QIMAIBD

Guidelines for the IBD Organic Quality Standard

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IBD CERTIFICATIONS

Rua Amando de Barros, 2275 – Lavapés, CEP: 18602-150 - Botucatu / SP - Brazil
Tel/Fax: +55 14 3811 9800 - ibd@ibd.com.br - www.ibd.com.br

Should you require guidelines concerning a specific kind of production which are not found in this volume, please contact IBD CERTIFICATIONS.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Reasons for and Features of these Guidelines

The totality and essence of Biodynamic Agriculture and Organic Agriculture cannot be reduced to rules, for they always demand new answers to the different situations where they are carried out. Nevertheless, it is necessary to define the minimum requirements a product must meet to be considered organic or biodynamic - enabling a relationship of clear understanding and trust between producers and consumers.

Quality Guidelines with this purpose are already used in many countries, both for organic products in general (IFOAM Standards – International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements) and for biodynamic products (Demeter International). Quality seals are used added to the producer's specific trademark so as to indicate compliance with the Guidelines, accredited by qualified certifiers.

These Guidelines, (1st. edition on October 31, 1989) applicable in the entire Brazilian territory, were originally based on the International Biodynamic Guidelines and the IFOAM Standards and are fully compatible with both. These Guidelines were developed by IBD CERTIFICATIONS and establish minimum standards that are ensured by the use, according to an agreement, of the “IBD Organic” (trademark) seal for organic products.

The Guidelines are presented herein with justifications and details, including a summary with general information and concepts essential to the understanding of their principles.

Organic Agriculture is understood to be a wide and varied spectrum of agricultural practices, equally adaptable according to local reality, always in accordance with biologically and ecologically sound principles.

Anyone may suggest changes to these Guidelines as long as the proposals with supporting arguments are submitted in writing to the Standards Committee of IBD CERTIFICATIONS.

Any changes to the content of these Guidelines will be informed by mail or e-mail to all certified companies.

These Guidelines are general, based on IFOAM standards and on EC Regulation 834/2007. For specific markets, please contact IBD CERTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

1. REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFICATION

The control measures that rule the achievement of certification are described in the Certification Services Contract and in the "Organic Products Certification Step by Step" guide, available on IBD website. More information about our certification procedures can be requested directly to IBD.

For the purpose of these Guidelines "Farm" means all the production units operated under a single management for the purpose of producing agricultural products.

"Production unit" means all assets to be used for a production sector such as production premises, land parcels, pasturages, open air areas, livestock buildings, the premises for the storage of crops, crop products, livestock products, raw materials and any other input relevant for this specific production sector.

Products of hunting and fishing of wild animals cannot be certified as organic for the purpose of being exported to Europe.

2. FARM CONVERSION

2.1 Conversion is understood as the period necessary to develop a production system that is economically viable and sustainable, ecologically sound and socially correct. This period must be sufficient for the decontamination of the soil from residues of chemicals. However, it may not be sufficient to improve soil fertility and recover the ecosystem balance, but it is the period in which all the actions required to fulfill these goals are started.

The conversion period starts with the complete interruption of conventional management practices (substances or methods not allowed by this standard), and its required duration depends on the target certification standard. The conversion period must be verified by IBD CERTIFICATIONS either through direct surveillance by inspections or by document review, provided there are accurate records about the management practices; in any case IBD CERTIFICATIONS will consider the date of the first inspection as the earliest starting moment, except for the circumstances described in item 2.5 below.

2.2 Conversion shall be based on a Conversion Plan to be presented at the first annual inspection and revised every year.

The Conversion Plan shall include:

a. History of the area, planted crops, fertilizers, organic pest and disease management, organic livestock management, processing, packing and trading procedures.

b. Any aspects to be changed during the conversion period.

2.3 When only part of the property is under the conversion process, this is called "partial conversion". The production of the same crop under organic and conventional management within the same farm is called "parallel production".

2.3.1 If the conversion of the farm is partial the following items shall be fulfilled:

a. The conventional area shall be specifically marked to ensure its separation. The inspector must be able to identify the production, processing and storage areas and any other facilities of the organic unit, guided solely by the inspection documents;

b. Storing any inputs not allowed by these Guidelines in the organic unit is prohibited;

c. Conventional management bookkeeping and production information shall be kept separate;

d. Specific allocation of tasks for organic management among staff in charge of the area;

e. Cleaning of machines used for conventional production before using them in organic areas;

f. The spraying equipment for conventional areas may not be used in conversion or certified areas.

2.3.2 In case of partial conversion from conventional to organic production, the chosen area shall remain the same during the entire process. The area cannot be switched.

2.3.3 Partial conversion and parallel production of annual crops is not allowed.

2.3.4 For perennial crops which require a cultivation period of at least three years, parallel production will be allowed provided the non organic areas involved are part of a conversion plan which is being followed by the producer, which foresees the complete conversion of the farm in a maximum 5 years and which has been approved by IBD, and provided the requirements in item 2.4.1 are complied with. Such cases may require additional inspections and analyses during crop development and harvest and at product processing units.

2.3.4.1 The producer must have effective procedures for segregation of the organic and non organic production during and after harvest. Those measures must be previously approved by IBD CERTIFICATIONS.

2.3.4.2 The producer must inform IBD, at least 48 h in advance, about the date of harvest and the estimated yield.

2.3.4.3 Upon completing harvest, the producer must inform IBD CERTIFICATIONS about the exact quantities of organic and non organic products.

2.4 For the European certification, the “IBD Organic” quality standard will only be recognized if these Guidelines have been complied with for 24 months before the crop to be certified is planted, i.e., always before the first planting of the crop to be certified. For certification of perennial crops, the Guidelines shall be followed for 36 months after the last application of prohibited materials (start of the conversion period) before the first harvest as organic. For IFOAM certification the respective minimum conversion periods are: (i) 12 months before sowing or planting for annual crops; (ii) 12 months before grazing or harvest for pastures and meadows; and (iii) 18 months before harvest for perennial crops and in any case 36 months after last application of prohibited products. In certain cases, where the land had been contaminated with products not authorised for organic production, IBD may extend the conversion period beyond the above defined minimum period. Conversion rules for livestock products are described in Chapter 9.

2.5 A conversion period prior to the IBD CERTIFICATIONS surveillance period can be acknowledged by IBD CERTIFICATIONS after review of evidence documents, inspection and results of laboratory tests whenever deemed necessary, that prove the following, regarding a period of at least three years:

a. Agricultural systems used by traditional populations (production systems without the use of prohibited products, for example), as long as no prohibited substances have been used for the minimum period mentioned in 2.5. This confirmation shall also consider the history of the region where the farm is located;

b. Incorporation, depending on authorization by IBD, of pastures where no prohibited products have been used for the previous minimum period as mentioned in item 2.5;

c. Incorporation of new areas (clear areas) upon IBD CERTIFICATIONS authorization. The clearing of new areas must be in accordance with Forestry and Environmental Laws, authorized by the applicable authorities;

d. If authorized by IBD, agricultural systems developed in areas of ecological interest by private or state programs, as long as there are adequate records that no prohibited substances have been used for the previous minimum period mentioned in 2.5.

3. CONDITIONS FOR USING THE SEAL

The conditions and control measures that rule the use of certification marks are described in the Certification Services Contract, in the “Organic Products Certification Step by Step” guide and in the IBD Labeling Guide, available on IBD website.

4. IDENTIFICATION OF PACKING AND LABELING

4.1 All the labels and packages of products certified by IBD CERTIFICATIONS must be submitted to IBD CERTIFICATIONS for prior approval before their display to the public, either for commercialization or for tests, as they must meet the following requirements:

a. comply with the current law of the country of consumption of the product, regarding the obligatory information on labels, identifying the name of the product or the description of the compound feedingstuff accompanied by a reference to the organic production method, as well as its batch number ensuring its traceability;

b. the name and address of the company/person legally responsible for the product shall be clearly printed, as well as a contact for additional information, comments, suggestions and complaints, and for products certified against the European Regulation, the code of the certification body or control authority to which the operator who has carried out the most recent production or preparation operation is subject;

c. For IFOAM, use the "IBD Organic" seal with the term "Organic Certified Product" or "Produced with organic products" or similar, as indicated in the items below, or the terms “Organic certified by IBD” to identify IBD as the body that ensures compliance with these Guidelines;

d. clearly list, in order of percentage composition, all organic products, all non-organic ingredients, all additives or processing aids used, as well as the methods used in the processing of the food in question;

e. Use, for purposes of percentage calculation of composition, the weight related to each ingredient used, divided by the net weight of the finished processed product, excluding from

these calculations water and salt added to product. If necessary, the values may be rounded down to the next smaller whole percentage figure;

f. identify in a general way the herbs and/or spices when they constitute less than 2% of the composition;

g. Terms referring to organic production and the percentage of organic ingredients shall be displayed in the same color, size and type of letter used for the other information on the ingredient list;

h. Terms referring to organic production cannot be used for any product whose label or presentation informs or shall inform that it contains GMOs, is constituted by GMOs or has been obtained from GMOs.

4.2 The certification of the organic products and the use of terms and marks of certification referring to organic production may be used only for products that contain 100% (in case of live agricultural or unprocessed products and in case of feedstuff for animal feeding), or at least 95% (in case of processed food products) of organic agricultural ingredients certified either by IBD against these Guidelines, or by control bodies listed under European Regulation (EC)1235/2008 Annex III or IV, or produced and certified in the European Union according to Regulation (EC)834/07, or accredited under the IFOAM Standards (according to respectively contracted certification scheme – European Regulation and/or IFOAM).

For processed products for use as food, the minimum 95% percentage is calculated based on the total amount of agricultural origin ingredients.

For processed products for use as animal feed, the minimum 95% percentage is calculated based on the product's dry matter.

4.3 Organic food cannot be labeled as GMO free.

4.4 Conventional products cannot be placed in packages (including bags for raw material) identified as "organic products".

4.5 For labeling of feed products under European certification, the term "Organic" and the certification mark shall:

a) Be presented in a color, format or character font that does not draw more attention to it than to the description or name of the animal feedstuff;

b) Be accompanied, in the same field of vision, by an indication by weight of dry matter referring to the percentage of feed material(s) from the organic production method, from products in conversion to organic farming, from non-organic products and to the total percentage of animal feed of agricultural origin;

c) Be accompanied by a list of names of feed materials from the organic production method and a list of names of feed materials from products in conversion to organic production.

5. GENERAL STRUCTURE OF THE FARM AS AGRICULTURAL ORGANISM

5.1 According to the principles of organic agriculture, every farm, or any other kind of agricultural unit, shall be, as much as possible, an organism where different activities complement and support each other. The key point for such agriculture is the use of fertilization that enlivens the soil, raising and/or maintaining it as a living and fertile organism. Since animal manure is an essential part of organic fertilization, animal breeding shall be a part of the agricultural enterprise whenever possible, as well as the production of fodder for such animals. Crop residues, recycling and regeneration are also elements used in organic fertilization. The production of terrestrial plants shall be soil-based (hydroponic systems are prohibited). The intended (non-incidental) removal of soil from the farm is prohibited.

5.2 The concept of an agricultural organism presupposes crop diversity. Such diversity may be attained through many ways (consortiums, rotation, forestation, etc.) which will be different in every case. Measures shall be implemented to improve landscape and enhance biodiversity, by maintaining or establishing on-farm wildlife refuge habitat.

5.2.1 The practice of crop rotations for annual crops should be established to manage pest, weed and disease pressure and maintain or improve soil fertility and soil organic matter content, unless the operator ensures diversity in plant production by other means. Crop rotations should be diverse and include soil-improving plants, such as green manure, legumes or deep-rooted plants.

5.3 Similarly, it is essential that the organic farm adopts correct procedures concerning soil protection and conservation, to prevent erosion and minimize loss of soils. Such measures may include, but are not limited to: direct planting, minimum tillage, contour lines planting, maintenance of plant, straw and culture residues soil cover, sowing of appropriate varieties, etc. The number of animals on the farm shall be adequate to avoid leading to soil degradation. Also, the management adopted for any crop or livestock rearing shall ensure that the soil remains covered with vegetation during the largest part of the year. Operators shall prevent or remedy soil and water salinization when these pose a problem.

5.3.1 In addition to soil protection, water resources will have to be protected as well, in order to avoid destruction of the surroundings and excessive use. Water quality will have to be preserved. Whenever possible, rain water shall be recycled and the general use of water shall be monitored.

5.3.2 All the waste existing or produced at the farm shall be placed in adequate locations to avoid contamination of the environment.

5.4 Borders with conventional farms must be well marked and sufficient measures must be taken to avoid potential risks of contamination, such as planting of vegetal barriers (hedges, wind breaks), buffer zones not cropped (roads, tracks, buildings, fallow), etc.

5.5 The concept of "ecological" necessarily includes human aspects. Organic Agriculture shall be in accordance with the criteria defined by IFOAM: “ecologically sustainable, economically viable, and

socially fair agriculture". Therefore, in order to be recognized as organic, instead of merely pursuing the fulfillment of economic objectives, a company or a farm must aim at meeting the needs of society in at least three points:

a. offer healthy products;

b. care for the earth and other natural resources;

c. Provide the opportunity of human development to all persons involved with work in the company.

5.6 All human issues must be in conformity with Appendix XXII – Social Aspects.

5.7 All issues related to the environment must be in conformity with Appendix XII – Environmental Aspects.

5.8 Greenhouses protected crops must follow all applicable rules of these Guidelines. Additionally, artificial light is allowed only for plant propagation in complement to sunlight, to extend the day length to a maximum of 16 hours. Operators shall monitor, record and optimize the use of energy for artificial lighting, heating, cooling, ventilation, humidity and other climate controls.

5.9 GMOs and products produced from or by GMOs shall not be used at any stage of the organic production process, inclusive, but not limited to, food, feed, additives and processing aids, plant protection products, fertilizers, soil conditioners, seeds and vegetative propagating material, micro-organisms and animals. The fulfiment of this requirement must be documented and may be demonstrated by means of supplier's declaration, non-GMO certificate issued by the supplier or by third-part certification body, testing results, labels statements, clear indication on catalogues (for example for seeds varieties), technical data sheet, material safety data sheet, among others.

Specifically for IFOAM certification:

- Inputs, processing aids and ingredients shall be traced back one step in the biological chain to the direct source organism from which they are produced to verify that they are not derived from GMOs.

- On farms with split (including parallel) production, the use of GMOs is not permitted in any production activity on the farm.

5.10 The operator shall monitor crops, soil, water, and inputs for risks of contamination by prohibited substances and environmental contaminants.

5.10.1 Equipment from conventional farming systems must be thoroughly cleaned of potentially contaminating materials before being used in organically managed areas.

6. FERTILIZATION

6.1 The basic means of soil fertilization is the use of organic manure (animal manure and plant wastes); whenever necessary, mineral supplements may be used (ground rocks). In any cases, only the products listed in Appendix I are permitted.

6.2 In tropical regions, mineral supplementation is very often needed. However, it must be observed that:

6.2.1 Mineral does not mean synthetic and only the use of natural minerals (ground rocks, special soil, etc.) will be allowed, such as rock phosphate, limestone, basalt powder, agriculture gypsum etc. in accordance with Appendix I.

6.2.2 Such mineral supplements must be used according to local needs and there must be documental proof that justifies the use of the inputs, in accordance with Appendix I. Mineral fertilizers should only be used in a program that meets long-term fertility needs, along with other techniques such as organic matter addition, green manure, crop rotation, and nitrogen fixation by plants. Their use, for IFOAM standards, must be justified by appropriate leaf and soil analysis or diagnosed by an independent expert.

6.2.3 Ideally, such minerals should be vitalized or integrated into the living cycles. Therefore, they shall be submitted to compost or fermentation (in the case of liquid manure or leachate) together with plant wastes and/or manure or any other equivalent process until biological stabilization is achieved, should not be made more soluble by chemical treatment.

6.3 The use of synthetic nitrogen compounds (as well as urea, Chile Petra, etc.) shall be excluded.Mere mineral complementation does not ensure the obtaining of the Organic Quality Seal. The use of at least one of the following types of organic manure is indispensable (of course the use of several such types is desirable):

a. livestock manure (particularly bovine manure due to its special properties), either compost or as barn manure ("cow-bed");

b. liquid manure or leachate, treated and bio-stabilized whenever possible;

c. plant waste compost (with or without animal manure);

d. surface compost, i.e., plant matter recycled over the fields, such as green manure, mulch, etc.

6.4 The use of organic fertilizers bought outside the farm (commercial organic fertilizers, straw, poultry and swine manure, etc.) is allowed under the following conditions:

6.4.1 The use of supplementary organic fertilizers or natural minerals is only allowed in case it is not possible to supply appropriate nutrition to the plants or soil conditioning, when the methods referred to in item 6.3 may be used.

6.4.2 The material must be proven free of harmful residues, mainly chemicals and heavy metals (please refer to item 6.5 and Appendix I).

6.4.3 The amount of nitrogen brought into a crop by the use of such fertilizers must be no greater than the amount brought in by compost, barn manure (solid or liquid) or green manure produced in the farm,

some of which must always be present, for they are responsible for the typical quality of organic products. Higher quantities will be tolerated if supervised by IBD CERTIFICATIONS.

6.4.3.1 The total volume of used animal manure must not exceed the limit of 170 kg N/year/hectare of used agricultural area.

6.4.4 The use of fertilizers obtained from human feces, urban wastes or sewage is strictly forbidden - except, eventually, in non-food projects (forestry, decorative, etc.) under the supervision of IBD CERTIFICATIONS.

6.4.5 Fertilizers provided at Appendix I that are readily available for plants are exceptionally allowed only as a necessary complement when other fertility building techniques have been applied and are insufficient.

6.5 The use of poultry manure (poultry litter or pure manure) and swine manure originated from factory farming is prohibited. The percentage of manure that will be used in composting or bio-fertilizing will be defined in the technical justification, considering the other inputs to be used in its preparation. Manure originated from extensive or semi-intensive livestock production (maximum of 2 AU/ha, swine and poultry with access to pasture, poultry not confined in cages) may be used without a composting process, a simple fermentation being sufficient (please see Table 1).

Table 1: Types of input and conditions for use

Type of input	**Specific Conditions**	**General Conditions**
1. Cowshed manure or bedding without composting	Manure from factory farming is prohibited. Cow shed manure or bedding from conventional production: use without composting process, or only fermented will be allowed only if the production system is semi-intensive or extensive.	1. The need of using the material must be justified to the certifier.
2. Fermented cowshed manure and poultry bedding	Manure from factory farming is prohibited.	The kind and origin of the animals must be informed.
3. Compost of animal manure including poultry manure, manure of poultry bedding and/or composted cowshed manure		The material may be used if it comes from farms that are in organic conversion process.
4. Leachate and liquid excrement or liquid compost		

6.5.1 The use of manure from non intensive conventional production will be allowed as long as there has been no pesticide application, regardless whether the material was composted or not. For poultry bedding, the sawdust used cannot be treated with any chemical substance forbidden by these guidelines.

6.5.2 The use of swine or poultry bedding manure may occur by the processes of laminar composting, pile composting or bio-fertilizer. For a laminar composting process the manure must be previously fermented. The application of green (fresh) manure is not allowed. The incorporation will have to be performed jointly with green materials and the interval between the incorporation and the following sowing or planting of the main crop has to be described in the organic production plan, which must be approved by IBD CERTIFICATIONS management. The organic plan will have to specify the material used for cover and the origin and amount of straw and manure.

Note: Laminar composting is defined as composting performed directly in the production area, where the manure is incorporated together with local vegetation (such as green manure crops or weeds).

6.5.3 The compost must be prepared in a place reserved for that specific purpose.

7. CONTROL OF PESTS AND DISEASES, GROWTH REGULATORS AND CONTAMINATION CONTROL

7.1 Monoculture and the excessive availability of nutrients in solution, especially nitrogen, are the most important reasons why crops are susceptible to pests and diseases. Organic management naturally excludes such conditions and provides the agricultural organism with good resistance against attacks by fungi, bacteria, virus and pests. Health of the agricultural organism as a whole is, therefore, the main answer to the problem of pests and diseases.

7.1.1 In order to reduce susceptibility to pests and diseases, the producers shall use seeds and planting stock of good quality and from varieties that are appropriate for local conditions.

7.1.2 Every organic operation's Management Plan must include positive processes and / or mechanisms to control significant pests, diseases and weeds, under normal management conditions such as: Biological, cultural and mechanical mechanisms for pest, weed and disease management. Including: (a) choice of appropriate species and varieties; (b) appropriate rotation, intercropping and companion planting programs; (c) mechanical cultivation; (d) protection of natural enemies of pest by providing favorable habitat, such as hedges, nesting sites and ecological buffer zones that maintain original vegetation to house pest predators; (e) natural enemies including release of predators and parasites; (f) mulching and mowing; (g) grazing by animals; (h) mechanical controls such as traps, barriers, light and sound; and (i) on-farm inputs preparations from local plants, animals and microorganisms.

7.2 The use of any products or methods, synthetic or not (such as insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, irradiation etc.), which are not listed as allowed in Appendix II is not allowed. The use of such is prohibited for both control and prevention of pests, diseases or weeds, as well as during storage of products.

When (allowed) substances, except pheromones, are used in traps, the traps must prevent the substances from being released into the environment and coming into direct contact with the organic crop or product. After the use, the traps must be collected and disposed of safely.

7.2.1 When the measures in 7.1.2 are not sufficient, pest, disease and weed management substances permitted in Appendix II of this guideline may be used.

7.3 Thermal control of weeds and physical methods to control pests, diseases and weeds will be allowed. Thermal sterilization of soils to control pests and diseases is restricted to those circumstances in which it is not possible to perform a proper crop rotation or soil renewal, exclusively in crop protection structures (such as greenhouses), in cases of severe disease pest infestation that cannot be remedied otherwise. For the use of such a method, it is necessary to request specific authorization from IBD CERTIFICATIONS.

7.4 For the covering and protection of structures, plastic covers for hay, pruning, nets against insects and packing of silage, only products made of polyethylene, polypropylene or other polycarbonates will be allowed. These products shall be removed from the soil after use and must not be burned on the farm. The use of products made of polychloride is prohibited.

8. SEEDLINGS AND SEEDS

8.1 Seedlings and seeds (including vegetables and greens) must come from organic farming. If unavailable or not in accordance with state and federal laws in force, IBD CERTIFICATIONS must be previously informed. Exceptions may be evaluated by IBD, in case of non-availability of organic material verified by producer, and authorization may be granted for a maximum period of one year.

8.2 Propagation may be based on generative propagation (seeds) as well as vegetative propagation derived from various plant organs, for example:

- Partitioned tubers, scales, husks, bulbs, bulbils, broods, etc;
- Layer, cut, and graft shoots;
- Rhizomes;
- Meristem cultures.

8.3 The use of seeds, seedlings or vegetal material with chemical treatment of products not included in Appendix II of these Guidelines is forbidden. If that is impossible in the case of vegetables or greens or if it disrespects state and federal laws in force, IBD CERTIFICATIONS must be previously informed. Exceptions may be evaluated by IBD, in case of non-availability verified by producer of non-treated material and authorization may be granted for a maximum period of one year (only for IFOAM, since no exception can be granted for the European standard (EC) 834/2007).

8.4 The use of GMO seeds, or those produced by means of genetic engineering, is forbidden. For organic plant breeders, technical interventions into the genome of plants (such as ionizing radiations, transfer of isolated DNA, RNA or proteins), technical interventions into isolated cells (such as genetic engineering, destruction of cell walls and disintegration of cell nuclei through cytoplast fusion), and techniques that reduce or inhibits the germination capacity (such as so-called “terminator” technologies), are prohibited.

8.5 Although not required by these Guidelines, farmers are suggested to:

a. participate in the recovery of local or traditional threatened varieties;

b. pay greater attention to the production of organic and/or biodynamic seeds that are not sufficient worldwide.

8.6 In order to be certified as organic, vegetal propagation materials and seeds must have been propagated with organic management for a period of one generation, in case of annual cultures or, in case of perennial cultures, for two vegetative periods, as long as this period is not less than 18 months.

8.7 Specifically, for IFOAM certification, all multiplication practices on the farm, except meristem culture, shall be under organic management. Organic plant breeders shall disclose the breeding techniques and make it publically available at the latest when starting marketing of the seeds. In addition, vegetal propagation materials, bedding materials and substrates shall only consist of substances listed in Appendix I and II.

9. LIVESTOCK BREEDING AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

9.1 General Principles

9.1.1 Animal management must be considered as an integrated part of a diversified farming organism.

9.1.2 Livestock breeding must contribute to cover demand of animal manure for the agricultural activities at the farm, creating a recycling relationship between soil, plant and animal. According to this concept, livestock breeding should not exceed the capacity of support of the pasture, otherwise it is better that the fodder used be provided by other certified farms**.** There must be sustainability between livestock production and the production of fodder.

9.1.3 By combining the use of leguminous plants, fodder and manure, a relationship between agricultural and livestock farming is created, which will allow the existence of pasture and agriculture systems favorable to long-term conservation and improvement of soil fertility.

9.1.4 Breeding management shall take into consideration the natural behavior of the animal.

9.1.5 As for the use of medicines, please refer to item 9.8 and Appendix IV.

9.1.6 Species and animal races chosen shall be adapted to local conditions, giving preference to indigenous breeds and strains, so to contribute to the prevention of any suffering and to avoiding the need for the mutilation of animals.

9.2 Conversion

In order to be able to trade animal products with the "IBD Organic" Seal, the following conditions are to be observed:

9.2.1 Pastures, fodder and any crop for animal feed must be converted according to the guidelines for agriculture (please see Chapter 2). Pastureland may have its conversion period reduced to 12 months if at least in the previous 3 years (to be proven through documents and analyses) no products prohibited in these Guidelines have been used.

9.2.2 For the animals that already existed at the farm and their suckling that go through a period of conversion simultaneous to that of the entire farm (livestock, pastures and land used for animal feed) its products may be considered organic after 24 months (European standard) or 12 months (IFOAM standard), since they have been fed mainly with products from the own farm.

For European certification, non-organic livestock brought into the organic farm according to 9.3.2and 9.3.3 must undergo the following minimum conversion period, before its products are deemed organic:

(a) 12 months in the case of equidae and bovines, including *bubalus* species, for meat production, and in any case at least three quarters of their lifetime;

(b) six months in the case of small ruminants and pigs and animals for milk production;

(c) 10 weeks for poultry for meat production, brought in before they are three days old;

(d) six weeks in the case of poultry for egg production.

For IFOAM certification:

a. Any animals for milk production must spend the whole pregnancy preceding lactation in organic management;

b. Laying hens must be organically managed from 2 days old.

c. Offspring may be considered organic only if their mother has been organically managed throughout the pregnancy.

d. Animals for meat shall be raised organically from birth. However, when organic poultry is not available, conventional poultry may be purchased up to 2 days-old.

9.2.3 Properties that are converting to the organic system and wish to initiate the activity of cattle breeding may buy animals of any origin without organic certification and convert them simultaneously to the areas of fodder production, pasture, meeting all the requirements of the conversion periods, both for land and for animals. Any animals bought after the conversion period, however, will be subject to the requirements of item 9.3.2.

9.2.4 In a production or unit that is partially under organic production and partially in conversion to organic production, the operator must maintain organic products and conversion animals and products separated, and keep appropriate records to demonstrate their separation.

9.3 Origin of animals

9.3.1 The establishment of a native herd adapted to an organic system of production included in the farm organism must be seen as an aim to be pursued. Embryo transplants and the use of animals genetically modified through genetic engineering are forbidden.

9.3.2 The animals must come from organic production units. When organic animals are not available, IBD CERTIFICATIONS may authorize the purchase of conventional animals for organic certification, provided that non-organic young mammals (when a herd or flock is constituted for the first time) shall be reared in accordance with the organic production rules immediately after they are weaned, and respecting the following age limits:

a. Poultry for meat and egg production: two days maximum.

b. Piglets: weighing less than 35 kg (only European Regulation).

c. Laying hens: eighteen weeks (only for European Regulation and restricted until December 31, 2021).

d. Lambs: 60 days (only European Regulation).

e. Calves: 6 months (only European Regulation).

9.3.3 The purchase of animals for herd renewal (matrices) will be permitted for a maximum of 10% of the herd for bovines, bubalus species, ovines, caprines, equines and swine. Higher percentages will be authorized to up to 40% in case of high mortality of animals caused by health circumstance or climatic catastrophe, expansion of lots and introduction of a different kind of management, provided that the respective conversion period are applied to the non-organic animals. Non-organic female breeding replacements must be nulliparous and adult males and females must be reared subsequently in accordance with the organic production rules.

9.4 Management

9.4.1 All livestock production must take into consideration the needs of each species as regards space (to stand or lay down), movement, aeration, rest, grooming, protection against excessive direct sunlight, access to water and fodder, grooming, characteristic behavior patterns (e.g. for cattle: social grooming and grazing; for pigs: rooting, separate lying, activity/dunging and feeding areas, free farrowing, group housing; for poultry: nesting, wing stretching/flapping,foraging, dust bathing, perching and preening), and flock/herd size, in order to avoid stress. See item 9.4.3 and Table 3 for details.

9.4.2 For poultry that require artificial light, the duration of extended artificial illumination shall not exceed a maximum that respects the natural behavior, and state of health of the animals, according to local climate. In any case, a minimum continuous 8 hours daily rest from exposure to artificial light shall be respected.

9.4.3 Landless animal husbandry systems are prohibited. Animals may temporarily be kept indoors because of inclement weather, health condition, reproduction, specific handling requirement or at

night (lactation is not a valid condition for keeping animals indoors). However, any animals must always have access to open areas (outdoor run), even when temporarily confined. Minimum internal, external and other features of lodging areas of the different species and types of production are described in tables 2 and 3. Housed animals must be regularly visited and monitored. When welfare and health problems occur, appropriate management adjustments shall be implemented (e.g. reducing stocking density).

9.4.3.1 Herbivore animals must always have access to pasture. Water fowl shall have access to a stream, pond, lake or a pool whenever the weather and hygienic conditions permit.

9.4.4 To over-fertilize pastures by placing an excessive number of animals before starting the certification process, with the objective of improving the production of green manure, is forbidden.

9.4.5 Enough natural light, in accordance with the needs of the animals, is necessary in any building where animals are kept, as well as protection against extreme temperatures, sunlight, wind and rain. The facilities will have to permit regulation of cooling, ventilation, minimization of dust, temperature, humidity and concentration of gases.

9.4.6 Rabbits and swine shall not be kept in cages and natural materials shall be used as litter.

9.4.7 There shall be no use of construction materials or production equipment that affect human or animal health.

9.4.8 Mutilations is allowed only if animals suffering is minimized and anesthetics are used where appropriate for dehorning and castration in young animals. Other types of mutilations, such as cutting of birds' beaks, wings, teeth, ears and tails are forbidden.

Exceptions: For IFOAM the following exceptions can be used only if animal suffering is minimized with appropriate means: (a) tail cut of lambs; (b) ringing, except for pigs.

9.4.9 Poultry shall not be kept in cages and no system of animal management that does not include an area for exercise or pasture will be accepted. 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 and feeding troughs.

Buildings for all poultry shall meet the following conditions:

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

b) in poultry houses for laying hens, a sufficiently large part of the floor area available to the hens shall be available for the collection of bird droppings;

c) they shall have perches of a size and number commensurate with the size of the group and of the birds as laid down in Annex III.

d) they shall have exit/entry pop-holes of a size adequate for the birds, and these pop-holes shall have a combined length of at least 4 m per 100 m2 area of the house available to the birds;

e) each poultry house shall not contain more than:

(i) 4800 chickens,

(ii) 3000 laying hens,

(iii) 5200 guinea fowl,

(iv) 4000 female ducks or 3200 male ducks,

(v) 2500 capons, geese or turkeys;

f) the total usable area of poultry houses for meat production on any single unit, shall not exceed 1600 m2;

9.4.10 The use of cages for maternity of swine is forbidden. Projects using this structure shall get in touch with IBD CERTIFICATIONS in order to decide the terms to adjust the structures in each case.

9.4.11 Pasture areas shall be managed to allow a rotation making their recovery viable. Stocking densities and grazing shall be adapted to local conditions, so it does not degrade land and water resources. The maximum stocking rates described in Table 4 below must be respected.

9.4.12 Calves will be managed in systems based on whole organic or biodynamic milk. In emergency cases other alternative sources, such as non-organic milk or milk substitutes may be used as long as they are free from antibiotics or synthetic additives. The use of alternative sources must be authorized by the Certifier (IBD).

9.4.13 Animals have to be protected against predators and wild animals.

9.4.14 Animal reproduction must be natural. Artificial insemination is permitted. Embryo transplants and cloning are forbidden.

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9.4.15 To keep animals tied up is forbidden, except for milking, specific sanity management or for dangerous animals.

9.4.16 Calves, young or adult animals, as well as other species that live in herds shall not be kept isolated from others after the age of two weeks (housing of calves in individual boxes shall be forbidden after the age of one week). IBD CERTIFICATIONS may grant exceptions for males, sick animals or females next to the moment of parturition or suckling.

9.4.17 The weaning of young animals will occur only after having been fed their mothers' milk or organic milk of their own species for a period that considers the relevant behavior of the species. In any case, a for a minimum period of 3 months for bovines including *bubalus* and bison species and equidae, 49 days for sheep and goats and 42 days for pigs must be respected.

Exceptions: if organic milk is not available, non-organic milk may be supplied. Milk substitutes may only be used in cases of emergency and if they contain no antibiotics, synthetic additives or products used for animal slaughter.

9.4.18 Female swine and swine for fattening shall have access to pasture areas. The closing of pigsties is justified in favorable climatic conditions.

9.4.19 Industrial cattle breeding without agricultural area or pasture is forbidden.

9.4.20 Where animals require bedding, adequate natural materials shall be provided. Bedding materials that are normally consumed by the animals shall be organic.

Table 2: Confinement of bovine, ovine and swine animals.

	Internal area (net area available to animals)		**External area** (moving area - except pasture)
	Minimum live weight (kg)	(m^2/animal)	(m^2/animal)
Bovines and equines for meat production	Up to 100 kg Over 100 kg	1.5 1.5 m^2/100 kg of live weight	1.1 minimum 1 m^2/100 kg of live weight
Dairy cows		6	4. 5
Bulls for breeding		10	30
Sheep and goats		1.5 per female sheep/goat 0.35 per male sheep/goat	2.5 2.0 with 0.5 m^2 per male sheep/goat
Female swine with litter of pigs up to 40 days		7.5 per female swine	2.5
Swine for meat production	Up to 50 Up to 85 Up to 110	0.8 1.1 1.3	0.6 0.8 0.1
Suckling pigs	Over 40 days and up to 30 kg	0,6	0,4
Swine for breeding		2.5 per female 6.0 per male	1.9 8.0

Table 3: Confinement of poultry

	Covered area (net area available to the animals)			Pasture** m² available area for rotation/head	Number of animals per lot
	Number of animals/m²	Cm of perch per animal	Nest		
Laying hens	06 animals per m²	0.18 m of perch	7 hens per nest. Nest of shared use 120 cm²/hen	4 m² / head	10,000
Poultry for meat production (in fixed lodging)	10 fowl/m² (with maximum 21kg live weight/m²) 20 baby chicks/m² (only for baby chicken)			4 m² per broiler and guinea fowl 2,5 m² per duck 10 m² per turkey 15 m² per goose	10,000
Poultry for meat production (in mobile lodging)	16* in mobile henhouses with 30 kg live weight/m² maximum			2.5 m²	

*For mobile lodging only, with an area of less than 150 m² remaining open overnight

**The number of animals per pasture area must never deposit, in manure, more than the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year.

Table 4: maximum stocking rate of animals in external areas.

Class or species	**Maximum number of animals per ha** (equivalent to 170 kg N/ha/year)
Equines over six months old	2
Calves for fattening	5
Other bovine animals less than one year old	5
Male bovine animals from one to less than two years old	3,3
Female bovine animals from one to less than two years old	3,3
Male bovine animals two years old or over	2
Breeding heifers	2,5
Heifers for fattening	2,5

Dairy cows	2
Cull dairy cows	2
Other cows	2,5
Female breeding rabbits	100
Ewes	13,3
Goats	13,3
Piglets	74
Breeding sows	6,5
Pigs for fattening	14
Other pigs	14
Table chickens	580
Laying hens	230

9.5 Feeding

9.5.1 Forced feeding is forbidden. Animals shall be offered a balanced diet that provides all of the nutritional needs of the animals in a form allowing them to exhibit their natural feeding and digestive behavior

9.5.2 Animal feeding must be 100% organic.

a. All newborn mammals must be fed with mother milk or substitute milk organic of their own species: equines and bovines at least three months, ovine and goats until at least seven weeks for IFOAM (forty-five days for Europe) and swine (piglets) until at least six weeks for IFOAM (forty days for Europe).

b. At least 60% of the feed for herbivores and 20% (50% for IFOAM) of the feed for pigs and poultry shall come from the farm itself or be produced in cooperation with other certified organic farms in that region.

c. Feed produced from animal residues (poultry litter, any kind of manures, meat meal, blood meal, bone meal and others) are completely excluded, except for fish, crustaceans and their products. The feed extraction by means of chemical synthetic material (ex. Hexane) or with other chemical agents is prohibited. The following substances are also prohibited: synthetic amino acids and amino isolates; urea and other synthetic nitrogen compounds; synthetic growth promoters or stimulants; synthetic feed additives; and preservatives, except when used as processing aids.

d. Use of conventional feed: conventional feed can only be used for a limited period and in relation to a specific area by individual operators, in situations where organic feed is not available in adequate quantity or quality due to forage production loss for reasons out of the operator’s control such as exceptional meteorological conditions, outbreak of infectious

diseases, contamination with toxic substances, fires, floods and similar; the period of such permission will be determined by the certifier accordingly to 9.5. 3 e 9.5.4.).

e. Use of feed in conversion:

   i. For the European standard (in compliance with regulation 889, Article 21), feed in conversion can be added up to de 30 % of the feed composition (percentage calculated annually upon dry matter of crop feed).

   ii. If such feed is produced on the production unit itself, this percentage can be raised to 60 %.

   iii. Up to 20 % of the total average amount of feed offered to the animals can come from pasture or from harvesting of permanent pastures or from perennial forage fields in their first year of conversion, provided those are part of that same production unit and have not been part of an organic production unit of the same company in the last 5 years.

   iv. For IBD CERTIFICATIONS standard, if the material comes from an area in conversion on the same production unit, the addition is possible up to 60% of dry matter.

9.5.3 Feeding ruminants

a. For ruminants, fodder shall correspond to 60% of the daily feed (expressed in dry matter). In the three first months for cows in lactation this percentage can be 50%;

b. The winter feeding for bovines shall be as diversified as possible. Ideally, one should use winter pasture, grain and fodder production areas, tubers, silage, hay etc. Other feedstuff shall be considered as complements. Ruminants may be fed with organic carried fresh fodder where weather and soil conditions do not permit grazing, not exceeding 20% of the amount of forage grazed during the grazing season. Animal welfare shall not be compromised.

c. Very young ruminant offspring (before the rumen is developed) is considered monogastric animals.

d. If the need to use conventional feedstuff is proved, IBD CERTIFICATIONS can grant the following exception, upon review of individual cases: the commingling of conventional products will be allowed up to 10% of the dry matter needed daily.

e. No exception to the above can be granted for the European standard (EC) 834/2007, for herbivores.

9.5.3.1 The final fattening phase of adult bovines for meat production may take place indoors, provided that this indoors period does not exceed one fifth of their lifetime and in any case for a maximum period of three months.

9.5.4 Feeding monogastric animals

a. Products of non-organic origin used for daily feeding must not exceed 15% of dry matter ingested by the animal in one year. The supply of this non-organic feed may be concentrated in certain periods, as long as the total required during one day never exceeds 25%. Non-contaminated milk, soy cake, bran, natural fats, yeast, fish meal and bone meal are permitted. However, for a period of six weeks before slaughter the animals shall not receive fish meal.

b. For the European Standard, for porcine and poultry, the use of a limited proportion of non-organic protein feed is allowed exceptionally under the following conditions, in accordance with the Regulation (CE) 889/2008, Article 43:

   i. The maximum percentage of non-organic protein feed authorised per period of 12 months for those species shall be 5 % for calendar years 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021;

   ii. Each case will be assessed individually by IBD CERTIFICATIONS in order to check whether the requirements are met to grant an exception according to regulation (CE) 834/2007, Article 22;

   iii. Each exception will be granted for a period of 12 months.

c. For fowl, daily feeding shall contain 65% of grains.

d. The daily feeding for swine and fowl must contain fresh fodder, silage, or hay.

e. Swine fattening will be allowed in confinement form as long as this phase does not exceed 30 days and that the animals have access to the exercise area.

f. All foodstuff purchased must be free of antibiotics, urea (or other nitrogenated synthetic components) and other additives such as growth promoters, synthetic appetite enhancers, preservatives, artificial colorants, animal residues, manure, pure amino acids, GMOs (transgenic) or their derivatives. When choosing foodstuff to be purchased, special attention shall be paid to the quality of the product, which shall be compatible with organic standards. In case of doubt, please get in touch with IBD CERTIFICATIONS.

g. The use of ingredients obtained from synthetic sources, such as vitamins and micronutrient supplements are not allowed. Exceptions may be made by the Certifier (IBD) in specific cases. For the preparation of foodstuff and its additives please see Appendix III.

9.5.5 Fattening practices shall be reversible at any stage of the rearing process.

9.5.6 The feeding of herbivore animals must be based on maximum possible use of grazing pasturage.

9.6 (eliminated)

9.7 (eliminated)

9.8 Sanitary procedures and medicines

9.8.1 Animal health care and their wellbeing depend on following the preventive principles given below:

a. Choice of an appropriate, adapted and resistant race;

b. Proper animal management, satisfying race needs and promoting resistance to diseases and infections;

c. Supply of food with highly biological value. Exercise and pasture rotation stimulating natural resistance and immunity of the animals;

d. Management in densities /m² or hectare allowing the wellbeing of animals and preventing health problems.

9.8.2 With the above measures it shall be possible to manage the animals in a natural way, limiting most health problems. If therapeutic measures are necessary, these shall be as natural as possible. Synthetic medicines shall be the last resource, without causing the animals any unnecessary suffering, even if such a practice leads to the loss of organic certification.

9.8.3 Treatment of injured animals or those treated with synthetic medicines, whenever allowed by the management system, shall be in a completely separate area from healthy animals.

9.8.4 Application and use of veterinary medicines in organic management follow these principles:

a. use of phytotherapic products, homeopathic medicines, acupuncture and minerals as a priority;

b. in case the problem or illness has no solution, synthetic medicines or antibiotics may be used, always monitored by the veterinary in charge;

c. the preventive application of allopathic synthetic medicines or antibiotics is forbidden;

d. hormones to induce heat or stimulate productivity, besides growth promoters such as antibiotics or cocciodiostatic drugs are forbidden;

e. vaccines enforced by law are permitted; prophylactic vaccines are also permitted in cases of endemic or epidemic diseases in the region;

f. induction to parturition is not allowed, except when applied to animals in case of specific medical reasons or recommendation by the veterinarian.

g. Further regulations regarding veterinary medicines can be found in Appendix IV.

h. Treatments imposed by the country legislation for the human and animal health shall also be authorized.

9.8.5 Animals treated with synthetic allopathic medicines or antibiotics shall be isolated by lot, or, in case of large animals, individually.

9.8.6 All medicines given to animals shall be recorded, as well as stock control of medicines purchased and used on the farm. IBD CERTIFICATIONS shall ideally be consulted prior to any application of medicines. In case of forbidden or restricted chemotherapy drugs this contact is indispensable. Application of such medicines shall be monitored and authorized by medical prescription.

9.8.7 The withdrawal period for animals treated with allopathic synthetic medicines or antibiotics must be twice the time recommended by the manufacturer or 14 days, whichever longer.

9.8.8 If a livestock lot is treated with allopathic synthetic medicines or antibiotics it will lose its certification and must re-start the conversion period. Such animals may maintain their certification only if total compliance with 9.8.1 and 9.8.4 is demonstrated, and to the maximum of 3 treatments within 12 months (or one treatment if their productive lifecycle is less than one year).

9.8.9 When poultry is managed in batches, the building and open run area will be completely emptied of animals between the different batches of poultry: buildings and fittings will be cleaned and disinfected, and open run area will be left empty to allow vegetation to grow back.

9.9 Transport, slaughter and marketing

9.9.1 Transport and slaughter shall minimize as much as possible animal stress (including time for resting). The distance to the slaughterhouse shall be the shortest possible. Means of transport must be adequate to each animal species. Animals must be fed preferably with organic food and have water at their disposal during transport and at the slaughterhouse, according to climate and distance. Contact with already slaughtered animals must be avoided. Animals must be stunned before slaughter, with equipment in good working order (the use of carbon dioxide is forbidden). The use of electric shock to conduct animals is forbidden, as well as slow and ritualistic methods. Chemically synthesized stimulants or tranquillizers cannot be used before or during transport. Animals of different genders shall not, if possible, be transported together, and the transport must be performed peacefully.

9.9.2 Along all stages there shall be a person responsible for the animals' welfare.

9.9.3 Handling during transport and slaughter will be as gentle and calm as possible. Electric batons and other similar devices are forbidden.

9.9.4 The transport of animals from the farm to the slaughterhouse must not exceed eight hours. Exceptions may occur if the operator presents justifications and explains how stress will be minimized.

9.9.5 For the European Standard 834/2007, in order to prevent the use of intensive rearing methods, poultry shall either be reared until they reach a minimum age or else shall come from slow-growing poultry strains. Where slow-growing poultry strains are not used by the operator, the following minimum age at slaughter shall be:

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.

9.9.6 Before selling any animal or animal product as organic, the producer must inform IBD CERTIFICATIONS about the use of medicinal products for the animals concerned. This information must include: identification of the animal or lot of animals, diagnosis, type of medication, active substance, dosage, posology and method of administration, date of use, duration of treatment, and duration of withdrawal period.

9.10 Identification and segregation of animals and animal products

Non organic livestock may be present on the holding provided they are reared on units where the buildings and parcels are separated clearly from the units producing in accordance with the organic production rules and a different species is involved.

9.10.1 Organic animals must be clearly identified and segregated from non-organic animals throughout the rearing process and the harvesting of products:

a. bigger animals such as ruminants and swine are to be identified individually, and the identification must be connected to an animal control list and to management records, as a way to check each individual's organic status at any moment.

    i. even animals that are individually identifiable shall be kept at least on separate fields and barn sections. If there is any commingling, the animals must be readily identifiable for separation.

b. smaller animals, such as fowl, which cannot be individually identified, are to be managed in lots and each lot must be kept segregated on identified areas and must be connected to a lot control list showing numbers and categories of individuals, and to management records, as a way to check each lot's organic status and amount of individuals at any moment.

9.10.2 Organic animal products must be clearly identified as organic with lot number, type of product, date of processing and weight, along all stages of preparation, processing and marketing.

9.11 Pastures and building facilities

9.11.1 Grazing areas must be organically cultivated and rotation must be permanent to help in the control of ecto and endo parasites.

9.11.2 Building facilities must be planned so as to enable comfortable handling, must always be clean, with permitted substances. Please see Appendix II.

9.11.3 Barns must be aired and clean. Bedding must always be changed to allow good hygiene for the animals. The floor area shall have at least 50% of continuous surface made of waterproof material.

9.11.4 For control of pests and diseases in livestock housing facilities the following methods shall be used according to these priorities:

a) methods intended to prevent the destruction of the habitat and avoid the access of pests to the facilities;

b) mechanical, physical and biological methods;

c) use of allowed substances, please see Appendix II.

10. PROCESSING, STORAGE, TRANSPORT AND PACKING OF PRODUCTION

10.1 Processing units to be inspected shall follow sanitary rules (Good Manufacturing Practices) and identify and minimize risks of environmental pollution resulting from their activity. During inspections a working permit, an environmental certificate and other pertaining documents will be required.

10.2 The use of additives and technological aids is allowed if respected the principles of Good Manufacturing Practices, only when the following aims are pursued:

a. maintain the nutritional value of products;

b. improve the quality of conservation and stability of products;

c. provide products with acceptable composition, consistency and appearance;

Notes:

Extracts that improve the flavor shall be obtained from products (preferably organic) by means of physical process;

Except for the addition of natural aromas, no substances or methods shall be used to reconstitute characteristics that have been lost during transformation and storage of the products, thus correcting the results of neglectful handling or otherwise misleading the consumer about the true nature of the product.

10.2.1 These technological aids and additives will be tolerated in the following circumstances:

a. when the preparation of a similar product is not possible;

b. when the amount of additives used is not higher than the amount permitted;

c. when technological aids and/or additives are not used with the sole objective of reducing the processing time, improving manipulation, increasing the flavor, color and nutritional contents lost during processing.

10.2.2 Appendix V describes in detail the food additives and processing aids allowed in the processing of certified food products. The use in food products of any other substance not included in Appendix V is prohibited. Appendix III describes in detail the food additives and processing aids allowed in the processing feed products. The use in feedstuff of any other substance not included in Appendix III is prohibited. In order to obtain flavorings from products of organic origin physical means shall preferably be used.

10.2.3 The use of preparations of microorganisms and enzymes commonly used in processing will be allowed, with the exception of genetically modified products and its derivatives as well as those occurring naturally that might have been submitted only to mechanical, physical, enzymatical, biological or microbiological processes. This includes cultures that are prepared and multiplied at the location. For IFOAM, organic microorganisms for use in food or feed shall be generated, produced and cultivated in organic substrata only.

10.3 The processing method shall always be chosen with the intention of restricting the amount of additives and auxiliary ingredients.

The processing methods allowed are:

a. physical or mechanical;

b. biological;

c. smoking;

d. extraction;

e. precipitation;

f. filtration.

10.3.1 Extraction is possible with the use of water, ethanol, animal or vegetal oils, vinegar and carbon dioxide. These shall all be of human food grade quality and appropriate for use. For IFOAM standard, solvents used to extract organic products must be organically produced or food grade substances listed in Appendix V, item 5.

10.3.2 Filtration must not use asbestos or any other contaminants or substances that may negatively affect the product. Filtration techniques that react or modify organic food on a molecular basis must be restricted. Filtration agents and adjuvants are considered processing aids and should therefore be listed in Appendix V.

10.3.3 The use of irradiation is forbidden, as well as the use of transgenic micro-organisms modified by genetic engineering and its products.

10.4 If during processing, ingredients of a different origin are mixed with the product (any product, but specially meat and by-products) the Quality Seal will be defined as follows:

- if the organic materials used represent at least 95% of the weight of the product and the non-certified ingredient accounts for up to 5% of the weight of the product (excluding water and salt in this calculation), the Seal ORGANIC will be granted (See Appendix V, item 3.1).

Notes:

- In order to be allowed, it shall be guaranteed that the non-organic additives are proven essential for the processing of the product;

- The type and quality of additives which are not of organic origin, compliant with Appendix V, shall be clearly stated on the label of the product.

10.5 Machinery, equipment and storage areas must be proven free of residues of non-organic products and nanomaterials. The processing and handling of organic products must be done in a different place and time from the processing and handling of conventional products. Handling and storage of non-organic products in the facilities must be communicated to IBD. When organic products are stored in facilities where conventional products are also stored, suitable cleaning measures, the effectiveness

of which has been checked, shall be implemented before the storage of organic products, and records of such measures shall be kept.

10.6 Milk and dairy products: must comply with the organoleptic or sanity standards defined by the World Health Organization (WHO). These standards are also official in Brazil.

10.7 Storage and transport: organic products must be stored and transported separately (packed) from other products, in order to avoid contamination. They must be labeled with the ORGANIC Seal stating their origin. In case of pests, IBD CERTIFICATIONS must be immediately informed. The Certifier (IBD) will determine which measures shall be taken.

10.7.1 All products must be properly identified by name, lot number, raw-material used and relevant features throughout processing, storage and transport.

10.7.2 Contamination sources shall be identified and avoided.

10.7.3 A description of the main pollutants and contaminants existing in the different steps of processing, storage and transport, and the measures taken to avoid contamination must be supplied by the person in charge of processing.

10.7.4 IBD CERTIFICATIONS will check the procedures for decontamination, cleaning, and disinfection of the facilities, equipment, vehicles and containers. For cleaning and disinfection of equipment in contact with organic products, only products whose active principle is included under item 4 of Appendix II shall be used, in a way that does not contaminate the organic product, as for example by means of rinsing with water before processing organic products, or cleaning by dragging of a sufficient amount of organic product sold as conventional. Cleaning effectiveness must be monitored and records about cleaning operations and their effectiveness shall be maintained.

10.7.5 The following kinds of storage are allowed:

a. controlled atmosphere;
b. refrigeration;
c. freezing;
d. drying;
e. humidity control.

10.7.6 In all cases, hygiene in processing, storage and transport will be as decisive a factor for quality recognition as the agricultural aspects of production themselves.

10.7.7 For packing of organic products, either intermediary or final, casks, bags or other packing material in general must have never been used to keep/contain any conventional products or substances prohibited by these Guidelines, and must not contain, or have been treated with, any synthetic fungicide, preservative or fumigant.

10.7.8 Vehicles or containers that have already been used for non organic products can be used provided that there are procedures to prevent the contamination of organic products and provided those measures are documented and their records are submitted to IBD CERTIFICATIONS for audit purposes.

10.7.9 The owner of the organic products at the moment of transport shall be responsible for maintaining the organic integrity in the transport process.

10.7.10 Records regarding several steps of processing, storage and transport must allow tracking each lot or amount of handled or transported product. For each transportation, including internal transport, the operator shall keep records about the initial quantity and the amounts (if applicable, or lots) left at each stopping or delivery point at each stopping or delivery point.

10.8 Pests control in processing and storage facilities: cleanliness and hygiene are most effective measures for pest control in processing and storage facilities. The use of chemicals shall be considered as a last resource. Physical barriers, sound, ultra-sound, ultraviolet rays, traps (containing pheromones and natural baits), diatomaceous earth, temperature control and atmospheric control are allowed and recommended.

10.8.1 The methods below are allowed in the control of pests in processing and storage facilities. They shall be used in the following order of preference:

a. methods intended to prevent the destruction of the habitat and avoid the access of pests to the facilities;

b. mechanical, physical and biological methods;

c. use of allowed substances, please see Appendix II;

d. use of other substances (not pesticides) in traps.

10.8.2 In the facilities, it is forbidden to use ionizing radiation, any pesticides not mentioned in Appendix II, fumigation with ethylene oxide, methyl bromide, phosphine, gas toxin and any others not mentioned in Appendix V.

10.8.3 On the other hand, the use of some non-residual products to fumigate storage facilities is allowed as long as no certified product nor related packaging material is in storage at the time of fumigation and the following criteria are followed:

a. fumigation or any other chemical treatment used in the facilities or storerooms must be authorized by IBD, who will determine the length of the safety time gap between treatment and use;

b. no chemical fertilizers, insecticides, herbicides and fungicides may be stored in the storage facilities that will be used to handle, store or produce certified products; chemical products shall never be in direct touch with certified products. If a unit has partial organic conversion, the conventional products and chemical products must be stored and handled in the conventional part of the unit;

c. the direct use of prohibited substances disqualifies the product as being organic; decontamination of equipment and facilities must be performed before returning the organic product to the environment recently controlled by prohibited substances;

d. the use of prohibited substances for control and prevention in the environment must not compromise the organic products handled inside this environment and shall be documented to attest this.

10.9 Packing: the impact caused on the environment by the use of packing must be reduced to a minimum. Unnecessary use of packing material must be avoided. Recycled materials and recycling systems shall be used whenever possible. The use of biodegradable material is a priority. The use of packing materials that may contaminate the food is forbidden.

10.10 For large processing plants or complex processing operations a plan that describes how organic quality of the products will be maintained throughout the process is required. A plan of traceability and control of lot numbers is also required.

10.11 Purchase of raw material or organic ingredients: the processor, re-packer or reseller of organic products must be sure of the organic quality of the product acquired according to the rules established under item 4.2, checking the following documents presented by the supplier: Annual Certificate (valid), Transaction Certificate (if available) for the corresponding product, lot and amount and Invoice indicating purchase.

10.11.1 When receiving an organic product, the certified operator must check if:

a. The packaging is appropriately closed/sealed in a way to prevent the substitution or contamination of the product it contains (manipulation of the product must not be possible without visible damage to the seal, further the seal must be identified by the supplier). Exception: products transported directly from one certified operator to the other, where the transport is controlled directly by the certified operator.

b. The packaging is identified with name and address of the supplier;

c. The packaging is identified with the name of the product;

d. The packaging informs the lot of the product

e. The packaging informs the certifier and/or a certification code;

f. The information required by items (b) through (e) can be on the package itself or on attached documents.

10.11.2 The certified operator must keep records showing that the checking determined by item 10.11.1 is carried out properly.

11. SANITARY ASPECTS

11.1 Processors shall operate in accordance with the country legislation, with Working and Sanitary Permits issued and within the validity period, as well as an Environmental Permit for Operation, when applicable.

12. ORGANIC PRODUCT QUALITY ASSURANCE

12.1. If a producer, processor, repacker, warehouse or trader has any reason to suspect that the product under his/her responsibility is not compliant with this organic production Standard, he/she must have procedures for: a) notifying IBD CERTIFICATIONS and the competent authorities; b) suspend sales, processing or presentation of this product as organic, until it is proved that the organic quality of the product remains whole; c) if it is proved that the product does not have organic quality according to this standard, give the product definite destination as conventional; if a product that lost organic quality has been sold / processed / shipped, then recall the product or notify the clients.

12.2. The producer, processor, repacker, warehouse or trader must have a procedure to deal with any complaints received regarding the compliance of the product or service with the applicable organic production standard. This procedure must ensure: that the complaint is recorded, that corrective actions are taken, that the corrective actions are recorded and that all data related to the complaint and the corrective actions will be made available to IBD CERTIFICATIONS.

12.3. A processor of organic products must have production procedures based upon the surveillance of critical control points, especially those relevant to ensure the organic integrity of the product: points where the risk of contaminating the organic product with non allowed substances or commingling the organic products with non organic products, as well as any critical points concerning hygiene, must be thoroughly checked in order to ensure that there is no sale, distribution or presentation of any product that is not in compliance with the organic production rules.

APPENDIX I - ALLOWED FERTILIZERS

General rule:
All products to be used must be described in the Organic Production Plan.
In any case, the use of Genetically Modified Organisms and its derivatives is prohibited. For IFOAM certification, the use of any form of nanomaterials is prohibited.

Name	Description, requirements of composition and use
Manure	Mixture of excrements and plant materials Prohibited from factory farming
Liquid manure	Fermented or diluted Prohibited from factory farming
Urine	Fermented or diluted Prohibited from factory farming
Composted manures	Prohibited from factory farming
Peat	Excluding synthetic additives; permitted only in horticulture (floriculture, nursery plants, potting mixes). Prohibited for soil conditioning for IFOAM.
Guano	
Mushroom crop wastes	The initial composition of the substrate is limited to substances allowed in this Appendix.
Dejects of worms (vermicompost) and insects	
Urban composts and household wastes from separated sources which are monitored for contamination	Restricted to IFOAM certification.
Biogas digestate containing animal by-products co-digested with material of plant or animal origin as listed in this Annex	Restricted to European Regulation certification. Animal by-products (including by-products of wild animals) of category 3 and digestive tract content of category 2 (categories 2 and 3 as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council) must not be from factory farming origin. The Processes have to be in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011. Not to be applied to edible parts of the crop
Products or by-products of animal origin as below:	(1)Maximum concentration in mg/kg of dry matter of

blood meal hoof meal horn meal bone meal or degelatinized bone meal fish meal meat meal feather, hair and 'chiquette' meal wool fur (1) hair dairy products Hydrolysed proteins (2)	chromium (VI): Not detectable (2)Restricted to European Regulation certification. Not to be applied to edible parts of the crop
Products and by-products of plant origin	Bagasse, cakes, meals, vinasse, hulls. Ammonium vinasse excluded.
Hydrolysed proteins of plant origin	
Seaweeds and seaweed products	As far as directly obtained by: (i) physical processes including dehydration, freezing and grinding (ii) extraction with water or aqueous acid and/or alkaline solution (iii) fermentation
Sawdust and wood chips and its products	Wood not chemically treated after felling
Natural phosphate (e.g. rock phosphate, colloidal phosphate, apatite) and termophosphate	For Europe, product as specified in point 7 of Annex IA.2. to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 Cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P205
Aluminum calcium phosphate	For Europe, product as specified in point 6 of Annex IA.2. to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 Cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P205. Use limited to basic soils (pH > 7,5) Prohibited for IFOAM standards
Basic slag	For Europe, products as specified in point 1 of Annex IA.2. to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 Prohibited for IFOAM standards
Crude Potassium salt or kainite	For Europe, products as specified in point 1 of Annex IA.3. to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003
Potassium sulphate, possibly containing Magnesium salt	Product obtained from natural origin by a physical extraction process,
Magnesium sulfate (kieserite)	Only obtained from natural source and by physical extraction.

Calcium carbonate, for instance: chalk, marl, ground limestone, Breton ameliorant, (maerl), phosphate chalk	Of natural origin
Magnesium and calcium carbonate	Of natural origin
Calcium chloride solution	Foliar treatment of apple trees, after identification of deficit of calcium
Calcium sulphate (gypsum)	For Europe, products as specified in point 1 of Annex ID. to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 Of natural origin
Industrial lime from sugar production	By-product of sugar production from sugar beet and sugar cane
Industrial lime from vacuum salt production	By-product of the vacuum salt production from brine found in mountains
Elemental Sulphur	For Europe, products as specified in Annex ID.3 to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003
Trace elements	Under European Regulation certification, inorganic micronutrients shall be listed in part E of Annex I to Regulation 2003/2003. Under IFOAM certification, the use shall be restricted to cases where soil/plant nutrient deficiency is documented by soil or tissue testing or diagnosed by an Independent expert. Micronutrients in either chloride or Nitrate forms are prohibited. Micronutrients may not be used as a defoliant, herbicide, or desiccant.
Sodium chloride	Only mined salt
Stone meal and clays	
Biodynamic Preparations	
Microorganisms preparations	Only those from not genetically modified microorganisms and occurring naturally.
Leonardite (Raw organic sediment rich in humic acids)	Restricted to European Regulation certification. Only if obtained as a by-product of mining activities
Xylite	Restricted to European Regulation certification. Only if obtained as a by-product of mining activities (e.g. by-product of brown coal mining)
Chitin (Polysaccharide obtained from the shell of crustaceans)	Restricted to European Regulation certification. Only if obtained from sustainable fisheries, as defined in as defined in Article 4(1)(7) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 or organic aquaculture

Organic rich sediment from fresh water bodies formed under exclusion of oxygen (e.g. sapropel)	Restricted to European Regulation certification. Only organic sediments that are by-products of fresh water body management or extracted from former freshwater areas. When applicable, extraction should be done in a way to cause minimal impact on the aquatic system. Only sediments derived from sources free from contaminations of pesticides, persistent organic pollutants and petrol like substances. Maximum concentrations in mg/kg of dry matter: cadmium: 0,7; copper: 70; nickel: 25; lead: 45; zinc: 200; mercury: 0,4; chromium (total): 70; chromium (VI): not detectable
Biochar — pyrolysis product made from a wide variety of organic materials of plant origin and applied as a soil conditioner	Restricted to European Regulation certification. Only from plant materials, untreated or treated with products included in Annex II. Maximum value of 4 mg polycyclic aromatic hydro-carbons (PAHs) per kg dry matter (DM). This value shall be reviewed every second year, taking into account the risk of accumulation due to multiple applications'
Mollusc waste	Only from sustainable fisheries, as defined in Article 4(1)(7) of Regulation (EU)1380/2013 or organic aquaculture
Egg shells	Factory farming origin forbidden.
Humic and fulvic acids	Restricted to European Regulation certification. Only if obtained by inorganic salts/solutions excluding ammonium salts; or obtained from drinking water purification

APPENDIX II – METHODS AND AGENTS ALLOWED IN VEGETAL AND ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND IN CLEANING OF FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

General rule:
All products to be used must be described in the Organic Production Plan.
In any case, the use of Genetically Modified Organisms and its derivatives is prohibited.
For European certification, all the substances listed in items 1, 2 and 3 of this Appendix have to comply at least with the conditions for use as specified in the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU)540/2011. More restrictive conditions for use for organic production are specified in the second column of each table.
For IFOAM certification, the use of any form of nanomaterials is prohibited, and all ingredients (other than active ingredient) shall not be carcinogens, teratogens, mutagens, or neurotoxins.

1. Products for pest and disease control from animals, vegetables and/or microorganisms

Name, type	Condition for use
Allium sativum (Garlic extract)	For Europe, only as repellent, insecticide and nematicide
Plant oils (fermented or not) that stimulate vegetal resistance, inhibit the occurrence of certain pests and diseases or that act as repellents, and that are made of plants of allowed use	All uses authorized, except herbicide For Europe, only those that fulfill the conditions for use as specified in the Annex to Regulation (EU) 540/2011: -Tea tree oil as fungicide in greenhouses. -Clove oil, only indoor uses as post-harvest fungicide and bactericide. -Rapeseed oil as insecticide and acaricide. -Spear mint oil as plant growth regulator for postharvest treatment of potatoes
Oils, extracts and preparations of animal origin (fermented or not), such as solution of insects	Restricted to IFOAM certification
Acids of natural origin	Except pyroligneous acid Restricted to IFOAM certification
Azadirachtin extracted from Azadirachta indica (Neem tree)	For Europe, only as inseticide
Basic substances (including: Lecithins, sucrose, fructose, vinegar, whey, chitosan hydrochloride, Equisetum arvense, Urtica spp., sunflower oil, beer, mustard seeds powder, onion oil)	Restricted to European Regulation certification, as defined in Regulation (UE)540/2011. Only those basic substances within the meaning of Article 23(1) of Regulation (EC)1107/2009 that are covered by the definition of 'foodstuff' in Article 2 of Regulation (EC)178/2002 and have plant or animal origin. Substances not to be used as herbicides, but only for the control of pests and diseases.

Beeswax	Protection for cuts after pruning and grafting
COS-OGA (ChitoOlygoSaccharides et OligoGAlacturonides)	Restricted to European Regulation certification, as stimulant of plant natural defenses.
Hydrolysed proteins excluding gelatine	Restricted to European Regulation certification, only of plant origin, as attractant.
Lecithin	Restricted to IFOAM certification
Gelatin	Restricted to IFOAM certification
Pyrethrins	Only from plant origin. The synergist Piperonyl butoxide is prohibited. For Europe, only as insecticide
Quassia extracted from Quassia amara	Insecticide, repellent
Rotenone extracted from Derris spp. and Lonchocarpus spp. and Terphrosia spp.	Restricted to IFOAM certification. Not near waterways.
Ryania extracted from ryania speciosa	Restricted to IFOAM certification
Sabadilla	Restricted to IFOAM certification
Micro-organisms	Not from Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) For Europe, only those included in the Europe Pesticide Database list of active substances
Spinosad	For Europe, only as insecticide
Milk and dairy products	Restricted to IFOAM certification
Ethyl alcohol	Restricted to IFOAM certification
Algae lime and algae extracts	Restricted to IFOAM certification As far as obtained by: (i) physical processes including dehydration, freezing and grinding; (ii) extraction with water or potassium hydroxide solutions, provided that the minimum amount of solvent necessary is used for extraction; (iii) fermentation.
Natural potassium soap	Restricted to IFOAM certification
Maize gluten	Restricted to IFOAM certification
Salix spp. Cortex (aka willow bark extract)	Restricted to European Regulation certification, only as fungicide

Maltodextrin	Restricted to European Regulation certification.
Terpenes (eugenol, geraniol and thymol)	Restricted to European Regulation certification.
Cerevisane	Restricted to European Regulation certification.
Chitin nematicides (natural origin)	Restricted to IFOAM certification Not processed by acid hydrolysis
Coffee grounds	Restricted to IFOAM certification
Propolis	Restricted to IFOAM certification

2. Products for pest and disease control of mineral origin and others

Name	Conditions for use
Diatomaceous clay	For Europe, only indoor use, as insecticide and acaricide
Clays (e.g. Bentonite, perlite, vermiculite, zeolite)	Restricted to IFOAM certification
Aluminium silicate (Kaolin) Caulinite	For Europe, only as repellent
Calcium hydroxide	When used as fungicide, only in fruit trees, including nurseries, to control *Nectria galligena*.
Silicates of sodium and quartz / quartz sands	For Europe, only as repellent
Potassium and sodium hydrogen carbonate (aka potassium/sodium bicarbonate)	For Europe, potassium hydrogeno carbonate as fungicide or insecticide and sodium hydrogen carbonate as fungicide
Sulfur	For Europe, only as fungicide and acaricide
Lime sulfur – sulfocalcium solution;	For Europe, only as fungicide
Paraffin oils (light mineral oil)	For Europe, only the below CAS numbers, as insecticide and acaricide: CAS No 64742-46-7 CAS No 72623-86-0 CAS No 97862-82-3 CAS No 8042-47-5
Carbon dioxide	As fumigant. For IFOAM, shall not be the result of burning fuel solely to produce carbon dioxide; allowed only as a by-product

	of other processes.
Ferric phosphate (iron (III) orthophosphate)	Only amongst crop plants
Copper in the form of copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride, (tribasic) copper sulphate, cuprous oxide, Bordeaux mixture,	Fungicide. For IFOAM use restricted to maximum 6kg Cu/ha/year For Europe, use restricted to 28kg Cu/ha within seven years
Ethylene	For Europe, only indoor uses as plant growth regulator Prohibited for IFOAM standard
Fatty acids	All uses authorised, except herbicide. Prohibited for IFOAM standard
Biodynamic preparations;	
Homeopathic and ayurvedic preparations;	
Repellents by smell of animal or plant origin/sheep fat	Repellent. Only on non-edible parts of the crop and where crop material is not ingested by sheep or goats.
Laminarin	Elicitor of crop's self defense mechanisms. Kelp shall be either grown organically or harvested in a sustainable way
Hydrogen peroxide	Restricted to European Regulation certification, only as fungicide and bactericide for disinfection of cutting tools used in vegetable solanaceae, and seed treatment before sowing of lettuce and horticulture flowers.
Sodium chloride	Restricted to European Regulation certification, as basic substance for fungicide and insecticide. All uses authorised, except herbicide.
Seasalt and salty water	Restricted to IFOAM certification

3. Substances for pest and disease control that may be used only in traps or dispensers

Name	Conditions for use
Pheromones	Attractant, sexual behaviour disrupter; only in traps and dispensers.
Pyrethroids (only deltamethrin or lambdacyhalothrin)	Restricted to certification according to European Regulation. Insecticide; only in traps with specific attractants; only against Bactrocera oleae and Ceratitis

	capitata Wied.
Diammonium phosphate	Restricted to European Regulation certification. Only as attractant in traps

4. Methods and substances for disinfection and cleaning of facilities

After cleaning and disinfection with the chemical products listed below, there must be a stage of rinsing with hot water and/or steam before the processing of food.

Note: IBD CERTIFICATIONS must be consulted in cases of direct contact with food.

Name	Conditions for use
Citric, peracetic, formic, lactic, oxalic and acetic acids	
Potassium and sodium soaps	
Water and steam	
Calcium oxide, hydroxide and milk	
Sodium hypochlorite	
Chlorine dioxide	
Hydrogen peroxide	
Natural essential oils	
Alcohol	
Phosphoric acid	only for milk processing equipment
Nitric acid	only for milk processing equipment
Formaldehyde	Only under European Regulation certification
Sodium hydroxide	
Potassium hydroxide	
Potassium permanganate	
Sodium carbonate	

APPENDIX III – PRODUCTS ALLOWED FOR ANIMAL FODDER AND FEED

General rule:
All products to be used must be described in the Organic Production Plan.
In any case:

- The use of Genetically Modified Organisms and its derivatives is prohibited.
- The use of the same ingredient as both organic / in conversion and non-organic in the composition of a feed product is prohibited.
- The use of substances and techniques that reconstitute properties that are lost in the processing and storage of organic feed, that correct the results of negligence in the processing or that otherwise may be misleading as to the true nature of these products is prohibited.
- For IFOAM certification, the use of any form of nanomaterials is prohibited.

For the purposes of European Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 feed additives listed in this Appendix must be authorised under Regulation (EC)1831/2003 and only the following substances may be used in the processing of organic feed and feeding organic animals:

(a) non-organic feed materials of plant or animal origin, or other feed materials that are listed below, provided that they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents;

(b) non-organic spices, herbs, and molasses, provided that:

(i) their organic form is not available;

(ii) they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents; and

(iii) their use is limited to 1 % of the feed ration of a given species, calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feed from agricultural origin;

(c) organic feed materials of animal origin;

(d) feed materials of mineral origin that are listed below;

(e) products from sustainable fisheries, provided that:

(i) they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents;

(ii) their use is restricted to non-herbivores; and

(iii) the use of fish protein hydrolysate is restricted solely to young animals;

(f) salt as sea salt, coarse rock salt;

(g) feed additives listed below.

1 MILK AND MEAT PRODUCTION

- Basic fodder, such as silage, hay, straw, roots and crop and root residues;
- Cereals and their by-products;
- Leguminous plants;
- Chemical-free industrial waste;
- Molasses.

2 BABY BEEF PRODUCTION

- Skimmed milk;
- Flax seed.

3 SWINE

- Cereals and roots;
- Skimmed milk, powdered milk;
- Soy cake, soy products (chemical residues-free and non-transgenic);
- Natural vegetal fats (chemical residues-free);
- Bone meal;
- Fish meal;
- Chemical-free vegetable leftovers.
- Betaine anhydrous (only from natural origin and when available from organic origin)

4 POULTRY

- Soy cake and extracts (non-transgenic and chemical-free);
- Cereals and their by-products;
- Leguminous plants;
- Skimmed milk and dairy products;
- Flax seeds;
- Molasses;
- Vegetal oil.
- Betaine anhydrous (only from natural origin and when available from organic origin)

5 ADDITIVES FOR ANIMAL FEEDING

- Yeast and herbal mixtures;
- Algae;
- Vitamins of natural origin
- Mineral mixtures.

Note: for the European Standard 834/2007, only the minerals in the following forms are allowed:

As source of Sodium (Na):	— unrefined sea salt — coarse rock salt — sodium sulphate — sodium carbonate — sodium bicarbonate — sodium chloride
As source of Potassium (K):	— potassium chloride
As source of Calcium (Ca):	— lithotamnion and maerl — shells of aquatic animals (including cuttlefish bones) — calcium carbonate — calcium gluconate
As source of Phosphor (P):	— defluorinated dicalcium phosphate — defluorinated monocalcium phosphate — monosodium phosphate — calcium-magnesium phosphate — calcium-sodium phosphate
As source of Magnesium (Mg):	— magnesium oxide (anhydrous magnesia) — magnesium sulphate — magnesium chloride — magnesium carbonate

	— magnesium phosphate — Calcium magnesium phosphate
As source of Sulfur (S):	— sodium sulphate.

— Synthetic vitamins identical to natural vitamins for monogastric and aquaculture animals;

E306 — Tocopherol-rich extracts of natural origin used as an antioxidant

— Natural antioxidant substances (use restricted to feed for aquaculture)'

Emulsifying and stabilising agents

Lecithin of organic sources (use restricted to feed for aquaculture)
Castanea sativa Mill.: Chestnut extract (sensory additive)

6 SILAGE ADDITIVES

- Raw or brown sugar;
- Cereal- flour;
- Dairy serum;
- Molasses;
- Sea salt;
- Enzymes and micro-organisms, when weather conditions do not allow for adequate fermentation.

- Lactobacillus;
- Sorbic, formic (including sodium formate), acetic, lactic, propionic and citric acids under severe weather conditions.

Notes:

Non-certificated additives shall also be counted in the calculations of limits of food ingestion.
For further details on allowed fodder substances, please contact IBD CERTIFICATIONS.
In all cases the use of GMOs or its derivatives is forbidden.
Synthetic vitamins that are identical to natural vitamins may be used when natural sources are not available in sufficient quality and/or quality.

7 FISH, OTHER MARINE ANIMALS, THEIR PRODUCTS AND BY-PRODUCTS:

Under the following restrictions: Products origin only from sustainable fisheries and to be used only for species other than herbivores
— Fish
— Fish oil and cod-liver oil not refined
— Fish molluscan or crustacean autolysates
— Hydrolysate and proteolysates obtained by an enzyme action, whether or not in soluble form, solely provided to
young animals
— Fish meal
— Crustacean meal

8 BINDERS AND ANTI-CAKING AGENTS

Sodium ferrocyanide (maximum dose rate of 20 mg/kg NaCl calculated as ferrocyanide anion)
Colloidal silica
Kieselgur (diatomaceous earth, purified)
Bentonite

Kaolinitic clays, free of asbestos
Natural mixtures of stearites and chlorite
Vermiculite
Sepiolite
Natrolite-Phonolite
Clinoptilolite of sedimentary origin
Perlite
Guar gum

9 MICRONUTRIENTS

As source of Iron	Iron(II) carbonate (siderite) Iron(II) sulphate, heptahydrate Iron(II) sulphate, monohydrate
As source of Iodin	Potassium iodide Calcium iodate, anhydrous Coated granulated calcium iodate anhydrous
As source of Cobalt	Cobalt(II) acetate tetrahydrate Cobalt(II) carbonate Cobalt(II) carbonate hydroxide (2:3) monohydrate Coated granulated cobalt(II) carbonate Cobalt(II) sulphate heptahydrate
As source of Copper	Copper(II) carbonate dihydroxy monohydrate Copper(II) oxide Copper(II) sulphate, pentahydrate Dicopper chloride trihydroxide (TBCC)
As source of Manganese	Manganous oxide Manganous sulfate, monohydrate
As source of Zinc	Zinc oxide Zinc sulphate monohydrate Zinc sulphate heptahydrate Zinc chloride hydroxide monohydrate (TBZC)
As source of Molybdenum	Sodium molybdate
As source of Selenium	Sodium selenite Sodium selenate Selenised yeast inactivated

APPENDIX IV - VETERINARY PRODUCTS ALLOWED

General rule:
All products to be used must be described in the Organic Production Plan.
In any case, the use of Genetically Modified Organisms and its derivatives is prohibited. For IFOAM certification, the use of any form of nanomaterials is prohibited.

1- MEDICINES OF UNRESTRICTED USE

1.1. Permitted:

a. the use of medicinal plants in general, except narcotic plants;

b. natural homeopathic and anthroposophy medicines, as well as acupuncture;

c. ointments, solutions and antiseptics of natural substances

1.2 MINERAL PREPARATIONS

- Calcium borogluconate;
- Calcium gluconate;
- Calcium chlorate;
- Calcium phosphate;
- Calcium and magnesium mixtures;
- Natural iron preparations, such as nettle.

1.3 PURGATIVES

- Medicinal plants;
- Ricinus oil;
- Flax oil.

1.4 VITAMINS

- All non-synthetic vitamins. Preferably, derivatives of raw material existing naturally in animal fodder or synthetic vitamins identical to natural ones and when a natural substitute is not available.

1.5 MEDICINE AGAINST DIARRHEA

- Medicinal vegetal carbon;
- Medicinal plants such as chamomile.

1.6 ELECTROLIC SOLUTIONS

- All kinds.

2- MEDICINES OF RESTRICTED USE

The term “medicine of restricted use” indicates that its use requires to be followed by a withdrawal period, with duration of at least 48 hours or double the time prescribed by the medicine’s manufacturer, before any treated animal may be sold as certified and its application must be in accordance with the therapeutic recommendation of the veterinary in charge.

2.1 General Recommendations

2.1.1 The use of "restricted use" substances is only allowed when recommended by the veterinary in charge, never for prophylactic purposes.

2.1.2 A maximum of two applications will be allowed.

2.1.3 Whenever synthetic medicine is used, the suppression period shall be twice the legally established period.

2.1.4 Legally mandatory vaccines shall be administered. Other vaccines may only be administered in case the disease occurs in the production area.

2.14.1 GMO vaccines are not allowed.

Exception: when a vaccine is required by law or necessary due to a disease existing in a certain region and there is no available non-GMO vaccine, the operator can request an exceptional authorization to IBD, provided the evidences for the case are submitted.

2.1.5 Synthetic growth and production inhibitors or stimulants as well as reproduction stimulants are forbidden, as well as the use of hormones to stimulate heat.

2.1.6 Certification will not be viable unless the use of such substances is proven not to be for prophylactic purposes. These substances may only be used in emergency cases.

2.2 Allopathic Medicines in General

a. Antibiotics;
b. Cortisone;
c. Local anesthetics;
d. Parasite control:
→Against intestinal parasites;
→Against ectoparasites;
e. Painkillers and other substances that affect the central nervous system;
f. Synthetic vitamins and minerals;
g. Serum.

APPENDIX V – FOOD ADDITIVES, PROCESSING AIDS AND NON-CERTIFIED AGRICULTURAL INGREDIENTS ALLOWED IN THE PROCESSING OF ORGANIC PRODUCTS

1. General Principles

None of the ingredients listed may contain products originated from genetic engineering or derived from genetically modified organisms. For IFOAM certification, the use of any form of nanomaterials is prohibited.

2. ADDITIVES

2.1 Water

2.2 Salt

2.3 Minerals (including oligoelements), **vitamins, amino acids and micronutrients, provided that:**

(i) their use in food for normal consumption is 'directly legally required', in the meaning of being directly required by provisions of Union law or provisions of national law compatible with Union law, with the consequence that the food cannot be placed at all on the market as food for normal consumption if those minerals, vitamins, amino acids or micronutrients are not added; or
(ii) as regards food placed on the market as having particular characteristics or effects in relation to health or nutrition or in relation to needs of specific groups of consumers: — in products referred to in points (a) and (b) of Article 1(1) of Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, their use is authorised by that Regulation and acts adopted on the basis of Article 11(1) of that Regulation for the products concerned, — in products regulated by Commission Directive 2006/125/EC, their use is authorised by that Directive, or — in products regulated by Commission Directive 2006/141/EC, their use is authorised by that Directive.

2.4 Food Additives (Please see item 5)

2.5 Flavoring Agents regulated as natural by national legislation (for IFOAM certification) and/or as defined in Articles 1(2)(b)(i) and 1(2)(c) of Council Directive 88/388/EEC labelled as natural flavouring substances or natural flavouring preparations, according to Articles 9(1)(d) and (2) of that Directive (for European Regulation certification):

a) volatile oils (essential) obtained by using solvents such as oils, water, ethanol, carbon dioxide and physical and mechanical processes;

b) natural smoke flavor.

2.6 Microorganism Preparations and enzymes

2.6.1 Microorganism preparations and enzymes will be accepted for use in food processing.

2.6.2 Baking yeast is allowed if obtained without discoloring or organic solvents.

2.6.3 Microorganisms and enzymes genetically modified through genetic engineering are forbidden.

3. Non-certified ingredients of agricultural source

3.1 The use of the ingredients listed in item 4 will be allowed up to 5% of the weight of processed products (or multi-ingredient products) in cases where no organic certified ingredients are available on the market, and always respecting the labeling rules laid down in item 4 of these Guidelines.

For ingredients not mentioned in the list, IBD CERTIFICATIONS will perform case by case evaluations and may provisionally authorize the use for a maximum period of 12 months, only after having verified that the competent authority of a European Community Member State has provisionally authorized the use and that the operator has undertaken the necessary contacts with suppliers, to ensure himself of the unavailability of the concerned ingredients in the certified organic quality and necessary quantity, and has provided to IBD CERTIFICATIONS all necessary evidences of such unavailability (within the producing country or through imports). This permission of use is subject to periodic reviews and re-evaluation by IBD CERTIFICATIONS and may be withdraw at any time if IBD CERTIFICATIONS finds the concerned ingredient to be available.

Observation: the calculation of agricultural ingredient percentage must not include water or salt. How to calculate: (weight of non-organic ingredients) / (weight of all ingredients except water and salt) = 5% or less.

3.2 The use of the same ingredient as both organic and non-organic or in conversion is prohibited in the same product.
3.3 Yeast and yeast products shall be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin.

4. Non-certified ingredients of agricultural origin

4.1 Unprocessed vegetal products as well as products derived from them with appropriate washing, cleaning, thermal and/or mechanical processes and/or by physical processes with the effect of reducing the moisture content of the product:

4.1.1 Edible fruit, nuts and seeds:
cola nuts (*Cola acuminata*)
red currants (*Ribes rubrum)*
gooseberries (*Ribes uva-crispa*)
raspberries (dehydrated) (*Rubus idaeus*)

4.1.2 Edible spices and herbs:
pepper (Peruvian) (*Schinus molle L.*)
lesser galangal (*Alpine Officinarum)*
watercress (*Nasturtium officinale)*
horseradish (*Armoracia rusticana*)
Safflower flowers (*Carthamus tinctorius*)

4.1.3 Miscellaneous:
Algae, including seaweed, permitted in conventional food preparation.

4.2 Vegetal products, provided those are obtained in compliance with item 10.3 (General Guideliens) and are not considered additives or flavorings:

4.2.1 Fats and oils refined or not, but not chemically modified, derived from plants that are not:
. cocoa (*Theobroma cacao*)

. olive (*Olea europea*)
. palm (*Elaeis guineensis*)
. safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*)
. soy (*Glycine max*)
. coconut *(Cocus nucifera*)
. sunflower (*Helianthus annuus)*
. rape (*Brassica napus, rapa)*
. sesame (*Sesamum indicum)*

4.2.2 The following sugars, starches and other products from cereals and tubers:
. fructose
. rice paper
. starch from rice and maize (not chemically or genetically modified), when the use of manioc starch is not possible.

4.2.3 Miscellaneous:
. coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*)
. pea protein
. rum (or "cachaça") only obtained from raw sugarcane juice
. "kirsch", prepared with fruit and natural flavoring.

4.3 Animal products:
. aquatic organisms, not originating from aquaculture, permitted for conventional food preparation
. whey of powdered milk
. gelatin
. entrails

5. List of food additives, technological aids and other products (including vehicles)

INS	Product	additive	Processing aid	Conditions for use	Specific requirements for the European Standard
170	Calcium carbonate	**X**	**X**		all authorized purposes, except as colorific or Ca enrichment
184	Tannic acid		**X**	only as aid in filtration processes For wines only (IFOAM)	
220	Sulfur dioxide	**X**	X (Only for mead)	Only for wine.	In fruit wines and mead with and without added sugar. Maximum resulting level: 100 mg SO2/l.
223	Sodium metabissulfite	**X**		Prohibited for IFOAM	Crustaceans
224	Potassium metabisulphite	**X**	X (Only for mead)	Only for wine	In fruit wines and mead with and without added sugar. Maximum resulting level: 100 mg SO2/l.

270	Lactic acid	**X**	**X**		For animal products, restricted to For the regulation of the pH of the brine bath in cheese production
	L(+)lactic acid from fermentation		**X**		Only under European Regulation. With regard to foodstuffs of plant origin: for the preparation of plant protein extracts
290	Carbon dioxide	**X**	**X**		
296	Malic acid	**X**	**X**		
300	Ascorbic acid	**X**			
306	Tocopherols *	**X**			Anti-oxidant
322	Lecithin *	**X**	**X**		With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Milk products. Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022. Until that date, only when derived from organic raw material.
330	Citric acid	**X**	**X**		Prohibited for animal products
331	Sodium citrate	**X**	**X**		
332	Potassium citrate	**X**			Prohibited under European Regulation
333	Calcium citrate	**X**			
334	Tartaric acid	**X**	**X** (only for mead)	Only for wine	
335	Sodium tartrate	**X**	**X**		
336	Potassium tartrate	**X**	**X**		
341	Monocalcium phosphate	**X**		only as ferment for flour (“raising flour”)	
342	Ammonium phosphate	**X**	**X**		According to European Regulation, only diammonium phosphate. Only in the manufacture of fermented fruit beverages, including cider and perry and mead

					For IFOAM, restricted to 0,3 g/l in wine
400	Alginic acid	**X**			Milk-based products and plant origin products
401	Sodium alginate	**X**			Milk-based products, sausages based on meat and plant origin products
402	Potassium alginate	**X**			Milk-based products and plant origin products
406	Agar	**X**			Milk-based products, meat products and plant origin products
407	Carrageenan	**X**			Milk-based products and plant origin products
410	Locust bean gum *	**X**			Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022.
412	Guar gum *	**X**			Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022.
413	Tragacanth gum *	**X**			Prohibited under European Regulation
414	Arabic gum	**X**		only for dairy products, fat products and confectionery	Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022.
415	Xanthan gum	**X**		only for fat, fruit and vegetable products and cakes and biscuits	
417	Tara gum powder	**X**		Prohibited for IFOAM standard	Only for European Regulation EC834/2007. Thickener. Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022.
418	Gellan gum	**X**	**X**	Prohibited for IFOAM standard	Only under European Regulation EC834/2007, hHigh-acyl form only Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022.
422	Glycerol	**X**		Prohibited for IFOAM standard	Only under European Regulation EC834/2007 and from plant origin. Only when derived from organic production.

					Applicable as of 1 January 2022. For plant extracts, flavourings, humectant in gel capsules and as a surface coating of tablets
440(i)	Pectin	**X**		non-modified *	Milk-based products and plant origin products
500	Sodium carbonate	**X**	**X**		
501	Potassium carbonate	**X**	**X**	only for fruits and vegetables	
503	Ammonium carbonate	**X**		only for cereal products, confectionery, cakes and biscuits	
504	Magnesium carbonate	**X**			
508	Potassium chloride	**X**			
509	Calcium chloride	**X**	**X**		Milk coagulation and sausages based on meat
511	Magnesium chloride	**X**	**X**	only for soybean products	
513	Sulfuric acid		**X**	For IFOAM, only for pH adjusting of water during sugar processing	Restricted to gelatin and sugar production
516	Calcium sulfate	**X**		only for soybean products, and as baker's yeast for cakes and biscuits	As carrier
524	Sodium hydroxide	**X**	**X**	only for sugar production and for cleaning surfaces in traditional confectionery shops	Under European Regulation EC834/2007, as surface treatment of "Laugengebäck", as regulator of acidity in organic flavourings and for sugar and oil production excluding olive oil production and for the preparation of plant protein extracts
526	Calcium hydroxide	**X**	**X**	- food additive for maize flour - Processing aid in sugar	

				production	
527	Ammonium hydroxide		X	Prohibited for IFOAM standard	Restricted to gelatin production
	Hydrogen peroxide		X	Prohibited for IFOAM standard	Restricted to gelatin production
551	Silicon dioxide gel or colloidal solution	X	X	for wine, fruit and vegetable processing	For herbs and spices in dried powdered form and also for flavourings and propolis
553	Talc		X		Coating agent for meat products
901	Beeswax		X		Under European Regulation CE 834/2007, only as a glazing agent for confectionary only. Beeswax from organic beekeeping
903	Carnauba wax	**X**	**X**		As a glazing agent for confectionary As a mitigating method for mandatory extreme cold treatment of fruit as a quarantine measure against harmful organisms (Commission Implementing Directive (EU) 2017/1279). Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022. Until that date, only when derived from organic raw material.
938	Argon	**X**			
E939	Helium	**X**		Not allowed for IFOAM Standard	
941	Nitrogen	**X**	**X**		
948	Oxygen	**X**	**X**		
968	Erythritol	**X**	**X**	Prohibited for IFOAM standard	Only under European Regulation CE834/2007, and when derived from organic production without using ion exchange technology
E153	Vegetable carbon	**X**		Prohibited for IFOAM standard	Only under European Regulation CE834/2007: additive only for Ashy goat cheese or Morbier cheese
	Activated carbon		**X**		
	filter material free of asbestos		**X**		Prohibited under European Regulation
558	Bentonite		**X**	for production of wines and processing of	Under European Regulation CE 834/2007, with regard to foodstuffs of animal origin only as sticking agent for mead

				fruits and vegetables	
	Casein		**X**	For IFOAM, only for wines	
	Diatomaceous earth		**X**		For animal products, restricted to gelatin production
	Egg Albumen		**X**	Prohibited for IFOAM	
	Ethanol		**X**	only as a solvent	
	Gelatin		**X**		
	Isinglass (fish glue)		**X**	For IFOAM only for production of wine	
	Kaolin		**X**		Prohibited under European Regulation
	Perlite		**X**		For animal products, restricted to the production of gelatin
	Bark preparations		**X**	only for sugar production	Prohibited under European Regulation
	Vegetal Oils	**X**			Only organic under European Regulation
E160b	Annatto (Bixin) (*)	**X**		Not allowed for IFOAM Standard	EC: only allowed in the production of the following cheeses: Red Leicester, Double Gloucester, Cheddar, Mimolette.
E250	Sodium nitrite			Not allowed for IFOAM Standard	Only for meat products, and only if authorized by competent authority after submission of proof that no satisfactory alternative is available. Maximum ingoing amount expressed in $NaNO_2$: 80mg/kg; Maximum residual amount expressed in $NaNO_2$: 50mg/kg
E252	Potassium nitrate			Not allowed for IFOAM Standard	Same as for E250
E301	Sodium ascorbate	**X**		Not allowed for IFOAM Standard	Only for meat products, in connection with nitrites and nitrates
E325	Sodium lactate	**X**		Not allowed for IFOAM Standard	Only milk-based and meat products
E464	Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose	**X**		Not allowed for IFOAM Standard	Encapsulation material for capsules
	Wood fiber	**X**	**X**	Prohibited for IFOAM	The source of timber should be restricted to certified, sustainably harvested wood. Wood used must not contain toxic

					components (post-harvest treatment, naturally occurring toxins or toxins from micro-organisms)
	Hop extract		**X**		Under European Regulation only. With regard to foodstuffs of plant origin: only for antimicrobial purposes in production of sugar. When available from organic production
	Pine rosin extract		**X**		With regard to foodstuffs of plant origin: only for antimicrobial purposes in production of sugar. When available from organic production

(*) additives considered agricultural products in the percentage calculation referred in items 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 and 4.8.

APPENDIX VI – PRODUCTS FROM WILD CROP HARVEST

1 DEFINITIONS

1.1 Collection/extraction of natural or wild products suitable for "IBD CERTIFICATIONS ORGANIC" certification is considered to be the set of activities performed by individuals with knowledge of the species to be managed, with the aim of obtaining primary or processed products for commerce. Such products must originate from natural, untouched, or barely touched ecosystems and their collection/extraction must not endanger the biodiversity of flora and fauna nor the quality of the water.

1.2 The collection/extraction of natural or wild products is considered sustainable when the amount of products collected/extracted never exceeds the gain of the biomass of the product collected during the interval in-between cuttings, in the case of vegetal material. In the case of collection of seeds, the amount taken cannot affect the frequency of the occurrence of the species within that environment.

1.3 When collection/extraction of natural or wild products is performed by a group of collectors, the group must comply also with the requirements set in Appendix XI for group certification.

2 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

The collection area shall be located at an appropriate distance from any conventional farming, urban pollution, industrial activities and sources of water, soil or air contamination. Traditional agricultural practices are allowed within the collection area when serving the needs of the local people living on the collection of wild products.

2.1 Certification will not be possible if**:**

a) wild products are collected in areas where signs of degradation are observed due to over- population as related to the exploitation area, which exceed the capacity limit to support the ecosystem;
b**)** products are collected in areas where regeneration levels are unsatisfactory;
c) collection and management are harmful to the pre-existing ecological structure, including fauna;
d) final products are obtained by means of a process in which substances or structures harmful to the environment are used;
e) products come from insufficiently isolated areas and may cause contamination by pesticides.

2.2 In case of control of endemic diseases in a given area, a statement by the controlling organization shall be available. Such a statement shall include which locations, dwellings, rivers, etc. were treated, besides the products used and dates and manner of application of the product.

3 FACTORS INHERENT TO THE COLLECTION AREA

3.1 The collection area shall be clearly depicted in maps and sketches, indicating resident population and its distribution. Important geographical references such as rivers, mountains, lakes, etc. shall also be included.

3.2 This area shall really be under the management and responsibility of the local community.

3.3 Wild crop harvest shall be performed only from an area clearly defined and identified according to 3.1, where no prohibited substances have been applied for at least the previous 3 years.

3.4 The operator who manages the harvesting or gathering of common resource products shall be familiar with the defined collecting or harvesting area, including the impacts of collectors not involved in the organic scheme.

3.5 The operator must keep records of all collectors and the quantities bought from each collector.

4 MANAGEMENT

4.1 A forest inventory establishing the population densities and support capacity of the explored areas and species, as well as a plan for the management of the species to be harvested must be submitted, and approved by the environmental authority in charge when required.

4.2 Burning of the soil surface as well as drastic thinning of the inferior strata of vegetation are forbidden. In case any accidental fire occurs, certification will be temporarily discontinued and the measures to be taken shall be discussed with IBD CERTIFICATIONS.

4.3 Clearings and thinning shall be performed with the sole purpose of improving the development of the product to be collected, always preserving the survival of other species.

4.4 Former yearly harvests must be continuously compared with the current harvest so that the capacity of the system may be estimated.

4.5 In the case of degraded areas, a recovery plan of the original environment shall be part of the certification process.

4.6 The family or group active in the area must show knowledge of the area, the species that form the ecosystem and their relationship with the harvested products. They shall also be physically and technically able to perform collection. The family, person, group or operation responsible shall be clearly identified by IBD CERTIFICATIONS and identified in the group.

4.7 Fauna habitats, migration areas or routes, flooded areas, and their vegetation cover must be respected.

APPENDIX VII - MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR INSPECTION

1. All activities subject to certification shall occur in units where fields and all stages of production and product storage are clearly separated from units that do not follow these guidelines.

2. Before the inspections, documented evaluations will be made with the purpose of detecting eventual non-conformities that may be corrected by the producer before the technical visit and to plan the visit in the best possible way for that specific project.

3. Before the first inspection, the following must be sent to IBD CERTIFICATIONS for evaluation:

3.1 An updated map/ sketch of the property, identifying: North-South, infrastructure, house, warehouse, locations for processing, organic, Demeter, conventional and in conversion lots, important geographic landmarks, neighbors, neighbor's crops, legal reserve, water source.

3.1.1 In the case of storage and processing units: a blueprint showing all the equipment and production flow.

3.2 IBD CERTIFICATIONS questionnaire of organic production filled out in detail and signed by the person in charge of the production unit, including:

a) description of all practical measures to be carried out at the inspected unit, which must be in accordance with these Guidelines;

b) in the case of agricultural properties, a spreadsheet of the history of the fields with the date of use of inputs not allowed by these Guidelines and detailing inputs applied in organic management;

c) in the case of processed products, the detailed composition of each product, informing additive aids and the origin of each ingredient;

d) statement given by the producer pledging to act in accordance with these Guidelines and place his facilities and documents at the disposal of IBD CERTIFICATIONS for inspection purposes.

e) documented evidence that prove/support the information presented (e.g. statements from previous owner on the use of land, permits, technical information on inputs used).

4. Every year, before the new inspection, the updated organic production or processing questionnaire shall be sent to the Certifier, including enclosed documents regarding the update.

5. The company/ association/ producer / collector shall provide an exclusive procedure for the traceability of organic products that allows the traceability of all raw materials used in each production to be certified, including the following records:

- Control of purchased inputs or raw materials;
- Application of inputs / performed activities;
- Amount of product harvested / collected in each area;
- Sales;
- Stock control;
- Processing
- Composition of processed product.

Additionally beekeepers must keep at least the following records:

a) A map on an appropriate scale listing the location of hives and appropriate documentation and evidence that the areas accessible to the colonies meet the organic production requirements;

b) With regard to the use of feeding: type of product, dates, quantities and hives where it is used;

c) With regard to harvest: The removals of the supers and the honey/wax/propolis extraction operations;

d) Whenever veterinary medicinal products are to be used, the type of product, including the indication of the active pharmacological substance, together with details of the diagnosis, the posology, the method of administration, the duration of the treatment and the legal withdrawal period shall be recorded clearly and declared to IBD before the products are marketed as organically produced.

Additionally livestock producers must keep at least the following records:

a) As regards animals arriving at the holding: origin and date of arrival, conversion period, identification mark and veterinary record;

b) As regards livestock leaving the holding: age, number of heads, weight in case of slaughter, identification mark and destination;

c) Details of any animals lost and reasons thereof;

d) As regards feed: type, including feed supplements, proportions of various ingredients of rations and periods of access to free-range areas, periods of transhumance where restrictions apply;

e) As regards disease prevention and treatment and veterinary care: date of treatment, details of the diagnosis, the posology; type of treatment product, the indication of the active pharmacological substances involved method of treatment and veterinary prescription for veterinary care with reasons and withdrawal periods applying before livestock products can be marketed labeled as organic.

6. Storage of products

6.1 The producer shall provide samples of products stored if required by the inspector during surprise visits.

6.2 The inspector shall have access to all the facilities of the storage unit.

6.3 All production units, including the non-certified ones, shall always be part of the inspection plan.

7. Processing and packing units

7.1 Non-certified, certified or subject to certification products shall be kept separate when stored in the same area.

7.2 Processing of certified products shall be carried out continuously, at different times and in a separate place from the processing of non-certified products. If this is not possible, a processing plan shall be prepared and submitted for approval to IBD CERTIFICATIONS.

7.3 An agreement shall be made with IBD CERTIFICATIONS on the date and place for processing if it is not continuous.

7.4 All the necessary measures shall be taken to prevent the mixing of lots of different quality.

APPENDIX VIII - MANAGEMENT OF LEAF-CUTTING ANTS

(Eliminated – Review November 2012)

APPENDIX IX – APICULTURE AND APIARY PRODUCTS

1. INTRODUCTION

Bee management, honey production and other apiary products may be certified as organic to be sold with the quality seal, basically when production takes place in organic management farms (far from conventional farming) or in natural areas.

2. REGISTRATION AND SUPPRESSION PERIOD - CONVERSION TO ORGANIC

2.1 The apiary may be certified as "IBD CERTIFICATIONS Organic" after a suppression period of at least twelve months under organic management and after inspection by IBD CERTIFICATIONS.

2.2 The production of honey and other apiary products is not allowed in areas of conventional agriculture. It is only permitted in areas of organic or traditional agriculture (where no agrochemicals are used) and in native or natural areas.

2.3 The processing of organic and conventional honey in the same processing unit is allowed if the different lots are very well separated; the processing of the organic honey lot shall be performed after thorough washing of the equipment and preferably before processing conventional honey. Organic honey must be stored in new drums and in areas separated from conventional honey, with clear and visible identification. (Please see Appendix VII).

2.4 Organic honey must be produced with wax that has been produced in beehives in organic management conditions. Any wax originated from conventional management must be replaced with organic wax during the conversion period of the beehives.

3. AGROCHEMICALS

3.1 The use of herbicides is forbidden.

3.2 The use of insecticides, fungicides, antibiotics and other agrochemicals on the bees and in the boxes is forbidden.

2. PURCHASE OF BEEHIVES

4.1 Purchase of beehives from other apiaries certified by IBD CERTIFICATIONS is permitted.

4.2 Collection of natural beehives is permitted.

4.3 Purchase of queens from certified beehives is permitted.

4.4 Use of certain breeds adapted to the vegetation and climate must be a priority.

4.5 Crossing with the African species is only interesting when productivity and resistance to diseases increases.

5. LOCATION OF BEEHIVES

5.1 The apiary and its beehives must be located on maps with a minimum scale sufficient to identify natural or certified organic areas.

5.2 Beehives must not be kept less than 3 km away from conventionally managed agricultural areas and additionally for IFOAM less than 5 km away from high contamination risk, for example industrial zones, urban areas, highways, etc. In case there is any conventional agricultural area nearby, the inspector will use a GPS to evaluate whether any plant or culture near the conventional areas is attracting the bees and if the minimum distance is being respected. The change of hives location must be immediately communicated to IBD.

5.3 Bees must have easy access to natural pollen, nectar and good quality water, sufficient to provide for their nutritional needs.

5.4 The beehives must be far enough from pollution sources like roads, industries, trash depots to maintain the quality of the bees. The inspector and certifier must check if this regulation is being respected.

6. FEEDING

6.1 Feeding of bees is allowed only if the survival of the hives is endangered due to climatic conditions.

6.2 Feeding of bees may be with organic honey, organic sugar syrups or organic sugar up to fifteen days prior to blooming.

6.3 Addition of other natural or certified herb extracts in feeding is permitted.

6.4 Pre-blooming feeding stimulation is only permitted with own-produced honey.

6.5 There must be enough pollen and honey on the honeycombs for the intercropping stage after collection.

6.6 The documentation indicating the feeding in beehives must contain: kind of feeding, origin, dates, amounts, beehives fed.

7. MEDICATION

7.1 Healthy beehives may be achieved with hygiene and proper management by choosing the appropriate race(s).

7.2 Prophylactic measures shall be used, such as:

a) Elimination of undesired queens;

b) Systematic inspections of beehives;

c) Drone control;

d) Elimination of disturbing agents and disease carriers;

e) Renewal of wax;

f) Appropriate and adequate feeding with nectar, pollen, honey and, as a last resort, organic brown sugar during intercropping;

g) Steam and direct flame for disinfection.

7.3 Homeopathic and natural medicines must be a priority. As a last resort, the permitted medicines for use in beehives and for bees are:

Formic acid;

Acetic acid;

Lactic acid;

Oxalic acid;

Essential oils;

Camphor;

Bacillus thuringiensis.

7.4 Before using any other medicine, IBD CERTIFICATIONS must be consulted. The use of forbidden materials may lead to the loss of certification of the product.

7.5 If a beehive has to be treated with chemical-synthetic medicine it shall be isolated, the wax changed and a 12 months conversion period must be respected. However, preference shall be given to phytotherapic medicine.

7.6 For the use of any medicine or treatment, even being natural (phytotherapic), there shall be a document stating: kind of product used, diagnosis, method of administering medicine, dosage, management duration period and treated beehives.

8. MANAGEMENT

8.1 Only natural chemical-free wood may be used for smoke production. The use of smoke must be kept to a minimum.

8.2 The use of any other methods to control or distract the attention of the bees is forbidden.

8.3 Cleaning and disinfection of beehives, frames and combs, may only be performed by using physical methods such as heat, fire, scraping, brushing and/or with sodium hydroxide.

8.4 Artificial insemination is forbidden.

8.5 The destruction of bees and beehives as a harvest method is forbidden.

8.6 Cutting the wings of the queens is forbidden.

8.7 Destruction of drones is only permitted as a control method of varroa.

8.8 There shall be documents for: inspection days, management, addition of new collection boxes, harvesting, honey extraction, propolis or pollen, as well as any other procedures that are carried out.

8.9 For the purpose of protecting frames, hives and combs, in particular from pests, only rodenticides (to be used only in traps), and appropriate products listed in Annex II, are permitted.

8.10 Adequate extraction, processing and storage of apiculture products must be managed carefully. All measures for fulfillment of this requirement shall be recorded.

8.11 Without prejudice to pest control products, only natural products such as propolis, wax and plant oils can be used in the hives.

8.12 The use of brood combs is prohibited for honey extraction.

9. BOXES

The boxes may be of any model as long as their wood is not chemically treated and they are painted only on the outside.

10. WAX FOR THE BEES

10.1 Wax used for production shall come from certified or natural apiaries. The use of moulds or honeycombs made of any other material is forbidden.

10.2 Wax must come from beehives that were never treated with forbidden substances.

11. HONEY EXTRACTION AND PROCESSING OF APIARY PRODUCTS

11.1 Honey must be extracted with stainless steel equipment washed in hot water.

11.2 The extraction, handling and processing of apiary products must be performed with stainless steel equipment washed in hot water.

11.3 Honey cannot be collected from beehives with eggs or with bees to be born.

11.4 Honey cannot be heated over 45º Celsius in any stage of the processing.

11.5 Honey cannot be filtered under pressure.

11.6 Honey may only be traded in food grade packaging.

11.7 The honey lot number must be displayed on the bottle.

11.8 Only natural and organic products may be added to apiary products during processing.

11.9 Production and processing of apiary products must be recorded according to Item 5 of Appendix VII.

11.10 The company must be authorized by local sanitary and health inspection bodies, SIF, state or municipal sanitary inspection bodies and be in compliance with all official regulations.

12. MIGRATORY APICULTURE

The sites where migratory production will be explored must be previously inspected.

Any change in migration routes must be previously informed so that they may be inspected.

13. SALE

Wholesale of organic honey may only be made by Certified Companies.

14. (eliminated)

15. POLLEN

15.1 Pollen must be harvested every day.

15.2 The pollen trap must be made of materials fit for food: stainless steel or wood.

15.3 Pollen must be stored in hermetic containers and refrigerated.

16. PROPOLIS

16.1 Because of the accumulation of propolis during the life of the beehive, propolis may only be certified as organic in beehives after organic management for more than two years.

16.2 The scraped propolis must not contain pieces of wood or bits of paint.

16.3 Propolis must come from beehives that were never treated with forbidden substances.

16.4 Propolis must be stored in hermetic containers made of materials fit for food.

APPENDIX X - CONVERSION UNDER DIFFERENT ORGANIC AGRICULTURE REGULATIONS

(Eliminated – revision October 2017).

APPENDIX XI – ASSOCIATIONS AND GROWER GROUPS

1. Whenever an association, cooperative or company with a large number of producers requests group certification, it shall implement an Internal Control System (ICS) to ensure all the growers' compliance with the certification standards. The certified entity shall be the group as a whole - individual group members may not use the certification independently.

2. Groups may be organized on itself, for example as a cooperative or association, or as a structured group of producers affiliated to a processor or an exporter. The group must be established formally based on written agreement with its members. It shall have central management and coordinated marketing, as well as established decision procedures and legal capacity.

2.1 Producers must be located in the same micro-region or municipality. If there are many producers, the location must involve groups of producers from neighboring municipalities.

2.2 Producers shall have similar production systems with regards to size, crops, technology, and social status. Producers with significantly larger areas and differentiated technology will not be accepted in the group certification system.

2.3 Processing units are not included in this system and they must be inspected every year. Only production units with simple processing within the producer scope will be included in this system.

3. MONITORING PRODUCERS

3.1 The entity (association or company) shall have an administrative and technical body capable to support all growers with annual visits.

3.2 Certification of new producers before annual inspection will only be possible after the visit of an IBD inspector.

3.3 The association or company must sign an agreement with the farmers, in accordance with the IBD template (renewed annually) and ensure they are aware of their rights and obligations, as well as the consequences of non-compliances and sanctions.

3.4 The association or company must make the Guidelines or specific summaries (adapted to their knowledge) available to the farmer and keep him updated regarding any changes in the guidelines that are applicable to his certified production.

3.5 In order for an inspection to be carried out by sampling system, the entity (association or company) shall have an effectively implemented Internal Control System (ICS) with documented procedures and a documented management structure.

3.5.1 The entity shall have sufficient size and resources to keep this ICS.

3.5.2 The internal control system shall guarantee the implementation of:

a) Competent and trained personnel for internal inspections.

b) Mechanism to mitigate potential conflicts of interest, including clear separation between ICS and technical assistance, as well as between internal inspections and decision making.

c) New members' admission procedure (only after internal inspection).

d) Keeping complete records of producers' certification process and ICS.

e) Perform and record internal inspections of all members at least annually.

f) Carry out a risk assessment to ensure relevant actions.

g) Mechanism to enforce corrective action by group members, apply due sanctions, exclude members with severe non-compliance and withdraw non-compliant products from the market chain.

3. Based upon the risk evaluation of the system of internal control of the association, IBD CERTIFICATIONS will establish the percentage or the number of external inspections applied to the associated products. The minimum number of external inspections is the square root of the total number of producers multiplied by the risk factor, but never less than 10.

Nr. Of Producers (examples)	**Normal Risk Factor 1**	**Medium Risk Factor 1.5**	**High Risk Factor 2**
100	**10**	**15**	**20**
200	**14**	**21**	**28**
500	**22**	**33**	**44**
1000	**32**	**48**	**64**
5000	**71**	**107**	**142**

4.1 The Basis for external inspections must be the results of the internal inspection to 100% of the group members. The purpose of the external inspections is to assess the effectiveness of the group's ICS, by re-inspecting a percentage of the members already visited by the ICS.

4.1.1 If the re-inspections show that the group's ICS is not being effective, IBD CERTIFICATIONS increases the percentage of external inspections as deemed necessary; if the ICS is not approved, the external inspection will visit 100% of the group.

5. IBD CERTIFICATIONS will annually evaluate the administrative body of the association or company, expecting that:

5.1 Annual internal inspections of all farmers are made;

5.2 Internal inspections take into account the obligations of the farmers to the company and to IBD;

5.3 Guidelines are understood and followed by the producers;

5.4 Inspection and ICS records are kept at the association or company;

5.5 Records contain the actual information obtained during inspection.

5.6 New members are included in the group only after performing internal inspections.

5.7 Non-compliances and sanctions have been applied and addressed appropriately.

6. IBD CERTIFICATIONS will impose the following sanctions on the association or company that shows deficiencies in their internal inspection system:

6.1 Exclusion of the producers in non-conformity with the instructions of the technical body.

6.2 Irregular lots containing products of excluded producers will not be certified;

6.3 Suspension of the association or company for including producers who do not follow the instructions of the administrative body.

6.4 Cancellation of the agreement if the association or company repeatedly acts against the instructions of the Certifier.

APPENDIX XII – ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES

1. GENERAL FEATURES

1.1. The undertaking shall seek to develop on sustainable bases, using natural resources in a responsible manner, protecting and preserving the environment, in accordance with the Brazilian environmental legislation and the international conventions on sustainable development.

1.2. Native forests are essential to the structuring of an agricultural organism (habitat of natural enemies, biodiversity, microclimate, etc.) and due to its importance for the preservation of natural sources (ciliar forest, springs, etc.) their presence is indispensable and shall be in accordance with the Brazilian Forestry Code.

1.3. The clearing of High Conservation Value areas will not be allowed. Should this occur, the areas opened in the last 5 years, even if under organic management, will not be certified as organic for IFOAM standards.

Provided the above restriction is respected, when the farm has no further areas left to convert to organic management and the expansion is justified, IBD CERTIFICATIONS can evaluate deforestation request for implementation of agriculture land (except areas of High Conservation Value); for such, it is mandatory that the opening of new areas is in conformity with the Environmental and Forestry laws and that it is authorized by competent official authorities.

1.4. The use of **natural resources** (energetic raw materials and/ or resources) shall be regulated by the official inspection entities: environmental licenses, authorized use of water, authorization for mineral and forest exploitation.

1.5. Agricultural management shall allow the conservation of soil structure and fertilization.

1.6. Residual waters and garbage from the property shall have adequate destination and treatment.

1.7. Use of fire is forbidden and will only be tolerated when there are no other technological alternatives and when authorized by the competent entity and by IBD CERTIFICATIONS as a point management and with a defined validity period.

APPENDIX XIII – CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION OF INPUTS, ADDITIVES AND AIDS

(Eliminated. Being substituted by the Guidelines for the IBD Input Approval Program, of June 2009.)

APENDIX XIV – AQUACULTURE
(Eliminated – revision April 2017).

APPENDIX XV - SUSTAINABLE FISHERY

(Eliminated – Revision – April 2017 - Products of hunting and fishing of wild animals cannot be certified as organic for the purpose of being exported to Europe).

APPENDIX XVI – TEXTILE PROCESSING

(Eliminated – Revision – July 2016 - textile processing is not anymore covered by the IFOAM standard since 2012 and is not regulated by the European Union)

APPENDIX XVII - GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS AND THEIR PRODUCTS

(Eliminated – revision April 2017 – IBD offers the Non GMO certification against the IBD Non GMO Guidelines, based on voluntary adhesion).

APPENDIX XVIII - PRODUCTION OF EDIBLE MUSHROOMS

1. Principles

1.1 Guidelines for the production of edible mushrooms apply to the technical activity of production of mushrooms for nourishment and therapeutic purposes. The Guidelines refer to the rational production with management, monitoring and control by a responsible technician and/or producer.

1.2 This appendix does not cover wild harvest collection of mushrooms nor their production without monitoring of the productive process. In this case, the specific Appendix for wild crop harvesting (Appendix VI) applies.

1.3 Properties dedicated to mushroom production will be considered units in process of certification and must have all their productive activities (vegetable and animal) converted to the organic system within a maximum period of five years, in compliance with Chapter 2 of the General Guidelines.

2. General conditions

2.1 Substratum

Substratum shall be produced from products of organic agriculture (including manures), or non-chemically treated natural products such as peat, wood, mineral products listed under Appendix I, or soil.

2.2 Production

2.2.1 If the facilities are built of wood, the material must be from a legalized origin, authorized by a competent environmental agency.

2.2.2 Facilities that have already been used for other purposes must be exempt from residues that could potentially jeopardize the organic quality of the mushroom production (pesticides, livestock residues, crop residues etc.).

2.2.3 The water used for production must have been recognized as potable by a reliable laboratory.

2.2.4 Inoculums (seeds) acquired outside the property must come from regularized producers that can issue bills of sale.

2.2.5 Pest control (mites, flies, nematodes, etc.) or substratum disinfection must be performed with products in compliance with Appendix II of these Guidelines.

2.3 Processing

2.3.1 The use of radiation for sterilization of the product is not allowed.

2.3.2 In processing, the ingredients must be in compliance with Appendix V of these Guidelines, with the exception of citric acid that may be used for the manufacturing of preserves.

2.3.3 Washing and processing facilities must obligatorily follow the sanitary agency rules, with environmental license, operation license and other pertinent documents.

2.3.4 Washing and processing facilities must have their own Manual of GMP (Good Manufacturing Practices).

2.3.5 The disinfection and cleaning of products used in the processing and storage facilities must be in compliance with the products mentioned in item 5 of Appendix II.

APPENDIX XIX - RESTAURANTS AND CATERING SERVICES

(Eliminated – revision – July 2016)

APPENDIX XX – BRAZILIAN LEGISLATION ON ORGANIC PRODUCTS

(Eliminated – revision August 2014)

APPENDIX XXI – CERTIFICATION SCHEDULE

(Eliminated – revision – July 2016 - the certification cycle stages are now described in the Step by Step for Certification of Organic Products guide, available in IBD website)

APPENDIX XXII - SOCIAL FEATURES

Social justice and social rights are an integral part of organic agriculture and processing. The fairness principle of organic agriculture emphasizes that those involved in organic agriculture should conduct human relationships in a manner that ensures fairness at all levels and to all parties involved. The following requirements are applicable exclusively to the IFOAM certification program:

1. Production that violates human rights and social justice requirements in this chapter cannot be declared organic.

2. Operators shall not violate indigenous land rights.

3. Operators shall not use forced or involuntary labor or apply any pressure such as retaining part of the workers' wages, property or documents.

4. Operators shall not interfere with the right of their employees, suppliers, farmers and contractors to organize and to bargain collectively, free from interference, intimidation and retaliation.

5. Operators shall provide their employees and contractors equal opportunity and treatment, and shall not act in a discriminatory way.

6. Operators shall have a disciplinary procedure with a system of warning before any suspension or dismissal. Workers dismissed shall be given full details of reasons for dismissal.

7. Employees shall be granted the right to take at least one day off after six consecutive days of work. Operators shall not require workers to work more than the contracted hours and the national or regional sectorial legislation. Overtime shall be remunerated in the form of supplementary payments or time off in lieu.

8. Operators shall never require an employee to work who is ill or requiring medical attention and shall not sanction an employee for the sole fact of missing work due to illness.

9. Operators shall not use child labor[1].

Regional or other exception

Children are allowed to experience work on their family's farm or business or a neighboring farm provided that: *a. such work is not dangerous or hazardous to their health and safety;* *b. it does not jeopardize the child's educational, moral, social, mental, spiritual and physical development;* *c. children are supervised by adults or have authorization from a legal guardian.*

10. Operators shall pay employees wages and benefits that meet legal minimum requirements of the operation's jurisdiction or, in the absence of this minimum, the sectorial benchmark.

11. Operators shall provide written terms and conditions of employment to both permanent and temporary employees, in a language and presentation understandable to the worker. The terms and conditions must specify at least:

[1] For the purpose of this standard, all people under 13 are considered children.

- wages;
- frequency and method of payment;
- location, type and hours of work;
- recognition of workers' freedom of association;
- disciplinary procedure;
- health and safety procedure;
- eligibility and terms of overtime, holiday pay, sickness benefit and other benefits such as maternity and paternity leave; and
- worker's right to terminate employment.

Operators shall ensure that the workers understand the terms of their employment contract. Operators shall respect the terms of the contract in good faith, including timely payment of wages.

Regional or other exception

In cases where: *- the operator is unable to write, or* *- workers are hired for periods of less than 6 days, or* *- emergency labor is needed to address unpredictable problems* *oral mutual agreements on the terms and conditions of employment are sufficient.*

12. Operators shall ensure adequate access to potable water.

13. Operators shall provide appropriate safety training and equipment to protect workers from noise, dust, sunlight and exposure to chemicals or other hazards in all production and processing operations.

14. Operators shall provide residential employees with habitable housing and access to potable water; to sanitary and cooking facilities and to basic medical care. If families reside on the operation, the operator shall also enable access to basic medical care for family members and to school for children.

15. Operators shall comply with minimum national social requirements in the countries of operation

16. Operators with more than 10 employees must have a written employment policy and maintain records to demonstrate full compliance with the requirements of this section. Workers will have access to their own files.

17. Requirements in this section apply equally to all workers on the operation regardless of how they are employed[1], except for subcontractors performing non-production core business functions such as plumbing, machine repair, or electrical work.

[1] For example, direct employment, employment agencies, labor contractors and employment brokers