OPINION

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

for the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development


Rapporteur: Sirpa Pietikäinen
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 Council14, 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 Council15.

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 Council14, 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 Council15. 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.


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
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.

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 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 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

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.
management system is to correspond.


Amendment 5
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 15 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(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

Amendment 6
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(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

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.

Amendment 7
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 18 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(18a) As under Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007\(^{1a}\), organic production in greenhouses and in herb pots should also be allowed in the future.


EN
(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\(^\text{28}\), 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.

Amendment 9
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 20 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(20a) The Commission is to be encouraged to review Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council\(^\text{1a}\) 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.


Amendment 10
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 21 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(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

(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

(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

(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

(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.

Amendment

deleted

Amendment 18
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 51

Text proposed by the Commission

(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.

Amendment

(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

(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

(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[33] to verify compliance with the rules on organic production and labelling of organic products.

Amendment

(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[33] 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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[33] 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

Amendment 21

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 58 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(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

(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.

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

(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

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 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 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.\(^{34}\)


**Amendment 24**

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 75 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(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*

(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 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 shall not be subject to this Regulation.


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
(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;

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

(16a) 'direct environmental aspect' means a direct environmental aspect as defined in point 2 of Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1221/20091a.


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

(40a) 'engineered nanomaterial' means engineered nanomaterials as defined in point (t) of Article 2(2) of Regulation (EU) No1169/20111a;

Amendment

(40a) 'engineered nanomaterial' means engineered nanomaterials as defined in point (t) of Article 2(2) of Regulation (EU) No1169/20111a;

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\(^{47}\).

Amendment


Amendment 40

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

Text proposed by the Commission

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

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  
Amendment

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

Amendment 42

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – title

Text proposed by the Commission  
Amendment

General principles  
General *objectives and principles* principles

Amendment 43

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission  
Amendment

Organic production is a sustainable management system *for agriculture* that is based on the following general principles:  
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 \textit{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
(da) production of products of high quality;

Amendment 46
Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – point db (new)

Text proposed by the Commission
(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 \textit{land-related} crop cultivation

Amendment
(ii) practice \textit{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 specific principles:

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...
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

organic food chain;
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. 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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Amendment 57

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

Text proposed by the Commission

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

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.

Amendment 59
Proposal for a regulation
Article 9 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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.

Amendment 60
Proposal for a regulation
Article 10 – paragraph 3 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(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

(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

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

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

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.

Amendment

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, 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.


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

(iiia) 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 1107/20091a, such products shall be considered as low-risk plant protection products, unless the European Food Safety Authority or the rapporteur Member State assesses otherwise.


Amendment 69
Proposal for a regulation
Article 19 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 3
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.

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

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).

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-authorised 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 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-authorised 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-authorised 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)
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 1169/20111a, 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.


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**.

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Amendment 75
Proposal for a regulation
Article 23 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission: 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: Organic certification

Amendment: Organic control and certification

Amendment 77
Proposal for a regulation
Article 24

Text proposed by the Commission: [...] deleted

Amendment 78
Proposal for a regulation
Article 24 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission: 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[^1], 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, 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.
Amendment 79

Proposal for a regulation
Article 24b (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.

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)¹a, currently being revised, in order to establish an effective link and ensure overall consistency.


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 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*

**Article 40**

*Amendment*

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


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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

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

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

**Text proposed by the Commission**

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**

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.

**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.

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
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

(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;


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

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

Amendment

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.

**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

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

Amendment

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

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

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

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

Amendment

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 boar taint, using specific genetic selections with lower boar taint 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**

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**

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.

**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, except in exceptional circumstances and in accordance with point 1.9 of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009.

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.

__________________________

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

(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\(^4\), 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.


Amendment 124
Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – Part II – point 2.1.3 – point c a (new)

(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*  

*Amendment*  
(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;

(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

(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

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

Amendment

(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

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

Amendment

(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-
**Amendment 137**

**Proposal for a regulation**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indoors area</th>
<th>Outdoors area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(net area available to animals)</td>
<td>(exercise area, excluding pasturage)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live weight minimum (kg)</td>
<td>M2/head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Farrowing sows with piglets up to 40 days</strong></td>
<td>7,5 female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fattening porcine animals</strong></td>
<td>up to 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>up to 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>up to 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Piglets</strong></td>
<td>over 40 days and up to 30 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brood porcine animals</strong></td>
<td>2,5 female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If pens are used for natural service: 10 m2/boar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Amendment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indoors area</th>
<th>Outdoors area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(net area available to animals)</td>
<td>(exercise area, excluding pasturage)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live weight minimum (kg)</td>
<td>M2/head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Farrowing sows with piglets up to 40 days</strong></td>
<td>7,5 sow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fattening porcine animals</strong></td>
<td>up to 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>up to 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>up to 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>over 110</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Piglets over 40 days and up to 30 kg

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.

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

(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;

Amendment

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

(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

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
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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Breeders/ parents</th>
<th>Young stock</th>
<th>Fattening birds</th>
<th>Capons</th>
<th>Layers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In house stocking rate (birds per m² of usable area) for fixed and mobile houses</td>
<td>Breeding birds</td>
<td>Pullets 0-8 weeks</td>
<td>Pullets 9-18 weeks</td>
<td>Starter 0-21 days</td>
<td>Finisher 22 to 81 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perch space (cm)</td>
<td>6 birds</td>
<td>24 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m²</td>
<td>15 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m²</td>
<td>20 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m²</td>
<td>10 birds with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-layer systems additional limits/m² of ground floor area (including veranda if 24h access)</td>
<td>9 birds</td>
<td>36 birds excluding veranda area</td>
<td>22 birds</td>
<td>Not normally applicable</td>
<td>9 birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flock size limits</strong></td>
<td>3 000 including males</td>
<td>10 000*</td>
<td>3 300</td>
<td>10 000*</td>
<td>4 800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Open-air run stocking rates (m²/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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Breeders/ parents</th>
<th>Young stock</th>
<th>Fattening birds</th>
<th>Capons</th>
<th>Layers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breeding</td>
<td>Pullets 0-8 weeks</td>
<td>Pullets 9-18 weeks</td>
<td>Starter 0-21 days</td>
<td>Finisher 22 to 81 days</td>
<td>Laying hens from 19 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>birds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22-150 days</td>
<td>6 birds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- In house stocking rate (birds per m² of usable area) for fixed and mobile houses
  - 6 birds

- Perch space (cm)
  - 18

- Multi-layer systems additional limits/m² of ground floor area (including veranda if 24h access)
  - 9 birds

- ’Production Unit’
  - 3 000 including males
    - 10 000*
    - 3 300
    - 10 000*
    - 4 800
    - 2 500
    - 3 000
  - Open-air run stocking rates (m²/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
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

(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.

Amendment

Justice

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*

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**

*Amendment 153**

**Proposal for a regulation**

Annex II – Part III – point 4.1.6.1

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

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. 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1.6.8a. The selling of live organic fish shall be prohibited.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Amendment 158
Proposal for a regulation
Annex II – Part IV – point 2.2.4 – point b – point iii – indent 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>– algae, including seaweed;</td>
<td>– algae, including seaweed and Lithothamnium;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Committee responsible</td>
<td>AGRI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date announced in plenary</td>
<td>2.4.2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opinion by</td>
<td>ENVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date announced in plenary</td>
<td>2.4.2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapporteur</td>
<td>Sirpa Pietikäinen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date appointed</td>
<td>5.9.2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussed in committee</td>
<td>24.2.2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date adopted</td>
<td>6.5.2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Result of final vote</td>
<td>+: 43, –: 16, 0: 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substitutes present for the final vote</td>
<td>Renata Brian, Nicola Caputo, Mark Demesmaeker, Esther Herranz García, Jan Huitema, Merja Kylönen, James Nicholson, Aldo Patriciello, Sirpa Pietikäinen, Gabriele Preuß, Bart Staes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substitutes under Rule 200(2) present for the final vote</td>
<td>Arne Gericke</td>
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