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*Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety*

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**2014/0100(COD)**

11.5.2015

## **OPINION**

of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

for the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development

on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on organic production and labelling of organic products, amending Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX of the European Parliament and of the Council [Official controls Regulation] and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 (COM(2014)0180 – C7-0109/2014 – 2014/0100(COD))

Rapporteur: Sirpa Pietikäinen

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## SHORT JUSTIFICATION

Organic farming brings together the aspects of environmental sustainability, biodiversity protection, healthiness and safety of food, and ethical treatment of animals in food production. The organic label also benefits the farmers participating in it.

The popularity of organic products is increasing in Europe and worldwide. The organic sector in Europe today is four times the size of the sector in 1999 and the annual growth speed remains high, around 9 per cent. To guarantee the growth of the sector also in the future, we need to ensure that the organic label remains at least as attractive and trustworthy as it is now.

The Commission proposal to develop organic farming in Europe focuses on three objectives: removing obstacles, guaranteeing fair competition and improving consumer confidence. The Commission seeks to abolish many existing derogations thereby streamlining the rules and reducing administrative burden.

The Commission proposal contains crucial elements to improve the longevity of the organic sector. It should be improved by adding flexibility in those points where having the same rules for all farmers would, in practice, result in a situation in which a level-playing field would not be granted for certain farmers.

This would be the case, for instance, if all reproductive material was required to be organic without any derogations. This rule would make it difficult for farmers in northern Europe to find winter proof seeds, as the pool of such seeds is still very narrow. Different geographical conditions also need to be taken into account in the rules concerning greenhouse cultivation, ensuring that the current interpretation of the rules on organic greenhouse cultivation also apply in the future.

It is vital for consumer confidence, quality of the production and level-playing field for the producers to develop open and fair quality controls for imported organic products. Self-control and external auditing systems should therefore be put in place for the products from within the EU and for imported products. The auditor would be held financially liable in case of non-compliance.

More flexibility is also needed in situations where residues are found in organic products. In the Commission proposal, the liability lies solely on farmer, regardless of whether the polluter is a farmer or a third party. It is important to introduce the "polluter pays"- principle for those cases where an installation of high contamination risk is established near an organic farm and where there is evidence of third party's liability.

One of the arguments for choosing to produce organic is better animal welfare. Therefore, the Commission proposal needs to be supplemented with more stringent rules on animal welfare standards.

Outside of this specific Regulation, organic farming should be enhanced also in other EU legislation. In the next revision of Common Agricultural Policy, better incentives and more financial resources should be secured for farmers in organic or in-transition production. To increase the availability of organic reproductive material, European databases should be

further developed and more funding should be available for research and innovation with a view to increasing the production and availability of organic seed and plant reproductive material.

## AMENDMENTS

The Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety calls on the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development, as the committee responsible, to take into account the following amendments:

### Amendment 1

#### Proposal for a regulation

#### Recital 4

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(4) Furthermore, organic production is a system that contributes to the integration of environmental protection requirements into the CAP, and promotes sustainable agricultural production. ***That is why***, measures financially supporting organic production have been introduced under the CAP, most recently under Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>14</sup>, and in particular strengthened in the recent reform of the legal framework for rural development policy as established by Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>15</sup>.

##### *Amendment*

(4) Furthermore, organic production is a system that contributes to the integration of environmental protection requirements into the CAP, and promotes sustainable agricultural production ***and species-appropriate husbandry. For that reason***, measures financially supporting organic production have been introduced under the CAP, most recently under Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>14</sup>, and in particular strengthened in the recent reform of the legal framework for rural development policy as established by Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>15</sup>. ***However, in the next revision of the CAP, better incentives and increased financial resources should be secured for farmers in organic or in-conversion production in order to increase the area dedicated to organic farming to at least 20% of utilised agricultural area in the Union by 2030 and to preserve and enhance biodiversity through, inter alia, the application of agroforestry practices.***

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<sup>14</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing rules for

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<sup>14</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing rules for

direct payments to farmers under support schemes within the framework of the common agricultural policy and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 637/2008 and Council Regulation (EC) No 73/2009 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 608).

<sup>15</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 487).

direct payments to farmers under support schemes within the framework of the common agricultural policy and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 637/2008 and Council Regulation (EC) No 73/2009 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 608).

<sup>15</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 487).

## Amendment 2

### Proposal for a regulation Recital 7 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(7a) The organic farming sector in the Union has developed rapidly in the past years, in terms not only of the area used for organic farming but also of the number of holdings and the overall number of organic operators registered in the Union.***

## Amendment 3

### Proposal for a regulation Recital 13

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(13) Research projects have demonstrated that consumer confidence is crucial in the market for organic food. In the long run, rules that are not trustworthy can jeopardise public confidence and lead to market failure. Therefore the sustainable development of organic production in the Union should be based on sound production rules which are harmonised at

(13) Research projects have demonstrated that consumer confidence is crucial in the market for organic food. In the long run, rules that are not trustworthy can jeopardise public confidence and lead to market failure. Therefore the sustainable development of organic production in the Union should be based on sound ***and transparent*** production rules which are

Union level. In addition, those production rules should meet operators' and consumers' expectations regarding the quality of organic products and *the* compliance with the principles and rules laid down in this Regulation.

harmonised at Union level *with due regard to the varying geographic and climate conditions within the Union*. In addition, those production rules should meet operators' and consumers' expectations regarding the *safety and* quality of organic products and compliance with the principles and rules laid down in this Regulation.

#### Amendment 4

##### Proposal for a regulation

##### Recital 15

###### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(15) As a matter of principle, the general production rules *of* this Regulation should include a prohibition on the use of ionising radiation *and* genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and products produced from or by GMOs. Since consumers are more and more concerned about environmental impacts of food processing and transportation, organic operators other than farmers and operators producing seaweed or aquaculture animals should be required to manage their environmental performance according to a harmonised system. With the objective of minimising the regulatory burden of micro-enterprises as defined in Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC<sup>27</sup> involved in organic production, it is appropriate to exempt them from this requirement. In order to ensure the correct application of the general production rules, the power to adopt certain acts should be delegated to the Commission in respect of establishing the criteria to which the environmental management system is to correspond.

###### *Amendment*

(15) As a matter of principle, the general production rules *laid down by* this Regulation should include a prohibition on the use of ionising radiation, genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and products produced from or by GMOs, *animal cloning including descendants of cloned animals and products derived from cloned animals, and artificially induced polyploidy*. Since consumers are more and more concerned about environmental impacts of food processing and transportation, organic operators other than farmers and operators producing seaweed or aquaculture animals should be required to manage their environmental performance according to a harmonised system. With the objective of minimising the regulatory burden of micro-enterprises as defined in Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC<sup>27</sup> involved in organic production, it is appropriate to exempt them from this requirement *of compliance with the environmental performance system*. In order to ensure the correct application of the general production rules, the power to adopt certain acts should be delegated to the Commission in respect of establishing the criteria to which the environmental

management system is to correspond.

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<sup>27</sup>Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC of 6 May 2003 concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (OJ L 124, of 20.05.2003, p. 36).

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<sup>27</sup>Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC of 6 May 2003 concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (OJ L 124, of 20.5.2003, p. 36).

## Amendment 5

### Proposal for a regulation Recital 15 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(15a) To further reduce the ecological footprint of organic farming, Member States should encourage consumption of local produce, reduce packaging, promote the use of reusable, recyclable or biodegradable packaging materials and cut transport emissions.***

## Amendment 6

### Proposal for a regulation Recital 16

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(16) The risk of non-compliance with the organic production rules is considered higher in agricultural holdings which include units not managed under organic production rules. Therefore, after an appropriate conversion period, all agricultural holdings in the Union which aim to become organic should be entirely managed in compliance with the requirements applicable to organic production. Organic agricultural holdings should undergo the same conversion period in all Member States, irrespective of whether they have previously adhered to agri-environmental measures supported by

(16) The risk of non-compliance with the organic production rules is considered higher in agricultural holdings which include units not managed under organic production rules. Therefore, after an appropriate conversion period, all agricultural holdings in the Union which aim to become organic should be entirely managed in compliance with the requirements applicable to organic production. ***However, mixed farms including units not managed under organic production rules and units managed under such rules are to be allowed, if a clear separation between the***

Union funds. However, no conversion period is necessary in the case of fallow land. In order to ensure quality, traceability and compliance with this Regulation and adaptation to technical developments, the power to adopt certain acts should be delegated to the Commission in respect of establishing rules supplementing the general conversion rules or supplementing and amending the specific conversion rules.

***organic and conventionally managed units can be made, provided that the conventional farming activities are clearly differentiated from the organic farming activities or the conventional farming activities are taking place in a geographical location far from the organic farming activities. Mixed farms are also to be allowed where the agricultural holding or aquaculture operation is in the course of conversion.*** Organic agricultural holdings should undergo the same conversion period in all Member States, irrespective of whether they have previously adhered to agri-environmental measures supported by Union funds. However, no conversion period is necessary in the case of fallow land. In order to ensure quality, traceability and compliance with this Regulation and adaptation to technical developments, the power to adopt certain acts should be delegated to the Commission in respect of establishing rules supplementing the general conversion rules or supplementing and amending the specific conversion rules.

## **Amendment 7**

### **Proposal for a regulation Recital 18 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(18a) As under Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007<sup>1a</sup>, organic production in greenhouses and in herb pots should also be allowed in the future.***

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***<sup>1a</sup> Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 (OJ L 189, 20.7.2007, p. 1).***



## Amendment 8

### Proposal for a regulation Recital 20

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(20) The use of pesticides should be significantly restricted. Preference should be given to the application of measures that prevent any damage by pests and weeds through techniques which do not involve the use of plant protection products such as crop rotation. Presence of pests and weeds should be monitored to decide whether any intervention is economically and ecologically justified. The use of certain plant protection products should be allowed if such techniques do not provide adequate protection and only if those plant protection products have been authorised in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>28</sup>, after having been assessed to be compatible with objectives and principles of organic production, including with restrictive conditions of use, and consequently authorised in accordance with this Regulation.

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<sup>28</sup> Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1).

#### *Amendment*

(20) The use of pesticides should be significantly restricted. Preference should be given to the application of measures that prevent any damage by pests and weeds through techniques which do not involve the use of plant protection products such as crop ***alternation and*** rotation. Presence of pests and weeds should be monitored to decide whether any intervention is economically and ecologically justified. The use of certain plant protection products should be allowed if such techniques do not provide adequate protection and only if those plant protection products have been authorised in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>28</sup>, after having been assessed to be compatible with objectives and principles of organic production, including with restrictive conditions of use, and consequently authorised in accordance with this Regulation.

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<sup>28</sup> Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1).

## Amendment 9

### Proposal for a regulation Recital 20 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(20a) The Commission is to be encouraged to review Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1a</sup> and to take other requisite action in such a way as to favour the use of biologically active pesticides that pose a lower risk to human health than other pesticides.***

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***<sup>1a</sup>Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1).***

## Amendment 10

### Proposal for a regulation Recital 21 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(21a) Given that it is important to develop the use of seeds and plants that are suited to soil and climate conditions and that meet consumer expectations, the production of organic seeds and plants should be encouraged while continuing to provide for the possibility of using non-organic seeds and plants where no organic equivalents are available, or in order to ensure that a sufficient genetic base is maintained.***

## Amendment 11

### Proposal for a regulation Recital 21 b (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(21b) Given that organic farming needs to be able to rely on genetically high-quality animals for breeding, and that those animals must be reared in accordance with organic farming rules, it is desirable to maintain the possibility of using non-organic breeding animals under certain conditions in order to offset a lack of availability or to ensure a sufficient genetic base, particularly in the case of rarer species and breeds.***

## Amendment 12

### Proposal for a regulation Recital 22

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(22) As livestock production naturally involves the management of agricultural land, where ***the*** manure is used to nourish crop production, landless livestock production should be ***prohibited***. The ***choice of breeds should take account of their*** capacity to adapt to ***local conditions, their vitality and their resistance to disease, and a wide biological diversity should be encouraged***.

(22) As livestock production naturally involves the management of agricultural land, where manure is used to nourish crop production, landless livestock production should be ***penalised***. ***It is advisable to encourage the use of native species so as to ensure optimum*** capacity to adapt ***while seeking at the same time to encourage*** wide biological diversity.

## Amendment 13

### Proposal for a regulation Recital 23 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(23a) Due to existing exceptions to higher animal welfare standards in organic***

*production, the associated farming practices for animals vary considerably across the Union.*

#### Amendment 14

##### Proposal for a regulation

##### Recital 25

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(25) Mutilations which lead to stress, harm, disease or suffering of animals should be prohibited.

*Amendment*

(25) Mutilations ***and all practices*** which lead to stress, harm, disease or suffering of animals should be prohibited. ***An exception for dehorning should be maintained in cases where it can be justified by animal welfare and work safety concerns. Whenever a surgical intervention is deemed necessary, it should be carried out with anaesthesia and prolonged analgesia.***

#### Amendment 15

##### Proposal for a regulation

##### Recital 26

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(26) Livestock should be fed on feed materials produced in accordance with the rules of organic production, and preferably coming from the own holding, taking their physiological needs into account. In addition, in order to provide for the basic nutritional requirements of livestock, certain minerals, trace elements and vitamins may need to be used under well-defined conditions.

*Amendment*

(26) Livestock should be fed on feed materials produced in accordance with the rules of organic production, and preferably coming from the own holding, taking their physiological needs into account. In addition, in order to provide for the basic nutritional requirements of livestock, certain minerals, trace elements and vitamins may need to be used under well-defined conditions. ***In this context, the Commission should also ensure a derogation for the use in the future of selenium in organic farming. That derogation will ensure animal welfare through high-quality nutrition, including in those geographical conditions where selenium does not appear naturally in the***

***soil. Furthermore, the Commission should, for this purpose, establish a positive list of non-organic feed where supplies of organic feed are insufficient, ensuring that the sector has a reasonable amount of time in which to adjust to market development.***

#### *Justification*

*A deficiency of selenium reduces the development of antibodies in cattle. In those European countries where the pasture does not contain a sufficient amount of selenium, the derogation for its use in feed must be ensured.*

### **Amendment 16**

#### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Recital 43**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(43) Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 provided for different exceptions from organic production rules. The experience gained from the application of those provisions has shown that such exceptions have a negative impact on organic production. In particular, it has been found that the very existence of such exceptions impedes the production of inputs in organic form and that the high level of animal welfare associated with organic production is not ensured. In addition, the management and control of exceptions entail considerable administrative burden, both for the national administrations and operators. Finally, the existence of exceptions has created conditions for distortions in competition and has threatened to undermine consumer confidence. Accordingly, the scope for allowing exceptions from organic production rules should be further restricted and limited ***to cases of catastrophic circumstances.***

##### *Amendment*

(43) Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 provided for different exceptions from organic production rules. The experience gained from the application of those provisions has shown that such exceptions have a negative impact on organic production. In particular, it has been found that, ***in some cases,*** the very existence of such exceptions impedes the production of inputs in organic form and that the high level of animal welfare associated with organic production is not ensured. In addition, the management and control of exceptions entail considerable administrative burden, both for the national administrations and operators. Finally, the existence of exceptions has created conditions for distortions in competition and has threatened to undermine consumer confidence. Accordingly, the scope for allowing exceptions from organic production rules should be further restricted and limited.

## Amendment 17

### Proposal for a regulation Recital 44

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(44) In order to allow organic production to continue or recommence in cases of catastrophic circumstances, the power to adopt certain acts should be delegated to the Commission in respect of establishing the criteria for qualifying cases of catastrophic circumstances and to lay down specific rules for addressing such cases and for the necessary monitoring and reporting requirements.***

***deleted***

## Amendment 18

### Proposal for a regulation Recital 51

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(51) Organic production is based on the general principle of restriction of the use of external inputs. Farmers are required to take measures to prevent the risk of contamination by non-authorised products or substances. Despite such measures, there may be instances where farmers are prevented from marketing their agricultural products as organic due to the unintentional presence of non-authorised products or substances. It is therefore appropriate to provide for the possibility whereby Member States may, in accordance with Article 42 of the Treaty, be authorised by the Commission to grant national payments to compensate for the losses incurred in such instances. Member States may also use the instruments of the Common Agricultural Policy to cover totally or partially such losses.***

***(51) Member States should ensure that losses which organic farmers incur due to unintended contaminations are adequately covered. Where the origin of contamination can be traced, Member States are to apply the polluter-pays principle.***

## Amendment 19

### Proposal for a regulation Recital 55 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(55a) In the past, higher animal welfare standards expected from organic products have not always been applied in practice. Measures should be taken to ensure that consumers in the Union who buy products of animal origin, including food, will be confident that food labelled as organic meets the highest production, including animal welfare, standards.***

## Amendment 20

### Proposal for a regulation Recital 58

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(58) Organic production is only credible if accompanied by effective verification and controls at all stages of production, ***processing and distribution***. Organic production should be subject to official controls or other official activities carried out in accordance with Regulation (EU) No (XXX/XXXX) of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>33</sup> to verify compliance with the rules on organic production and labelling of organic products.

(58) Organic production is only credible if accompanied by effective verification and controls at all stages of ***the*** production ***process***. Organic production should be subject to official controls or other official activities carried out in accordance with ***this Regulation. Once*** Regulation (EU) No (XXX/XXXX) of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>33</sup> ***is adopted, the Commission could, as appropriate, make a proposal to the European Parliament and the Council for the inclusion of organic production in the scope of this Regulation, so as*** to verify compliance with the rules on organic production and labelling of organic products.

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<sup>33</sup> Regulation (EU) No XX/XXX of the European Parliament and of the Council of [...] on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on

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<sup>33</sup> Regulation (EU) No XX/XXX of the European Parliament and of the Council of [...] on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on

animal health and welfare, plant health, plant reproductive material, plant protection products and amending Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, 1829/2003, 1831/2003, 1/2005, 396/2005, 834/2007, 1099/2009, 1069/2009, 1107/2009, Regulations (EU) No 1151/2012, [...] /2013 [Office of Publications, please insert number of Regulation laying down provisions for the management of expenditure relating to the food chain, animal health and animal welfare, and relating to plant health and plant reproductive material], and Directives 98/58/EC, 1999/74/EC, 2007/43/EC, 2008/119/EC, 2008/120/EC and 2009/128/EC (Official controls Regulation) (OJ L ...).

animal health and welfare, plant health, plant reproductive material, plant protection products and amending Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, 1829/2003, 1831/2003, 1/2005, 396/2005, 834/2007, 1099/2009, 1069/2009, 1107/2009, Regulations (EU) No 1151/2012, [...] /2013 [Office of Publications, please insert number of Regulation laying down provisions for the management of expenditure relating to the food chain, animal health and animal welfare, and relating to plant health and plant reproductive material], and Directives 98/58/EC, 1999/74/EC, 2007/43/EC, 2008/119/EC, 2008/120/EC and 2009/128/EC (Official controls Regulation) (OJ L ...).

## Amendment 21

### Proposal for a regulation Recital 58 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(58a) Taking into account severe verification and compliance issues in relation to organic production originating from third countries, the Commission should examine and evaluate whether and how a self-control and external auditing system could be created by the end of 2020 and, as appropriate, take the necessary preparatory and legislative action. In such a system, operators in third countries producing organic products to be imported into the Union are to establish a self-control system for the inspection and verification of the quality of processes and products. Such independent control systems are to be audited by an independent auditor, established as an authorised representative within the Union. The auditor is to be held financially liable in***



*cases of non-compliance.*

## **Amendment 22**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Recital 62 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(62a) In order to maximise opportunities for small farmers and encourage individual farmers to form groups of operators, the rules concerning groups of operators should be sensitive to the needs and resource capacity of all small farmers.***

*Justification*

*The definition of a 'small farmer' is set by each Member State. In order to encourage membership of groups of operators, it is important that the rules governing groups of operators are sensitive to the needs of small farmers in all Member States. These rules should not represent an administrative burden or be difficult to implement.*

## **Amendment 23**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Recital 75**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(75) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission as regards the technical details for the establishment of the database for the listing of the varieties for which plant reproductive material obtained by the organic production method is available, as regards the authorisation or the withdrawal of the authorisation of the products and substances that may be used in organic production in general and in the production of processed organic food in particular, including the procedures to be followed for the authorisation and the lists

(75) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission as regards the technical details for the establishment of the ***single*** database for the listing of the varieties, ***in particular traditional and rare varieties***, for which plant reproductive material obtained by the organic production method is available, as regards the authorisation or the withdrawal of the authorisation of the products and substances that may be used in organic production in general and in the production of processed organic food in particular, including the procedures to be

of those products and substances and, where appropriate, their description, compositional requirement and conditions for use, as regards the specific and practical modalities regarding the presentation, composition and size of the indications referring to the code numbers of control authorities and control bodies and of the indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials have been farmed, the assignment of code numbers to control authorities and control bodies and the indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials have been farmed, as regards the details and specifications regarding the content, form and way of notification of the notifications by operators and groups of operators of their activity to the competent authorities and the form of publication of the fees that may be collected for the controls, as regards the exchange of information between groups of operators and competent authorities, control authorities and control bodies and between Member States and the Commission, as regards the recognition or withdrawal of the recognition of control authorities and control bodies which are competent to carry out controls in third countries and the establishment of the list of those control authorities and control bodies and rules to ensure the application of measures in relation to cases of non-compliance, or suspicion thereof, affecting the integrity of imported organic products, as regards the establishment of a list of third countries recognised under Article 33(2) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 and the amendment of that list as well as rules to ensure the application of measures in relation to cases of non-compliance, or suspicion thereof, affecting the integrity of organic products imported from those countries, as regards the system to be used to transmit the information necessary for the implementation and monitoring of this Regulation, and as regards the establishment of the list of control

followed for the authorisation and the lists of those products and substances and, where appropriate, their description, compositional requirement and conditions for use, as regards the specific and practical modalities regarding the presentation, composition and size of the indications referring to the code numbers of control authorities and control bodies and of the indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials have been farmed, the assignment of code numbers to control authorities and control bodies and the indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials have been farmed, as regards the details and specifications regarding the content, form and way of notification of the notifications by operators and groups of operators of their activity to the competent authorities and the form of publication of the fees that may be collected for the controls, as regards the exchange of information between groups of operators and competent authorities, control authorities and control bodies and between Member States and the Commission, as regards the recognition or withdrawal of the recognition of control authorities and control bodies which are competent to carry out controls in third countries and the establishment of the list of those control authorities and control bodies and rules to ensure the application of measures in relation to cases of non-compliance, or suspicion thereof, affecting the integrity of imported organic products, as regards the establishment of a list of third countries recognised under Article 33(2) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 and the amendment of that list as well as rules to ensure the application of measures in relation to cases of non-compliance, or suspicion thereof, affecting the integrity of organic products imported from those countries, as regards the system to be used to transmit the information necessary for the implementation and monitoring of this Regulation, and as regards the

authorities and control bodies recognised under Article 33(3) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 and the amendment of that list. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>34</sup>.

establishment of the list of control authorities and control bodies recognised under Article 33(3) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 and the amendment of that list. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>34</sup>.

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<sup>34</sup> Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by the Member States of Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).

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<sup>34</sup> Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by the Member States of *the* Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).

#### **Amendment 24**

##### **Proposal for a regulation Recital 75 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(75a) To preserve the Union's biodiversity, a European gene bank, as well as a single database, should be set up in cooperation with Member States and regional and local authorities.***

#### **Amendment 25**

##### **Proposal for a regulation Recital 77 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(77a) The Action Plan for the future of Organic Production in the European Union should be used to help fund research and innovation with a view to increasing the production and availability of organic seed and plant reproductive***

*material.*

## **Amendment 26**

### **Proposal for a regulation Recital 77 b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(77b) In order to increase the production, availability and use of organic seed and plant reproductive material, partnership arrangements between seed growers, breeders and all those involved in organic farming should be encouraged. In addition, the Expert Group for Technical Advice on Organic Production (EGTOP) should be entrusted with the task of developing a new system for the effective and sustainable use of organic seed, providing an incentive for organic seed growers and breeders.***

## **Amendment 27**

### **Proposal for a regulation Recital 78 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(78a) The Commission and the Member States should look into developing a Union-wide database on the availability of organic animal breeds, including their adaptability to local conditions. Member States should also ensure that the advisory service on the availability and suitability of such breeds is at a sufficient level.***

## Amendment 28

### Proposal for a regulation Article 1

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

This Regulation establishes the principles of organic production and lays down the rules concerning organic production and the use of indications referring thereto in labelling and advertising.

#### *Amendment*

This Regulation establishes the principles of organic production and lays down the rules concerning organic production, ***inspection and certification thereof***, and the use of indications referring thereto in labelling and advertising.

## Amendment 29

### Proposal for a regulation Article 2 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 2

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

Mass catering operations carried out by a mass caterer as defined in point (d) of Article 2(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>35</sup> shall not be subject to this Regulation.

#### *Amendment*

Mass catering operations ***for the provision of organic food products and preparations*** carried out by a mass caterer as defined in point (d) of Article 2(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>35</sup> shall not be subject to this Regulation.

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<sup>35</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on the provision of food information to consumers, amending Regulations (EC) No 1924/2006 and (EC) No 1925/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Commission Directive 87/250/EEC, Council Directive 90/496/EEC, Commission Directive 1999/10/EC, Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Commission Directives 2002/67/EC and 2008/5/EC and Commission Regulation (EC) No 608/2004 (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 18).

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<sup>35</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on the provision of food information to consumers, amending Regulations (EC) No 1924/2006 and (EC) No 1925/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Commission Directive 87/250/EEC, Council Directive 90/496/EEC, Commission Directive 1999/10/EC, Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Commission Directives 2002/67/EC and 2008/5/EC and Commission Regulation (EC) No 608/2004 (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 18).

## Amendment 30

### Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – point 3

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(3) ‘agricultural raw material’ means an agricultural product that has not been subjected to any operation of **preservation or processing**;

*Amendment*

(3) ‘agricultural raw material’ means an agricultural product that has not been subjected to any operation of **processing, preparation or preservation**;

## Amendment 31

### Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – point 4

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(4) ‘preventive measures’ means measures to be taken in order to ensure soil quality as well as prevention and control of pests and weeds, and to prevent contamination with products or substances that are not authorised under this Regulation;

*Amendment*

(4) ‘preventive measures’ means measures to be taken in order to ensure soil quality **and fertility and preservation of biodiversity**, as well as prevention and control of pests, **diseases** and weeds, and to prevent contamination with products or substances that are not authorised under this Regulation **at all stages of production, preparation and distribution**;

## Amendment 32

### Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – point 5

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(5) ‘conversion’ means the transition from non-organic to organic **production** within a given period of time;

*Amendment*

(5) ‘conversion’ means the transition from non-organic to organic **farming** within a given period of time, **during which the rules governing organic production are applied**;

## Amendment 33

### Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – point 7

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(7) ‘group of operators’ means a group in which each operator is a farmer who has a holding of up to 5 hectares **of utilised agricultural area and who may, in addition to producing food or feed, be engaged in processing of food or feed;**

*Amendment*

(7) ‘group of operators’ means a group in which each operator is a farmer who has a holding of up to **five** hectares **or an annual turnover of up to EUR 25 000. The farms of the individual members of the group shall be geographically close to each other;**

*Justification*

*This amendment is linked to Article 26 (group certification). Small farmers should be allowed to participate in group certification in order to, in particular, reduce inspection and certification costs and the associated administrative burden. As to the conditions for participation, an additional criterion (annual turnover of maximum 25.000 €) should be introduced.*

## Amendment 34

### Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – point 11 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(11a) 'plant reproductive material' means any plant at any stage in its development, including seeds from which entire plants can be grown and which are intended for this purpose;**

*Justification*

*It is necessary to include a definition of plant reproductive material, specifying that this term also covers seeds, which could otherwise be excluded.*

## Amendment 35

### Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – point 16 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(16a) 'direct environmental aspect' means a direct environmental aspect as defined in point 2 of Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009<sup>1a</sup>.**

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**<sup>1a</sup> Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS), repealing Regulation (EC) No 761/2001 and Commission Decisions 2001/681/EC and 2006/193/EC (OJ L 342, 22.12.2009, p. 1).**

*Justification*

*Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS) defines "direct environmental aspect" as "environmental aspect associated with activities, products and services of the organisation itself over which it has direct management control". This AM is linked to the AM on Article 7 (1) (d).*

## **Amendment 36**

### **Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – point 33**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(33) 'control authority' means control authority for organic production and labelling of organic products as defined in point 39 of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXXX [Official controls Regulation];

*Amendment*

(33) 'control authority' means **a** control authority for organic production and labelling of organic products as defined in point 39 of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXXX [Official controls Regulation] **to which a competent authority has, wholly or in part, transferred its responsibility for checking and certifying organic production in accordance with this Regulation or, where applicable, an equivalent authority performing its activities in a third country;**



## Amendment 37

### Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – point 34

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(34) ‘control body’ means a delegated body as defined in point 38 of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXXX [Official controls Regulation], as well as **a** body recognised by the Commission or by a third country recognised by the Commission to carry out controls in third countries for the import of organic products into the Union;

*Amendment*

(34) ‘control body’ means a delegated body as defined in point 38 of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXXX [Official controls Regulation] **that checks and certifies organic production in accordance with this Regulation**, as well as **an equivalent** body recognised by the Commission or by a third country recognised by the Commission to carry out controls **and certification** in third countries for the import of organic products into the Union;

## Amendment 38

### Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – point 40 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(40a) 'engineered nanomaterial' means engineered nanomaterials as defined in point (t) of Article 2(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011<sup>1a</sup>;**

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**<sup>1a</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on the provision of food information to consumers, amending Regulations (EC) No 1924/2006 and (EC) No 1925/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Commission Directive 87/250/EEC, Council Directive 90/496/EEC, Commission Directive 1999/10/EC, Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council,**

*Commission Directives 2002/67/EC and 2008/5/EC and Commission Regulation (EC) No 608/2004 (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 18).*

## Amendment 39

### Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – point 43

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(43) ‘ionising radiation’ means ionising radiation as defined in Article 1 of Council Directive 96/29/Euratom<sup>47</sup>.

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<sup>47</sup> Council Directive 96/29/Euratom of 13 May 1996 laying down basic safety standards for the protection of the health of workers and the general public against the dangers arising from ionizing radiation (OJ L 159, 29.6.1996, p. 1).

*Amendment*

(43) ‘ionising radiation’ means ionising radiation as defined in Article 1 of Council Directive 96/29/Euratom<sup>47</sup> **and as regulated by Directive 1999/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>47a</sup>**;

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<sup>47</sup> Council Directive 96/29/Euratom of 13 May 1996 laying down basic safety standards for the protection of the health of workers and the general public against the dangers arising from ionizing radiation (OJ L 159, 29.6.1996, p. 1).

<sup>47a</sup> **Directive 1999/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 February 1999 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning foods and food ingredients treated with ionising radiation (OJ L 66, 13.3.1999, p. 16).**

## Amendment 40

### Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – point 43 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(43a) ‘soil-bound crop cultivation’ means production in living soil (mineral soil mixed and/or fertilised with materials and products allowed in organic production)**

*in connection with the subsoil and bedrock;*

*Justification*

*Linked to the AM on Article 4 (1) (e) (ii).*

**Amendment 41**

**Proposal for a regulation  
Chapter II – title**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

***Principles*** of organic production

*Amendment*

***Objectives and principles*** of organic production

**Amendment 42**

**Proposal for a regulation  
Article 4 – title**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

General principles

*Amendment*

General ***objectives and*** principles

**Amendment 43**

**Proposal for a regulation  
Article 4 – introductory part**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

Organic production is a sustainable management system ***for agriculture*** that is based on the following general principles:

*Amendment*

Organic production is a sustainable management system that ***pursues the following general objectives and*** is based on the following general principles:

## Amendment 44

### Proposal for a regulation Article 4 – point c

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(c) responsible use of energy and natural resources, such as water, soil, organic matter and air;

*Amendment*

(c) responsible ***and environmentally friendly*** use of energy and natural resources, such as water, soil, organic matter and air;

## Amendment 45

### Proposal for a regulation Article 4 – point da (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(da) production of products of high quality;***

## Amendment 46

### Proposal for a regulation Article 4 – point db (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(db) production of a wide variety of foods and other agricultural products that respond to consumers' demand for goods produced by the use of processes that do not cause adverse effects to the environment, human health, plant health or animal health and welfare;***

## Amendment 47

### Proposal for a regulation Article 4 – point e – point ii

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(ii) practice ***land-related*** crop cultivation

*Amendment*

(ii) practice ***soil-bound*** crop cultivation

*and livestock production or practice aquaculture which complies with the principle of sustainable exploitation of fisheries;*

*and/or land-related livestock production within the farm ecosystem which complies with preventive measures such as:*

- soil protection and cover against wind and water erosion,*
- crop rotation,*
- use of seeds and animals with a high degree of resistance against diseases, or practice sustainable aquaculture;*

#### **Amendment 48**

##### **Proposal for a regulation Article 4 – point g a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(ga) encouragement of short distribution channels and local production in the various areas of the Union;*

#### **Amendment 49**

##### **Proposal for a regulation Article 4 – point g b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(gb) use of practices that have a positive impact on the health of consumers and farmers.*

#### **Amendment 50**

##### **Proposal for a regulation Article 5 – introductory part**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*In the framework of agricultural activities and aquaculture, organic production shall in particular be based on the following*

Organic production shall be based on the following specific principles:

specific principles:

## Amendment 51

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Article 5 – point f

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(f) observance of a high level of animal welfare respecting species-specific needs;

*Amendment*

(f) observance of a high level of animal welfare respecting species-specific needs ***at all stages of life, including transport and slaughter;***

## Amendment 52

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Article 5 – point g

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(g) feeding of livestock with organic feed composed of agricultural ingredients from organic production and of natural non-agricultural substances;

*Amendment*

(g) feeding of livestock with organic feed composed of agricultural ingredients from organic production and of natural non-agricultural substances ***that meet the nutritional needs of animals. Where it is not possible to use natural products to meet nutritional needs, recourse may be had to limited exemptions pursuant to Article 19 under well-defined conditions;***

## Amendment 53

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Article 5 – point h

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(h) exclusion of genetic engineering, animal cloning, artificially induced polyploidy and ionising radiation from the whole organic food chain;

*Amendment*

(h) exclusion of genetic engineering, ***including genetically modified organisms and products derived from them,*** animal cloning ***including descendants of cloned animals and products derived from cloned animals,*** artificially induced polyploidy and ionising radiation from the whole

organic food chain;

## Amendment 54

### Proposal for a regulation Article 6 – point e a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(ea) exclusion of food containing or consisting of engineered nanomaterials;***

## Amendment 55

### Proposal for a regulation Article 7 – paragraph 1 – point a

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(a) the entire agricultural holding or aquaculture operation shall be managed in compliance with the requirements applicable to organic production;

(a) the entire agricultural holding or aquaculture operation shall be managed in compliance with the requirements applicable to organic production, ***with the exception of holdings or operations where a clear separation can be made between the organic and conventionally managed units, and which fulfil one of the following conditions:***

***(i) conventional farming activities are clearly differentiated from the organic farming activities, provided that:***

***– as regards livestock, different species are involved;***

***– as regards plants, different varieties that can be easily differentiated are involved.***

***As regards aquaculture, the same species may be involved, provided that there is adequate separation between the production sites;***

***(ii) conventional farming activities are taking place in a geographical location far from the organic farming activities; or***

***(iii) the agricultural holding or aquaculture operation is in the course of***

*conversion.*

*Where not all units of a holding are used for organic production, the operator shall keep the land, animals and products used for, or produced by, the organic units separate from those used for, or produced by, the non-organic units, and shall keep adequate records to show the separation.*

## Amendment 56

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Article 7 – paragraph 1 – point d

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(d) organic operators other than micro-enterprises, farmers and operators producing seaweed or aquaculture animals, shall put in place an environmental management system with a view to improving their environmental performance.

*Amendment*

(d) organic operators other than micro-enterprises, farmers, **beekeepers**, and operators producing seaweed or aquaculture animals, shall put in place an environmental management system with a view to improving their environmental performance, ***including methods for identifying and measuring the direct environmental aspects of the organisation's operation, which are based on the core indicators outlined in Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009<sup>1a</sup>. The establishment of annual targets for the continuous improvement of the environmental performance and the implementation of a documentation and reporting system in this regard shall be supervised within the organic certification process.***

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***<sup>1a</sup> Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS), repealing Regulation (EC) No 761/2001 and Commission Decisions 2001/681/EC and 2006/193/EC (OJ L 342, 22.12.2009, p. 1).***



## Amendment 57

### Proposal for a regulation Article 7 – paragraph 1 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***1a. Organic farmers shall put in place strategies that enhance nature and protect biodiversity, and limit the negative impacts of climate change.***

***Operators shall demonstrate how they contribute to the protection and enhancement of nature and biodiversity. Member States shall decide the way or ways in which that contribution can be made in practice, and may establish minimum aims and targets.***

***Operators shall demonstrate which initiatives they apply within their farm system in order to contribute to climate change mitigation, for example carbon sequestration, and shall establish performance targets on their farm. Member States may establish minimum aims and targets that must be met taking into consideration the regional situation including the regional farm structure.***

#### *Justification*

*Organic farming is positive for the protection of biodiversity because of the prohibition of the use of pesticides, the use of organic fertilizers, the use of green manure, pastureland and crop diversity. However, active initiatives to safeguard the principle mentioned in article 4 (b) are necessary. It seems appropriate to introduce a provision that provides a guarantee for a minimum deliverance within C sequestration which is an important and strong climate protection tool that can be taken up at farm level. Beyond this the contribution to climate protection is expected by the consumers of organic products and should therefore be guaranteed by the regulation.*

## Amendment 58

### Proposal for a regulation Article 8 – paragraph 5

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**5. By way of derogation from Article 7(1)(a), during the conversion period, the agricultural holding may be split into clearly separated units which are not all managed under organic production. As regards livestock, different species shall be involved in organic production during the conversion period. As regards aquaculture, the same species may be involved, provided that there is adequate separation between the production sites. As regards plants, different varieties that can easily be distinguished shall be involved in organic production during the conversion period.**

**deleted**

## Amendment 59

### Proposal for a regulation Article 9 – paragraph 1

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

1. GMOs and products produced from or by GMOs shall not be used in food or feed or as food, feed, processing aids, plant protection products, fertilisers, soil conditioners, plant reproductive material, micro-organisms and animals in organic production.

1. GMOs and products produced from or by GMOs shall not be used in food or feed or as food, feed, processing aids, plant protection products, fertilisers, soil conditioners, plant reproductive material, **including seeds**, micro-organisms and animals in organic production.

## Amendment 60

### Proposal for a regulation Article 10 – paragraph 3 – point d

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(d) management of mushroom production**

**deleted**

***and other specific plant and plant production systems;***

*Justification*

*The aim of this amendment is to limit delegated powers conferred on the Commission in relation to greenhouses and mushrooms. The Commission should thus not have the power to adopt delegated acts in these areas.*

**Amendment 61**

**Proposal for a regulation  
Article 10 – paragraph 3 – point f**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(l) the collection of wild plants.***

***deleted***

*Justification*

*The aim of this amendment is to limit delegated powers conferred on the Commission in relation to wild plants and herbs. The Commission should thus not have the power to adopt delegated acts in these areas.*

**Amendment 62**

**Proposal for a regulation  
Article 11 – paragraph 2 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***2a. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 36 laying down specific rules on the production of rabbits and silkworms.***

*Justification*

*These categories need to be specified as they are very widespread in organic farming and we have never so far managed to have any relevant legislation.*

## Amendment 63

### Proposal for a regulation Article 12 – paragraph 3 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***3a. Member States shall encourage the establishment of a computerised database listing the available young stock of aquaculture animals originating from organic stock and holdings within the Union.***

## Amendment 64

### Proposal for a regulation Article 17

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***In order to allow organic production to continue or recommence in the event of catastrophic circumstances and subject to the principles laid down in Chapter II, the Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 36 providing for the criteria to qualify such situations as catastrophic and laying down specific rules on how to deal with them, on monitoring and on reporting requirements.***

***Subject to the principles laid down in Chapter II and in accordance with Annex II, the Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 36 providing for the granting of exceptions from the production rules laid down in Chapter III.***

***Such exceptions shall be kept to a minimum and, where appropriate, limited in time. The delegated acts adopted under this Article and providing for exceptions to the production rules for plants and plant products, livestock and young stock of aquaculture animals shall, in any event, cease to apply on 31 December 2021.***

## Amendment 65

### Proposal for a regulation Article 18 – paragraph 1 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***1a. The transport of organic animals shall comply with the requirements laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1/2005<sup>1a</sup>, and shall ensure the respect of higher animal welfare standards in accordance with additional rules limiting the duration of transport and setting conditions for the transport of organic animals as laid down in Annex II to this Regulation.***

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***<sup>1a</sup> Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 of 22 December 2004 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations and amending Directives 64/432/EEC and 93/119/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1255/97 (OJ L 3, 5.1.2005, p. 1).***

## Amendment 66

### Proposal for a regulation Article 18 – paragraph 1 b (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***1b. In line with the precautionary principle, the Commission shall establish a list of substances that cannot be used in materials used for packaging organic products.***

*Justification*

*Substances can migrate from packaging into food. Since consumers logically expect organic products to be even safer than non-organic products, the Commission should establish, in line with the precautionary principle, a list of substances which can have a negative impact on health and should therefore not be used in packaging material used for organic products at all or in negligible amounts only.*

## Amendment 67

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Article 19 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point f a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(fa) as non-therapeutic medicines and products to help ensure animal health and welfare.***

## Amendment 68

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Article 19 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1 – point c – point ii a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(iia) if the products referred to in point (a) of paragraph 1 are biologically active pesticides of a microbial origin and all the active substances contained in those products are low-risk active substances as referred to in Article 22 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009<sup>1a</sup>, such products shall be considered as low-risk plant protection products, unless the European Food Safety Authority or the rapporteur Member State assesses otherwise.***

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***<sup>1a</sup>Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1).***

## Amendment 69

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Article 19 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 3

*Text proposed by the Commission*

The authorisation of the use of chemically synthesised products or substances shall be strictly limited to cases where the use of external inputs referred to in Article 4(f) would contribute to unacceptable environmental impacts.

*Amendment*

The authorisation of the use of chemically synthesised products or substances shall be strictly limited to cases where ***such products or substances are needed as a feed additive to ensure the health and well-being of animals in accordance with point (i) of point (e) of the first subparagraph of this paragraph and where*** the use of external inputs ***as*** referred to in Article 4(f) would contribute to unacceptable environmental impacts.

**Amendment 70**

**Proposal for a regulation  
Article 19 – paragraph 5**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

5. The Commission shall adopt ***implementing acts*** authorising or withdrawing the authorisation of products and substances that may be used in organic production in general and products and substances that may be used in the production of processed organic food in particular, and establishing the procedures to be followed for the authorisation and the lists of those products and substances and, where appropriate, their description, compositional requirements and conditions for use. ***Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 37(2).***

*Amendment*

5. The Commission shall ***be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 36*** authorising or withdrawing the authorisation of products and substances that may be used in organic production in general and products and substances that may be used in the production of processed organic food in particular, and establishing the procedures to be followed for the authorisation and the lists of those products and substances and, where appropriate, their description, compositional requirements and conditions for use.

## Amendment 71

### Proposal for a regulation Article 20 – paragraph 3

*Text proposed by the Commission*

3. By way of derogation from Article 211(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, and subject to an authorization by the Commission adopted without applying the procedure referred to in Article 37(2) or (3) of this Regulation, Member States may grant national payments to compensate farmers for the losses they have incurred due to the contamination of their agricultural products by non-authorized products or substances which prevents them from marketing those products as organic provided that the farmers have taken all appropriate measures to prevent the risk of such contamination. Member States may also use the instruments of the Common Agricultural Policy to cover totally or partially such losses.

*Amendment*

3. By way of derogation from Article 211(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, and subject to an authorisation by the Commission adopted without applying the procedure referred to in Article 37(2) or (3) of this Regulation, Member States may grant national payments to compensate farmers for the losses they have incurred due to the contamination of their agricultural products by non-authorized products or substances which prevents them from marketing those products as organic provided that the farmers have taken all appropriate measures to prevent the risk of such contamination. Member States may also use the instruments of the Common Agricultural Policy to cover totally or partially such losses. ***In cases where operators with a high risk of contamination are established next to an organic farm and where the origin of contamination can be traced, Member States shall apply the polluter-pays principle or reserve budgetary resources to compensate for the losses incurred by organic farmers.***

*Justification*

*Organic farmers should be compensated for the losses they have incurred due to the contamination of their agricultural products by non-authorized products or substances which prevents them from marketing those products as organic. Apart from compensation at national/EU level, organic farmers should have the possibility to hold operators responsible for such contamination liable (polluter pays principle).*

## Amendment 72

### Proposal for a regulation Article 20 a (new)



*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**Article 20a**

***National schemes for precautionary measures and compensation schemes for unintended contamination***

***In order to avoid instances of adventitious contamination with non-authorised substances as a result of conventional farming practices or other non-organic practices in processing, preparation and distribution, beyond the control of organic operators, Member States shall establish precautionary measures as well as schemes for compensation for unintended contamination. Member States shall ensure that losses incurred by organic farmers due to unintended contamination are adequately covered. Where the origin of contamination can be traced, Member States shall apply the polluter-pays principle.***

**Amendment 73**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 21 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 3**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

The terms referred to in paragraph 1 and the indication of the percentage referred to in point (b) of the first subparagraph of this paragraph shall appear in the same colour, identical size and style of lettering as the other indications in the list of ingredients.

*Amendment*

***Without prejudice to Article 21 of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011<sup>1a</sup>, the terms referred to in paragraph 1 and the indication of the percentage referred to in point (b) of the first subparagraph of this paragraph shall appear **in brackets after the indication of the organic ingredient** in the same colour, identical size and style of lettering as the other indications in the list of ingredients.***

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***<sup>1a</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on the provision of***

*food information to consumers ,  
amending Regulations (EC) No  
1924/2006 and (EC) No 1925/2006 of the  
European Parliament and of the Council,  
and repealing Commission Directive  
87/250/EEC, Council Directive  
90/496/EEC, Commission Directive  
1999/10/EC, Directive 2000/13/EC of the  
European Parliament and of the Council,  
Commission Directives 2002/67/EC and  
2008/5/EC and Commission Regulation  
(EC) No 608/2004 (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011,  
p. 18).*

## Amendment 74

### Proposal for a regulation Article 22 – paragraph 3

*Text proposed by the Commission*

3. The indications referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article and in Article 23(3) shall be **marked** in a conspicuous place in such a way as to be easily visible, clearly legible and **indelible**.

*Amendment*

3. The indications referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article and in Article 23(3) shall be **printed** in a conspicuous place in such a way as to be easily visible **and** clearly legible, and **they shall not obscure the mandatory indications laid down in Article 9(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011<sup>1a</sup>**.

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*<sup>1a</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the  
European Parliament and of the Council  
of 25 October 2011 on the provision of  
food information to consumers ,  
amending Regulations (EC) No  
1924/2006 and (EC) No 1925/2006 of the  
European Parliament and of the Council,  
and repealing Commission Directive  
87/250/EEC, Council Directive  
90/496/EEC, Commission Directive  
1999/10/EC, Directive 2000/13/EC of the  
European Parliament and of the Council,  
Commission Directives 2002/67/EC and  
2008/5/EC and Commission Regulation  
(EC) No 608/2004 (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011,*

*p. 18).*

**Amendment 75**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 23 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***The Commission shall promote information campaigns to increase citizens' familiarity with the organic production logo of the European Union, so that consumers are able to make informed choices.***

**Amendment 76**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Chapter 5 – title**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

Organic certification

Organic ***control and*** certification

**Amendment 77**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 24**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***[...]***

***deleted***

**Amendment 78**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 24 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***Article 24a***

***Control system***

***1. Member States shall set up a system of controls and designate one or more competent authorities responsible for controls in respect of the obligations established by this Regulation and in conformity with Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXXX (Official controls Regulation).***

***2. In addition to the conditions laid down in the Official controls Regulation, the control system set up under this Regulation shall comprise at least the application of precautionary and control measures to be adopted by the Commission in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 37(2).***

***3. In the context of this Regulation, the nature and frequency of the controls shall be determined on the basis of an assessment of the risk of irregularities and infringements as regards compliance with the requirements laid down in this Regulation. In any case, all operators, with the exception of operators selling products directly to the final consumer or user, as referred to in Article 24b(2), and retailers that are micro-enterprises as defined in Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC<sup>1a</sup>, shall be subject to a verification of compliance at least once a year. When establishing the frequency of official controls on mixed farms including units not managed under organic production rules and units managed under those rules, the risk of non-compliance by such farms with the organic production rules shall, in particular, be taken into account.***

***4. The competent authority may:***

***(a) confer its control competences on one or more other control authorities. Control authorities shall offer adequate guarantees of objectivity and impartiality, and have at their disposal the qualified staff and resources necessary to carry out***

*their functions;*

*(b) delegate control tasks to one or more control bodies. In that event, Member States shall designate authorities responsible for the approval and supervision of such bodies.*

*5. The competent authority may delegate control tasks to a particular control body only if the conditions laid down in Article 5(2) of the Official controls Regulation are satisfied, and in particular where:*

*(a) there is an accurate description of the tasks that the control body may carry out and of the conditions under which it may carry them out;*

*(b) there is proof that the control body:*

*(i) has the expertise, equipment and infrastructure required to carry out the tasks delegated to it;*

*(ii) has a sufficient number of suitable qualified and experienced staff; and*

*(iii) is impartial and free from any conflict of interest as regards the performance of the tasks delegated to it;*

*(c) the control body is accredited under the most recent version, notified by publication in the C series of the Official Journal of the European Union, of European Standard EN 45011 or ISO Guide 65 (General requirements for bodies operating product certification systems), and is approved by the competent authorities;*

*(d) the control body communicates the results of the controls carried out to the competent authority on a regular basis and whenever the competent authority so requests. If the results of the controls reveal non-compliance or point to the likelihood of non-compliance, the control body shall immediately inform the competent authority;*

*(e) there is effective coordination between*

*the delegating competent authority and the control body.*

*6. In addition to the conditions laid down in paragraph 5, the competent authority shall take the following criteria into account when approving a control body:*

*(a) the standard control procedure to be followed, containing a detailed description of the control measures and precautions that the control body undertakes to impose on operators subject to its control;*

*(b) the measures that the control body intends to apply where irregularities and/or infringements are identified.*

*7. The competent authorities may not delegate the following tasks to control bodies:*

*(a) the supervision and auditing of other control bodies;*

*(b) the granting of exceptions, as referred to in Article 17.*

*8. In accordance with Article 5(3) of the Official controls Regulation, competent authorities delegating control tasks to control bodies shall organise audits or inspections of control bodies as necessary. If an audit or an inspection reveals that such bodies are failing to carry out properly the tasks delegated to them, the delegating competent authority may withdraw the delegation. It shall withdraw it without delay if the control body fails to take appropriate and timely remedial action.*

*9. In addition to the requirements laid down in paragraph 8, the competent authority shall:*

*(a) ensure that the controls carried out by the control body are objective and independent;*

*(b) verify the effectiveness of its controls;*

*(c) note any irregularities or infringements identified and corrective*

*measures taken;*

*(d) withdraw approval of the control body if it fails to meet the requirements referred to in (a) and (b) or no longer fulfils the criteria set out in paragraphs 5 and 6 or fails to meet the requirements laid down in paragraphs 11, 12 and 14.*

*10. Member States shall allocate a code number to each control authority or control body performing control tasks as referred to in paragraph 4.*

*11. Control authorities and control bodies shall give the competent authorities access to their offices and facilities and provide any information and assistance deemed necessary by the competent authorities for the fulfilment of their obligations under this Article.*

*12. The control authorities and control bodies shall ensure that at least the precautionary and control measures referred to in paragraph 2 are applied to operators subject to their control.*

*13. Member States shall ensure that, in accordance with Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002<sup>1b</sup>, the control system as set up makes for the traceability of each product at all stages of production, preparation and distribution, in order to give consumers, in particular, guarantees that organic products have been produced in compliance with the requirements set out in this Regulation.*

*14. By 31 January in each year at the latest, the control authorities and control bodies shall forward to the competent authorities a list of the operators which were subject to their controls on 31 December of the previous year. A summary report of the control activities carried out during the previous year shall be provided at the latest by 31 March each year.*

*<sup>1a</sup> Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC of 6 May 2003 concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (OJ L 124, 20.5.2003, p. 36).*

*<sup>1b</sup> Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1).*

## **Amendment 79**

### **Proposal for a regulation Article 24 b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

#### *Article 24b*

##### *Participation in the control system*

*1. Any operator who produces, prepares, stores or imports from a third country products within the meaning of Article 1 or who places such products on the market shall, prior to placing products on the market as organic or in conversion to organic:*

*(a) notify his activity to the competent authorities of the Member State where the activity is carried out;*

*(b) submit his undertaking to the control system referred to in Article 24a.*

*The first subparagraph shall apply also to exporters who export products produced in compliance with the production rules laid down in this Regulation.*

*Where an operator contracts out any of the activities to a third party, that operator shall nonetheless be subject to the requirements referred to in points (a) and (b), and the subcontracted activities shall*



*be subject to the control system.*

*2. Member States may exclude from the scope of this Article operators with verification systems who sell products directly to the final consumer or user, provided that they do not produce, prepare, store other than in connection with the point of sale or import such products from a third country or have not contracted out such activities to a third party.*

*3. Member States shall designate an authority or approve a body to receive such notifications.*

*4. Member States shall ensure that any operator who complies with the provisions of this Regulation, and who pays a reasonable fee as a contribution to the control expenses, is entitled to be covered by the control system.*

*5. The control authorities and control bodies shall keep an up-to-date list containing the names and addresses of operators under their control. This list shall be made available to the interested parties.*

*6. The Commission, acting in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 37(2), shall adopt implementing rules for the notification and submission procedure referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, in particular as regards the information to be included in the notification referred to in paragraph 1(a) of this Article.*

## **Amendment 80**

### **Proposal for a regulation Article 25 – paragraph 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

1. Operators and groups of operators that have notified their activity in accordance with Article **24(1)** and comply with this

*Amendment*

1. Operators and groups of operators that have notified their activity in accordance with Article **24b(1)** and comply with this

Regulation shall be entitled to be provided with an organic certificate. The organic certificate, issued in electronic form wherever possible, shall at least allow the identification of the operator or group of operators, the type or range of products covered by the certificate and its period of validity.

Regulation shall be entitled to be provided with an organic certificate. The organic certificate, issued in electronic form wherever possible, shall at least allow the identification of the operator or group of operators, the type or range of products covered by the certificate and its period of validity.

## **Amendment 81**

### **Proposal for a regulation Article 26 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

#### **Article 26a**

##### ***Measures in cases of infringements and irregularities***

***1. Where an irregularity is discovered as regards compliance with the requirements laid down in this Regulation, the control authority or control body shall ensure that no reference to the organic production method is made in the labelling and advertising of the entire lot or production run affected by such irregularity, where this would be proportionate to the relevance of the requirement that has been breached and to the nature and particular circumstances of the irregular activities.***

***Where a serious infringement or an infringement with prolonged effect is discovered, the control authority or control body shall prohibit the operator concerned from marketing products which refer to the organic production method in the labelling and advertising for a period to be agreed with the competent authority of the Member State.***

***2. Information concerning cases of irregularities or infringements affecting the organic status of a product shall be immediately communicated between the***

*control bodies, control authorities, competent authorities and Member States concerned and, where appropriate, to the Commission.*

*The level at which such communication takes place shall depend on the seriousness and extent of the irregularity or infringement detected.*

*The Commission may, in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 37(2), lay down the form of and the procedures for such communications.*

## **Amendment 82**

### **Proposal for a regulation Article 26 b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

#### **Article 26b**

##### **Exchange of information**

*In response to a request justified by the need to guarantee that a product has been produced in accordance with this Regulation, the competent authorities, control authorities and control bodies shall exchange relevant information concerning the results of their controls with other competent authorities, control authorities and control bodies. They may also exchange such information on their own initiative.*

## **Amendment 83**

### **Proposal for a regulation Article 28 – paragraph 2 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*2a. The provisions relating to Commission supervision in third countries shall be strengthened. It is also important to*

*strengthen supervision and controls in equivalence agreements with third countries.*

#### **Amendment 84**

##### **Proposal for a regulation Article 28 – paragraph 2 b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***2b. It would be advisable to check the provisions already set out in the Union legislation currently in force concerning imports of organic products from third countries (Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008)<sup>1a</sup>, currently being revised, in order to establish an effective link and ensure overall consistency.***

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***<sup>1a</sup> Commission Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008 of 8 December 2008 laying down detailed rules for implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 as regards the arrangements for imports of organic products from third countries (OJ L 334, 12.12.2008, p. 25).***

#### **Amendment 85**

##### **Proposal for a regulation Article 35**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

By 31 December 2021, the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the availability of organic plant reproductive material ***and*** animals for breeding purposes.

By 31 December 2021, the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the availability of organic plant reproductive material, animals for breeding purposes ***and young stock of aquaculture animals. That report shall be accompanied, if appropriate, by a legislative proposal.***

## Amendment 86

### Proposal for a regulation Article 40

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

#### *Article 40*

*deleted*

***Transitional measures relating to the origin of plant reproductive material, animals for breeding purposes and young stock of aquaculture animals***

***In order to ensure a smooth transition between the rules on organic origin of plant reproductive material provided for in Article 12(1)(i) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 and on animals for breeding purposes provided for in Article 14(1)(a)(ii) of that Regulation and on young stock of aquaculture animals provided for in Article 15(1)(a)(ii) of that Regulation and the exception to production rules that the Commission adopted pursuant to Article 22 of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, and the new production rules for plants and plant products and livestock and seaweed and aquaculture animals provided for in Articles 10(1) and 11(1), respectively, of this Regulation, the Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 36 providing for exceptions where granting exceptions is deemed necessary in order to ensure access to plant reproductive material and live animals for breeding purposes and young stock of aquaculture animals, that may be used in organic production. The delegated acts adopted under this Article shall cease to apply on 31 December 2021.***

## **Amendment 87**

### **Proposal for a regulation Article 44**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**[...]**

**deleted**

## **Amendment 88**

### **Proposal for a regulation Annex I – indent 14**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**– sea salt,**

**deleted**

#### *Justification*

*Sea salt should be excluded from the scope of the regulation. Sea salt is a mineral and should therefore not be considered as an agricultural product. So far no proposal for production rules has been presented, and we fear that it will cause confusion to deal with organic sea salt and non-organic mined rock-salt. Including salt within the scope will significantly increase the administrative burdens for the food processing industry.*

## **Amendment 89**

### **Proposal for a regulation Annex I – indent 19 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**- aromatised wine products as defined in  
Council Regulation (EU) No 251/2014<sup>1a</sup>.**

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**<sup>1a</sup> Regulation (EU) No 251/2014 of the  
European Parliament and of the Council  
of 26 February 2014 on the definition,  
description, presentation, labelling and  
the protection of geographical indications  
of aromatised wine products and  
repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No  
1601/91 (OJ L 84, 20.3.2014, p. 14).**

## Justification

*Aromatized wine products are obtained from products of the wine sector which, according to the relevant provisions, must be present in the finished product in a proportion of not less than 75 % for aromatized wines and 50% for aromatized wine based drinks and aromatized wine-product cocktails. Since the scope of the organic regulation has been broadened in order to cover processed agricultural products, aromatized wine products should be included.*

### Amendment 90

#### Proposal for a regulation Annex II – Part I – point 1.4.1

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

1.4.1. For the production of plants and plant products **only** organically produced plant reproductive material shall be used. ***To this end, the plant intended for plant reproductive material production and, where relevant, the mother plant shall have been produced in accordance with this Regulation for at least one generation, or, in the case of perennial crops, for at least one generation during two growing seasons.***

##### *Amendment*

1.4.1. For the production of plants and plant products, organically produced plant reproductive material shall be used.

### Amendment 91

#### Proposal for a regulation Annex II – Part I – point 1.4.2

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

1.4.2. Use of plant reproductive material not obtained from organic production

***Plant*** reproductive material not obtained from organic production may be used only ***when it comes from a production unit in conversion to organic production or where it is justified for use in research, test in small-scale field trials or for genetic resources conservation purposes agreed by the competent authority of the***

##### *Amendment*

1.4.2. Use of ***seeds or*** plant reproductive material not obtained from organic production

***Seeds or plant*** reproductive material not obtained from organic production may be used only ***if authorised by the Commission in accordance with Article 17 and if one of the following conditions is fulfilled:***

*Member State.*

- organic material is not available, as confirmed by the competent authority;*
- its use is considered necessary for the regional conservation of biodiversity or a sufficiently wide genetic pool;*
- it comes from a production unit which is in the course of conversion to organic production; or*
- its use is justified for research or testing in small-scale field trials.*

## **Amendment 92**

### **Proposal for a regulation Annex II – Part I – point 1.5.8 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

#### **1.5.8a. Biodynamic preparations**

***The use of biodynamic preparations shall be permitted.***

*Justification*

*Biodynamic preparations should be permitted.*

## **Amendment 93**

### **Proposal for a regulation Annex II – Part II – point 1.3.3 – point d**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(d) the choice of breeds shall be appropriate and shall contribute to the prevention of any suffering and to avoiding the need for the mutilation of animals.

(d) the choice of breeds shall be appropriate ***to ensure a high standard of animal welfare*** and shall contribute to the prevention of any suffering and to avoiding the need for the mutilation of animals.

## **Amendment 94**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

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## Annex II – Part II – point 1.3.3 – paragraph 1 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***Proper application and enforcement of breeding rules shall be facilitated, where appropriate, through rural development support and the Action plan for the future of Organic Production in the European Union.***

## Amendment 95

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Annex II – Part II – point 1.3.4

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

1.3.4. In the choice of breeds or strains, account shall be taken of the capacity of animals to adapt to local conditions, without impairment of their welfare, their vitality and their resistance to disease. In addition, breeds or strains of animals shall be selected to avoid specific diseases or health problems associated with some breeds or strains used in intensive production, such as porcine stress syndrome, pale-soft-exudative (PSE) syndrome, sudden death, spontaneous abortion and difficult births requiring caesarean operations. Preference shall be given to indigenous breeds and strains.

1.3.4. In the choice of breeds or strains, account shall be taken of the capacity of animals to adapt to local conditions, without impairment of their welfare, their vitality and their resistance to disease. In addition, breeds or strains of animals shall be selected to avoid specific diseases or health problems associated with some breeds or strains used in intensive production, such as porcine stress syndrome, pale-soft-exudative (PSE) syndrome, sudden death, spontaneous abortion and difficult births requiring caesarean operations. Preference shall be given to indigenous breeds and strains.

***Average growth and production rates shall be determined by the Commission in accordance with Article 11(2) for all fattening animals, including broilers and turkeys. Indicators shall be used where appropriate to assess and affirm the robustness and suitability of breeds in organic farming. Such indicators shall include average growth rates for all breeds and average production rates for all egg- and milk-producing breeds that are compatible with farming duration rules for each species (i.e. days until***

*slaughter for poultry).*

## Amendment 96

### Proposal for a regulation Annex II – Part II – point 1.3.5

*Text proposed by the Commission*

1.3.5. For breeding purposes, **non organically** raised animals may be brought onto an agricultural holding when breeds are in danger of being lost to farming in accordance with Annex IV to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1974/20062 and in that case animals of those breeds **must** not **necessarily** be nulliparous.

*Amendment*

1.3.5. For breeding purposes, **non-organically** raised animals may be brought onto an agricultural holding **if authorised by the Commission in accordance with Article 17 and if one of the following conditions is fulfilled:**

– when breeds are in danger of being lost to farming in accordance with Annex IV to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1974/20062, and in that case animals of those breeds **need** not be nulliparous;

– **when organic animals are not available in a particular region, as confirmed by the competent authority.**

**Such animals and their products may be deemed organic after the conversion period in point 1.2 has elapsed. Non-organic poultry can be brought onto a holding and converted before they are three days old.**

## Amendment 97

### Proposal for a regulation Annex II – Part II – point 1.4.1 – point b

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(b) livestock shall be fed with organic feed that meets the animal's nutritional requirements at the various stages of its development. Restricted feeding shall not be permitted in livestock production;

*Amendment*

(b) livestock shall be fed with organic **or in-conversion** feed, **as referred to in point 1.4.3**, that meets the animal's nutritional requirements at the various stages of its development. Restricted feeding shall not

be permitted in livestock production;

*Justification*

*It is necessary to maintain the status quo since there is not enough organic feed available in the market.*

**Amendment 98**

**Proposal for a regulation  
Annex II – Part II – point 1.4.1 – point f**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(f) growth promoters **and synthetic amino-acids** shall not be used;

*Amendment*

(f) growth promoters shall not be used **and chemically synthesised products or substances shall be strictly limited to cases where these are needed as a feed additive to ensure the health and well-being of animals in accordance with point (e)(i) of Article 19(2) of this Regulation;**

**Amendment 99**

**Proposal for a regulation  
Annex II – Part II – point 1.4.2.1 – point a**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(a) the common land is fully managed in accordance with this Regulation;

*Amendment*

(a) the common land **has not, for at least three years, been treated with products not authorised for organic production and** is fully managed in accordance with this Regulation;

*Justification*

*The amendment keeps the status quo.*

**Amendment 100**

**Proposal for a regulation  
Annex II – Part II – point 1.4.2.1 – point b**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(b) any non-organic animals which use the land concerned are derived from a production system equivalent to one of those provided for in Articles 28 and 30 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013<sup>3</sup>;***

***deleted***

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<sup>3</sup> ***Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 487).***

*Justification*

*Specific requirements for non-organic animals grazing with organic animals reduce flexibility and thereby the potential conversion of common agricultural areas for grazing. Management on the conventional holding, in proportion to the requirements in Articles 28 and 30 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013, does not affect the quality of the manure deposited on the grazing areas. It is of more importance that the animals are treated in line with the organic regulation when using organic areas for common grazing.*

## **Amendment 101**

### **Proposal for a regulation Annex II – Part II – –point 1.4.3.1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

1.4.3.1. For in-conversion agricultural holdings, up to **15** % of the total average amount of feed fed to livestock may originate from the grazing or harvesting of permanent pastures, perennial forage parcels or protein crops, sown under organic management on lands in their first year of conversion, provided that they are part of the holding itself. Feed in their first year of conversion may not be used for the production of organic processed feed. When both in-conversion feed and feed

1.4.3.1. For in-conversion agricultural holdings, up to **20** % of the total average amount of feed fed to livestock may originate from the grazing or harvesting of permanent pastures, perennial forage parcels or protein crops, sown under organic management on lands in their first year of conversion, provided that they are part of the holding itself. Feed in their first year of conversion may not be used for the production of organic processed feed. When both in-conversion feed and feed

from parcels in their first year of conversion are being used, the total combined percentage of such feed shall not exceed the maximum percentages fixed in point 1.4.3.2.

from parcels **both** in their first **and second** year of conversion are being used **for feeding**, the total combined percentage of such feed shall not exceed the maximum percentages fixed in point 1.4.3.2. **Feed in their first year of conversion may not be used for the production of organic processed feed.**

*Justification*

*The amendment keeps the status quo.*

**Amendment 102**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Annex II – Part II – –point 1.4.3.2**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

1.4.3.2. For organic agricultural holdings, up to **20 %** on average of the feed formula of rations may comprise in-conversion feed, namely feed from the second year of conversion. For in-conversion agricultural holdings, when the in-conversion feed **come** from the holding itself, this percentage may be increased to 100.

*Amendment*

1.4.3.2. For organic agricultural holdings, up to **30 %** on average of the feed formula of rations may comprise in-conversion feed, namely feed from the second year of conversion. For in-conversion agricultural holdings, when the in-conversion feed **from the second year of conversion comes** from the holding itself, this percentage may be increased to 100.

*Justification*

*The amendment keeps the status quo.*

**Amendment 103**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Annex II – Part II – –point 1.5.2.2**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

1.5.2.2. Disease shall be treated immediately to avoid suffering of the animal; chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products including antibiotics may be used where necessary

*Amendment*

1.5.2.2. Disease shall be treated immediately to avoid suffering of the animal; chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products including antibiotics may be used where necessary

and under strict conditions and under the responsibility of a veterinarian, when the use of phytotherapeutic, homeopathic and other products is inappropriate. In particular restrictions with respect to courses of treatment and withdrawal periods shall be defined.

and under strict conditions and under the responsibility of a veterinarian, when the use of phytotherapeutic, homeopathic and other products is inappropriate. In particular restrictions with respect to courses of treatment and withdrawal periods shall be defined. ***Allopathic veterinary medicinal products authorised for use in organic production pursuant to Article 19 can be used without consulting a veterinarian.***

#### *Justification*

*In order to ensure animal welfare and appropriate action for specific diseases, a list of permitted allopathic veterinary medicinal products should be introduced. Certain products suitable for organic production are banned due to their categorization as allopathic veterinary medicinal products or limited due to the requirement for veterinarian inclusion, e.g. Orbeseal which is a sterile, non-antibiotic intramammary infusion in the form of a viscous paste, oxytocin hormone for calving cattle, intravenous infusion of calcium salt solutions to cure milk fever, or storage of analgesic products used in connection with castration of piglets.*

#### **Amendment 104**

##### **Proposal for a regulation Annex II – Part II – point 1.6.2**

###### *Text proposed by the Commission*

1.6.2. Housing for livestock shall not be mandatory in areas with appropriate climatic conditions to enable animals to live outdoors. Livestock shall have permanent access to open air areas, preferably pasture, whenever weather conditions and the state of the ground allow this, unless restrictions and obligations related to the protection of human and animal health are imposed on the basis of Union legislation. Animals shall have access to shelters or shady areas to protect them from adverse weather conditions.

###### *Amendment*

1.6.2. Housing for livestock shall not be mandatory in areas with appropriate climatic conditions to enable animals to live outdoors. Livestock shall have permanent access to open air areas, preferably pasture, whenever weather and seasonal conditions, animal welfare and the state of the ground allow this, unless restrictions and obligations related to the protection of human and animal health are imposed on the basis of Union legislation. Animals shall have access to shelters or shady areas to protect them from adverse weather conditions. ***Closed confinement systems shall not be permitted in organic farming.***

## Amendment 105

### Proposal for a regulation Annex II – Part II – point 1.7.1

*Text proposed by the Commission*

1.7.1. All persons involved in keeping animals shall possess the necessary **basic** knowledge and skills as regards the health and the welfare needs of the animals.

*Amendment*

1.7.1. All persons involved in keeping animals shall possess the necessary knowledge and skills as regards the health and the welfare needs of the animals.

## Amendment 106

### Proposal for a regulation Annex II – Part II – point 1.7.2

*Text proposed by the Commission*

1.7.2. Husbandry practices, including stocking densities and housing conditions shall ensure that the developmental, physiological and ethological needs of animals are met.

*Amendment*

1.7.2. Husbandry practices, including stocking densities and housing conditions shall ensure that the developmental, physiological and ethological needs of animals are met ***throughout the entire life of the animals concerned. Minimising stress of the animals shall be a guiding principle in husbandry.***

## Amendment 107

### Proposal for a regulation Annex II – Part II – point 1.7.3

*Text proposed by the Commission*

1.7.3. ***The livestock*** shall have permanent access to ***open air areas, preferably*** pasture, whenever weather conditions and the state of the ground allow this unless restrictions and obligations related to the protection of human and animal health are imposed on the basis of Union legislation.

*Amendment*

1.7.3. ***Herbivores*** shall have permanent access to pasture, whenever weather conditions and the state of the ground allow this unless restrictions and obligations related to the protection of human and animal health are imposed on the basis of Union legislation. ***Whenever weather and seasonal conditions and the state of the ground do not allow access to pasture, herbivores shall, as appropriate, have access to open-air areas allowing the***

*animals to exercise, save where this is not conducive to the welfare of the animal or animals concerned or where temporary restrictions and obligations relating to the protection of human and animal health are imposed on the basis of Union legislation.*

## Amendment 108

### Proposal for a regulation Annex II – Part II – point 1.7.6

*Text proposed by the Commission*

1.7.6. Tethering or isolation of livestock shall be prohibited, **unless** for individual animals for a limited period of time, and in so far as this is justified for veterinary reasons. Competent authorities may authorise cattle in micro-enterprises to be tethered if it is not possible to keep the cattle in groups appropriate to their behaviour requirements, provided they have access to pastures during the grazing period, and at least twice a week access to open air areas when grazing is not possible.

*Amendment*

1.7.6. Tethering or isolation of livestock shall be prohibited, **save** for individual animals for a limited period of time and in so far as this is justified for veterinary reasons. ***For a period of up to [15 years from the date of entry into force of the Regulation],*** competent authorities may authorise cattle in micro-enterprises to be tethered if it is not possible to keep the cattle in groups appropriate to their behaviour requirements, provided they have access to pastures during the grazing period, and at least twice a week access to open-air areas when grazing is not possible.

## Amendment 109

### Proposal for a regulation Annex II – Part II – point 1.7.7

*Text proposed by the Commission*

1.7.7. Duration of transport of livestock shall be **minimised**.

*Amendment*

1.7.7. ***The*** duration of transport of livestock shall be ***no more than eight hours for mammals and four hours for poultry and rabbits, with some exceptions taking into account geographical conditions in the outermost regions, sparse road networks, remote location or the option of longer transport of some***



*animal species confirmed by scientific research results, provided that the rules on animal welfare are complied with. To that end, support shall be given to local slaughterhouses.*

## **Amendment 110**

### **Proposal for a regulation Annex II – Part II – point 1.7.7 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*1.7.7a. The maximum transport duration rules referred to in point 1.7.7 shall be adapted in line with species-specific needs defined in this Annex. Other conditions for transport laid down in this Annex, such as those relating to space allowances on lorries, flooring, temperature control, access to water, social requirements and lairage according to each species shall also be respected. Special attention shall be paid when transporting fragile or cull animals.*

## **Amendment 111**

### **Proposal for a regulation Annex II – Part II – point 1.7.8**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

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

1.7.8. Any ***avoidable*** suffering shall be ***prevented throughout*** the entire life of the animal, including at the time of ***transport and*** slaughter.

## Amendment 112

### Proposal for a regulation Annex II – Part II – point 1.7.8 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***1.7.8a. Appropriate and humane pre-stunning at the time of slaughter shall be compulsory for all animals. Inappropriate stunning and/or slaughter methods, such as the use of live shackling and electrical water baths for broiler chickens and turkeys, asphyxia, and exsanguination without stunning, shall be prohibited.***

***All persons handling organic animals during transport and slaughter shall receive adequate training to ensure proper application of the rules laid down in this Regulation, and regular inspections shall be carried out to ensure compliance with those rules.***

## Amendment 113

### Proposal for a regulation Annex II – Part II – point 1.7.9 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***1.7.9a. Dehorning and disbudding shall not be carried out routinely in organic farming. However, that operation may, on a case-by-case basis, be authorised by the competent authority on veterinary or animal welfare grounds, or to ensure the safety of workers.***

## Amendment 114

### Proposal for a regulation Annex II – Part II – point 1.7.9 b (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***1.7.11. Physical castration shall be allowed in order to maintain the quality of***

***1.7.9b. Surgical castration shall be prohibited save in individual cases where***

*products and traditional production practices but only under adequate anaesthesia or analgesia and by carrying out the operation only at the most appropriate age by qualified personnel.*

*it is unavoidable. If it is unavoidable, interventions shall be carried out with anaesthesia and prolonged analgesia.*

*Available alternative non-hormonal products and methods that avoid or reduce the use of surgical castration shall be allowed, including immunological prevention of boartaint, using specific genetic selections with lower boartaint traits, and feed additives.*

*The Commission shall consider a prohibition of castration of piglets in line with the results of an impact assessment, and shall, accordingly, propose legislative action by 2020.*

## Amendment 115

### Proposal for a regulation Annex II – Part II – point 1.7.10

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

1.7.10. Any suffering to the animals shall be **reduced to a minimum** by applying adequate anaesthesia and/or analgesia and by carrying out the operation only at the most appropriate age by qualified personnel.

#### *Amendment*

1.7.10. **Whenever a surgical intervention is deemed necessary for any of the reasons mentioned in point 1.7.9a.**, any suffering to the animals **concerned** shall be **prevented** by applying **sound veterinary practices including** adequate anaesthesia and **prolonged** analgesia and by carrying out the operation only at the most appropriate age **of the animal concerned** by **authorised and** qualified personnel. **Pain relief for the animal shall be continued as long as deemed appropriate after any operation requiring it.**

## Amendment 116

### Proposal for a regulation Annex II – Part II – point 1.7.10 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***1.7.10a. Any surgical procedures which may be necessary shall be carried out by a veterinary surgeon. Wherever practicable, non-surgical alternatives and advice concerning the use of appropriate breeds and keeping practices shall be applied to address specific concerns associated with raising uncastrated (entire) males and horned animals.***

## Amendment 117

### Proposal for a regulation Annex II – Part II – point 1.7.12

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

1.7.12. Loading and unloading of animals shall be carried out without the use of any type of electrical stimulation to coerce the animals. The use of allopathic tranquillisers, prior to or during transport, shall be prohibited.

1.7.12. Loading and unloading of animals shall be carried out without the use of any type of electrical stimulation to coerce the animals, ***except in exceptional circumstances and in accordance with point 1.9 of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009<sup>1a</sup>. Mixing of unknown animals during transport or lairage and unnecessary overnight lairage shall be avoided. Social animals shall be kept in groups and shall be able to move and turn around in the pens.*** The use of allopathic tranquillisers, prior to or during transport, shall be prohibited.

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***<sup>1a</sup> Council Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009 of 24 September 2009 on the protection of animals at the time of killing (OJ L 303, 18.11.2009, p. 1).***

## Amendment 118

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Annex II – Part II – point 2.1.2 – point a

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(a) bovine, ovine and caprine animals shall have access to pasturage for grazing whenever conditions allow;

*Amendment*

(a) bovine, ovine and caprine animals shall have **permanent** access to pasturage for grazing whenever conditions allow;

## Amendment 119

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Annex II – Part II – point 2.1.2 – point b

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

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

***In cases where existing organic farming installations need to be adapted to meet the criteria mentioned in point (a) and in this point, the adaptation shall be carried out within a transitional period of 15 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation;***

## Amendment 120

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Annex II – Part II – point 2.1.2 – point c

*Text proposed by the Commission*

***(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;***

*Amendment*

***deleted***

## Amendment 121

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Annex II – Part II – point 2.1.2 – 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 in the same region;

## Amendment 122

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Annex II – Part II – point 2.1.2 – 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 on the basis of their local adaptability to grazing conditions and their suitability with regard to other diet provisions, including requirements in respect of roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage. 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 concerned:*** 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 123

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Annex II – Part II – point 2.1.3 – point c

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(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/EC<sup>4</sup>, the housing of calves in individual boxes shall be forbidden ***after the age of one week, unless*** for individual animals for a limited period of time, and in so far as this is justified for veterinary reasons.

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<sup>4</sup> 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).

## Amendment 124

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Annex II – Part II – point 2.1.3 – point c a (new)

##### *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/EC<sup>4</sup>, ***any form of single housing, including*** the housing of calves in individual boxes, shall be forbidden, ***save*** for individual animals for a limited period of time and in so far as this is justified for veterinary reasons.

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<sup>4</sup> 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).

***(ca) when calves are treated individually for veterinary reasons they shall be kept in spaces that have a solid floor, and shall be provided with straw bedding. Each individual 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;***

## Amendment 125

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Annex II – Part II – point 2.1.3 – point c b (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(cb) all housing shall provide access to an open-air area allowing animals to exercise.***

## Amendment 126

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Annex II – Part II – point 2.2.2 – 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 pasturage for grazing whenever conditions allow. ***At all other times, horses shall have access to roughage;***

## Amendment 127

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Annex II – Part II – point 2.2.2 – 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***



## Amendment 128

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Annex II – Part II – point 2.2.2 – 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 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 in the same region;

## Amendment 129

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Annex II – Part II – point 2.2.2 – 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 rule shall apply whilst respecting the nutrition, health and welfare requirements of the breeds concerned:*** at least 60 % of the dry matter in daily rations of equine animals shall consist of roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage;

## Amendment 130

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Annex II – Part II – point 2.2.3 – point a

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(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

*Amendment*

(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

equine animals set out in point 2.2.4., shall be solid, that is, not of slatted or of grid construction;

animals set out in point 2.2.4. shall be solid, that is **to say**, not of slatted or grid construction;

### Amendment 131

#### Proposal for a regulation

##### Annex II – Part II – point 2.3.2 – 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, **where** this is not feasible, **shall** be produced in the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

### Amendment 132

#### Proposal for a regulation

##### Annex II – Part II – point 2.3.2 – point c a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(ca) clean and fresh water shall always be available in sufficient quantities.***

### Amendment 133

#### Proposal for a regulation

##### Annex II – Part II – point 2.3.3 – point a

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(a) housing of porcine 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 porcine animals set out in point 2.3.4., shall be solid, that is, not of slatted or **of** grid construction;

*Amendment*

(a) housing of porcine animals shall have smooth, but not slippery floors. **The entire** indoor surface/**floor** area as specified in the table on minimum surface areas for porcine animals set out in point 2.3.4. shall be solid, that is **to say**, not of slatted or grid construction;

## Amendment 134

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Annex II – Part II – point 2.3.3 – point b a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(ba) there shall always be a straw bed large enough to ensure that all pigs in a pen can lie down at the same time in the most space-consuming way;***

## Amendment 135

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Annex II – Part II – point 2.3.3 – 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 tethered for short times when absolutely necessary.***

***Notwithstanding additional requirements for straw, a few days before expected farrowing, sows shall be provided with a quantity of straw or other suitable natural material sufficient to enable them to build nests;***

## Amendment 136

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Annex II – Part II – point 2.3.3 – 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 different substrates can be used. ***The environment shall be provided with enrichment materials, as this contributes positively to the well-***

*being of porcine animals.*

**Amendment 137**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Annex II – Part II– point 2.3.4 – table 2**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

	Indoors area (net area available to animals)		Outdoors area (exercise area, excluding pasturage)
	Live weight minimum (kg)	M2/head	M2/head
Farrowing sows with piglets up to 40 days		7,5 female	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 m2/boar	

*Amendment*

	Indoors area (net area available to animals)		Outdoors area (exercise area, excluding pasturage)
	Live weight minimum (kg)	M2/head	M2/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
	<b>over 110</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>1,2</b>

Piglets	over 40 days and up to 30 kg	0,6	0,4
Brood porcine animals		2,5 female	1,9
Brood porcine animals		2,5 female	1,9
		6 male	8,0
		If pens are used for natural service: 10 m2/boar	

### *Justification*

*The category of over 110 kg – indoors area 1,5; outdoors area 1,2 – already included in Regulation (EC) 889/2008, should be restored..*

## **Amendment 138**

### **Proposal for a regulation Annex II – Part II – point 2.4.2**

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

#### 2.4.2. Origin of poultry

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:

- (a) 81 days for chickens;
- (b) 150 days for capons;
- (c) 49 days for Peking ducks;
- (d) 70 days for female Muscovy ducks;
- (e) 84 days for male Muscovy ducks;
- (f) 92 days for Mallard ducks;
- (g) 94 days for guinea fowl;

#### *Amendment*

#### 2.4.2. Origin of poultry

***Fast-growing poultry lines shall be prohibited.***

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. The Commission shall establish those growth rates in accordance with Article 11(2).***

Where slow-growing poultry strains are not used by the farmer the minimum age at slaughter shall be as follows:

- (a) 81 days for chickens;
- (b) 150 days for capons;
- (c) 49 days for Peking ducks;
- (d) 70 days for female Muscovy ducks;
- (e) 84 days for male Muscovy ducks;
- (f) 92 days for Mallard ducks;
- (g) 94 days for guinea fowl;

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

(i) 100 days for female turkeys.

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

(i) 100 days for female turkeys.

#### **Amendment 139**

##### **Proposal for a regulation**

##### **Annex II – Part II – point 2.4.3 – 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, ***where*** this is not feasible, ***shall*** be produced in the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or feed operators;

#### **Amendment 140**

##### **Proposal for a regulation**

##### **Annex II – Part II – point 2.4.4 – 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 ***half*** 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 shall*** be provided with protective facilities ***allowing animals to hide and to scratch around***, and ***shall*** permit fowl to have easy access to adequate numbers of drinking troughs;

#### **Amendment 141**

##### **Proposal for a regulation**

##### **Annex II – Part II – point 2.4.4 – point d**

###### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(d) where poultry are kept indoors due to

###### *Amendment*

(d) where poultry are kept indoors,

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;

**including** due to restrictions or obligations imposed on the basis of Union legislation, they shall **have access to a veranda (outdoor run) as well as**, permanently, to sufficient quantities of roughage and suitable material in order to meet their ethological needs;

## Amendment 142

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Annex II – Part II – point 2.4.4 – 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;**

**deleted**

*Justification*

*Multi-layer systems are not in keeping with the principles of organic farming and should be banned.*

## Amendment 143

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Annex II – Part II – point 2.4.4 – 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 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

(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.

runs and are free to roam throughout the day. ***Poultry can be kept in open areas with at least 50 % coverage of annual or perennial vegetation. A mixture of trees and open spaces shall be allowed.***

## Amendment 144

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Annex II – Part II – point 2.4.5 – table 2

*Text proposed by the Commission*

	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 <sup>2</sup> of usable area) for fixed and mobile houses	6 birds	<b><i>24 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m<sup>2</sup></i></b>	<b><i>15 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m<sup>2</sup></i></b>	20 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m <sup>2</sup>	10 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m <sup>2</sup>	10 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m <sup>2</sup>	6 birds
Perch space (cm)							18
Multi-layer systems additional limits/m <sup>2</sup> of ground floor area (including veranda if 24h access) 9 birds	9	36 birds excluding veranda area	22 birds	Not normally applicable			9 birds
<b><i>Flock size limits</i></b>	3 000 including males	10 000*	3 300	10 000*	4 800	2 500	3 000
Open-air run stocking rates (m <sup>2</sup> /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*

	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 <sup>2</sup> of usable area) for fixed and mobile houses	6 birds	<i>maximum 14 kg liveweight/ m<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>maximum 14 kg liveweight/ m<sup>2</sup></i>	20 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight /m <sup>2</sup>	10 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/ m <sup>2</sup>	10 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m <sup>2</sup>	6 birds
Perch space (cm)							18
Multi-layer systems additional limits/m <sup>2</sup> of ground floor area (including veranda if 24h access)	9 birds	36 birds excluding veranda area	22 birds	Not normally applicable			9 birds
<b>'Production Unit'</b>	3 000 including males	10 000*	3 300	10 000*	4 800	2 500	3 000
Open-air run stocking rates (m <sup>2</sup> /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

### *Justification*

*Reference to a 'Production Unit' helps to avoid the risk that a production unit may be divided into several flocks, thereby leading to a large industrial livestock farm, which would be incompatible with the principles of organic animal husbandry.*

## Amendment 145

### Proposal for a regulation Annex II – Part II – point 2.4.6 – 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, **including pasture and/or woodland**, for at least **half** 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 146

### Proposal for a regulation Annex II – Part II – point 2.4.6 – 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 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;

*Amendment*

(b) open air areas for poultry shall be mainly covered with vegetation composed of a diverse range of plants, **shall** be provided with protective facilities and **shall** permit fowl to have easy access to adequate numbers of drinking troughs. **Protective facilities shall also be provided in an appropriate number, allowing animals to take shelter and 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 nearest pop-hole of the poultry house. However an extension of up to 350 m from the nearest pop-hole of the poultry house **shall be** 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;

#### **Amendment 147**

##### **Proposal for a regulation Annex II – Part II – point 2.4.7**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

2.4.7. Animal welfare  
Live plucking of poultry shall be prohibited.

*Amendment*

2.4.7. Animal welfare  
***Forced feeding and*** live plucking of poultry shall be prohibited.

#### **Amendment 148**

##### **Proposal for a regulation Annex II – Part II – point 2.4 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

##### ***2.4a. Production of rabbits***

***All herbivores, including rabbits, shall have permanent access to pasture, whenever weather conditions and the state of the ground allow. Whenever weather conditions and the state of the ground do not allow access to pasture, rabbits shall have permanent access to open-air areas, except when temporary restrictions and obligations related to the protection of human and animal health are imposed on the basis of Union legislation. Rabbits shall at all times have sufficient space to reach their full height, standing up on their hind legs, and to engage in forms of natural behaviour, such as hopping and jumping without hitting the roof of the enclosure. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt detailed rules in accordance with Article 11(2) on production of rabbits.***

## Amendment 149

### Proposal for a regulation Annex II – Part III – title

*Text proposed by the Commission*

Production rules for *seaweed* and aquaculture animals

*Amendment*

Production rules for *algae* and aquaculture animals

## Amendment 150

### Proposal for a regulation Annex II – Part III – point 4.1.3.3 – point e a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(ea) 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.*

*Justification*

*To meet the physiological needs of, primarily, carnivorous aquaculture animals, natural derived astaxanthin should be permitted under specific conditions. The existing regulation on this area should be maintained.*

## Amendment 151

### Proposal for a regulation Annex II – Part III – point 4.1.4.2 – 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

*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 *case* of a production cycle of less than a year, a limit of one allopathic treatment *shall*

indicated limits for allopathic treatments are exceeded the aquaculture animals concerned shall not be sold as organic products;

**apply.** If the indicated limits for allopathic treatments are exceeded, the aquaculture animals concerned shall not be sold as organic products;

#### *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 152**

#### **Proposal for a regulation Annex II – Part III – point 4.1.5.-1 (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***4.1.5.-1. Organic aquaculture shall be restricted to species that are fit to be kept in aquaculture and about which sufficient knowledge is available to define, and to ensure the application of, species standards.***

***In any case, only the most suitable species and breeds shall be used. The farming of solitary and predatory fish species, for which solitude and hunting requirements cannot be met in captivity, shall be prohibited.***

### **Amendment 153**

#### **Proposal for a regulation Annex II – Part III – point 4.1.6.1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

4.1.6.1. All persons involved in keeping aquaculture animals shall possess the necessary **basic** knowledge and skills as regards the health and the welfare needs of the animals

4.1.6.1. All persons involved in keeping aquaculture animals shall possess the necessary knowledge and skills as regards the health and the welfare needs of the animals.

## Amendment 154

### Proposal for a regulation Annex II – Part III – point 4.1.6.6

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

4.1.6.6. Appropriate measures shall be taken to keep the duration of transport of **live** aquaculture animals to a minimum **and to ensure that such duration does not exceed six hours, with some exceptions taking into account geographical conditions in the outermost regions, sparse road networks, remote location or the option of longer transport of some animal species confirmed by scientific research results, provided that the rules on animal welfare are complied with.**

## Amendment 155

### Proposal for a regulation Annex II – Part III – point 4.1.6.7

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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.

*Amendment*

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

## Amendment 156

### 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

*Amendment*

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 **to** a minimum. Differences in harvesting sizes, species, and production

sites must be taken into account when considering optimal slaughtering methods.

sites must be taken into account when considering optimal slaughtering methods.

***Slaughter through bleeding of fish and exposure to carbon dioxide shall be prohibited. Crustaceans shall only be killed by methods which use electrical stunning/killing equipment.***

## **Amendment 157**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Annex II – Part III – point 4.1.6.8 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***4.1.6.8a. The selling of live organic fish shall be prohibited.***

## **Amendment 158**

### **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*

*By virtue of its high calcium content, the alga Lithothamnium is already used in the production of organic plant-based milk drinks, without any further additives being required. This should also be possible at EU level.*

## PROCEDURE

<b>Title</b>	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
<b>References</b>	COM(2014)0180 – C7-0109/2014 – 2014/0100(COD)
<b>Committee responsible</b> Date announced in plenary	AGRI 2.4.2014
<b>Opinion by</b> Date announced in plenary	ENVI 2.4.2014
<b>Rapporteur</b> Date appointed	Sirpa Pietikäinen 5.9.2014
<b>Discussed in committee</b>	24.2.2015
<b>Date adopted</b>	6.5.2015
<b>Result of final vote</b>	+: 43 –: 16 0: 6
<b>Members present for the final vote</b>	Marco Affronte, Margrete Auken, Pilar Ayuso, Zoltán Balczó, Catherine Bearder, Ivo Belet, Biljana Borzan, Lynn Boylan, Nessa Childers, Birgit Collin-Langen, Mireille D’Ornano, Miriam Dalli, Angélique Delahaye, Jørn Dohrmann, Ian Duncan, Stefan Eck, Bas Eickhout, Eleonora Evi, José Inácio Faria, Karl-Heinz Florenz, Francese Gambús, Iratxe García Pérez, Elisabetta Gardini, Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Jens Gieseke, Sylvie Goddyn, Françoise Grossetête, Andrzej Grzyb, Jytte Guteland, György Hölvényi, Anneli Jäätteenmäki, Jean-François Jalkh, Josu Juaristi Abaunz, Karin Kadenbach, Kateřina Konečná, Giovanni La Via, Peter Liese, Norbert Lins, Susanne Melior, Miroslav Mikolášik, Massimo Paolucci, Gilles Pargneaux, Piernicola Pedicini, Pavel Poc, Marcus Pretzell, Michèle Rivasi, Daciana Octavia Sârbu, Annie Schreijer-Pierik, Davor Škrlec, Dubravka Šuica, Tibor Szanyi, Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu, Damiano Zoffoli
<b>Substitutes present for the final vote</b>	Renata Briano, Nicola Caputo, Mark Demesmaeker, Esther Herranz García, Jan Huitema, Merja Kyllönen, James Nicholson, Aldo Patriciello, Sirpa Pietikäinen, Gabriele Preuß, Bart Staes
<b>Substitutes under Rule 200(2) present for the final vote</b>	Arne Gericke