



2014/0100(COD)

26.6.2015

AMENDMENTS 1149 - 1322

Draft report

Martin Häusling

(PE557.122v01-00)

Organic production and labelling of organic products, amendment to Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX of the European Parliament and of the Council [Official Controls Regulation] and repeal of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007

Proposal for a regulation

(COM(2014)0180 – C7-0109/2014 – 2014/0100(COD))

Amendment 1149
Elisabeth Köstinger, Norbert Lins

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.1.1 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) 12 months in the case of bovine animals for meat production, **and in any case at least three quarters of their lifetime;**

(a) 12 months in the case of bovine animals for meat production;

Or. de

Justification

For the sake of the practicability of these provisions, the reference to lifetimes shall be deleted for beef cattle as well as for sheep and goats.

Amendment 1150
Jens Rohde

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.1.1 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) 12 months in the case of bovine animals for meat production, **and in any case at least three quarters of their lifetime;**

(a) 12 months in the case of bovine animals for meat production;

Or. en

Justification

The additional requirement demanding that animals must have complied with the organic production rules for at least three quarters of their life makes it difficult to sell organic meat from converted milking cows. The requirement will anyhow never apply in all cases. Even very old cows can be converted within two years if simultaneous conversion of land and animals is used. Therefore we find no logic behind this administrative burden, and we will

propose a simplification and a clear and precise conversion time. Twelve months of conversion should be sufficient for bovines.

Amendment 1151
Marian Harkin

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.1.2 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b) notwithstanding point (a), **male bovine animals** over one year old shall have access to pasturage or an open air area;

(b) notwithstanding point (a), **bulls** over one year old shall have access to pasturage or an open air area;

Or. en

Amendment 1152
Anja Hazekamp, Stefan Eck

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.1.2 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c) **in cases where** bovine, ovine and caprine animals **have** access to **pasturage during the grazing period and where** the winter- housing system gives freedom of movement to the animals, **the obligation to provide open air areas during the winter months may be waived**;

(c) Bovine, ovine and caprine animals **should have permanent** access to **open air areas during** the winter months, **for at least a few hours a day, whenever conditions allow**;

Or. en

Amendment 1153
Anna Maria Corazza Bildt

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.1.2 – paragraph 1 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) except during the period each year when the animals are under transhumance referred to in point 1.4.2.2., at least **90 %** of the feed shall come from the farm itself or *in case* this is not feasible, be produced in cooperation with other organic farms *in the same region*;

Amendment

(d) except during the period each year when the animals are under transhumance *as* referred to in point 1.4.2.2., at least **60 %** of the feed shall come from the farm itself or, *where* this is not feasible, *shall* be produced in cooperation with other organic farms;

Or. en

Amendment 1154
Fredrick Federley

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.1.2 – paragraph 1 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) except during the period each year when the animals are under transhumance referred to in point 1.4.2.2., at least **90 %** of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in cooperation with other organic farms *in the same region*;

Amendment

(d) except during the period each year when the animals are under transhumance referred to in point 1.4.2.2., at least **60 %** of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in cooperation with other organic farms;

Or. en

Amendment 1155
Clara Eugenia Aguilera García

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.1.2 – paragraph 1 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

d) except during the period each year when the animals are under transhumance referred to in point 1.4.2.2., at least **90 %** of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in cooperation with other organic farms *in*

Amendment

d) except during the period each year when the animals are under transhumance referred to in point 1.4.2.2., at least **60 %** of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in cooperation with other organic farms;

the same region;

Or. es

Amendment 1156

Esther Herranz García, Pilar Ayuso, Ramón Luis Valcárcel Siso

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.1.2 – paragraph 1 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) except during the period each year when the animals are under transhumance referred to in point 1.4.2.2., at least **90** % of the feed shall *come* from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in cooperation with other organic farms in the same region;

Amendment

(d) except during the period each year when the animals are under transhumance referred to in point 1.4.2.2., at least **60** % of the feed shall *be obtained primarily* from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in cooperation with other organic farms in the same region;

Or. en

Amendment 1157

Julie Girling

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.1.2 – paragraph 1 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) except during the period each year when the animals are under transhumance referred to in point 1.4.2.2., at least **90** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in cooperation with other organic farms in the same region;

Amendment

(d) except during the period each year when the animals are under transhumance referred to in point 1.4.2.2., at least **60** % of the feed shall come *primarily* from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in cooperation with other organic farms in the same region;

Or. en

Amendment 1158

Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.1.2 – paragraph 1 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

(e) rearing systems for bovine, ovine and caprine animals shall be based on maximum use of grazing pasturage according to the availability of pastures in the different periods of the year. ***At least 60 % of the dry matter in daily rations of bovine, ovine and caprine animals shall consist of roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage. A reduction to 50 % for animals in dairy production for a maximum period of three months in early lactation shall be allowed;***

Amendment

(e) rearing systems for bovine, ovine and caprine animals shall be based on maximum use of grazing pasturage according to the availability of pastures in the different periods of the year ***and only when the circumstances allow.***

Or. en

Amendment 1159

Anja Hazekamp, Stefan Eck

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.1.2 – paragraph 1 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

(e) rearing systems for bovine, ovine and caprine animals shall be based on maximum use of grazing pasturage according to the availability of pastures in the different periods of the year. At least 60 % of the dry matter in daily rations of bovine, ovine and caprine animals shall consist of roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage. A reduction to 50 % for animals in dairy production for a maximum period of three months in early lactation shall be allowed;

Amendment

(e) rearing systems for bovine, ovine and caprine animals shall be based on maximum use of grazing pasturage according to the availability of pastures in the different periods of the year. ***Breeds shall be chosen based on their local adaptability to grazing conditions and their suitability with regard to other diet provisions, including requirements for roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage.*** At least 60 % of the dry matter in daily rations of bovine, ovine and caprine animals shall consist of roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage. A reduction to 50 % for animals in dairy production for a maximum period of three months in early lactation shall be allowed;

Or. en

Amendment 1160

Marian Harkin

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.1.2 – paragraph 1 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

(e) rearing systems for bovine, ovine and caprine animals shall be based on maximum use of grazing pasturage according to the availability of pastures in the different periods of the year. At least 60 % of the dry matter in daily rations of bovine, ovine and caprine animals shall consist of roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage. A reduction to 50 % for animals in dairy production for a maximum period of three months in early lactation shall be allowed;

Amendment

(e) rearing systems for bovine, ovine and caprine animals shall be based on maximum use of grazing pasturage according to the availability of pastures in the different periods of the year **when conditions allow**. At least 60 % of the dry matter in daily rations of bovine, ovine and caprine animals shall consist of roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage. A reduction to 50 % for animals in dairy production for a maximum period of three months in early lactation shall be allowed;

Or. en

Amendment 1161

Elisabeth Köstinger, Norbert Lins, Herbert Dorfmann

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.1.2 – paragraph 1 – point f

Text proposed by the Commission

(f) all suckling bovine, ovine and caprine animals shall be fed in preference on maternal milk for a minimum period of three months for bovine animals and 45 days for ovine and caprine animals.

Amendment

(f) all suckling bovine, ovine and caprine animals shall be fed in preference on maternal milk **or natural milk** for a minimum period of three months for bovine animals and 45 days for ovine and caprine animals.

Or. de

Amendment 1162

Anja Hazekamp, Stefan Eck

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.1.3 – paragraph 1 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) The tethering of cattle, bovine and ovine animals shall be prohibited at all times, including periods when grazing is not possible. Exceptions shall only be granted for individual animals for a limited period of time in so far as this is justified for veterinary reasons.

Or. en

Amendment 1163

Anja Hazekamp, Stefan Eck

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.1.3 – paragraph 1 – point b b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(bb) All housing shall provide permanent access to an open area allowing animals to exercise.

Or. en

Amendment 1164

Janusz Wojciechowski, Beata Gosiewska, Zbigniew Kuźmiuk, Stanisław Ożóg, Jadwiga Wiśniewska

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.1.3 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c) notwithstanding point (a) of the first subparagraph of Article 3(1) and the second subparagraph of Article 3(1) of Council Directive 2008/119/EC⁷⁰, the housing of calves in individual boxes shall be forbidden ***after the age of one week***, unless for individual animals for a limited

(c) notwithstanding point (a) of the first subparagraph of Article 3(1) and the second subparagraph of Article 3(1) of Council Directive 2008/119/EC⁷⁰, ***any form of single housing, including*** the housing of calves in individual boxes, shall be forbidden unless for individual animals

period of time, and in so far as this is justified for veterinary reasons.

for a limited period of time *when* and in so far as this is justified for veterinary reasons. ***If calves are kept in individual boxes for veterinary reasons, the box shall have a solid floor and must be provided with straw bedding. The calf should be able to turn around easily, lie down in full length (comfortably) and be able to have visual contact with other calves. If mother bonded rearing is not taking place, group keeping of young calves shall only be permitted after the age of one week.***

⁷⁰ Council Directive 2008/119/EC of 18 December 2008 laying down minimum standards for the protection of calves (OJ L 10, 15.1.2009, p. 7).

⁷⁰ Council Directive 2008/119/EC of 18 December 2008 laying down minimum standards for the protection of calves (OJ L 10, 15.1.2009, p. 7).

Or. en

Amendment 1165
Anja Hazekamp, Stefan Eck

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.2.2 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) equine animals shall have access to ***pasturage for grazing whenever conditions*** allow;

(a) Equine animals shall have access to ***pasture and grazing during the times of the year when grass is available. At all other times, equine animals should have access to roughage and outdoor facilities that allow natural behavior;***

Or. en

Amendment 1166
Anja Hazekamp, Stefan Eck

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.2.2 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b) in cases where equine animals have access to pasturage during the grazing period and where the winter-housing system gives freedom of movement to the animals, the obligation to provide open air areas during the winter months may be waived;

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 1167

Anna Maria Corazza Bildt

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.2.2 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c) except during the period each year when the animals are under transhumance as mentioned in point 1.4.2.2., at least **90** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or ***in case*** this is not feasible, be produced in cooperation with other organic farms ***in the same region***;

(c) except during the period each year when the animals are under transhumance as mentioned in point 1.4.2.2., at least **60** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or, ***where*** this is not feasible, ***shall*** be produced in cooperation with other organic farms;

Or. en

Amendment 1168

Fredrick Federley

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.2.2 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c) except during the period each year when the animals are under transhumance as mentioned in point 1.4.2.2., at least **90** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in cooperation with other organic

(c) except during the period each year when the animals are under transhumance as mentioned in point 1.4.2.2., at least **60** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in cooperation with other organic

farms *in the same region*;

farms;

Or. en

Amendment 1169

Clara Eugenia Aguilera García

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.2.2 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

c) except during the period each year when the animals are under transhumance as mentioned in point 1.4.2.2., at least **90** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in cooperation with other organic farms *in the same region*;

c) except during the period each year when the animals are under transhumance as mentioned in point 1.4.2.2., at least **60** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in cooperation with other organic farms;

Or. es

Amendment 1170

Esther Herranz García, Pilar Ayuso, Ramón Luis Valcárcel Siso

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.2.2 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c) except during the period each year when the animals are under transhumance as mentioned in point 1.4.2.2., at least **90** % of the feed shall *come* from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in cooperation with other organic farms in the same region;

(c) except during the period each year when the animals are under transhumance as mentioned in point 1.4.2.2., at least **60** % of the feed shall *be obtained primarily* from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in cooperation with other organic farms in the same region;

Or. en

Amendment 1171

Julie Girling

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.2.2 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) except during the period each year when the animals are under transhumance **as mentioned** in point 1.4.2.2., at least **90** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in cooperation with other organic farms in the same region;

Amendment

(c) except during the period each year when the animals are under transhumance **referred to** in point 1.4.2.2., at least **60** % of the feed shall come **primarily** from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in cooperation with other organic farms in the same region;

Or. en

Amendment 1172

Julie Girling

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.2.2 – paragraph 1 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) rearing systems for equine animals shall be based on maximum use of grazing pasturage according to the availability of pastures in the different periods of the year. At least 60 % of the dry matter in daily rations of equine animals shall consist of roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage;

Amendment

(d) rearing systems for equine animals shall be based on maximum use of grazing pasturage according to the availability of pastures in the different periods of the year. **Where higher percentages of roughage are not possible, the following minimum rules shall apply whilst respecting the nutrition, health and welfare requirements of the breeds:** At least 60 % of the dry matter in daily rations of equine animals shall consist of roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage;

Or. en

Amendment 1173

Julie Girling

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.2.2 – paragraph 1 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(e) all suckling equine animals shall be fed in preference on maternal milk, **for a minimum period of three months.**

(e) all suckling equine animals shall be fed in preference on maternal milk **suckled directly from the mother until the natural time of weaning;**

Or. en

Amendment 1174
Julie Girling

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.2.3 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) housing of equine animals shall have smooth, but not slippery floors. **At least half of the** indoor surface area as specified in the table on minimum surface areas for equine animals set out in point 2.2.4., shall be solid, that is, not of slatted or of grid construction;

(a) housing of equine animals shall have smooth, but not slippery floors. **The entire** indoor surface area as specified in the table on minimum surface areas for equine animals set out in point 2.2.4., shall be solid, that is, not of slatted or of grid construction;

Or. en

Amendment 1175
José Bové

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2.2a. Production of rabbits

(i) Stocking density shall respect the following conditions:

Indoors:

- Breeding does and their litter : 0.4 m²**
- Males and pregnant does: 0.3 m²**
- Fattening rabbits: 0.15 m²**

Outdoors (mobile enclosures) :

- Breeding does and their litter: 2.4 m²

- Males and pregnant does: 2 m²

- Fattening rabbits: 0.4 m²

(ii) Conversion of rabbits intended for breeding:

Every time male and female animals from non-organic sources are introduced there must be a conversion period lasting at least three months during which the rules set out in these specifications must be respected.

(iii) Breeding:

The minimum age of breeders at first coupling is 16 weeks. The number of litters per female must not exceed 6 per year.

Or. fr

Amendment 1176

Franc Bogovič

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2. 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2.2a. Rabbit rearing

2.7.1. Conversion

Rabbits and rabbit products may be deemed organic after compliance with a conversion period of at least 3 weeks.

2.7.2. Specific housing conditions and stocking density

The following rules shall apply with regard to housing conditions and stocking density:

(a) Hay must always be available to rabbits, except during the vegetation period , when green fodder must be

available;

(b) In addition to the feed referred to in the preceding paragraph, branches with bark must always be available to rabbits for gnawing;

(c) The number of animals in the house must not exceed:

(i) animals from weaning up to eight weeks of age: 8 animals per m² of the inner surface of the house;

(ii) animals older than eight weeks: 6 animals per m² of the inner surface of the house;

(d) The inner surface of the house must be clean, dry and regulated as a littered lying area . Slatted floors may be allowed on up to 50 % of the inner surface of the house, which should be covered by litter throughout the period;

(e) A multi-tier structuring of the separate living units within the house is recommended . If the separate living units in the house are structured as multiple tiers, the higher-lying areas shall not count towards the size of the indoor area of the house. The higher-lying areas must be made of solid material or material permanently covered with litter;

(f) Animals must have access to open-air areas. If animals do not have access to an open-air area, they must be provided with a run area that may be covered. The run area must be secured and easy to clean;

(g) The minimum size of the external area shall be 0.125 m² per animal or 8 animals per m²;

(h) Animals must be reared in groups up to six months of age;

Rearing individual animals separately shall not be permitted, unless this is limited in time and there is a valid reason such as disease prevention or veterinary treatment or during parturition and lactation and for the placement of a

breeding animal.

Or. sl

Justification

Consumers are increasingly demanding organic wild game and rabbit products. That is why uniform rules should also be introduced for the rearing of red deer, mouflon, fallow deer and rabbits at the EU level.

Amendment 1177

Peter Jahr

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2.3. [...]

deleted

Or. de

Justification

The current rules in Regulations 834/2007 and 889/2008 shall remain in force until the report on the organic husbandry of pigs and poultry referred to under Article 35(1a) (revised) is submitted.

Amendment 1178

Anna Maria Corazza Bildt

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.3.2 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) at least **60** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or ***in case*** this is not feasible, be produced ***in the same region*** in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

(a) at least **40** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or, ***where*** this is not feasible, ***shall*** be produced in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

Or. en

Amendment 1179

Fredrick Federley

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.3.2 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) at least **60** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced ***in the same region*** in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

Amendment

(a) at least **40** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

Or. en

Amendment 1180

Eric Andrieu, Jean-Paul Denanot

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.3.2 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

a) at least **60** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

Amendment

a) at least **40** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators; ***the specificity of the outermost regions must be taken into account.***

By adopting implementing acts the Commission shall establish the possibility of taking the specificities of the outermost regions into account.

Or. fr

Justification

It is necessary to take account of the specificities of the outermost regions which may face problems of supply at short distance.

Amendment 1181
Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.3.2 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

a) at least **60** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

Amendment

a) at least **40** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators. ***The specificity of the outermost regions must be taken into account;***

Or. fr

Amendment 1182
Clara Eugenia Aguilera García

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.3.2 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

a) at least **60** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced ***in the same region*** in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

Amendment

a) at least **20** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

Or. es

Amendment 1183
Esther Herranz García, Pilar Ayuso, Ramón Luis Valcárcel Siso

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.3.2 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) at least **60** % of the feed shall ***come*** from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in the same region in

Amendment

(a) at least **20** % of the feed shall ***be obtained primarily*** from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in

cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

Or. en

Amendment 1184

Julie Girling

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.3.2 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) at least **60** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

(a) at least **20** % of the feed shall come **primarily** from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

Or. en

Amendment 1185

Marian Harkin

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.3.2 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) at least **60** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

(a) at least **20%** of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

Or. en

Amendment 1186

Janusz Wojciechowski, Beata Gosiewska, Zbigniew Kuźmiuk, Stanisław Ożóg, Jadwiga Wiśniewska

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.3.2 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) at least **60** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

Amendment

(a) at least **20** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

Or. en

Amendment 1187
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.3.2 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) at least **60** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

Amendment

(a) at least **20** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

Or. en

Amendment 1188
Ivan Jakovčić, Ulrike Müller, Jens Rohde

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.3.2 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) at least **60** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

Amendment

(a) at least **20** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

Or. en

Amendment 1189

Fredrick Federley

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.3.2 – paragraph 1 – point c – point 1 (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ca) clean and fresh water shall always be available in sufficient quantity

Or. en

Amendment 1190

Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.3.2 – paragraph 1 – point c a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ca) In order to meet the essential nutritional requirements of organic porcine animals, particularly for proteins and essential amino acids, and where it is impossible for the farmer to obtain protein-rich raw materials derived solely from organic feed production, the use of limited proportion of non-organic protein-rich materials is authorised for porcine animals and poultry.

The maximum percentage of non-organic protein-rich materials for animal feed authorised over a twelve-month period for these species is 5 %.

The figures are calculated each year as a percentage of dried fodder of agricultural origin.

Or. fr

Amendment 1191

Janusz Wojciechowski, Beata Gosiewska, Zbigniew Kuźmiuk, Stanisław Ożóg, Jadwiga Wiśniewska

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.3.3 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c) sows shall be kept in groups, except in the last stages of pregnancy and during the suckling period;

(c) sows shall be kept in groups, except in the last stages of pregnancy and during the suckling period, **during which time the sow shall be able to move freely in her pen and shall only be fixated for short times when absolutely necessary.**

Notwithstanding additional requirements for straw, a few days before expected farrowing, sows must be provided with a sufficient quantity of straw or other suitable natural material to express nest-building behavior.

Or. en

Amendment 1192

Jens Rohde

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.3.3 – paragraph 1 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(e) exercise areas shall permit dunging and **rooting** by porcine animals. For the purposes of **rooting** different **substrates** can be used.

(e) exercise areas shall permit dunging and **activity** by porcine animals. For the purposes of **activation**, different **facilities** can be used.

Or. en

Justification

Porcine animals should have occupational facilities in their exercise areas, but rooting material is difficult to handle due to precipitation and draining of manure. Rooting facilities could be offered inside the pen, whereas other facilities could be offered outside to activate the pigs.

Amendment 1193
Anja Hazekamp, Stefan Eck

Proposal for a regulation
Annex 2 – section 2 – part 2 – point 2.3 – point 2.3.3 – paragraph 1 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(e) exercise areas shall permit dunging and rooting by porcine animals. For the purposes of rooting *different substrates* can be used.

(e) exercise areas shall permit dunging and rooting by porcine animals. For the purposes of rooting **additional manipulable material** can be used, **but access to soil and straw for rooting is required.**

Or. en

Amendment 1194
Paolo De Castro, Michela Giuffrida

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.3.4. – paragraph 2 - table

<i>Text proposed by the Commission</i>			
The minimum surface areas indoors and outdoors and other characteristics for housing porcine animals shall be as follows:			
	Indoors area (net area available to animals)		Outdoors area (exercise area, excluding pasturage)
	Live weight minimum (kg)	M ² /head	M ² /head
Farrowing sows with piglets up to 40 days		7,5 sow	2,5
Fattening porcine animals	up to 50	0,8	0,6
	up to 85	1,1	0,8
	up to 110	1,3	1
Piglets	over 40 days and up to 30 kg	0,6	0,4
Brood porcine animals		2,5 female	1,9
		6 male	8,0
		If pens are used for natural service: 10 m ² /boar	

<i>Amendment</i>			
The minimum surface areas indoors and outdoors and other characteristics for housing porcine animals shall be as follows:			
	Indoors area (net area available to animals)		Outdoors area (exercise area, excluding pasturage)
	Live weight minimum (kg)	M ² /head	M ² /head
Farrowing sows with piglets up to 40 days		7,5 per scrofa	2,5
Fattening porcine animals	up to 50	0,8	0,6
	up to 85	1,1	0,8
	up to 110	1,3	1
	over 110	1,5	1,2
Piglets	over 40 days and up to 30 kg	0,6	0,4
Brood porcine animals		2,5 female	1,9
		6 male	8,0
		If pens are used for natural service: 10 m ² /boar	

Or. it

Amendment 1195
Marian Harkin

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.3.4. – paragraph 2 - table

<i>Text proposed by the Commission</i>			
The minimum surface areas indoors and outdoors and other characteristics for housing porcine animals shall be as follows			
	Indoors area (net area available to animals)		Outdoors area (exercise area, excluding pasturage)
	Live weight minimum (kg)	M ² /head	M ² /head
Farrowing sows with piglets up to 40 days		7,5 sow	2,5
Fattening porcine animals	up to 50	0,8	0,6
	up to 85	1,1	0,8
	up to 110	1,3	1
Piglets	over 40 days and up to 30 kg	0,6	0,4

Brood porcine animals		2,5 female	1,9
		6 male If pens are used for natural service: 10 m ² /boar	8,0
<i>Amendment</i>			
The minimum surface areas indoors and outdoors and other characteristics for housing porcine animals shall be as follows			
	Indoors area (net area available to animals)		Outdoors area (exercise area, excluding pasturage)
	Live weight minimum (kg)	M ² /head	M ² /head
Farrowing sows with piglets up to 40 days		7,5 sow	2,5
Fattening porcine animals	up to 50	0,8	0,6
	up to 85	1,1	0,8
	up to 110	1,5	1,2
Piglets	over 40 days and up to 30 kg	0,6	0,4
Brood porcine animals		2,5 female	1,9
		6 male If pens are used for natural service: 10 m ² /boar	8,0

Or. it

Amendment 1196
Fredrick Federley

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.3.4 – paragraph 2 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Farrowing sows with piglets up to 40 days: 0-21 days 6,0 m², 22-40 days 7,5 m²

Or. en

Amendment 1197
Peter Jahr

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2.4. [...]

deleted

Or. de

Justification

The current rules in Regulations 834/2007 and 889/2008 shall remain in force until the report on the organic rearing of pigs and poultry referred to under Article 35(1a) (revised) is submitted.

Amendment 1198

Ulrike Müller

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2.4. [...]

deleted

Or. de

Justification

The rules for poultry as per the current Regulations 834/2007 and 889/2008 shall be retained (until the report on the organic husbandry of pigs and poultry referred to under Article 35(1a) (revised) is submitted).

Amendment 1199

Anja Hazekamp, Stefan Eck

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.4.1 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

For poultry and their products to be considered organic, the production rules of this Regulation must have been applied for at least:

For poultry and their products to be considered organic, the production rules of this Regulation, ***including those pertaining to the origin of poultry***, must have been

applied for at least:

Or. en

Amendment 1200
Anja Hazekamp, Stefan Eck

Proposal for a regulation
Annex Annex II – part II – point 2.4.1 – paragraph 1 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) Fast growing poultry lines shall be forbidden.

Or. en

Amendment 1201
Eric Andrieu, Jean-Paul Denanot, Marc Tarabella

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.4.2 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Poultry shall either be reared until they reach a minimum age or else shall come from slow-growing poultry strains as defined by the competent authority. Where slow-growing poultry strains are not used by the farmer the minimum age at slaughter shall be as follows:

Poultry for meat production must be derived from slow-growing poultry strains adapted for outdoor rearing, namely with an average daily gain of 35 g/day as chicks. Member States may define stricter criteria for slow growth.

Or. fr

Justification

In order to respect animal quality and wellbeing it is important to ensure that organic poultry for meat production, in particularly chickens, are derived from slow-growing strains. This is the main criterion to guarantee meat quality, rather than hardiness or adaptation to outdoor poultry rearing. National definitions of slow-growing poultry strains are very variable. According to studies carried out by the Commission they range from 25 to 45 g/day. This calls for better harmonisation.

Amendment 1202
Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.4.2 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Poultry *shall either be reared until they reach a minimum age or else shall come from slow-growing poultry strains as defined by the competent authority. Where slow-growing poultry strains are not used by the farmer the minimum age at slaughter shall be as follows*

Amendment

Poultry *for meat production must be derived from slow-growing poultry strains adapted for outdoor rearing, namely with an average daily gain of 35 g/day as chicks. Member States may define stricter criteria for slow growth.*

Or. fr

Amendment 1203
Anja Hazekamp, Stefan Eck

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.4.2 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Poultry shall *either be reared until they reach a minimum age or else shall come from slow-growing poultry strains as defined by the competent authority. Where slow-growing poultry strains are not used by the farmer the minimum age at slaughter shall be as follows:*

Amendment

Poultry shall *come from slow-growing poultry strains which meet set limited daily growth rates that are compatible with the minimum rearing ages for each species. These growth rates shall be set in this Regulation.* The minimum age at slaughter shall be as follows:

Or. en

Amendment 1204
Jens Rohde

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.4.2 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Poultry shall either be reared until they reach a minimum age or else shall come from slow-growing poultry strains as defined by the competent authority. Where slow-growing poultry strains are not used by the farmer the minimum age at slaughter shall be as follows:

Amendment

Poultry shall either be reared until they reach a minimum age or else shall come from slow-growing poultry strains as defined by the **Commission** competent authority. Where slow-growing poultry strains are not used by the farmer the minimum age at slaughter shall be as follows:

Or. en

Justification

The definition of slow-growing strains should be maintained by the Commission. Due to the national participation in decision-making, a significant difference in practice is experienced, giving market distortions. National definitions on slow growing strains calculated based on maximum daily growth rate vary from 28 to 50 g/day. This corresponds to a difference in production time for a chicken of approximately 34 days.

Amendment 1205

Eric Andrieu, Jean-Paul Denanot, Marc Tarabella

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.4.2 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

a) **81** days for chickens;

Amendment

a) **70** days for chickens;

Or. fr

Justification

In order to be aligned with the majority of European practice, it is proposed to raise the minimum age for chickens to 70 days, which corresponds to the minimum period of conversion defined in point 2.4.1 of Annex II of the draft Regulation.

Amendment 1206

Eric Andrieu, Jean-Paul Denanot

Proposal for a regulation

Annex 2 – section 2 – part 2 – point 2.4 – point 2.4.2 – paragraph 1 – point h

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

h) 140 days for male turkeys and roasting geese; **and**

h) 140 days for male **and female** turkeys and roasting geese ***sold whole*** and

Or. fr

Justification

The proposed minimum age is taken from the current Annex IV of Regulation (EC) No 543/2008 on the marketing standards for types of farming: see d) "traditional free range" and differentiating as in this Regulation between male/female turkeys for cutting and whole.

Amendment 1207

Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.4.2 – paragraph 1 – point h

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

h) 140 days for male turkeys and roasting geese; **and**

h) 140 days for male **and female** turkeys and for roasting geese ***sold whole***;

Or. fr

Amendment 1208

Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.4.2 – paragraph 1 – point i

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

i) **100** days for female turkeys.

i) **98** days for female turkeys ***intended for cutting and 126 days for male turkeys intended for cutting.***

Or. fr

Amendment 1209
Eric Andrieu, Jean-Paul Denanot

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.4.2 – paragraph 1 – point i

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

i) **100** days for female turkeys.

i) **98** days for female turkeys ***intended for cutting,***

Or. fr

Justification

The proposed minimum age is taken from the current Annex IV of Regulation (EC) No 543/2008 on the marketing standards for types of farming: see d) "traditional free range" and differentiating as in this Regulation between male/female turkeys for cutting and whole.

Amendment 1210
Eric Andrieu, Jean-Paul Denanot

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.4.2 – paragraph 1 – point i a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

ia) 126 days for male turkeys intended for cutting.

Or. fr

Justification

The proposed minimum age is taken from the current Annex IV of Regulation (EC) No 543/2008 on the marketing standards for types of farming: see d) "traditional free range" and differentiating as in this Regulation between male/female turkeys for cutting and whole.

Amendment 1211
Eric Andrieu, Jean-Paul Denanot, Marc Tarabella

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.4.2 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Laying hens must be derived from strains adapted to outdoor rearing.

Or. fr

Amendment 1212

Marian Harkin

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.4.2 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

When a flock is constituted for the first time, renewed or reconstituted and organically reared parent production are not available in sufficient numbers, non-organically reared poultry may be brought into an organic poultry production unit, provided that the pullets for the production of eggs and poultry for meat production are less than three days old.

Or. en

Amendment 1213

Janusz Wojciechowski, Beata Gosiewska, Zbigniew Kuźmiuk, Stanisław Ożóg, Jadwiga Wiśniewska

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.4.2 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

When a flock is constituted for the first time, renewed or reconstituted and organically reared parent production are not available in sufficient numbers, non-organically reared poultry may be brought into an organic poultry production unit, provided that the pullets for the production of eggs and poultry for meat

production are less than three days old.

Or. en

Amendment 1214
Anna Maria Corazza Bildt

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.4.3 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) at least **60** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or *in case* this is not feasible, be produced *in the same region* in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

Amendment

(a) at least **40** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or, *where* this is not feasible, *shall* be produced in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

Or. en

Amendment 1215
Fredrick Federley

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.4.3 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) at least **60** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced *in the same region* in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

Amendment

(a) at least **40** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

Or. en

Amendment 1216
Clara Eugenia Aguilera García

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.4.3 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

a) at least **60** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced ***in the same region*** in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

Amendment

a) at least **20** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

Or. es

Amendment 1217

Esther Herranz García, Pilar Ayuso, Ramón Luis Valcárcel Siso

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.4.3 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) at least **60** % of the feed shall ***come*** from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

Amendment

(a) at least **20** % of the feed shall ***be obtained primarily*** from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

Or. en

Amendment 1218

Julie Girling

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.4.3 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) at least **60** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

Amendment

(a) at least **20** % of the feed shall come ***primarily*** from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

Or. en

Amendment 1219

Marian Harkin

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.4.3 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) at least **60** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

Amendment

(a) at least **20** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

Or. en

Amendment 1220

Janusz Wojciechowski, Beata Gosiewska, Zbigniew Kuźmiuk, Stanisław Ożóg, Jadwiga Wiśniewska

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.4.3 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) at least **60** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

Amendment

(a) at least **20** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

Or. en

Amendment 1221

Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.4.3 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) at least **60** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or

Amendment

(a) at least **20** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or

feed operators;

feed operators;

Or. en

Amendment 1222

Ivan Jakovčić, Ulrike Müller, Jens Rohde

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.4.3 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) at least **60** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

Amendment

(a) at least **20** % of the feed shall come from the farm itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

Or. en

Amendment 1223

Karin Kadenbach

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.4.4 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) water fowl shall have access to a stream, pond, lake or a pool whenever the weather and hygienic conditions permit in order to respect their species-specific needs and animal welfare requirements; when weather conditions do not permit, they shall have access to water which enables them to dip their head therein so as to clean plumage;

Amendment

(b) water fowl shall have access to a stream, pond, lake or a pool whenever the weather and hygienic conditions permit in order to respect their species-specific needs and animal welfare requirements; when weather conditions do not permit, they shall have access to water which enables them to dip their head therein ***and deep enough to cover the eyes and nares and to pour water over the body and*** so as to clean plumage.

Or. en

Amendment 1224
Eric Andrieu, Jean-Paul Denanot

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.4.4 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

c) poultry shall have access to an open air area for at least one third of their life. Open air areas for poultry shall be mainly covered with vegetation ***and be provided with protective facilities and permit fowl to have easy access to adequate numbers of drinking troughs;***

c) poultry shall have access to an open air area for at least one third of their life. Open air areas for poultry shall be mainly covered with vegetation.

Or. fr

Justification

The presence of drinking troughs in outdoor runs attracts wild birds and entails a major risk in the events of outbreaks of bird flu. For this reason, the European Commission advises against them in the event of outbreaks of bird flu. They are also permanently prohibited in some Member States. Vegetation like shrubs or trees helps poultry to lie down in outdoor runs and other additional protective equipment is not needed.

Amendment 1225
Norbert Erdős

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.4.4 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

c) poultry shall have access to an open air area for at least one third of their life. Open air areas for poultry shall be mainly covered with vegetation ***and be provided with protective facilities and permit fowl to have easy access to adequate numbers of drinking troughs;***

c) poultry shall have access to an open air area for at least one third of their life. Open air areas for poultry shall be mainly covered with vegetation;

Or. xm

Justification

The presence of drinking troughs on the on open-air runs attracts wild birds and causes a significant risk in case of an avian influenza episode. For this reason, the European Commission does not recommend it, and this is even banned permanently in some member states. Vegetation, for example with trees or shrubs, helps poultry to expand on outdoor spaces and it is not necessary to have other additional protective equipment.

Amendment 1226

Anja Hazekamp, Stefan Eck

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.4.4 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) poultry shall have access to an open air area for at least one **third** of their life. Open air areas for poultry shall be mainly covered with vegetation and be provided with protective facilities and permit **fowl** to have easy access to adequate numbers of drinking troughs;

Amendment

(c) poultry shall have access to an open air area, **including pasture and/or woodland** for at least one **half** of their life. Open air areas for poultry shall be mainly covered with vegetation and be provided with protective facilities **allowing animals to hide and express scratching behaviour** and permit **them** to have easy access to adequate numbers of drinking troughs;

Or. en

Amendment 1227

Jens Rohde

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.4.4 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) poultry shall have access to an open air area for at least one third of their life. Open air areas for poultry shall be mainly covered with vegetation and be provided with protective facilities and permit fowl to have easy access to adequate numbers of drinking troughs;

Amendment

(c) poultry shall have access to an open air area for at least one third of their life, **and permanently from when they are fully feathered**. Open air areas for poultry shall be mainly covered with **annual or perennial** vegetation and be provided with protective facilities and permit fowl to have easy access to adequate numbers of drinking troughs;

Justification

Both the existing legal text and the new proposal need further harmonization in order to reduce market distortion. The intention of “One third of their life time” should be clarified, and the requirements for vegetation should be specified in order to minimize potential market distortion. Different interpretations results in poultry production in some member states requiring 50% more outdoor area per animal than in other comparable member states.

Amendment 1228

Anja Hazekamp, Stefan Eck

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.4.4 – paragraph 1 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) where poultry are kept indoors due to restrictions or obligations imposed on the basis of Union legislation, they shall **permanently** have access to sufficient quantities of roughage and suitable material in order to meet their ethological needs;

Amendment

(d) where poultry are kept indoors, **including** due to restrictions or obligations imposed on the basis of Union legislation, they shall have **permanent access to a veranda (outdoor run) as well as permanent** access to sufficient quantities of roughage and suitable material in order to meet their ethological needs. **Access restrictions to an outdoor run should only be possible due to bad weather conditions;**

Or. en

Amendment 1229

Karin Kadenbach

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.4.4 – paragraph 1 – point e – point i

Text proposed by the Commission

(i) **at least one third of the** floor area shall be solid, that is, not of slatted or of grid construction, and covered with a litter material such as straw, wood shavings, sand or turf;

Amendment

(i) **the entire** floor area shall be solid, that is **to say**, not of slatted or of grid construction, and covered with a litter material such as straw, wood shavings, sand or turf

Amendment 1230
Karin Kadenbach

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.4.4 – paragraph 1 – point e – point iii

Text proposed by the Commission

(iii) poultry shall have perches of a size and number commensurate with the size of the group and of the birds as laid down in the table on the minimum surface areas indoors and outdoors and other characteristics of housing for poultry production set out in point 2.4.5.;

Amendment

(iii) poultry shall have perches of a size and number commensurate with the size of the group and of the birds as laid down in the table on the minimum surface areas indoors and outdoors and other characteristics of housing for poultry production set out in point 2.4.5. ***Perches must also be foreseen for breeding birds, pullets, and broilers. Straw balls and pecking material must also be added as appropriate. Elevated platforms must be foreseen for turkeys;***

Or. en

Amendment 1231
Anja Hazekamp, Stefan Eck

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.4.4 – paragraph 1 – point e – point iv

Text proposed by the Commission

(iv) the external boundary of the house, i.e. including a possible veranda, shall have exit/entry pop-holes of a size adequate for the birds, and those pop-holes shall have a combined length of at least 4 m per 100 m² area of the house available to the birds. ***Where a veranda is present***, the internal pop-holes between the house and the veranda shall have a combined length of 2 m per 100 m² area of the house. Twenty-four hour access to the veranda must be allowed;

Amendment

(iv) the external boundary of the house, i.e. including a possible veranda, shall have exit/entry pop-holes of a size adequate for the birds, and those pop-holes shall have a combined length of at least 4 m per 100 m² area of the house available to the birds. The internal pop-holes between the house and the veranda shall have a combined length of 2 m per 100 m² area of the house. Twenty-four hour ***a day*** access to the veranda must be allowed;

Amendment 1232**Jens Rohde****Proposal for a regulation****Annex 2 – section 2 – part 2 – point 2.4 – point 2.4.4 – paragraph 1 – point e – point iv***Text proposed by the Commission*

(iv) the external boundary of the house, i.e. including a possible veranda, shall have exit/entry pop-holes of a size adequate for the birds, and those pop-holes shall have a combined length of at least 4 m per 100 m² area of the house available to the birds. Where a veranda is present, the internal pop-holes between the house and the veranda shall have a combined length of 2 m per 100 m² area of the house. Twenty-four hour access to the veranda must be allowed;

Amendment

(iv) the external boundary of the house, i.e. including a possible veranda, shall have exit/entry pop-holes of a size adequate for the birds, and those pop-holes shall have a combined length of at least 4 m per 100 m² area of the house available to the birds. Where a veranda is present, the internal pop-holes between the house and the veranda shall have a combined length of **1.5** m per 100 m² area of the house. Twenty-four hour access to the veranda must be allowed;

Or. en

Justification

Openings between house and veranda should be limited to 1.5 m/100 m² area in the house, to reduce draught and potentially lethal flocculation of the animals in the house. Negative effect of draught in poultry systems seems to be a major challenge in Nordic countries.

Amendment 1233**Marco Zullo, Rosa D'Amato****Proposal for a regulation****Annex II – part II – point 2.4.4 – paragraph 1 – point e – point vi***Text proposed by the Commission*

(vi) multi-layer systems shall have no more than three levels of usable area including the ground floor. There shall be no more than 1 m between levels or intermediate

*Amendment**deleted*

*areas, such as nesting areas.
Higher tiers shall be capable of
having manure removed by an
automated system;*

Or. it

Amendment 1234
Clara Eugenia Aguilera García

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.4.4 – paragraph 1 – point e – point vi

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

vi) **multi-layer** systems shall have no more than three levels of usable area including the ground floor. There shall be no more than 1 m between levels or intermediate areas, such as nesting areas. Higher tiers shall be capable of having manure removed by an automated system;

vi) **multi-level** systems shall have no more than three levels of usable area including the ground floor. There shall be no more than 1 m between levels or intermediate areas, such as nesting areas. Higher tiers shall be capable of having manure removed by an automated system;

Or. es

Justification

'Multi-level' is the correct term.

Amendment 1235
Jens Rohde

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.4.4 – paragraph 1 – point g

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(g) buildings shall be emptied of livestock between each batch of poultry reared. The buildings and fittings shall be cleaned and disinfected during this time. In addition, when the rearing of each batch of poultry has been completed, runs shall be left empty during a period to be established by

(g) buildings shall be emptied of livestock between each batch of poultry reared. The buildings and fittings shall be cleaned and disinfected during this time. In addition, when the rearing of each batch of poultry has been completed, runs shall be left empty during a period to be established by

the Member States in order to allow vegetation to grow back. These requirements shall not apply where poultry are not reared in batches, are not kept in runs and are free to roam, throughout the day.

the Member States in order to allow vegetation to grow back. These requirements shall not apply where poultry are not reared in batches, are not kept in runs and are free to roam, throughout the day. ***Open air areas for poultry can be in continuous use provided that at least 50% of the area is covered with annual or perennial vegetation. A mixture of groups of trees and open spaces are allowed.***

Or. en

Justification

The most attractive outdoor areas for poultry according to the Commissions' expert group on organic farming (EGTOP) include a mixed vegetation. If attractive vegetation is ensured, it should be unnecessary to leave the areas empty to allow vegetation to grow back. At the moment, very different interpretations of the regulations are seen, resulting in very different conditions within member states.

Amendment 1236 **Eric Andrieu**

Proposal for a regulation **Annex II – part II – point 2.4.5 – introductory part**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2.4.5. ***Stocking density***

2.4.5. ***Manure***

Or. fr

Justification

The text and its heading are not clear. It would be better to clarify them by indicating that this point deals with manure by referring to the current Directive. Each Member State has adapted the European Directive on nitrates depending on its environmental problems. It is important to leave the possibility of basing it on national provisions, as in the case of the current Regulation on organic production (Article 15(2) of Regulation 889/2008).

Amendment 1237 **Eric Andrieu, Jean-Paul Denanot**

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.4.5 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The maximum number of animals per hectare shall respect the following limits:

The maximum quantity of manure spread per hectare must comply with the limit of 170 kg of organic nitrogen per year and per hectare of agricultural area. For this reason, the maximum number of animals per hectare shall respect the following limits or be calculated on the basis of corresponding national provisions adopted pursuant to the implementation of Directive 91/676/EEC:

Or. fr

Justification

The text and its heading are not clear. It would be better to clarify them by indicating that this point deals with manure by referring to the current Directive. Each Member State has adapted the European Directive on nitrates depending on its environmental problems. It is important to leave the possibility of basing it on national provisions, as in the case of the current Regulation on organic production (Article 15(2) of Regulation 889/2008)

Amendment 1238

Karin Kadenbach

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.4.5 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The maximum number of animals per hectare shall respect the following limits:

The maximum number of animals per hectare shall respect the following limits set out in the tables below. A maximum number of animals per group and per barn shall also be determined where appropriate to ensure that behavioral requirements are met. At all times the maximum group size for poultry shall be appropriate to ensure that the birds can recognise and form relationships with all group members. These limits shall be refined where necessary to ensure that

they reflect requirements relating to growth rates. Furthermore, where temporary outdoor access restrictions are necessary, reduced stocking rates shall be determined.

Or. en

Amendment 1239

Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.4.5 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

The maximum number of animals per hectare shall respect the following limits:

Amendment

The maximum number of animals per hectare shall respect the following limits ***or be calculated on the basis of corresponding national provisions adopted pursuant to the implementation of Directive 91/676/EEC:***

Or. fr

Amendment 1240

Eric Andrieu, Jean-Paul Denanot

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.4.5. – paragraph 2

<i>Text proposed by the Commission</i>							
The minimum surface area indoors and outdoors and other characteristics of housing for birds of the species <i>Gallus gallus</i> shall be as follows:							
	Breeders/ parents	Young stock		Fattening birds		Capons	Layers
Age	Breeding birds	Pullets 0-8 weeks	Pullets 9-18 weeks	Starter 0-21 days	Finisher 22 to 81 days	22- 150 days	Laying hens from 19 weeks
In house stocking rate (birds per m ² of usable area) for fixed and	6 birds	24 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/	15 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/	20 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/	10 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²	10 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/	6 birds

mobile houses		m ²	m ²	m ²		m ²	
Perch space (cm)							18
Multi-layer systems additional limits/m ² of ground floor area (including veranda if 24h access)	9 birds	36 birds excluding veranda area	22 birds	Not normally applicable			9 birds
Flock size limits	3 000, including males	10 000*	3 300	10 000*	4 800	2 500	3 000
Open-air run stocking rates (m ² /bird), provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded	4	1	4	1	4	4	4

* sub-dividable to produce 3x3 000 or 2x4 800 batches

Amendment

The minimum surface area indoors and outdoors and other characteristics of housing for birds of the species *Gallus gallus* shall be as follows:

	Breeders/parents	Young stock		Fattening birds		Capons	Layers
Age	Breeding birds	Pullets 0-8 weeks	Pullets 9-18 weeks	Starter 0-28 days	Finisher 22 to 91 days	91-150 days	Laying hens from 19 weeks
In house stocking rate (birds per m ² of usable area) for fixed and mobile houses	6 birds	24 birds with a maximum of 25 kg liveweight/m ²	16 birds with a maximum of 25 kg liveweight/m ²	20 birds with a maximum of 25 kg liveweight/m ²	10 birds with a maximum of 25 kg liveweight/m ² However, in the case of mobile housing do not exceed 150 m² decks and if left open at night, occupation can be boosted to 16 animals on	6.5 birds with a maximum of 25 kg liveweight/m ²	9 birds <i>per m²/usable surface excluding veranda</i>

					<i>the understanding that it must not exceed 30 kg liveweight/m²</i>		
Perch space (cm)							15
Multi-layer systems additional limits/m ² of ground floor area (including veranda if 24h access)		36 birds excluding veranda area	24 birds	Not normally applicable			9 birds
Flock size limits		10 000*	10 000	<i>Maximum 1 flock per poultry house and 4 houses per production unit</i>	<i>Maximum 1 flock per poultry house and 4 houses per production unit</i>	<i>Maximum 1 flock per poultry house and 4 houses per production unit</i>	<i>3 000 and 9 000 maximum per poultry house and maximum 18 000 per farm</i>
Open-air run stocking rates (m ² /bird), provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded	4			1	2	4	4
* sub-dividable to produce 3x3 000 or 2x4 800 batches							

Or. fr

Amendment 1241
Michel Dantin and Angélique Delahaye

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.4.5. – paragraph 2

<i>Text proposed by the Commission</i>					
The minimum surface area indoors and outdoors and other characteristics of housing for birds of the species <i>Gallus gallus</i> shall be as follows:					
	Breeders/parents	Young stock	Fattening birds	Capons	Layers

Age	Breeding birds	Pullets 0-8 weeks	Pullets 9-18 weeks	Starter 0-21 days	Finisher 22 to 81 days	22-150 days	Laying hens from 19 weeks
In house stocking rate (birds per m ² of usable area) for fixed and mobile houses	6 birds	24 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²	15 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²	20 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²	10 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²	10 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²	6 birds
Perch space (cm)							18
Multi-layer systems additional limits/m ² of ground floor area (including veranda if 24h access)	9 birds	36 birds excluding veranda area	22 birds	Not normally applicable			9 birds
Flock size limits	3 000 including males	10 000*	3 300	10 000*	4 800	2 500	3 000
Open-air run stocking rates (m ² /bird), provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded	4	1	4	1	4	4	4

* sub-dividable to produce 3x3000 or 2x4800 batches

Amendment

The minimum surface area indoors and outdoors and other characteristics of housing for birds of the species *Gallus gallus* shall be as follows:

	Breeders/parents	Young stock		Fattening birds		Capons	Layers
Age	Breeding birds	Pullets 0-8 weeks	Pullets 9-18 weeks	Starter 0-28 days	Finisher 28 to 91 days	91-150 days	Laying hens from 19 weeks
In house stocking rate (birds per m ² of usable area) for fixed and mobile houses	6 birds	24 birds with a maximum of 25 kg liveweight/m ²	16 birds with a maximum of 25 kg liveweight/m ²	20 birds with a maximum of 25 kg liveweight/m ²	10 birds with a maximum of 25 kg liveweight/m ²	6.25 birds with a maximum of 35 kg liveweight/m ²	9 birds per m ² of utilisable area excluding veranda
Perch space (cm)							15
Multi-layer systems additional limits/m ² of	9 birds	36 birds excluding veranda area	24 birds	Not normally applicable			9 birds

ground floor area (including veranda if 24h access)							
Flock size limits	3 000 including males	10 000*	10 000	10 000*	4 800	2 500	3 000 <i>and a maximum of 9 000 per building and a maximum of 18 000 per farm</i>
Farm size limits	<i>A maximum of 1 flock per poultry house and a maximum of 4 buildings per production unit.</i>						
Open-air run stocking rates (m ² /bird), provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded	4			1	2	4	4
* sub-dividable to produce 3x3000 or 2x4800 batches							

Or. fr

**Amendment 1242
Fredrick Federley**

**Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.4.5. – paragraph 2**

<i>Text proposed by the Commission</i>							
The minimum surface area indoors and outdoors and other characteristics of housing for birds of the species <i>Gallus gallus</i> shall be as follows:							
	Breeders/ parents	Young stock		Fattening birds		Capons	Layers
Age	Breeding birds	Pullets 0-8 weeks	Pullets 9-18 weeks	Starter 0-21 days	Finisher 22 to 81 days	22-150 days	Laying hens from 19 weeks
In house stocking rate (birds per m ² of usable area) for fixed and mobile houses	6 birds	24 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m²	15 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m²	20 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m²	10 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m²	10 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²	6 birds
Perch space (cm)							18
Multi-layer	9 birds	36 birds	22 birds	Not normally applicable			9 birds

systems additional limits/m ² of ground floor area (including veranda if 24h access)		excluding veranda area					
Flock size limits	3.000 including males	10,000*	3,300	10,000*	4,800	2,500	3,000
Open-air run stocking rates (m ² /bird), provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded	4	1	4	1	4	4	4

* sub-dividable to produce 3x3000 or 2x4800 batches

Amendment

The minimum surface area indoors and outdoors and other characteristics of housing for birds of the species *Gallus gallus* shall be as follows:

	Breeders/parents	Young stock		Fattening birds		Capons	Layers
Age	Breeding birds	Pullets 0-8 weeks	Pullets 9-18 weeks	Starter 0-21 days	Finisher 22 to 81 days	Age	Breeding birds
In house stocking rate (birds per m ² of usable area) for fixed and mobile houses	6 birds	maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²	15 <i>birds/m²</i>	maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²	10 <i>birds/m²</i>	In house stocking rate (birds per m ² of usable area) for fixed and mobile houses	6 birds
Perch space (cm)							18
Multi-layer systems additional limits/m ² of ground floor area (including veranda if 24h access)	9 birds	36 birds excluding veranda area	22 birds	Not normally applicable			9 birds
Flock size limits	3.000 including males	10,000*	3,300	10,000*	4,800	2,500	3.000
Open-air run stocking rates (m ² /bird),	4	1	4	1	4	4	4

provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded							
* sub-dividable to produce 3x3000 or 2x4800 batches							

Or. en

Amendment 1243
Jens Rohde

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.4.5. – paragraph 2

<i>Text proposed by the Commission</i>							
The minimum surface area indoors and outdoors and other characteristics of housing for birds of the species <i>Gallus gallus</i> shall be as follows:							
	Breeders/ parents	<i>Young stock</i>		Fattening birds		Capons	Layers
Age	Breeding birds	<i>Pullets 0-8 weeks</i>	<i>Pullets 9-18 weeks</i>	Starter 0-21 days	Finisher 22 to 81 days	22-150 days	Laying hens from 19 weeks
In house stocking rate (birds per m ² of usable area) for fixed and mobile houses	6 birds	24 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²	15 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²	20 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²	10 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²	10 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²	6 birds
Perch space (cm)							18
Multi-layer systems additional limits/m ² of ground floor area (including veranda if 24h access)	9 birds	36 birds excluding veranda area	22 birds	Not normally applicable			9 birds
Flock size limits	3,000 including males	10,000*	3,300	10,000*	4,800	2,500	3,000
Open-air run stocking rates (m ² /bird), provided that the limit of 170 kg of	4	1	4	1	4	4	4

N/ha/year is not exceeded							
* sub-dividable to produce 3x3000 or 2x4800 batches							
<i>Amendment</i>							
The minimum surface area indoors and outdoors and other characteristics of housing for birds of the species <i>Gallus gallus</i> shall be as follows:							
	Breeders/ parents	Pullets		Fattening birds		Capons	Layers
Age	Breeding birds		Starter	Finisher	22-150 days	Laying hens from 19 weeks	
In house stocking rate (birds per m ² of usable area) for fixed and mobile houses	6 birds	15 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²	15 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²	20 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²	10 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²	10 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²	6 birds
Perch space (cm)							18
Multi-layer systems additional limits/m ² of ground floor area (including veranda if 24h access)	12 birds	21 kg liveweight/m²	21 kg liveweight/m²	Not normally applicable			12 birds
Flock size limits	3,000 including males	10,000*	10,000	10,000*	4,800	2,500	3,000
Open-air run stocking rates (m ² /bird), provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded	4	1	1	1	1	4	4
* sub-dividable to produce 3x3000 or 2x4800 batches							

Or. en

Justification

Stocking density for fattening birds and pullets can be reduced due to limited use of outdoor area for young birds given less pressure on the vegetation and reduction on the environmental impact. Flock sizes for young stocks should be increased to facilitate the production and the transition from a pullet production system to an egg-laying system. The limitations for density on ground floor areas should be increased for layers and breeders in

order to meet existing practices in countries with multilayers systems. Dividing of pullet production into two age groups with different flock sizes makes the management unnecessarily burdensome.

Amendment 1244

Eric Andrieu, Jean-Paul Denanot

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.4.5. – paragraph 3

<i>Text proposed by the Commission</i>								
The minimum surface areas indoors and outdoors and other characteristics of housing for birds of species other than <i>Gallus gallus</i> shall be as follows:								
Type	Turkeys		Geese	Ducks				Guinea fowl
	Male	Female	All	Peking	Male Muscovy	Female Muscovy	Mallard	All
In house stocking rate (birds per m ² of usable area) for fixed and mobile houses	10 with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²	10 with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²	10 with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²	10 with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²	10 with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²	10 with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²	10 with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²	10 with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²
Perch space (cm)	40	40	Not normally applicable	Not normally applicable	40	40	Not normally applicable	20
Flock size limits	2,500	2,500	2,500	4,000 females 3,200 males	3,200	4,000	3,200	5,200
Open air stocking rate (m ² /bird) provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded	10	10	15	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4
<i>Amendment</i>								
The minimum surface areas indoors and outdoors and other characteristics of housing for birds of species other than <i>Gallus gallus</i> shall be as follows:								
Type	Turkeys		Geese	Ducks				Guinea fowl
	Male	Female	All	Peking	Male Muscovy	Female Muscovy	Mallard	All
Starter period	0-63 days	0-63 days	0-35 days	0-26 days	0-35 days	0-35 days	0-35 days	0-28 days
In house stocking	6.5 with	6.25 with	5 with a	8 with a	8 with a	10 with a	8 with a	13 with a

rate (birds per m ² of usable area) for fixed and mobile houses	a maximum of 35 kg liveweight/m ²	a maximum of 35 kg liveweight/m ²	maximum of 30 kg liveweight/m ²	maximum of 35 kg liveweight/m ²	maximum of 35 kg liveweight/m ²	maximum of 25 kg liveweight/m ²	maximum of 35 kg liveweight/m ²	maximum of 25 kg liveweight/m ²
<i>In house stocking rate (birds per m² of usable area) for mobile houses with a floor area of not more than 150 m²</i>	<i>16 with a maximum of 30 kg liveweight/m²</i>							
Flock size limits	2,500	2,500	2,500	4,000 females 3,200 males	3,200	4,000	3,200	5,200
<i>Farm size limits</i>	<i>A maximum of 1 flock per poultry house and a maximum of 4 buildings per production unit.</i>							
Open air stocking rate (m ² /bird) provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded	6	6	10	2	2	2	3	2

Or. fr

Justification

The rules proposed are designed to be better suited to practices in the various Member States and to encourage the conversion of traditional farms while ensuring that the animals have a high level of well-being.

Amendment 1245

Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.4.5. – paragraph 3

<i>Text proposed by the Commission</i>								
The minimum surface areas indoors and outdoors and other characteristics of housing for birds of species other than <i>Gallus gallus</i> shall be as follows:								
	Turkeys		Geese	Ducks			Guinea fowl	
Type	Male	Female	All	Peking	Type	Male	Female	All
In house stocking rate (birds per m ² of usable area) for fixed and	10 with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²	10 with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²	10 with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight	10 with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²	10 with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²	10 with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²	10 with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²	10 with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m ²

mobile houses			ht/m ²					
Perch space (cm)	40	40	<i>Not normally applicable</i>	<i>Not normally applicable</i>	40	40	<i>Not normally applicable</i>	20
Flock size limits	2,500	2,500	2,500	4,000 females 3,200 males	3,200	4,000	3,200	5,200
Open air stocking rate (m ² /bird) provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded	10	10	15	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4
Amendment								
The minimum surface areas indoors and outdoors and other characteristics of housing for birds of species other than <i>Gallus gallus</i> shall be as follows:								
	Turkeys		Geese	Ducks			Guinea fowl	
Type	Male	Female	All	Peking	Type	Male	Female	All
Starter period	0-63 days	0-63 days	0-35 days	0-26 days	0-35 days	0-35 days	0-35 days	0-28 days
In house stocking rate (birds per m ² of usable area) for fixed and mobile houses	6.25 with a maximum of 35 kg liveweight/m ²	6.25 with a maximum of 35 kg liveweight/m ²	5 with a maximum of 30 kg liveweight/m ²	8 with a maximum of 35 kg liveweight/m ²	8 with a maximum of 35 kg liveweight/m ²	10 with a maximum of 25 kg liveweight/m ²	8 with a maximum of 35 kg liveweight/m ²	13 with a maximum of 25 kg liveweight/m ²
In house stocking rate (birds per m² of usable area) for mobile houses with a floor area of not more than 150 m²	16 with a maximum of 30 kg liveweight/m²							
Flock size limits	2,500	2,500	2,500	4,000 females 3,200 males	3,200	4,000	3,200	5,200
Farm size limits	A maximum of 1 flock per poultry house and a maximum of 4 buildings per production unit.							
Open air stocking rate (m ² /bird) provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded	6	6	10	2	2	2	3	2

Or. fr

Amendment 1246
Norbert Lins, Jens Gieseke

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.4.5 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

No more than 3 000 laying hens may be kept in one poultry shed. Specific rules shall apply for young poultry.

Or. de

Amendment 1247
Eric Andrieu, Jean-Paul Denanot

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.4.5 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(d a) the total utilisable area for poultry houses for fattening purposes in the entire production unit shall not exceed 1 920 m².

Or. fr

Justification

The minimum size corresponds to the open air stocking rate, i.e. 4 m² multiplied by 4 800 hens (according to the flock size limit for fattening birds listed in the table in Annex II Part II point 2.4.5), which is 1 920 m².

Amendment 1248
Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.4.5 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(d a) the total utilisable area for poultry houses for fattening purposes in the entire production unit shall not exceed 1 920 m².

Or. fr

Amendment 1249

Eric Andrieu, Jean-Paul Denanot

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.4.5 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(db) the total number of laying hens shall not exceed 18 000 per production unit and 9 000 per poultry house.

Or. fr

Amendment 1250

Eric Andrieu, Jean-Paul Denanot

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.4.6 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

a) poultry shall have access to an open air area for at least one third of their life. ***In particular, continuous daytime open air access shall be provided from as early an age as practically possible, whenever physiological and physical conditions allow***, except in the case of temporary restrictions imposed on the basis of Union legislation;

a) ***laying hens and finisher*** poultry shall have access to an open air area for at least one third of their life, except in the case of temporary restrictions imposed on the basis of Union legislation;

Or. fr

Justification

For sanitary reasons, pullets less than 18 weeks old which go on to become laying hens have no access to external areas (cover from vaccines is not guaranteed and there is a risk of the eggs becoming contaminated with salmonella and mycoplasmae). Since the pullet stage represents one third of a hen's life, these provisions do not prevent the animals from having access to an open air area for the majority of their lives.

Amendment 1251

Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.4.6 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

a) poultry shall have access to an open air area for at least one third of their life. ***In particular, continuous daytime open air access shall be provided from as early an age as practically possible, whenever physiological and physical conditions allow***, except in the case of temporary restrictions imposed on the basis of Union legislation;

Amendment

a) ***laying hens and finisher*** poultry shall have access to an open air area for at least one third of their life, except in the case of temporary restrictions imposed on the basis of Union legislation;

Or. fr

Amendment 1252

Norbert Erdős

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.4.6 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

a) ***poultry*** shall have access to an open air area for at least one third of their life. ***In particular, continuous daytime open air access shall be provided from as early an age as practically possible, whenever physiological and physical conditions allow***, except in the case of temporary restrictions imposed on the basis of Union legislation;

Amendment

a) ***laying hens and fattening birds*** shall have access to an open air area for at least one third of their life, except in the case of temporary restrictions imposed on the basis of Union legislation;

Justification

For health and animal fragility issues, young birds must be kept indoors during the first weeks of the breeding period. Furthermore, for health issues also, it is not possible to give access to outdoors for pullets under 18 weeks. Indeed, the immunization coverage is fully vested only at the end of this 18-week period. Good sanitary quality of livestock and eggs, particularly in relation to the risk of Salmonella and Mycoplasma, cannot be guaranteed if the pullets have a mandatory access to outdoors. As pullet period represents 1/3 of the life of a hen, these provisions do not prevent to comply with the access to outdoors during most of its life (as required in (a) of paragraph 2.4.6)

Amendment 1253**Anja Hazekamp, Stefan Eck****Proposal for a regulation****Annex II – part II – point 2.4.6 – paragraph 1 – point a***Text proposed by the Commission*

(a) poultry shall have access to an open air area for at least **one third** of their life. In particular, continuous daytime open air access shall be provided from as early an age as practically possible, whenever physiological and physical conditions allow, except in the case of temporary restrictions imposed on the basis of Union legislation;

Amendment

(a) poultry shall have access to an open air area for at least **the majority** of their life. In particular, continuous daytime open air access shall be provided from as early an age as practically possible, whenever physiological and physical conditions allow, except in the case of temporary restrictions imposed **due to bad weather conditions or** on the basis of Union legislation;

Or. en

Amendment 1254**Eric Andrieu, Jean-Paul Denanot****Proposal for a regulation****Annex II – part II – point 2.4.6 – paragraph 1 – point b***Text proposed by the Commission*

b) open air areas for poultry shall be mainly covered with vegetation **composed of a diverse range of plants and be**

Amendment

b) open air areas for poultry shall be mainly covered with vegetation. The vegetation on the open-air area must be

provided with protective facilities and permit fowl to have easy access to adequate numbers of drinking troughs.

The vegetation on the open-air area must be harvested and removed at regular intervals to reduce the potential for nutrient surpluses. The open air areas shall not extend beyond a radius of 150 m from the nearest pop-hole of the poultry house. However an extension of up to 350 m from the nearest pop-hole of the poultry house is permissible provided that a sufficient number of shelters ***and drinking troughs*** are evenly distributed throughout the whole open-air area with at least four shelters per hectare;

harvested and removed at regular intervals to reduce the potential for nutrient surpluses. The open air areas shall not extend beyond a radius of 150 m from the nearest pop-hole of the poultry house. However an extension of up to 350 m from the nearest pop-hole of the poultry house is permissible provided that a sufficient number of shelters ***or shrubs/foliage*** are evenly distributed throughout the whole open-air area with at least four shelters ***or groves*** per hectare;

Or. fr

Justification

Les variétés de plantes qui peuvent être sur un parcours dépendent avant tout de la région de l'élevage et de son climat. La réglementation ne doit pas imposer « un large éventail de plantes » au risque d'avoir des espèces exotiques néfastes pour l'environnement. La présence d'abreuvoirs sur les parcours extérieurs attire les oiseaux sauvages et entraîne un risque important en cas d'épisode d'Influenza aviaire. Pour cette raison, la Commission européenne la déconseille en cas d'épisode d'Influenza aviaire, et cela est même interdit en permanence dans certains états-membres. C'est la végétation, par exemple avec des arbustes ou de arbres, qui aide les volailles à s'étendre sur les parcours en plein air, il n'est pas nécessaire d'avoir d'autres équipements de protection en plus.

Amendment 1255

Norbert Erdős

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.4.6 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

b) open air areas for poultry shall be mainly covered with vegetation composed of a diverse range of plants ***and be provided with protective facilities and permit fowl to have easy access to adequate numbers of drinking troughs.*** The vegetation on the open-air area must

Amendment

b) open air areas for poultry shall be mainly covered with vegetation composed of a diverse range of plants. The vegetation on the open-air area must be harvested and removed at regular intervals to reduce the potential for nutrient surpluses. The open air areas shall not extend beyond a radius

be harvested and removed at regular intervals to reduce the potential for nutrient surpluses. The open air areas shall not extend beyond a radius of 150 m from the nearest pop-hole of the poultry house. However an extension of up to 350 m from the nearest pop-hole of the poultry house is permissible provided that a sufficient number of shelters **and drinking troughs** are evenly distributed throughout the whole open-air area with at least four shelters per hectare;

of 150 m from the nearest pop-hole of the poultry house. However an extension of up to 350 m from the nearest pop-hole of the poultry house is permissible provided that a sufficient number of shelters, **scrub or wooded land** are evenly distributed throughout the whole open-air area with at least four shelters **or shrubberies** per hectare;

Or. xm

Justification

The varieties of plants that can be found on open-air spaces depends primarily on the place of the production and its climate. The regulation must not impose "a wide range of plants" at the risk of having exotic varieties harmful to the environment. The presence of drinking troughs on the on open-air runs attracts wild birds and causes a significant risk in case of an avian influenza episode. For this reason, the European Commission does not recommend it, and this is even banned permanently in some member states. Vegetation, for example with trees or shrubs, helps poultry to expand on outdoor spaces, it is not necessary to have other additional protective equipment.

Amendment 1256

Anja Hazekamp, Stefan Eck

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.4.6 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) open air areas for poultry shall be mainly covered with vegetation composed of a diverse range of plants and be provided with protective facilities **and permit fowl** to have easy access to adequate numbers of drinking troughs. The vegetation on the open-air area must be harvested and removed at regular intervals to reduce the potential for nutrient surpluses. The open air areas shall not extend beyond a radius of 150 m from the nearest pop-hole of the poultry house. However an extension of up to 350 m from

Amendment

(b) open air areas for poultry shall be mainly covered with vegetation composed of a diverse range of plants and be provided with protective facilities **in appropriate numbers, permitting poultry** to have easy access to adequate numbers of drinking troughs. **Protective facilities should allow animals to hide.** The vegetation on the open-air area must be harvested and removed at regular intervals to reduce the potential for nutrient surpluses. The open air areas shall not extend beyond a radius of 150 m from the

the nearest pop-hole of the poultry house is permissible provided that a sufficient number of shelters and drinking troughs are evenly distributed throughout the whole open-air area with at least four shelters per hectare;

nearest pop-hole of the poultry house. However an extension of up to 350 m from the nearest pop-hole of the poultry house is permissible provided that a sufficient number of shelters and drinking troughs are evenly distributed throughout the whole open-air area with at least four shelters per hectare;

Or. en

Amendment 1257

Anja Hazekamp, Stefan Eck

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.4.6 – paragraph 1 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) where poultry are kept indoors due to restrictions or obligations imposed on the basis of Union legislation, they shall ***permanently have*** access to sufficient quantities of roughage and suitable material in order to meet their ethological needs.

Amendment

(d) where poultry are kept indoors, ***including*** due to restrictions or obligations imposed on the basis of Union legislation, they shall ***have permanent access to a veranda (outdoor run) as well as*** to sufficient quantities of roughage and suitable material in order to meet their ethological needs.

Or. en

Amendment 1258

Janusz Wojciechowski, Beata Gosiewska, Zbigniew Kuźmiuk, Stanisław Ożóg, Jadwiga Wiśniewska

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.4.7 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Live plucking of poultry shall be prohibited.

Amendment

The forced feeding and live plucking of poultry shall be prohibited

Or. en

Amendment 1259

Janusz Wojciechowski, Beata Gosiewska, Zbigniew Kuźmiuk, Stanisław Ożóg, Jadwiga Wiśniewska

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.4.7. – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2.3.4a. The mutilation of poultry, including castration and beak trimming, shall be prohibited. Surgical procedures shall only be allowed in rare instances, on a case-by-case/individual basis and only for valid animal welfare considerations/reasons. When such instances occur pain and suffering must be prevented by means of adequate anaesthesia and prolonged analgesia. The procedures shall be carried out only at the most appropriate age by qualified personnel a veterinary surgeon. Wherever practicable, non-surgical alternatives, including the use of appropriate breeds and keeping practices, shall be applied to address specific concerns associated with raising uncastrated (entire) males.

Or. en

Amendment 1260

Janusz Wojciechowski, Beata Gosiewska, Zbigniew Kuźmiuk, Stanisław Ożóg, Jadwiga Wiśniewska

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.4.7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2.4.7a. The mutilation of poultry, including castration and beak trimming, shall be prohibited.

Or. en

Amendment 1261
Clara Eugenia Aguilera García

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.5.5 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

a) apiaries shall be placed in areas which ensure nectar and pollen sources consisting essentially of organically produced crops or, as appropriate, of spontaneous vegetation or non-organically managed forests or crops that are only treated with low environmental impact methods;

a) apiaries shall be placed in areas which ensure nectar and pollen sources consisting essentially of organically produced crops or, as appropriate, of spontaneous vegetation or non-organically managed forests or crops that are only treated with low environmental impact methods
equivalent to those laid down in Articles 28 and 30 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013;

Or. es

Justification

The terminology requires a clarification.

Amendment 1262
Jens Rohde

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part II – point 2.5.5 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c) the siting of the apiaries shall be such that, within a radius of 3 km from the apiary site, nectar and pollen sources consist essentially of organically produced crops or spontaneous vegetation or crops treated with low environmental impact methods equivalent to those as provided for in Articles 28 and 30 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 which cannot affect the qualification of beekeeping production as being organic. These requirements do not apply where flowering is not taking place, or the hives

(c) Guidelines should be developed by the Commission expert group, EGTOP.

are dormant;

Or. en

Justification

Further harmonization is needed regarding the siting of the apiaries. It is unclear how large an area of conventional fields can be accepted, and what kind of conventional crops, nectar and pollen sources are allowed within the 3 km radius. Very different interpretations are seen within member states.

Amendment 1263

Jens Rohde

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.5.5 – paragraph 1 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) the hives and materials used in beekeeping shall be made basically of **natural** materials presenting no risk of contamination to the environment or the apiculture products;

Amendment

(d) the hives and materials used in beekeeping shall be made basically of materials presenting no risk of contamination to the environment or the apiculture products;

Or. en

Justification

It should be possible for organic beekeepers to use modern hives made of lighter material. Styrofoam hives and the like are successfully used in conventional beekeeping without jeopardizing food security or animal health.

Amendment 1264

Franc Bogovič

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part II – point 2.6 (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2.6. Rearing of fallow deer, mouflon and red deer

2.6.1. Conversion

Fallow deer, mouflon, red deer and their products may be deemed organic after compliance with a conversion period of at least 6 months for fallow deer and mouflon and 12 months for red deer.

2.6.2. Specific housing conditions and stocking density

The following rules shall apply with regard to housing conditions and stocking density:

(a) Fallow deer, mouflon and red deer shall be reared in pens referred to in point f. The minimum size of a pen for fallow deer and mouflon shall be one hectare and for red deer two hectares. If several species are reared together in a pen, the minimum size of the pen shall be three hectares;

(b) The possibility of a division into at least two paddocks must be ensured for each pen. The minimum size of a pen shall be half a hectare for fallow deer and mouflon, and at least one hectare for red deer or several farmed species reared in a common pen;

(c) Animals must live in social groups. The minimum number of adult animals in a pen must include three females and one male for each species of animal. The upper limit for the number of animals per hectare in a pen shall be:

(i) Fallow deer and mouflon: 10 adult animals per hectare;

(ii) Red deer: 5 adult animals per hectare;

(d) Animals that are bred in a herd shall be included in the quota referred to in the preceding paragraph in the first year of life;

(e) Rearing individual animals separately shall not be permitted, unless this is limited in time and there is a valid reason such as disease prevention or veterinary treatment;

(f) The following provisions shall apply to pens:

(i) A pen shall mean an enclosure that must include a part where animals are provided with protection from the weather. Organic livestock rearing in a pen on very wet or marshy soil shall not be allowed;

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

(iii) Animals must be provided with hiding places and shelters;

(iv) Animals must be provided with a natural method of hoof treatment. If this is not sufficient due to the composition of the soil, it must be ensured through other appropriate measures (e.g. by consolidating the soil around feeding sites);

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

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

(vii) If permanent access to feed cannot be ensured, the feeding places must be designed so that all animals can feed at the same time;

(viii) The outer and inner fences must be clearly visible to animals so that animals cannot be harmed. The fence must not have sharp angles;

(ix) The pen fence should be at least 1.8 metres tall for fallow deer and mouflon and at least two metres tall for red deer. These heights shall not apply to a fence

inside the pen for setting up paddocks;
(x) During the vegetation period the animals must feed by grazing in the pens;
(xi) Feeding shall only be allowed in case of a shortage of grazing due to poor weather conditions;
(xii) Farmed animals in a pen must be provided with safe water. If a natural source of water that is easily accessible to animals is not available, watering places must be provided.

Or. sl

Justification

Consumers are increasingly demanding organic wild game and rabbit products. That is why uniform rules should also be introduced for the rearing of red deer, mouflon, fallow deer and rabbits at the EU level.

Amendment 1265
Ricardo Serrão Santos

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part III – paragraph 1 – point 9 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9a) ‘Sustainable fishing’: the extraction of living aquatic resources that can be maintained indefinitely without reducing the capacity of the target species to maintain healthy population levels and without high negative impacts on other species in the ecosystem or in their habitats within the meaning of the Water Framework Directive or Marine Strategy Framework Directive ^{73 a}, as applicable.

^{73 a} Directive 2006/113/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on the quality required of shellfish waters (OJ L 376, 27.12.2006, p. 14) and Directive

2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of marine environmental policy (Marine Strategy Framework Directive) (OJ L 164, 25.6.2008, p. 19), respectively.

Or. pt

Amendment 1266
Ricardo Serrão Santos

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part III – point 2. 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. 6a. Organic production holdings of seaweed and aquaculture animals shall not cause risks to species of conservation interest.

Or. pt

Amendment 1267
Eric Andrieu, Jean-Paul Denanot, Isabelle Thomas

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – Part 3 – point 3.2.1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

a) the growing areas are of high ecological status as defined by Directive 2000/60/EC⁷⁵, and are not unsuitable from a health point of view;

a) the growing areas are of high ecological status as defined by Directive 2000/60/EC⁷⁵, **or have a quality equivalent to the production zones classed as A and B in Regulation (EC) No 854/2004⁷⁶** and are not unsuitable from a health point of view;

⁷⁵ Directive **2006/113/EC** of the European Parliament and of the Council of **12 December 2006 on the quality required of shellfish waters (OJ L 376, 27.12.2006,**

⁷⁵ Directive **2000/60/EC** of the European Parliament and of the Council of **23 October 2000 establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of**

p. 14).

water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1).

⁷⁶ Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 laying down specific rules for the organisation of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption (OJ L 139, 30.04.2004).

Or. fr

Justification

On reprend les conditions fixées dans le précédent règlement 834/2007 (règlement CE article 13 1.a) et doit permettre dans l'attente de transposition de critères adaptés dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de la directive 2000/60/CE, de conserver des possibilités de classement adaptées aux activités et applicables au travers de critères de classement utilisés pour les zones de production conchylicole. Ainsi, la récolte d'algues marines sauvages (3.2.1.) et la culture d'algues marines (3.2.2. faisant référence également au 3.2.1.), sont considérées comme des productions biologiques (que l'utilisation des algues produites soit alimentaire ou non alimentaire) dans les zones de production réunissant les conditions suivantes :-si un classement au titre du règlement 854/2004 a été effectué pour la zone concernée celle-ci doit être classée A ou B pour au moins un groupe de mollusque (bivalves fouisseurs, bivalves non fouisseurs)-si la zone n'a pas fait l'objet d'un tel classement, l'opérateur doit mettre en place une démarche du même type que celle aboutissant au classement.

Amendment 1268

Alain Cadec, Michel Dantin

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part III – point 3.2.1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

a) the growing areas are of high ecological status as defined by Directive 2000/60/EC⁷⁵, and are not unsuitable from a health point of view;

⁷⁵ Directive 2006/113/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on the quality required of shellfish waters (OJ L 376, 27.12.2006, p. 14).

Amendment

a) the growing areas are ***either*** of high ecological status as defined by Directive 2000/60/EC⁷⁵ ***or of a quality equivalent to production areas classified A or B under Regulation 854/2004***, and are not unsuitable from a health point of view;

⁷⁵ Directive 2006/113/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on the quality required of shellfish waters (OJ L 376, 27.12.2006, p. 14)..

Amendment 1269
Ricardo Serrão Santos

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part III – point 3.2.1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

a) the growing areas are of high ecological status as defined by Directive 2000/60/EC⁷⁵, and are not unsuitable from a health point of view;

⁷⁵ Directive 2006/113/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on the quality required of shellfish waters (OJ L 376, 27.12.2006, p. 14).

Amendment

a) the growing areas are of high ecological status as defined by Directive 2000/60/EC⁷⁵, **or of good environmental status, as defined by Directive 2008/56/EC^{75 a}**, and are not unsuitable from a health point of view;

^{75 a} **Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of marine environmental policy (Marine Strategy Framework Directive) (OJ L 164, 25.6.2008, p. 19).**

⁷⁵ Directive 2006/113/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on the quality required of shellfish waters (OJ L 376, 27.12.2006, p. 14).

Or. pt

Justification

Aquaculture operations may take place in the marine environment and should in these cases take into account relevant environmental legislation, including the Marine Strategy Framework Directive.

Amendment 1270
Alain Cadec, Michel Dantin

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part III – point 3.2.2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

b) to ensure that a wide gene-pool is maintained, the collection of **juvenile** seaweed in the wild shall take place on a regular basis to **supplement** indoor culture stock;

b) to ensure that a wide gene-pool is maintained, the collection of seaweed in the wild shall take place on a regular basis to **maintain and increase the diversity of** indoor culture stock;

Or. fr

Amendment 1271

Eric Andrieu, Jean-Paul Denanot, Isabelle Thomas, Marc Tarabella

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part III – point 3.2.2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

b) to ensure that a wide gene-pool is maintained, the collection of **juvenile** seaweed in the wild shall take place on a regular basis to **supplement** indoor culture stock;

b) to ensure that a wide gene-pool is maintained, the collection of seaweed in the wild shall take place on a regular basis to **maintain and increase the diversity of** indoor culture stock;

Or. fr

Justification

Seaweed of all ages can be collected in the wild to ensure that genetic diversity is maintained; it is therefore proposed that the adjective 'juvenile' be deleted. The subsequent proposed amendment, 'maintain and increase the diversity of', should serve to clarify the objective of the production rule.

Amendment 1272

Alain Cadec, Michel Dantin

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part III – point 3.4.4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3.4.4. If seaweed is harvested from a shared or common harvest area, documentary evidence shall be available

3.4.4. If seaweed is harvested from a shared or common harvest area, documentary evidence **produced by the**

that the total harvest complies with this Regulation.

competent authority designated by the Member State shall be available that the total harvest complies with this Regulation.

Or. fr

Amendment 1273

Eric Andrieu, Jean-Paul Denanot, Isabelle Thomas, Marc Tarabella

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part III – point 3.4.4

Text proposed by the Commission

3.4.4. If seaweed is harvested from a shared or common harvest area, documentary evidence shall be available that the total harvest complies with this Regulation.

Amendment

3.4.4. If seaweed is harvested from a shared or common harvest area, documentary evidence ***produced by the competent authority*** shall be available that the total harvest complies with this Regulation.

Or. fr

Justification

This addition ensures the involvement of the authority in charge of managing seaweed biomass and should also encourage the sustainable management of wild resources, as well as the structuring of the seaweed business in Member States.

Amendment 1274

Ivan Jakovčić

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part III – point 4.1.2.1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) organic aquaculture ***shall be based on the rearing of young stock originating from organic broodstock and organic holdings;***

Amendment

(a) ***For on-growing purposes, when organic aquaculture juvenile animals are not available, subject to the following restrictions:***

a) organic juveniles should be used when

available

b) at least the latter three quarters of the duration of the production cycle shall be managed under organic management.

Each Member State shall ensure that a computerized database is established for listing the aquaculture species for which organic juveniles is available on its territory and the production capacity among certified aquaculture farms.

The Commission shall adopt implementing acts laying down the technical details for establishing the database referred to in paragraph 2. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination

Or. en

Amendment 1275

Ricardo Serrão Santos

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part III – point 4.1.2.1 – point a a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

aa) Where it is impracticable to obtain animals under the conditions specified in 4.1.2.1 a), they may be caught in the wild. Such animals shall be kept under organic management for at least three months before they may be used.

Or. pt

Amendment 1276

Anja Hazekamp, Stefan Eck

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part III – point 4.1.2.1 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) wild caught or non-organic aquaculture animals may be brought into a holding with a view to improving genetic stock. Such animals shall be kept under organic management for at least three months before they may be used for breeding.

Amendment

(d) Wild caught fish, including those fish used for fishmeal, oil from whole fish stemming from wild fisheries, and wild fish used for breeding or as cleaner fish, shall not be used in organic production. On an exceptional basis, where alternative sources are not reasonably available and the conditions are adapted to the species needs, wild caught or non-organic aquaculture animals may be brought into a holding with a view to improving the suitability of genetic stock. Such animals shall be kept under organic management for at least three months before they may be used for breeding.

Or. en

Amendment 1277

Esther Herranz García, Pilar Ayuso, Ramón Luis Valcárcel Siso

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part III – point 4.1.2.1 – point d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(da) For on growing purposes the collection of wild aquaculture juveniles is specifically restricted to the following cases:

(i) natural influx of fish or crustacean larvae and juveniles when filling ponds, containment systems and enclosures;

(ii) European glass eel, provided that an approved eel management plan is in place for the location and artificial reproduction of eel remains unsolved;

(iii) restocking of wild fry of species other than European eel in extensive aquaculture farming inside wetlands, such as brackish water ponds, tidal areas and costal lagoons, provided that:

- the restocking is in line with management measures approved by the relevant authorities to ensure the sustainable exploitation of the species concerned, and

- the fish are fed exclusively with feed naturally available in the environment.

Or. en

Amendment 1278

Esther Herranz García, Pilar Ayuso, Ramón Luis Valcárcel Siso

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part III – point 4.1.2.1 – point d b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(db) for on-growing purposes and when organic aquaculture juvenile animals are not available, Member States may authorize the use of non-organic juveniles, provided that at least the latter two thirds of the duration of the production cycle is managed under organic management.

Or. en

Amendment 1279

Marian Harkin

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part III – point 4.1.2.1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4.1.2.1a. For on-growing purposes, when organic aquaculture juvenile animals are not available, subject to the following restrictions:

a) organic juveniles should be used when available

b) at least the latter three quarters of the duration of the production cycle shall be managed under organic management.

Each Member State shall ensure that a computerized database is established for listing the aquaculture species for which organic juveniles is available on its territory and the production capacity among certified aquaculture farms.

The Commission shall adopt implementing acts laying down the technical details for establishing the database referred to in paragraph 2. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 37(2).

Or. en

Amendment 1280

Ricardo Serrão Santos

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part III – point 4.1.3.2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

b) the growing areas shall be of high ecological status as defined by Directive 2000/60/EC.

Amendment

b) the growing areas shall be of high ecological status as defined by Directive 2000/60/EC, *or of good environmental status, as defined by Directive 2008/56/EC.*

Or. pt

Justification

Aquaculture operations may take place in the marine environment and should in these cases take into account relevant environmental legislation, including the Marine Strategy Framework Directive.

Amendment 1281

Marian Harkin

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part III – point 4.1.3.3 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Astaxanthin derived primarily from organic sources, such as organic crustacean shells may be used in the feed ration for salmon and trout within the limit of their physiological needs. If organic sources are not available natural sources of astaxanthin (such as Phaffia yeast) may be used.

Or. en

Amendment 1282

Ivan Jakovčić, Jens Rohde

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part III – point 4.1.3.3 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(f) Astaxanthin derived primarily from organic sources, such as organic crustacean shells may be used in the feed ration for salmon and trout within the limit of their physiological needs. If organic sources are not available natural sources of astaxanthin (such as Phaffia yeast) may be used.

Or. en

Amendment 1283

Anja Hazekamp, Stefan Eck

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part III – point 4.1.4.1 – paragraph 1 – point j

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(j) for biological control of ectoparasites

(j) for biological control of ectoparasites

preference shall be given to the use of cleaner fish.

preference shall be given to the use of cleaner fish *only where the conditions are adapted to the species needs. Use of wild caught fish as cleaner fish should not be used in organic production in accordance with paragraph 4.1.2.1 d of this annex.*

Or. en

Amendment 1284
Jens Rohde

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part III – point 4.1.4.2 – paragraph 1 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) the use of allopathic treatments shall be limited to two courses of treatment per year, with the exception of vaccinations and compulsory eradication schemes. However, in the cases of a production cycle of less than a year a limit of one allopathic treatment applies. If the indicated limits for allopathic treatments are exceeded the aquaculture animals concerned shall not be sold as organic products;

Amendment

(d) the use of allopathic treatments shall be limited to two courses of treatment per year, with the exception of vaccinations, *parasite treatments* and compulsory eradication schemes. However, in the cases of a production cycle of less than a year a limit of one allopathic treatment applies. If the indicated limits for allopathic treatments are exceeded the aquaculture animals concerned shall not be sold as organic products;

Or. en

Justification

Parasites are often treated with products categorized as allopathic treatments. For this reason and to ensure coherence with 4.1.4.2. (e) an exemption is needed in 4.1.4.2 (d).

Amendment 1285
Marian Harkin

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part III – point 4.1.4.2 – paragraph 1 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(e) the use of parasite treatments, not including compulsory control schemes operated by Member States, shall be limited to twice per year or once per year where the production cycle is less than 18 months;

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 1286

Ivan Jakovčić

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part III – point 4.1.4.2 – paragraph 1 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(e) the use of parasite treatments, not including compulsory control schemes operated by Member States, shall be limited to twice per year or once per year where the production cycle is less than 18 months;

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 1287

Marco Zullo, Rosa D'Amato

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part III – point 4.1.5.3 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Aquaculture should only be authorised for species where knowledge of the standards pertaining to their needs exists in a manner sufficient to ensure correct application.

Or. it

Amendment 1288
Anja Hazekamp, Stefan Eck

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part III – point 4.1.5.3 – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Only the most suitable species and breeds should be used at all times. The farming of solitary and predatory fish species, for which solitude and hunting requirements cannot be met in captivity, shall be prohibited.

Or. en

Amendment 1289
Janusz Wojciechowski, Beata Gosiewska, Zbigniew Kuźmiuk, Stanisław Ożóg, Jadwiga Wiśniewska

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part III – point 4.1.6.6

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4.1.6.6. Appropriate measures shall be taken to keep the duration of transport of aquaculture animals to a minimum.

4.1.6.6. Appropriate measures shall be taken to keep the duration of transport of aquaculture animals to a minimum ***and not to exceed 6 hours.***

Or. en

Amendment 1290
Janusz Wojciechowski, Beata Gosiewska, Zbigniew Kuźmiuk, Stanisław Ożóg, Jadwiga Wiśniewska

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part III – point 4.1.6.7

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4.1.6.7. Any suffering shall be ***kept to a minimum*** during the entire life of the animal, including at the time of slaughter.

4.1.6.7. Any suffering shall be ***avoided*** during the entire life of the animal, including at the time of ***transport and***

slaughter. *Appropriate and humane pre-stunning at time of slaughter shall be compulsory for all animals.*

Or. en

Amendment 1291

Janusz Wojciechowski, Beata Gosiewska, Zbigniew Kuźmiuk, Stanisław Ożóg, Jadwiga Wiśniewska

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part III – point 4.1.6.8

Text proposed by the Commission

4.1.6.8. Slaughter *techniques shall* render fish immediately unconscious and insensible to pain. Handling prior to slaughter shall be performed in a way that avoids injuries while keeping suffering and stress at a minimum. Differences in harvesting sizes, species, and production sites must be taken into account when considering optimal slaughtering methods.

Amendment

4.1.6.8. *Pre-stunning at time of slaughter shall be compulsory for all animals and* render fish immediately unconscious and insensible to pain. Handling prior to slaughter shall be performed in a way that avoids injuries while keeping suffering and stress at a minimum. *The selling of live fish is prohibited.* Differences in harvesting sizes, species, and production sites must be taken into account when considering optimal slaughtering methods. *Slaughter through bleeding of fish and exposure to carbon dioxide is prohibited. Crustaceans shall only be killed by methods which use electrical stunning/killing equipment. Well defined rules for humane slaughter shall be set in the regulation.*

Or. en

Amendment 1292

Ricardo Serrão Santos

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part III – point 4.2.2 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

c) organic shellfish farms *shall minimise*

Amendment

c) organic shellfish farms *shall not cause*

risks to species of conservation interest.
If predator nets are used their design shall not permit diving birds to be harmed.

risks to species of conservation interest.
If predator nets are used their design shall not permit diving birds to be harmed.

Or. pt

Amendment 1293
Norbert Lins, Renate Sommer

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part IV – point 1.1

Text proposed by the Commission

1.1. Food and feed additives, processing aids and other substances and ingredients used for processing food or feed and any processing practice applied, such as smoking, shall respect the principles of good manufacturing practice⁷⁶.

⁷⁶ Good manufacturing practices (GMPs) as defined in Article 3(a) of Commission Regulation (EC) N° 2023/2006 of 22 December 2006 on good manufacturing practice for materials and articles intended to come into contact with food (O.J. L 384, 29.12.2006, p. 75)

Amendment

1.1. Food and feed additives, processing aids and other substances and ingredients used for processing food or feed and any processing practice applied, such as smoking, shall respect the principles of good manufacturing practice⁷⁶. ***In the smoking of food, procedures which meet the concerns of food safety, environmental and resource protection are preferable.***

⁷⁶ Good manufacturing practices (GMPs) as defined in Article 3(a) of Commission Regulation (EC) N° 2023/2006 of 22 December 2006 on good manufacturing practice for materials and articles intended to come into contact with food (O.J. L 384, 29.12.2006, p. 75)

Or. en

Justification

The generating of smoke in a conventional manner produces polluting emissions into the environment and creates residues of harmful substances such as tar and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in smoked foods. For these reasons, EU funding has supported the development of alternative smoking products. The use of purified smoke (Clean Smoke) is safer to use, having less impact on the environment (Article 11 TFEU) and on health (Article 168(1) TFEU).

Amendment 1294

Maria Noichl

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part IV – point 1.1

Text proposed by the Commission

1.1. Food and feed additives, processing aids and other substances and ingredients used for processing food or feed and any processing practice applied, such as smoking, shall respect the principles of good manufacturing practice⁷⁶.

⁷⁶ Good manufacturing practice (GMP) as defined in Article 3(a) of Commission Regulation (EC) N° 2023/2006 of 22 December 2006 on good manufacturing practice for materials and articles intended to come into contact with food (O.J. L 384, 29.12.2006, p. 75).

Amendment

1.1. Food and feed additives, processing aids and other substances and ingredients used for processing food or feed and any processing practice applied, such as smoking, shall respect the principles of good manufacturing practice. ***In industrial production, procedures are to be preferred that are conducive to the preservation of health, the environment and resources, to food safety and to safety at work.***

⁷⁶ Good manufacturing practice (GMP) as defined in Article 3(a) of Commission Regulation (EC) N° 2023/2006 of 22 December 2006 on good manufacturing practice for materials and articles intended to come into contact with food (O.J. L 384, 29.12.2006, p. 75).

Or. de

Justification

Blank

Amendment 1295

Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part IV – point 1.1

Text proposed by the Commission

1.1. Food and feed additives, processing aids and other substances and ingredients used for processing food or feed and any processing practice applied, such as smoking, shall respect the principles of

Amendment

1.1. Food and feed additives, processing aids and other substances and ingredients used for processing food or feed and any processing practice applied, such as smoking, shall respect the principles of

good manufacturing practice⁷⁶.

good manufacturing practice⁷⁶. ***With respect to smoking, preference shall be given by operators to the use of processes that are conducive to food safety, the health of consumers, the environment, the economical use of resources and safety at work.***

⁷⁶ Good manufacturing practice (GMP) as defined in Article 3(a) of Commission Regulation (EC) N° 2023/2006 of 22 December 2006 on good manufacturing practice for materials and articles intended to come into contact with food (O.J. L 384, 29.12.2006, p. 75).

⁷⁶ Good manufacturing practice (GMP) as defined in Article 3(a) of Commission Regulation (EC) N° 2023/2006 of 22 December 2006 on good manufacturing practice for materials and articles intended to come into contact with food (O.J. L 384, 29.12.2006, p. 75).

Or. fr

Amendment 1296
Franc Bogovič

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part IV – point 1.6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1.6a. The use of techniques, products and substances produced by using nanotechnology shall be prohibited in the production of processed food and feed.

Or. sl

Amendment 1297
Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part IV – point 2.1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

a) the product shall be produced mainly from agricultural ingredients; in order to determine whether a product is produced mainly from agricultural ingredients, added

a) the product shall be produced mainly from agricultural ingredients ***and yeast***; in order to determine whether a product is produced mainly from agricultural

water and salt shall not be taken into account;

ingredients, added water and salt shall not be taken into account;

Or. fr

Amendment 1298

Norbert Erdős

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part IV – point 2.2.2 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

e) minerals (trace elements included), vitamins, aminoacids, and micronutrients, only authorised as far their use is **legally required in the foodstuffs in which they are incorporated.**

Amendment

e) minerals (trace elements included), vitamins, aminoacids, and micronutrients **for dietary purposes**, only authorised as far their use is **in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 on food intended for infants and young children, food for special medical purposes, and total diet replacement for weight control and repealing Council Directive 92/52/EEC, Commission Directives 96/8/EC, 1999/21/EC, 2006/125/EC and 2006/141/EC, Directive 2009/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Regulations (EC) No 41/2009 and (EC) No 953/2009.**

Or. hu

Justification

Regulation on organic farming has to be in harmony with the provisions of general food law. This amendment strives for the harmonisation with the provisions of Regulation (EU) No 609/2013.

Amendment 1299

Norbert Lins, Albert Deß, Herbert Dorfmann

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part IV – point 2.2.2 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

(e) minerals (trace elements included), vitamins, aminoacids, and micronutrients, **only authorised as far their use is legally required in the foodstuffs in which they are incorporated.**

Amendment

(e) minerals (trace elements included), vitamins, aminoacids, and micronutrients **to fulfil dietary requirements in case of food intended for infants and young children and food for special medical purposes according to Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council^{1 a}**

^{1 a} **Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 on food intended for infants and young children, food for special medical purposes, and total diet replacement for weight control and repealing Council Directive 92/52/EEC, Commission Directives 96/8/EC, 1999/21/EC, 2006/125/EC and 2006/141/EC, Directive 2009/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission.**

Or. en

Justification

Production of organic products must be supported at all levels; that also includes for the EC-Organic Regulation to keep up with the general food law; in particular to fulfil dietary requirements in case of food intended for infants and young children and food for special medical purposes.

Amendment 1300

Norbert Erdős

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part IV – point 2.2.4 – point b – point iii – indent 1

Text proposed by the Commission

– algae, including seaweed;

Amendment

– algae, including seaweed **and lithothamne;**

Justification

In several Member States algae lithothamne appears as an important component of alternative organic milk (e.g. soy milk). Therefore organic regulation has to cover the use of algae lithothamne as well.

Amendment 1301

Maria Noichl, Ismail Ertug, Susanne Melior

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part IV – point 2.2.4 – point b – point iii – indent 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

– algae, including seaweed

– algae, including seaweed **and lithothamnium**

Justification

Lithothamnium algae have a high calcium content and are therefore already used in some Member States as an ingredient in the production of organic plant-based alternatives to milk. It shall therefore be possible at the EU level to use lithothamnium algae in organic produce.

Amendment 1302

Clara Eugenia Aguilera García

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part IV – point 2.2.4 – point b – point iii – indent 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- lapacho;

Justification

Kombucha is an organic product made by fermenting mushrooms. One of its ingredients is 'lapacho', which does not have an organic variant.

Amendment 1303
Eric Andrieu, Jean-Paul Denanot

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part IV – point 2.2.5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2.2.5a. A flavouring may be certified organic if it meets the following specific conditions for flavourings:

- If it is a natural flavouring within the meaning of Article 16(2) of Regulation (EU) no 1334/2008;

- If it is at least 95% made up of organic ingredients and the flavouring component is itself at least 95% made up of organic ingredients and is of exclusively agricultural origin;

- If the flavour carrier (excluding salt, water and permitted additives) is 100% made up of ingredients of organic origin,

- If the maximum 5 % non-organic agricultural ingredients in the flavouring component have received a mandatory temporary national derogation in accordance with Annex II, Part IV, Point 2.2.4a;

The organic flavouring must also comply with the general provisions of this Regulation for food production.

Or. fr

Justification

It is important to have a harmonised definition of organic flavourings.

Amendment 1304
Marian Harkin

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part IV – point 2.2.5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2.2.5a. In addition to the requirements laid down in this Regulation, the following additional requirements for the processing of organic flavours shall be fulfilled:

1. Only flavouring extracts and natural flavourings as defined in Article 16(4) and (5) of Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 shall be considered as organic flavourings.

2. For organic flavourings, 95% of flavour components shall be organic.

3. Only organic carriers shall be allowed and included in the calculation of the percentage of agricultural ingredients.

4. Additives, solvents and processing aids shall be used in organic form when available.

Or. en

Amendment 1305
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part IV – point 2.2.5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2.2.5a. In addition to the requirements laid down in this Regulation, the following additional requirements for the processing of organic flavours shall be fulfilled:

1. Only flavouring extracts and natural flavourings as defined in Article 16(4) and (5) of Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 shall be considered as organic flavourings.

- 2. For organic flavourings, 95% all flavour components shall be organic.**
- 3. Only organic carriers shall be allowed and included in the calculation of the percentage of agricultural ingredients.**
- 4. Additives, solvents and processing aids shall be used in organic form when available.**

Or. en

Amendment 1306
Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part IV – point 2.2.5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2.2.5a. A flavouring may be certified organic if it complies with the general provisions of this Regulation concerning food and with the following specific conditions:

- 1. It is a natural flavouring within the meaning of Article 16(2) of Regulation (EU) no 1334/2008;**
- 2. It is at least 95 % made up of organic ingredients, and the flavouring component is itself at least 95% made up of organic ingredients and is of exclusively agricultural origin;**
- 3. The flavour carrier (excluding salt, water and permitted additives) must be 100 % made up of ingredients of organic origin;**

Or. fr

Amendment 1307
Eric Andrieu, Jean-Paul Denanot

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part IV – point 3.1

Text proposed by the Commission

3.1. ***Without prejudice to Sections 1. and 2. and to specific prohibitions and restrictions provided for in points 3.2 to 3.5, only*** oenological practices, processes and treatments, including the restrictions provided for in Article 80 and 83(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, and in Article 3, Articles 5 to 9 and Articles 11 to 14 of Regulation (EC) No 606/2009, and in the Annexes to those Regulations, used before 1 August 2010, shall be permitted.

Amendment

3.1. ***Only*** oenological practices, processes and treatments, including the restrictions provided for in Article 80 and 83(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, and in Article 3, Articles 5 to 9 and Articles 11 to 14 of Regulation (EC) No 606/2009, and in the Annexes to those Regulations, used before 1 August 2010, shall be permitted.

Or. fr

Justification

For reasons of understanding, simplification and the good application of the Regulation by operators, it is essential that all oenological practices authorised for the production of organic wine are kept within a single document, as is currently the case with Regulation 203/2012. This enables oenological practices authorised for conventional wines and those for organic wines to be linked together in a more coherent way, with every practice being subject prior to its authorisation to the criteria laid down in Article 80(3) of the Single CMO Regulation, no 1308/2013.

Amendment 1308
Eric Andrieu, Jean-Paul Denanot

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part V – point 3.2

Text proposed by the Commission

3.2 The use of the following oenological practices, processes and treatments shall be prohibited:
(a) partial concentration through cooling according to point (c) of Section B.1 of Part I of Annex VIII to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013;

(b) elimination of sulphur dioxide by

Amendment

deleted

physical processes according to point 8 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009;

(c) electrolysis treatment to ensure the tartaric stabilisation of the wine according to point 36 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009;

(d) partial dealcoholisation of wine according to point 40 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009;

(e) treatment with cation exchangers to ensure the tartaric stabilisation of the wine according to point 43 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009

Or. fr

Justification

For reasons of understanding, simplification and the good application of the Regulation by operators, it is essential that all oenological practices authorised for the production of organic wine are kept within a single document, as is currently the case with Regulation 203/2012. This enables the oenological practices authorised for conventional wines and those for organic wines to be set out in a more coherent way, with every practice being subject prior to its authorisation to the criteria laid down in Article 80(3) of the Single CMO Regulation, no 1308/2013.

Amendment 1309

Herbert Dorfmann, Michel Dantin, Alberto Cirio, Esther Herranz García, Aldo Patriciello

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part V – point 3.2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b) elimination of sulphur dioxide by physical processes according to point 8 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009;

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 1310

Herbert Dorfmann, Michel Dantin, Esther Herranz García, Alberto Cirio, Aldo Patriciello

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part V – point 3.2 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c) electrolysis treatment to ensure the tartaric stabilisation of the wine according to point 36 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009; **deleted**

Or. en

Amendment 1311

Herbert Dorfmann, Michel Dantin, Esther Herranz García, Aldo Patriciello, Alberto Cirio

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part V – point 3.2 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(d) partial dealcoholisation of wine according to point 40 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009; **deleted**

Or. en

Amendment 1312

Herbert Dorfmann, Michel Dantin, Esther Herranz García, Aldo Patriciello, Alberto Cirio

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part V – point 3.2 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(e) treatment with cation exchangers to ensure the tartaric stabilisation of the wine according to point 43 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009. **deleted**

Amendment 1313

Eric Andrieu, Jean-Paul Denanot

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part V – point 3.3 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

a) for heat treatments according to point 2 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009, the temperature shall not exceed **70 °C**;

a) for heat treatments according to point 2 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009, the temperature shall not exceed **75 °C**;

Or. fr

Justification

Heat-treating wine enables winemakers to cope more easily with the problems caused by spoiled grape harvests and represents an interesting alternative to the use of sulphur dioxide. The non-use of sulphur is better for health and enables demand from export markets to be met. Heat treatment is a physical process which does not alter the composition of the wine. Raising it from 70 to 75° would optimise the results of this alternative practice.

Amendment 1314

Eric Andrieu, Jean-Paul Denanot

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part V – point 3.4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3.4 The use of the following oenological practices, processes and treatments shall be re-examined by the Commission before 1 August 2015 with a view to phase out or to further restrict those practices:

deleted

(a) heat treatments as referred to in point 2 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009;

(b) use of ion exchange resins as referred to in point 20 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009;

(c) reverse osmosis according to point (b) of Section B.1 of Part I of Annex VIII to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.

Or. fr

Justification

Il est important de maintenir ces trois pratiques œnologiques de manière à éviter des impasses techniques pour les producteurs: les traitements thermiques sont une alternative à l'emploi de l'anhydride sulfureux pouvant provoquer des désagréments sur la santé-les résines échangeuses d'ions est une alternative pour l'enrichissement quand celui ci est nécessaire. Elle offre une alternative pour les zones de production qui ne peuvent pas utiliser de sucre (de saccharose) qui évite des distorsions de concurrence entre les zones pouvant recourir au sucre et celles qui ne le peuvent pas.-l'osmose inverse est un procédé physique qui joue aussi sur la concentration en sucres des moûts par élimination partielle de l'eau.Ces trois techniques qui n'altèrent pas la qualité des vins doivent être maintenues pour les vins biologiques.

Amendment 1315
Marc Tarabella

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part V – point 3.5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3.5a. Labelling of organic wines

For the sake of transparency vis-à-vis the consumer, the following information must appear on the labelling of organic wines:

a) the addition of yeast;

b) the sulphite content according to the three levels 0-50 mg/l, 50-100 mg/l, 100-150 mg/l;

Or. fr

Amendment 1316

Marc Tarabella

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part VI – point 1.2

Text proposed by the Commission

1.2. Organic yeast shall not be present in organic food or feed together with non-organic yeast.

Amendment

1.2. Organic yeast shall not be present in organic food or feed together with non-organic yeast. ***Yeasts used in the production of organic wines must be exclusively of organic origin.***

Or. fr

Amendment 1317

Eric Andrieu, Jean-Paul Denanot

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – part VI – point 1.3 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

ba) addition to the substrate (calculated in terms of dry matter) of non-organic yeast extract or autolysate up to a level of 5 % shall be authorised for the production of organic yeasts where they are not available in organic form.

Or. fr

Justification

Organic yeasts may be prepared from various substances, including yeast extracts and autolysates. If these substances are not available in organic form in sufficient quantity, they may be supplied in the form of conventional yeast extract up to a level of 5 %. Moreover, the use of yeast autolysates also enables the use of ammonium phosphate, which is prohibited under organic rules in the United States, to be avoided. They thus enable a technical obstacle to exports faced by some organic winemakers to be overcome.

Amendment 1318

Clara Eugenia Aguilera García

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part VI – point 1.3 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

ba) the addition of up to 5 % of non-organic yeast extract or autolysate to the substrate (calculated as a percentage of dry matter) for producing organic yeast.

Or. es

Justification

The current legislation governing organic yeast production is being tightened.

Amendment 1319
Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part VI – point 1.3 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

ba) addition to the substrate (calculated in terms of dry matter) of up to 5 % non-organic yeast extracts or autolysates shall be authorised for the production of organic yeasts.

Or. fr

Amendment 1320
Norbert Lins

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – part VI – point 1.3 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) The addition of up to 5% non-organic yeast extract or autolysate to the substrate (calculated in dry matter) is allowed for the production of organic yeast.

Justification

This amendment re-establishes the current rules of production of organic yeast (article 46 a regulation 889/2008). Yeast nutrition requires a source of nitrogen, phosphor, vitamins and minerals which can only be found in 5 % conventional yeast extract. This disposition was recommended in 2008 by an Independent Experts on Provisions on organic yeast. The modification of the current rules of production will bring a drastic reduction in the availability of organic yeast produced in the EU, which could reduce the availability of the global traditional fermented products produced with yeast like organic bread.

Amendment 1321**Jens Rohde****Proposal for a regulation****Annex II – part VI – point 1.3 – point b a (new)***Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment*

(ba) The addition of up to 5% non-organic yeast extract or autolysate to the substrate (calculated in dry matter) is allowed for the production of organic yeast.

Justification

This amendment re-establishes the current rules of production of organic yeast (article 46 a regulation 889/2008). Yeast nutrition requires a source of nitrogen, phosphor, vitamins and minerals which can only be found in 5 % conventional yeast extract. This disposition was recommended in 2008 by an Independent Experts on Provisions on organic yeast. The modification of the current rules of production will bring a drastic reduction in the availability of organic yeast produced in the EU, which could reduce the availability of the global traditional fermented products produced with yeast like organic bread.

Amendment 1322**Norbert Lins, Jens Gieseke****Proposal for a regulation****Annex V a (new)**

Annex Va

Specific rules for a European clearing body

Section 1

MISSION AND DUTIES

1. Mission of the clearing body

In the rapidly growing market for organic produce, the clearing body shall establish common basic conditions for all operators and provide for fair competition between organic operators in the Union and producers from third countries. The clearing body shall provide for a continuous exchange of relevant information between operators and the responsible authorities and perform the controls required to ensure the smooth functioning of the sector. Upon request by the Commission, the clearing body shall, proceeding from the results of monitoring, scientific findings and consultations with stakeholders in the organic sector and other interested parties, present assessments concerning the amendment of the provisions contained in this Regulation or the Annexes thereto.

2. Duties of the clearing body

The clearing body shall have the following duties:

(a) providing scientific advice and technical support for the better implementation and necessary monitoring of compliance with this Regulation;

(b) compiling, analysing, hosting and summarising such scientific and technical data in accordance with this Regulation as are significant for the implementation of the Regulation in Member States and third countries;

(c) creating communications procedures

and communications instruments and initiating the exchange of data and information between the clearing body, Member States and the accreditation bodies in accordance with this Regulation;

(d) supporting the recognition and monitoring of control authorities and control bodies in third countries;

(e) coordinating the uniform implementation of controls as well as coordinating information and measures in relation to suspected breaches that affect several Member States or third countries (Articles 20a and 26b);

(f) administering and keeping up to date all relevant directories of recognised third-country control authorities and control bodies that have been accredited in accordance with Article 29(4);

(g) facilitating and coordinating the authorisation of equivalent standards in accordance with Article 30b, and accordingly administering and keeping up to date the directory of equivalent standards, including the publicisation of discrepancies with the legal regulations of the Union;

(h) facilitating and coordinating the procedure for assessing substances and revising the lists of authorised procedures and substances in accordance with Article 19;

(i) monitoring and coordinating the development of the organic seeds field and of the market for organic feed;

Or. de

Justification

The precise name of this European clearing body and details of its structure will have to be laid down elsewhere in this Regulation. Consideration shall be given to whether the competencies of the relevant department of the European Commission's Food and Veterinary Office (FVO) can be amended/expanded to include the above duties. The workforce of the

said department would have to be increased accordingly. This would obviate the creation of a new authority.