STATE OF ISRAEL

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
PLANT PROTECTION AND INSPECTION SERVICES

NATIONAL STANDARD

FOR

ORGANICALLY GROWN

PLANTS AND THEIR PRODUCTS

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FOREWORD

The first Israeli standard for export of fresh organic produce was published as the *Technical Dossier for Organic Produce* submitted to the EU in 1992. The purpose of this Standard is to replace the Technical Dossier with a newly conceived text that reflects the restructuring of inspection and certification procedures for organic agricultural plant production in Israel. This Standard is in compliance with EEC Regulation 2092/91 and its amendments.

Pursuant to a government decision, from 1998 inspection and certification of organic agricultural plant production was assigned to the Plant Protection and Inspection Services (PPIS) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Since assuming responsibilities in 1998, PPIS has served as the sole certification and inspection body for organic plant production in Israel.

This present National Standard provides the organic industry in Israel with agreed guidelines on the local production and processing of organic produce, as well as standardizes the conduct of growers and organizations dealing with organic export. For the domestic market, this Standard is voluntary until the Law of Organic Farming is passed.

This Standard does not concern animal products, a separate standard for which is under preparation and will be published in due course.

The Standard illustrates the level of development achieved by Israel's organic agricultural sector over recent years and the State's commitment to promoting consumer confidence in organic products.

CONTENTS

GENERAL NOTES:

1. This Standard was prepared and adopted by the Plant Protection and Inspection Services (PPIS).

2. It lays down the minimum requirements with which operators must comply for their agricultural fresh produce or processed products, such as food or feed containing plant derivatives, to bear an "organic" label.

3. The Standard aims:

   a) to protect consumers against deception, fraud and unsubstantiated product claims in the marketplace and promote fair competition by distinguishing those products produced according to the Standard from those produced by other means;

   b) to protect producers of organically grown plants or plant products against misrepresentation of conventionally produced agricultural products as being organic;

   c) to harmonize national provisions for the production, certification, processing, identification and labeling of organically grown plants and plant products;

   d) to ensure that all stages from production to marketing are subject to inspection and found to comply with this Standard;

   e) to provide a transparent reliable framework for the industry and a practical guide to organic growers or those considering conversion;

   f) to raise ecological awareness within the context of the natural and agricultural environments.

4. Organic agricultural systems, also referred to as *biological*, are those whose basic goal is to optimize quality production without resorting to artificial or synthetic fertilizers, pesticides, or other chemicals. Organic agriculture stresses guarding and nurturing the land for future generations, using renewable resources, conserving energy, soil and water and protecting the environment. The production cycle is as closed as possible, with minimal use of certain permitted external inputs. The objective of such systems is sustainability.

5. This Standard takes into account that adherence to appropriate production procedures is intrinsic to the identity and labeling of organically grown agricultural products.

6. Since a conversion or transitional period from a conventional to organic production system is necessary, the process must be clearly understood and supervised by an organization authorized to approve operators.

7. The objectives of organic inspection and certification are:

   a) to assure that product integrity can be verified throughout the production and distribution chains;

   b) to safeguard the credibility and transparency of the industry;

   c) to enhance trade in organic commodities by building confidence through the establishment of uniform harmonized standards.

8. The Standard alone cannot guarantee that organic products are absolutely free from residues of agricultural chemical inputs or other contaminants, since pollution via air, water, soil or other sources may be beyond the producer's control. However, permitted practices do favor the lowest possible risk of residues at the lowest possible levels.

9. In order to monitor compliance effectively, the necessary minimum requirements for inspection of an approved operation are outlined in the Standard. Continued approval of all operators, whether engaged in production, processing, handling, transport, storage, or sale is conditioned upon their maintaining accurate records and making these available to inspectors at any time. Other precautionary measures generally required by inspection schemes are included.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

1. Requirements stipulated by this Standard should be seen as complementing other health, agricultural or food regulatory standards.

2. Organic operators are bound to observe all laws and regulations governing substance use in plant, food, or feed production.

3. This Standard is subject to amendment in the light of further technical experience or new information. Review of any aspect may be requested by submitting a written proposal, detailing reasons, to PPIS, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, P.O. Box 78, Bet Dagan 50250.

4. PPIS is the competent authority and sole certifying body authorized to approve other inspection bodies for organic plant production. At present, PPIS serves as an inspection as well as certification body.

1. SCOPE

1.1 This Standard applies to the following, which carry or are intended to carry, descriptive labeling referring to organic production methods:

a) unprocessed plants and plant products;

b) processed products derived from plants;

1.2 A product will be regarded as indicating organic production methods, approved by an authorized inspection body, when it bears, in its labeling, advertising material or commercial documents, the term "organic" or one of the foreign language equivalents listed in Annex II.

1.3 Products or by-products incompatible with the principles of organic agriculture and therefore not permitted under this Standard are those:

a) derived from genetic modification technology;

b) treated with ionizing radiation.

2. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Standard:

. **approved inspection body** means an organization authorized by PPIS to check operators for compliance with this Standard.

. **certification** means the procedure by which PPIS confers written assurance that an operator conforms to this Standard, based on inspection of production practices, product sampling and examination of records.

. **competent authority** means the official government agency having jurisdiction, i.e. PPIS.

. **genetically modified organism (GMO)** means any material produced using biotechnological methods to alter the genetic make-up of living matter in ways or with results which cannot occur in nature or through traditional breeding.

. **ingredient** means any substance, including an additive, used in processing and present in the final product, although perhaps in an altered state.

. **inspector** means a person authorized by PPIS to check operators for certification purposes.

. **labeling** means any written, printed or graphic matter appearing on the label of, or accompanying, exhibited nearby or describing, a product.

. **marketing** means holding or displaying for sale, offering for sale, selling, delivering or placing on the market in any other form.

. **official auditor** means a person or persons deemed by PPIS to have the expertise and authority to independently examine the activities of inspection bodies or operators for compliance with this Standard.

. **operator** means any person who produces, processes, prepares, labels, handles, stores, packages, transports, retails, displays, markets, imports or exports products covered by this Standard.

. **organic** means produced according to this, or an equivalent, Standard.

. **PPIS** refers to the Plant Protection and Inspection Services of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Israel.

. **symbol** means the official logo of PPIS, or that of another approved inspection body, which may be used only by certified organic operators.

. **unit** means a discrete part of a production system, whose organic parts must be managed separately from those non-organic.

3. PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS

A. Introduction

3.1 The principal aims of organic agriculture include:

- producing food of high nutritional value;
- enhancing biological diversity and activity within farm systems;
- maintaining and increasing long-term soil fertility;
- working as far as practicable within a closed system;
- avoiding pollution caused by agriculture;
- minimizing the use of non-renewable resources;
- coexisting with and protecting the natural environment.

3.2 These aims are realized through management practices that develop soils of enhanced biological activity, as indicated by humus level, crumb structure and feeder root development, such that plants are nourished through the soil ecosystem rather than by inputted soluble fertilizers. Plants grown in organic systems take up nutrients released slowly from humus colloids at a rate governed by warmth. Thus, plant metabolism and ability to assimilate nutrients are not overstressed by excessive uptake of soluble salts such as nitrates. Organic agriculture relies to the maximum extent feasible upon crop rotation and residues, legumes, green and animal manures, mechanical cultivation, mineral-bearing rocks and biological control to maintain soil productivity, supply plant nutrients and manage diseases, insects, weeds and other plant pests.

B. Conversion to organic agriculture

3.3 The conversion period for a place of production or production unit from conventional to organic, during which the principles of this Standard are applied, must transpire under an approved inspection system and last at least two years for annual crops and three years for perennials, before the first harvest of certified organic products.

3.4 The competent authority may decide in certain cases (such as idle use for two years or more) to extend or reduce the required period as long as it equals a minimum of 12 months.

3.5 Areas in the process of conversion or those already converted must not be alternated between organic and conventional production methods.

3.6 Termination of a conversion period and approval of converted units as organic will be determined only by the competent authority.

3.6.1 The terminology *in conversion to organic* indicates a production system which has adhered to this Standard for at least a year, has been so certified and is scheduled to progress to organic status within a defined timeframe. Produce from an approved conversion unit may be labeled *in conversion to organic* once the unit has been under inspection for at least 12 months.

3.6.2 In cases where an entire production site is not in conversion or converted at the same time, production units and their products complying with this Standard must be visibly distinguishable from non-certified units and products. In the case of perennial crops, the management system must demonstrate, through practices and record keeping, separation of certified from non-certified harvested material.

C. Soil Management

3.7 Organic matter should be returned to the soil to maintain or increase humus content. Use of mineral fertilizers (as listed in Annex I) should be a supplement to, and not a substitute for, recycling.

3.8 Soil fertility and biological activity should be maintained or increased by any combination of the following:

- cultivation of legumes, green manure or perennial deep-rooting plants in an appropriate rotation program;
- incorporation of fully composted organic matter derived from those sources listed in Annex I;
- tillage.

3.9 All compost used in organic production must be PPIS-certified. Manure or farmyard waste from animal husbandry must undergo compostation. For compost activation, suitable microorganisms or plant-based preparations may be added. Mulch applied directly to the soil surface does not have to be composted first, but its use must be documented.

3.10 Other organic or mineral fertilizers, as specified in Annex I, may be used only when sufficient crop nutrition or soil conditioning is not attainable by the above-mentioned methods.

D. Plant Production Practices

3.11 Plant pests may be controlled using any of the following:

- choice of appropriate plant species and varieties;
- biological control;
- crop rotation;
- resistant host crops or rootstocks;
- soil solarization or steam sterilization;
- mechanical controls such as traps and barriers;
- physical controls including light and sound;
- mechanical cultivation;
- mulching and mowing;
- livestock grazing;
- protection, attraction, augmentation or release of natural enemies;
- flame and steam weeding.

3.12 Reliance on plant protection products rather than management practices is not in accordance with the principal aims of organic agriculture.

3.13 Only in cases of imminent or serious threat to a crop if the measures identified above are or would not be effective, recourse may be taken to products listed in Annex I.

3.14 Arrangements are necessary to prevent the risks and consequences of spray drift and other potential sources of external contamination.

3.15 Care should be exercised to make sure that irrigation water remains uncontaminated by prohibited substances.

3.16 Seeds or other propagation material should originate from plants grown in accordance with the provisions of this Standard. If an operator can demonstrate to the certifying organization that such is unavailable, use may be allowed of the following, in descending order of preference:

a) untreated seeds or vegetative reproductive material from non-certified sources;

b) propagation material, including seeds, from non-certified sources which has been treated with substances listed in Annex I;

c) propagation material treated with substances other than those included in Annex I.

3.17 Production systems not based in the soil are prohibited for crops or plants for consumption. Use of organic substrates, such as for mushroom cultivation, may be permissible, subject to the discretion of the certification body.

a) The use of carbon dioxide in organic production is not allowed.

E. Handling, Processing, Packaging, Storage and Transport

3.18 In order to preserve product identity and integrity from producer to consumer, organically produced items must be handled in a manner preventing contamination, contact, mixing or substitution with materials incompatible with this Standard.

3.19 Production, handling, treatment, processing, packing and storage of certified organic products must be kept separate, in space and time, from activities concerning non-certified products.

3.20 Where products not meeting this Standard are processed, packaged, stored, or otherwise handled on the same premises, an operator should attend to the following:

a) separation of areas for certified / non-certified product storage, before and after operations;

b) precleaning with permitted materials all equipment, surfaces and tools, of substances not compatible with this Standard;

c) wet cleaning routines and the use of disinfectants and sanitisers must be followed by a thorough rinsing with potable water to prevent residues remaining on surfaces where they might contaminate the food product

d) completion of each continuous run before switching from certified to non-certified product or vice versa, to run similar operations;

e) clear identification of lots and prevention of co-mingling between Standard and non-Standard products.

3.21 Pest management and control should be accomplished by the following measures, in order of descending preference:

a) avoidance by good manufacturing practice, hygiene and sanitation;

Two) preventive methods such as disruption, habitat elimination and barring access;

c) mechanical, physical, cultural or biological methods, including sound, ultra-sound, light, controlled temperature or atmosphere, traps, diatomaceous earth and natural enemies;

d) treatment with pesticidal substances listed in Annex I Table 2.

3.22 Use of pesticides not listed in Annex I for post-harvest or quarantine purposes is prohibited on products meeting this Standard and would cause such products to lose their organic status and label. Irradiation is not permitted as a pest control measure under the organic system.

3.23 Packaging and packing material must conform to those of food-grade standards as established by national regulations and should be designed to minimize migration of substances not permitted under this Standard.

3.24 The tables of processing aids and ingredients of non-agricultural origin Tables 4 and 5 of Annex I take into account consumer expectations that products from organic systems should be composed essentially of natural ingredients. Use of such substances should therefore be restricted to the need that:

- they are indispensable for ensuring food safety, or
- they are essential for food preparation or preservation, or

they are required by law.

4. INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS

A. Certification Body

4.1 PPIS is the sole certifying organization in Israel, authorized to approve inspection bodies for organic agricultural crop production.

a) In order to become an approved inspection body, an organization must apply to PPIS.

b) An applicant organization must first satisfy the conditions of standard EN 45011 or ISO 65.

4.2 To be approved, an inspection body must also demonstrate that:

a) it is an incorporated organization which can provide an inspection program to documented standards and meet the specific requirements of this Standard;

b) its management system includes:

- a regular internal audit and management review program;
- procedures for appeal and redress of complaints;
- a detailed description of inspection measures and precautions imposed on operators;

c) it can apply penalties, consistent with PPIS policy and Israeli law, if irregularities are found;

d) it has at its disposal appropriate resources in the form of qualified staff, administrative and technical facilities, inspection competence and reliability;

e) it can function with objectivity, impartiality and transparency with respect to the operators under its inspection system.

4.3 Before and after an organization has become an approved inspection body, PPIS will:

a) ascertain the objectivity of inspections;

b) verify the independence of decision-making procedures;

c) confirm that appropriate action will be taken and penalties, administered if infringements are found;

d) withhold or withdraw approval from any inspection body which fails to satisfy the requirements of this Standard;

e) secure a non-disclosure agreement from the inspection body that it will not release information or data obtained during inspections, other than to the operators concerned and the certifying body;

f) ensure that access to offices, facilities, information and assistance is provided for official auditing purposes to establish compliance.

B. Individual Operators

4.4 An operator engaging in any activity with the intention to market its products as *organic* must be certified for that activity by PPIS.

4.5 To apply for certification, an operator must submit the following:

a) name and address;

b) address and described location of the operation and an assessment of potential risks from nearby activities;

c) nature of the operation and the raw and final products concerned;

d) undertaking to act in accordance with this Standard;

e) in the case of an agricultural holding (farm)–

i. a descriptive map showing relevant production areas, storage structures and, where applicable, processing premises and/or packing stations;

ii. a full management history including a record of inputs that notes the last date on which products incompatible with this Standard were applied;

iii. a summary of the practical measures to be taken to ensure compliance with this Standard.

f) in the case of a collective farm (kibbutz) having both organic and non-organic units, documentation affirming the separation among such units at the production and financial management levels.

g) in the case of a processing enterprise –

i. a descriptive detailed map of the premises, showing processing, packing and storage facilities;

ii. identification of all aids used in organic product processing;

iii. a summary of the practical measures to be taken to ensure compliance with this Standard.

4.6 Certification of production, processing, handling, transport, storage, import, export and sale of organic products depends on accurate up-to-date record keeping at the enterprises concerned. Access to such records is vital to inspectors assessing an operator who applies for certification, and must be made available upon request.

5. MINIMUM INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

A. Places of Production

5.1 All agricultural plant production from land under certification must comply with this Standard.

5.2 When applying for certification, a producer/grower must provide all the information itemized under paragraph 4.5 of Section 4 B above.

5.3 Subsequent to the satisfactory submission of an application, an inspection of the production operation will be arranged, during which an inspector must do the following:

a) review the submitted application with the producer, clarifying any misunderstandings, discrepancies or missing information;

b) inspect soil types and condition, growing practices and other pertinent aspects of the farm operation;

c) check relevant records and note the last date on which a substance incompatible with this Standard was applied;

d) prepare a detailed inspection report including above details, comments and recommendations.

5.4 Aside from unannounced visits, an approved inspection body must conduct comprehensive on-site inspections annually in accordance with its quality manual and prepare detailed inspection reports.

5.5 Where the presence of an unauthorized substance is suspected, samples must be taken for analysis to PPIS or an external accredited laboratory.

5.6 There must be adequate documentation to enable the certifying body to trace-back the origin, identity, quantity and use of any incoming raw material, as well as track each consigned certified product which goes out the door.

5.7 The producer must give an inspector free access to production and storage areas, as well as to accounts, supporting documents and any information deemed necessary for inspection purposes.

5.8 The inspection report, countersigned by the operator, should include:

a) a detailed account of any shortcomings found and the measures needed for their rectification;

b) an undertaking by the operator to implement these necessary measures;

c) in the event of infringements, acceptance of sanctions referred to in Section 8.

B. Soil and Product Sampling

5.9 Upon initiation of the conversion process, soil samples will be tested for chemical residues. Also, soils from certified organic plots will be tested when there exists suspected contamination from other agricultural or environmental sources.

5.10 A sample of each grower's certified products must undergo residue analysis at least once a year. Also, a random 5% of farms per annum should be tested. Of course, a testing program should be carried out if there is any basis for concern.

C. Packaging and Processing of Organic Products

5.11 Premises packing or processing both certified and non-certified products, may not process, package or store organic products in a manner which may cause infringement of the Standard.

5.12 An applicant for certification must provide all the information required under paragraph 4.5 of Section 4.

5.13 Subsequent to the successful submission of an application, inspection of the production operation will be scheduled, during which an inspector must do the following:

a) review the submitted application with the operator, clarifying any misunderstandings, discrepancies or missing information;

b) inspect processing, storage and handling facilities and practices;

c) review the operation's quality management manual;

d) prepare a detailed inspection report including recommendations.

5.14 Apart from impromptu inspections, an approved inspection body must conduct comprehensive on-site inspections at least once yearly.

5.15 Where the presence of an unauthorized substance is suspected, samples must be taken for analysis to PPIS or a PPIS-accredited laboratory.

5.16 Written accounts and documents must be kept to enable an approved inspection body to trace the following:

a) the origin, nature and quantities of agricultural products which have been delivered to the premises;

b) the nature, quantities and consignees of products which have left the premises;

c) any other information, such as the origin, nature and quantities of ingredients, additives or manufacturing aids brought to the premises and the composition of processed products as required by the certifying organization for the purposes of a proper inspection.

5.17 The operator must give an inspector free access to the premises as well as to written accounts, relevant supporting documents and any information considered necessary for inspection purposes.

5.18 The inspection report, countersigned by the operator, will include:

a) details of problems and measures recommended to rectify them;

b) the operator's undertaking to implement the required measures;

c) in case of infringements, imposition of sanctions as per Section 8.

D. Transport and Handling

5.19 Organic products not in final packaging may be moved to other premises only if appropriately packaged or contained and adequately labeled and identified by at least the following information:

a) name and address of the responsible operator;

b) name of the product;

6. LABELING AND CLAIMS

A. Labeling of organic products

6.1 Labeling of organic products must adhere to Israeli legislation. In addition, the following must appear:

- the word "organic" or any foreign term listed in Annex II;
- the name and code number of the grower / producer / exporter;
- the name and symbol of an approved inspection body.

6.2 The label, advertisement or claims of items specified in point 1.1 indent a) of Section 1 may refer to organic production methods only if:

a) such indications clearly relate to agricultural production methods;

b) the product was produced in accordance with the requirements of Section 3, or, according to equivalent production methods and imported under arrangements outlined in Section 7;

c) the product is certified, having been produced by an operator under an inspection system of an approved body, as described in Section 4, or under an equivalent system and imported according to Section 7;

6.3 The labeling, advertisement or claims of products specified in indent b) of point 1.1 may refer to organic production methods only if:

a) such indications clearly relate to agricultural production methods and explicitly name the crop or fresh produce in question as grown on the farm;

b) the product is certified, having been produced and processed by operators subject to the inspection of approved bodies as described in Section 4, or equivalently processed elsewhere and imported according to Section 7;

c) all ingredients of plant origin or derivation were obtained in accordance with the requirements of Section 3, or imported under the arrangements laid down in Section 7;

d) only substances listed in Annex I were used during production, processing or as ingredients of non-agricultural origin;

e) the same ingredient in a single product was not derived from certified and non-certified sources;

f) the product or any of its ingredients was not subject to treatments involving ionizing radiation or substances not listed in Annex I;

g) the product was not derived from genetic modification technology, nor were any of its ingredients;

6.4 Only organically derived ingredients must be used when available. However, notwithstanding point 6.3, certain non-certified ingredients of agricultural origin may be used in the preparation of processed plant products if such ingredients:

a) are not available in sufficient quantities within the framework of this Standard;

b) will not exceed 5% of the content of ingredients of agricultural origin in the final product;

c) are approved in advance of use by a certifying organization with conditions as deemed appropriate.

B. Labeling of products "in conversion to organic"

6.5 Products of farming units or other operations in conversion to organic methods may be labeled *in conversion to organic* only after 12 months of organic production under the supervision of an approved inspection body, and providing that:

a) the requirements of points 6.2 and 6.3 are satisfied;

b) the indications referring to conversion do not deliberately mislead the purchaser or consumer regarding its distinction from organic products;

c) such indications are phrased as *under conversion/in transition to organic* or similar words to that effect and are not made more prominent than the product's other descriptive text.

3rd. Claims

6.6 No claims may be made on the label or advertising material of a product implying to the purchaser or consumer that the organic label guarantees superior organoleptic, nutritious or salubrious quality.

7. IMPORTS

7.1 Imported plants or plant products covered within the scope of this Standard may be used in the processing of an organic product in Israel, and/or marketed under the PPIS organic label or the symbol of another approved inspection body, on the conditions that:

a) the competent authority or its designated alternate in the exporting country has issued a certificate stating that the lot in question:

i. was obtained by a production system with rules equivalent to those stipulated in Section 3;

ii. was subject to an inspection system recognized by PPIS as equivalent to that described in Section 4;

b) labeling complies with Section 6;

c) the importing operator is certified in accordance with Section 4 B.

7.2 The certificate referred to in 7.1 a) above must accompany the goods in its original copy to the first consignee. Thereafter, an importer must keep the certificate for at least three years and make it accessible for inspection or auditing purposes upon request.

7.3 Certification to import and market items as specified in Section 1 will be withdrawn if items so labeled are shown not to satisfy or be incompatible with the requirements of this Standard.

8. SANCTIONS

PPIS is the sole competent authority empowered to impose sanctions on operators found in violation of this Standard. An approved inspection body must notify PPIS of any misuse, abuse or infringement of this Standard.

Whenever the activities of an operator are found to contravene any provision of this Standard, PPIS will ensure that appropriate action is taken against the operator committing the offence, by either an inspection body or PPIS itself.

ANNEX 1

SUBSTANCES PERMITTED IN ORGANIC PLANT PRODUCTION

Explanatory comments

1. Use of any substance in an organic production system for fertilization or soil conditioning, pest control, or during post-harvest treatment, preparation, processing, preservation or storage must comply with all relevant national regulations.

2. All substances listed in the tables below, and their commercial formulations, have been approved by the competent authority (PPIS). Any proposed amendment requires approval by PPIS prior to inclusion.

3. Use of inputs for agricultural crop production should be based on an assessment of need and be administered with care and the knowledge that even permitted substances are subject to misuse, could be toxic and may adversely affect the environment and / or farm ecosystem.

TABLE 1: SOIL FERTILIZERS AND CONDITIONERS

SUBSTANCE	DESCRIPTION; COMPOSITIONAL REQUIREMENTS; CONDITIONS OF USE
Slurry or urine	Use after fermentation and/or appropriate dilution
Composted animal excrements, including poultry	
Composted farmyard manure	
Dried farmyard manure and dehydrated poultry manure	
Guano	
Straw	
Composts from organic household refuse	
Composts from plant residues	
Processed animal products from slaughterhouses	
Seaweed and seaweed products	
Natural phosphate rock	
Basic slag	
Rock potash, mined potassium salts	
Sulphate of potash (e.g. patenkali)	
Basalt meal	
Calcium carbonate of natural origin (e.g. chalk, marl, maerl, limestone, phosphate chalk)	

Magnesium rock

SUBSTANCE	DESCRIPTION; COMPOSITIONAL REQUIREMENTS; CONDITIONS OF USE
Calcareous magnesium rock	
Epsom salt (magnesium-sulphate)	
Gypsum (calcium sulphate)	
Sodium chloride	Only mined salt
Aluminium calcium phosphate	
Trace elements (e.g. boron, copper, iron manganese, molybdenum, zinc)	
Sulphur	
Stone meal	
Clay (e.g. bentonite, perlite, zeolite)	
Naturally occurring biological organisms (e.g. worms)	
Vermiculite	
Peat	Excluding synthetic additives
Humus from earthworms and insects	
Zeolites	
Wood chips	Not chemically treated
Wood charcoal	

Chloride of lime	For foliar applications in calcium deficiencies
Stillage and stillage extract	
Composed bark	Not chemically treated

TABLE 2: PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS

SUBSTANCE	DESCRIPTION; COMPOSITIONAL REQUIREMENTS; CONDITIONS OF USE
Preparations based on pyrethrins extracted from *Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium,*	Containing possibly a synergist
Preparations of Rotenone from *Derris elliptica, Lonchocarpus, Thephrosia* spp.	
Preparations from *Quassia amara*	
Preparations from *Ryania speciosa*	
Preparations of Neem (Azadirachtin) from *Azadirachta indica*	
Propolis	
Plant and animal oils	
Seaweed, seaweed meal, seaweed extracts, sea salts and salty water	Not chemically treated
Gelatin Lecithin	
Casein	
Natural acids (e.g. vinegar)	
Fermented product from *Aspergillus*	
Extract from *Chlorella*	
Natural plant preparations	
Inorganic compounds (Bordeaux mixture, copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride)	

SUBSTANCE	DESCRIPTION; COMPOSITIONAL REQUIREMENTS; CONDITIONS OF USE
Burgundy mixture	
Lime sulfur	
Copper salts	
Sulphur	
Mineral powders (stone meal, silicates)	
Diatomaceous earth	
Silicates, clay (Bentonite)	
Sodium silicate	
Sodium bicarbonate	
Potassium permanganate	
Paraffin oil	
Mineral oils	
Microorganisms (bacteria, viruses, fungi) e.g. Bacillus thuringiensis, Granulosis viruses, etc.	
Potassium soap (soft soap)	Insecticide and herbicide
Ethyl alcohol	
Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic preparations	
Herbal and biodynamic preparations	

Beeswax	Pruning agent
Sterilized male insects	
Metaldehyde	In traps only
Pheromones	In traps only

SUBSTANCE	DESCRIPTION; COMPOSITIONAL REQUIREMENTS; CONDITIONS OF USE
Pyrethroids (deltamethrin or lambdacyhalothrin)	In traps only
Diammonium phospate	In traps only
Protein baits	In traps only

TABLE 3: POST-HARVEST TREATMENTS

SUBSTANCE	SPECIFIC CONDITIONS
Carbon dioxide, oxygen, nitrogen	Controlled atmosphere
Ethylene	ripening agent for bananas only
Hot water	
Sodium bicarbonate	Storage of fruits

TABLE 4: INGREDIENTS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL ORIGIN

Food additives, including carriers

Substance	Specific conditions
Calcium carbonates	
Sulfur dioxide	Wine products
Lactic acid	Fermented vegetable products
Malic acid	
Ascorbic acid	
Lecithins	
Citric acid	
Calcium citrates	
Sodium tartrate	
Potassium tartrate	
Mono calcium phoshate Alginic acid	For raising flour
Sodium alginate	
Potassium alginate	
Agar	
Carageenan	
Arabic gum	
Locust bean gum	
Guar gum	
Tragacanth gum	

Xanthan gum	Fruits and vegetables

SUBSTANCE	SPECIFIC CONDITIONS
Karaya gum	
Pectins (unmodified)	
Sodium carbonates	
Potassium carbonates	Cereals / cakes
Ammonium carbonates	
Magnesium carbonates	
Potassium chloride	Vegetables / canned fruit frozen fruit and vegetables, vegetable sauces / ketchup and mustard
Calcium chloride	Fruits and vegetables / soybean products
Calcium sulfate	
Magnesium chloride	Soybean products
Sodium hydroxide	Cereal, fruit or vegetable products
Argon	
Nitrogen	
Tocopherols	Antioxidant
Oxygen	
Preparations of Microorganisms and Enzymes	
Minerals	

TABLE 5: PROCESSING AIDS

Substance	Specific conditions
Water	
Calcium chloride	Coagulation agent
Calcium carbonate	
Calcium hydroxide	
Calcium sulphate	Coagulation agent
Magnesium chloride (or nigari)	Coagulation agent
Sodium hydroxide	Citrus fruits, olives
Potassium carbonate	Drying of grape raisins
Carbon dioxide	
Nitrogen	
Ethanol	Solvent
Tannic acid	Filtration aid
Egg white albumin	
Casein	
Gelatin	
Isinglass	
Vegetable oils	Greasing or releasing agent
Silicon dioxide	As gel or collodial solution
Activated carbon	
Talc	
Bentonite	

Substance	Specific conditions
Kaolin	
Diatomaceous earth	
Perlite	
Hazelnut shells	
Beeswax	Releasing agent
Carnauba wax	Releasing agent
Sulfuric acid	pH adjustment
Sodium hydroxide	pH adjustment
Tartaric acid and salts	
Potassium hydroxide	pH adjustment
Citric Acid	pH adjustment
Preparations of microorganisms and enzymes	

TABLE 6: CLEANING AND DISINFECTION AIDS

Substance	Specific conditions
Detergents, disinfectants	
Hypochlorite (bleach) solution	Equipment only
Formaldehyde solution	Equipment and structure only
Caustic soda solution	Equipment only

ANNEX II

APPROVED FOREIGN LANGUAGE LABELING TERMS

Danish:	økologisk
Dutch:	biologisch
English:	organic
Finnish:	luonnonmukainen
French:	biologique
German:	ökologisch
Italian:	biologico
Portuguese:	biológico
Spanish:	ecológico
Swedish:	ekologisk