promoted. Breeding activities shall be in line with the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A reasonable production level on a low input level ▪ Adaptation to local circumstances ▪ Longevity, ▪ Good health, ▪ Quality of animal products, ▪ To have breeds which can give birth naturally. 	Part 3 4.2.1	Y	Standard does not elaborate on use of breeds directly. However, breeding criteria include ability to give birth naturally.		Y: --
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.	<p>Throughout the entire process, there shall be a person who is responsible for the well being of the animals.</p> <p>The handling shall be calm and gentle. The use of electric sticks and such instruments shall be restricted according to the type of animal.</p> <p>Transport shall not result in physical damage of the animal.</p>	Part 3 4.7.1	Y	<p>A responsible person is to accompany transportation.</p> <p>Handling is to be calm and gentle. Use of electric stick restricted and transport shall not result in physical damage to animal.</p>		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>The transport shall be well organized and appropriate to the needs of the animals, taking into consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stress caused to the animal and person in charge; ▪ Fitness of the animal; ▪ Loading and unloading; ▪ Mixing different groups of animals or animals of different sex; ▪ The grip of the feet on floors and ramps; ▪ Equipment shall be of good quality and in good order; ▪ Extreme temperatures and relative humidity; ▪ Hunger and thirst; ▪ Circumstances and events during transport or slaughter, which are different to what the animal was used to on the farm (e.g. bedding material, social ties); ▪ Specific needs of each animal. 	<p>Part 3 4.7.3</p>				
	<p>In case of transport by axle, transport time to the slaughterhouse shall not exceed 8 hours.</p>	<p>Part 3 4.7.6</p>		<p>Maximum transportation by axle time is set.</p>		
	<p>The equipment used for stunning should be in good working order and should affect the deep laying parts of the brain in one (quick) act. Its proper functioning should be inspected regularly. Equipment relying on gas or electricity should be monitored in such a way that it can be monitored continuously.</p>	<p>Part 3 4.7.7</p>		<p>Equipment should be in good order.</p>		
<p>7.4.2 Aquatic vertebrates are stunned before slaughter.</p>						

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
7.4.3 deliberate killing of bees during honey harvesting is excluded from the system.						
8.1 Nutrition						
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.	Considering the low availability of organic fodder in the following maximum percentages (dry matter) of conventional fodder in the average diet of each animal are tolerated: Year 1 40% Year 2 20% until Year 3 10% for ruminants, 15% for others. These maximum percentages shall be followed the whole year round. They can be calculated using average dry matter requirements of farm animal varieties.	Part 3 4.4.1	Y	Use of non-organic feed is supplementary		P: animal diet does not address high quality and nutritious feed.
	In specific cases, the certifying body may allow exceptions to these percentages. with specific time limits and conditions in the following cases: ▪ Unforeseen severe natural or man-made events ▪ Extreme climatic conditions.	Part 3 4.4.2				
	The prevailing part (more than 50%) of the feed shall come from the farm unit itself or be produced in co-operation with other organic farms or processors in the region.	Part 3 4.4.6				

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>The following products shall not be included in, nor added to the feed or in any other way be given to farm animals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Synthetic growth promoters or stimulants ▪ Synthetic appetizers ▪ Preservatives, except when used as a processing aid ▪ Artificial coloring agents ▪ Urea ▪ Farm animal by-products (e.g. abattoir waste) to ruminants ▪ Droppings, dung or other manure; ▪ Feed subjected to solvent extraction (e.g. with hexane) or the addition of other chemical agents (e.g. soy and rapeseed meal). ▪ Pure amino acids ▪ Genetically engineered organisms or products thereof. ▪ Only allowed products in the Annex should be used as additives and processing aids in the silage. 	<p>Part 3 4.4.7</p>		<p>Synthetic enhancers, animal waste and GMO are excluded.</p>		
	<p>The following feed ingredient groups should it not be generally used from synthesized or unnatural sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concentrated vitamins ▪ Trace element supplements <p>Exceptions may be made in cases of specific deficiencies.</p>	<p>Part 3 4.4.8</p>		<p>Concentrates are only allowed in exceptional conditions.</p>		

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>Generally, no synthetic chemical fodder preservatives are allowed. The following products maybe used alternatively:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bacteria, fungi, and enzymes (unless genetically engineered) ▪ By-products of food industry (e.g. molasses) ▪ Plant-based products <p>The certification program in case of special weather conditions can grant specific exceptions.</p>	Part 3 4.4.9		No chemical preservatives are allowed except for special conditions.		
<p>8.1.2 Nutrition practices are consistent with the animals' natural needs</p> <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. 	The diet shall be offered to the animals in a form allowing them to execute their natural feeding behavior.	Part 3 4.4.4	Y	Feed is to be given in line with animal's natural feeding behavior.		Y: --
	Each animal must have daily access to roughage.	Part 3 4.4.5		Roughage is required.		
	Young stock from mammals shall be generally raised using systems, which rely on organic whole milk. In emergencies, the Certification Program may allow the use of milk from non-organic farming system or dairy based milk substitutes, which do not contain antibiotics or synthetic additives.	Part 3 4.4.10		Young to be given milk.		
	A minimum weaning time of 10 weeks shall be kept for calves.	Part 3 4.4.11		Minimum weaning time of 10 weeks is acceptable.		
Beekeeping:						
8.1.3 In beekeeping, supplementary feed is organic and is restricted to colony welfare.	NA	NA	NA	Not in Standard scope		
8.1.4 Harvesting methods ensure that there are sufficient food reserves left behind for the survival of the colony during the dormancy period.						
Aquaculture						

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
8.1.5 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		
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	Where allopathic medicines are used, the withholding period shall be at least double the legal period and at least 48 hours if not specified.	Part 3 4.6.2	Y	Where allopathic medicines are used, withholding period are at least double the legal period and at least 48 hours if not specified.		Y: --
	Prophylactic use of allopathic medicines or antibiotics is not allowed even for preventive measures.	Part 3 4.6.3				
	Permitted veterinary treatments are indicated in Appendix 3. The use of the following substances is forbidden: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All steroids and other synthetic growth promoters; ▪ Substances of synthetic origin for production stimulation and suppression of natural growth; ▪ Hormones for heat induction and heat synchronization unless used for individual animals against reproductive disorders, justified by veterinary indications. 	Part 3 4.6.4				
	Vaccinations shall be used only when diseases are known to exist in the region of the farm and cannot be controlled by other management techniques. This always requires the approval of the Certification Program. Legally required vaccinations are, however, allowed. Genetically engineered live viral vaccines shall not be used.	Part 3 4.6.5				

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
8.2.2 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.	The well being of the animals is superior in the choice of illness treatment. The use of allopathic drugs is allowed when no other justifiable alternatives are available and when preventive measures are not successful.	Part 3 4.6.1	Y	Treatment cannot be denied.		Y: --
Beekeeping:						
8.2.3 The health and welfare of bee colonies is primarily achieved through good management and hygienic practices.	NA	NA	NA	Not in Standard scope		
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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.	NA	NA	NA	Not in Standard scope		
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.	NA	NA	NA	Not in Standard scope		
8.2.7 Stocking densities do not compromise the animals' welfare.	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
8.2.8 Production units are designed and managed to maintain the health and natural behavior of the stock.	NA	NA	NA	Not in Standard scope		
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.	Seeds and plant materials shall be from certified organic production, when available.	Part 2 4.1.1	Y	Standard requires propagation material should be organic when available		N: not address
9.1.2 Seed and plant propagation material is of organic quality unless such seed and material is unavailable.	When certified organic seed and plant materials are not available, chemically untreated conventional materials may be used provided that they have not been treated with pesticides not otherwise permitted by these standards.	Part 2 4.1.2	Y	Non-organic planting material is only allowed when organic material is not available.		Y: --
	Non-organically produced but untreated seeds, bulbs, tubers and plant materials derived from tissue culture maybe used to produced organic crops, only if, an equivalent organically produced variety is commercially unavailable, with the exceptions of the seeds used for sprouts, which must be organic.	Part 2 4.1.4				
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.	Where treatments are limited to materials on permitted substances as prescribed in the list.	Part 2 4.1.5	Y	List of permitted inputs correspond to international norms.		Y: --
	When untreated conventional seeds and planting materials are not available, chemically treated seeds and plant materials maybe used. The certification body shall established time limits and conditions for exemptions for acceptable use of any chemically treated seeds and plant materials.	Part 2 4.1.3		Seeds treated with non permitted substances are only allowed in exceptional circumstances.		
	Where the use of treated seeds is required by government authorities or phytosanitary regulations, necessary to prevent the spread of endemic diseases, or;	Part 2 4.1.6				

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
	Where natural disaster like floods, drought, earthquake or other unanticipated circumstances has occurred, causing the destruction of organic seed production, then treated seeds can be used.	Part 2 4.1.7				
	In cases where organic seedlings or planting stock have been destroyed by floods, drought and any natural disaster, conventional sources maybe used as emergency measure, but subject to the approval of the certifying body.	Part 2 4.1.10				
9.1.4 Seedlings are of organic quality.			Y	As per 9.1.1 & 9.1.2		Y: --
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.	<p>If the whole farm does not get converted at once (see 4.1.5) or if a field is decertified, the responsible farmers have to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fixed demarcation between the conventionally and organically farmed parts ▪ That the organically farmed parts are inspectable ▪ That all farm records and accounting are identifiable for both farming systems ▪ That no parallel production takes place <p>Those converted areas are not switched back and forth between organic and conventional management.</p>	Part 1 4.1.4	Y	Standard requires sufficient measures to manage split production.		Y: --
	All equipment used for pesticides and fertilizers application on unconverted areas of the farm shall be properly cleaned and free from residues when used for applying permitted substances on organically managed areas. However, the spraying equipment in particular should be used exclusively in organic farms.	Part 2 4.5.5				

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
9.1.6 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.	<p>If the whole farm is not converted or if certification is withdrawn from the field the responsible farmer should quarantine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A clear boundary between the organic and the conventional sectors. ▪ That the same varieties are not produced in both sectors: organic and conventional. ▪ That the quarantine records be identifiable for each type of production, allowing the certification body to audit both productions. ▪ The conventional areas are not switched back and forth between organic and conventional management. ▪ Same requirement must exist in case of parallel production. ▪ The whole area that will be used for the ecological production will be included in a conversion plan that will formally bind the producer to gradually incorporate lots or areas, completing the conversion of the last lots within a five (5) year period. 	Part 1 4.2.2	Y	Standard requires clear separation.		Y: --
Animal Production						
9.1.7 The organic integrity of animals is maintained during movement, handling and slaughter.	Each animal or group of animals shall be identifiable during all steps.	Part 3 4.7.3	Y	Identification is required throughout.		Y: --
9.1.8 In aquaculture, all components of agricultural origin are organic.	NA	NA	NA	Not in Standard scope		
9.2 Processing and Handling						
9.2.1 Organic products are processed separately in time and/or place from non-organic products.	Processing and handling shall be done separately in time or place from processing of non-organic products. When equipment is not exclusively used for organic products, the machineries should be properly cleaned before processing organic products.	Part 4 4.1.2	Y	Standard requires separation in time and/or place.		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
9.2.2 Measures are taken to prevent co-mingling of organic products with non-organic products in processing, packaging, storage and transport.	Organic and non-organic products shall not be stored and transported together except when physically separated and labeled.	Part 4 4.2.1	Y	Standard require physical separation and labeling during storage and transport.		P: not address co-mingling during processing
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.	In cases where an ingredient of agricultural origin, which is listed in Appendix 6, is not available in sufficient quantity or quality from organic origin, non-organic raw materials can be used to a limited extent. These raw materials shall not be genetically engineered. On request of processors, further ingredients can be added to the list of Appendix 6.	Part 4 4.4.1	Y	Use of non-organic ingredients is restricted to a list and may only be used to a limited extent.		Y: --
	The same ingredient in one product shall not be derived from both an organic and non-organic origin.	Part 4 4.4.2		The same ingredient cannot be from an organic and non-organic origin.		
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	Mineral (including trace elements) vitamins and similar isolated ingredients shall be used, unless there use is legally required or where severe dietary or nutritional deficiency can be demonstrated.	Part 4 4.4.3	Y	Believe there is typo in standard.		Y: --
	The use of additives and processing aids are restricted. A list of components and restrictions are provided in Appendix 6.	Part 4 4.5.1		Use of additives and processing aids are restricted.		

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>Additives and processing aids shall only be used under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If the purpose is to maintain the nutritional value of a product; ▪ If the purpose is to enhance the keeping quality or stability of the product; ▪ If the purpose is to provide the product with an acceptable composition, consistency, and appearance; ▪ There is no possibility of producing a similar product without the use of the additive or processing aid; ▪ It is not included in amounts greater than the minimum required to achieve its function; ▪ It does not in any major way detrimentally affects the environment; ▪ It shall not deceive the consumer, concerning the nature, substance, and quality of the food. 	<p>Part 4 4.5.2</p>		<p>Use of additives and processing aids are conditional.</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>	<p>The following kinds of processes are approved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mechanical & physical processes ▪ Biological processes (e.g. fermentation) ▪ Smoking, drying ▪ Extraction ▪ Precipitation ▪ Filtration <p>Removal of the whole food shall be restricted. It should be carried out by the restriction of permitted techniques and materials (e.g. certain ion exchange resins and absorption techniques). Filtration equipment shall not contain asbestos or substances that may negatively affect the product.</p>	<p>Part 4 4.6.1</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>Filtration equipment cannot contain asbestos or substances that negatively affect the product.</p>		<p>Y: --</p>

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	Operators shall take all necessary precautions to protect organic food against contamination by substances by substances prohibited in organic farming and handling pest, disease-causing organisms and foreign substances.	Part 4 4.7.1	Y	Standard requires operators to take all necessary measures.		Y: --
	Only substances that appear in the appendix and water may be used in direct contact with organic food. Any water used in organic processing must be potable.	Part 4 4.7.2		Food contact substances must be from permitted list.		
	Operations that use cleaners, sanitizers, and disinfectants on food contacts surfaces shall use them in a way that maintains the organic integrity of the food. Unless otherwise noted in the Appendix, the operator is required to perform an intervening event between the use of any cleaners, sanitizers or disinfectant and the contact of the organic food in that surface. Acceptable intervening events include a hot-water rinse, a sufficient flush of organic product that is not sold as organic product or adequate time for the substances to volatilize.	Part 4 4.7.3		An intervention rinse is required when cleaning agents are used.		
	Operators shall prevent the residues of boiler water additives from direct contact with organic food by the use of entrained water, filters, traps or other means that prevent steam in contact with organic foods from carrying such compounds	Part 4 4.7.4		Contact with boiler water must be prevented.		

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>Handlers and processors shall make a plan and maintain a report of cleaners, disinfectants and sanitizers used by certified organic handling and processing operations. This report should include a list of the cleaning, disinfecting and sanitizing agents currently used in certified organic facilities.</p> <p>Approved methods of cleansing are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Washing with clean water, abrasives, and organic soaps ▪ Pasteurization <p>Operators should select cleaners, sanitizers and disinfectants based on avoidance of residual contamination, rapid biodegradability, low toxicity, worker safety and a life cycle impact of their manufacture, use and disposal. In particular, operators should avoid endocrine disrupting, ozone depletion and trihalomethane-forming compounds whenever possible.</p> <p>The use of cleaning compounds should minimize the disposal of effluent and the use of disinfectants. Graywater recycling for uses other than handling or processing food is preferred over either recirculation or disposal.</p>	Part 4 4.7.5		A cleaning plan with cleaning substance used is to be elaborated.		
	The cleanliness of the food processing premises shall be maintained at all times.	Part 4 4.7.6		Cleanliness must be maintain at all times.		
9.2.7 During processing and handling organic products are protected from pests and diseases without compromising the organic integrity of the product.	<p>Pollution sources shall be identified and contamination be avoided.</p> <p>Fumigation with pesticides and other chemical treatment of plant and storage facilities shall be avoided.</p> <p>If no alternative solution can be found, Certifying Body may approve exceptional application.</p>	Part 4 4.1.5	Y	Preventive action is required.		Y: --
		Part 4 4.3.1		Fumigation and pesticides are only allowed in exceptional situations.		

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
	There shall never be direct or indirect contact between organic products and prohibited substances (e.g., pesticides). When any doubt arises, it shall be ensured that no residues are present in the organic product.	Part 4 4.3.2		Contact with prohibited substances are prohibited		
	It is not allowed to use irradiation of products for pest and disease control.	Part 4 4.3.4		Irradiation is not allowed.		
	In case there is suspicion of traces of pesticides in the storage facilities, these have to be cleaned by suitable means.	Part 4 4.3.5		Traces of pesticides have to be cleaned by suitable means.		
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.	See above		P	Standard does not outline hierarchy of measures. Cleanliness is emphasised. Prohibition of fumigation and pesticides imply deployment of preventive as well as physical, mechanical, and biological methods. No list of permitted pest control agents is available.		P: does not outline hierarchy of measures.
9.2.9 Packaging and storage/transportation containers do not contaminate the organic product they contain.	Packaging material shall not contaminate food and shall be able to maintain the aseptic condition of the product.	Part 4 4.8.1	Y	Standards require sufficient measures to prevent contamination.		Y: --
	Packaging shall, whenever possible, be "Environmental Friendly," simple, and not deceptive. Packaging materials and storage containers or bins that contain a synthetic fungicide, preservatives or fumigants are prohibited.	Part 4 4.8.2				

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
	Organic products must (not) be packed in reused bags or containers that have been in direct contact with any substances that would likely compromise the integrity of the product or ingredient placed in those containers, unless reusable bags or containers has been thoroughly cleaned and poses no risk of contamination.	Part 4 4.8.3				
	Packaging materials shall be sterilized if appropriate.	Part 4 4.8.4				
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	Mixed products which contain conventional agricultural ingredients listed in Appendix 6 may be labeled in the following ways (weight percentages shall refer to the state of an ingredient at the beginning of the processing): Where a minimum 95% of the ingredients are of certified organic origin, products may be labeled "certified organic" or similar and should carry the logo of the certification program.	Part 6 4.1.2	Y	Standard requires clear identification and statement of different organic status		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>Where less than 95%, but not less than 70%, of the ingredients are of certified organic origin, products may not be labeled "organic".</p> <p>The word -organic- may be used on the principal display in statements like "made with organic ingredients" provided there is a clear statement of the proportion of the organic ingredients.</p> <p>An indication that the product is covered by the Certification Program may be used, close to the indication of the proportion of organic ingredients;</p> <p>Where less than 70% of the ingredients are of certified organic origin, the indication that an ingredient is organic may appear in the ingredient list. Such product may not be labeled "organic"</p>	<p>Part 6 4.1.3</p>				
	When used, conversion labels should be clearly distinguishable from the full organic label.	<p>Part 6 4.1.6</p>				
	Products, which only consist of certified wild ingredients, shall be labeled -wild" or "natural". A multi-ingredients product containing from both certified organic agricultural and certified wild/natural origin may be labeled as organic.	<p>Part 6 4.1.7</p>				
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.	Only products that are produced, handled and processed according to these Standards may be labeled as, "produce of organic agriculture" or similar.	<p>Part 6 4.1.1</p>	Y	Products need to comply to applicable requirements to be labeled accordingly.		Y: --
10.1.3 Full disclosure of ingredients is provided, including whether or not they are organic.	All raw materials of multi-ingredient product shall be listed on the product label in order of their weight percentage. It shall be apparent which raw materials are of organic origin and which are not.	<p>Part 6 4.1.8</p>	Y	Standard requires full disclosure including additives.		Y: --
	Beside the raw materials, all additives shall be listed with their full name.	<p>Part 6 4.1.9</p>				

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
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	Where a minimum 95% of the ingredients are of certified organic origin, products may be labeled "certified organic" or similar and should carry the logo of the certification program.	Part 6 4.1.2	P	Standard require identification of certification body but not responsible operator. This is presumably addressed in related national labeling requirements.		P: operator name is not include but likely to be required by other law.
10.1.5 Processed products labeled as "organic" contain at least 95% organic ingredients (by weight).	Mixed products which contain conventional agricultural ingredients listed in Appendix 6 may be labeled in the following ways (weight percentages shall refer to the state of an ingredient at the beginning of the processing): Where a minimum 95% of the ingredients are of certified organic origin, products may be labeled "certified organic" or similar and should carry the logo of the certification program. Where less than 95%, but not less than 70%, of the ingredients are of certified organic origin, products may not be labeled "organic".	Part 6 4.1.2 Part 6 4.1.3	Y	Standard require 95% organic ingredients by weight.		Y: --
10.1.6 Labels for in-conversion products or similar terms are clearly distinguishable from labels for organic products.	When used, conversion labels should be clearly distinguishable from the full organic label.	Part 6 4.1.6	Y	Standard require clear differentiation.		Y: --