UKROFS STANDARDS FOR ORGANIC FOOD PRODUCTION

STANDARDS FOR ORGANIC LIVESTOCK AND ORGANIC LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

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INTERPRETATION

These standards replace Section 7 (Livestock Production), Section 8 (Handling and Transport of Live Animals and Birds) and Section 9 (Honey Production) in Chapter II of the January 1999 edition of the UKROFS Standards for Organic Food Production.
1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1.1. Livestock production forms an integral part of many agricultural holdings practising organic farming.

1.2. Livestock production must contribute to the equilibrium of agricultural production systems by providing for the nutrient requirements of crops and by improving the soil's organic matter. It can thus help establish and maintain soil-plant, plant-animal and animal-soil interdependence. As part of this concept, landless production is not in conformity with the rules of these Standards.

1.3. By utilising renewable natural resources (livestock manure, legumes and fodder crops), the cropping/stockfarming system and the pasturage systems allow soil fertility to be maintained and improved in the long term and contribute to the development of sustainable agriculture.

1.4. Organic stockfarming is a land-related activity. Except where authorised by way of exception in these Standards, livestock must have access to a free-range area and the number of animals per unit of area must be limited to ensure integrated management of livestock and crop production on the production unit, so minimising any form of pollution, in particular of the soil and of surface and ground water. The number of livestock must be closely related to the area available in order to avoid problems of over-grazing and erosion and to allow for the spreading of livestock manure so that any adverse effect on the environment can be avoided. Detailed rules on the use of livestock manure are set out in Section 7.

1.5. In organic stockfarming, all livestock on one and the same production unit must be reared in accordance with the rules laid down in these Standards.

1.6. However, livestock not reared in accordance with these Standards 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 these Standards, and a different species is involved. Where an operator operates a holding or farming enterprise on which livestock not reared in accordance with these Standards are present and also operates a holding or farming enterprise on which livestock reared in accordance with these Standards are present, the latter must be physically, financially and operationally separate from other holdings or farming enterprises.
1.7. By derogation from this principle, livestock not reared in accordance with the provisions of these Standards can use, for a limited period of time not exceeding 120 days each year, the pasturage of units complying with these Standards, provided that such animals come from extensive husbandry (as defined in Article 6(5) of Regulation (EC) No 950/97 or, for other species not mentioned in that Regulation, the number of animals per ha corresponding to 170 kg of Nitrogen per year/hectare as defined in Annex VII of these Standards) and provided that other animals which are subject to the requirements of these Standards are not present on this pasturage at the same time. This derogation must be authorised beforehand by the inspection body.

1.8. By way of a second derogation from this principle, animals reared in accordance with the provisions of these Standards may be grazed on common land, providing that:

(a) the land has not been treated with products other than those allowed for in UKROFS Standards, for at least 3 years;

(b) any animals which use the land concerned, which are not subject to the requirements of these Standards, are derived from extensive production, as defined in Article 6(5) of Regulation (EC) No 950/97; or, for other species not mentioned in that Regulation, the number of animals per ha corresponding to 170 kg of Nitrogen per year/hectare as defined in Annex VII of these Standards;

(c) any livestock products produced by animals reared in accordance with the provisions of these Standards, whilst using this land, shall not be regarded as being from organic production, unless adequate segregation from other animals not complying with the requirements of these Standards, can be proved to the satisfaction of the inspection body.
2. CONVERSION

2.1. Conversion of land associated with organic livestock production

2.1.1. Where a production unit is converted, the whole area of the unit used for animal feed must comply with the rules on organic farming, using the conversion periods established in UKROFS Standards relating to plants and plant products.

2.1.2. By derogation from this principle, the conversion period may be reduced to 1 year for pasturages, open air runs and exercise areas used by non-herbivore species, where there is evidence that the areas concerned have not received any materials not listed in UKROFS Standards for at least 12 months before the start of the reduced conversion period. This derogation must be authorised by the inspection body.

2.2 Conversion of livestock and livestock products

2.2.1. Livestock other than poultry intended for meat production must be raised from birth on a unit managed in accordance with these Standards. In addition, ewes, goats and sows whose progeny is intended for meat production must be managed in accordance with these standards after mating. Cattle whose progeny is intended for meat production must be managed in accordance with these standards for at least 12 weeks before calving. Otherwise, when a production unit is converted, livestock products may be sold as organic products, provided the livestock are reared according to the rules laid down in these Standards for at least the periods set out below.

- 6 months in the case of sheep for milk production, however, during a transitional period of three years expiring on 24 August 2003, the period shall be three months;

- nine months in the case of cattle for milk production, except that the requirements of these Standards in respect of feed must be complied with for at least six months before the end of the conversion period; however, during a transitional period of three years expiring on 24 August 2003, the latter period shall be at least 3 months;

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

- six weeks in the case of poultry for egg production.

2.3. Simultaneous conversion

2.3.1. By derogation from paragraphs 2.2.1, 4.2 and 4.4, if there is simultaneous conversion of the complete production unit, including livestock, pasturage and/or any
land used for animal feed, the total combined conversion period for both livestock, pasturage and/or any land used for animal feed, shall be reduced to 24 months subject to the following conditions:

(a) the derogation applies only to existing animals and their offspring. However, the derogation does not apply to animals intended for meat production, other than the offspring of existing cattle which have been managed in accordance with these Standards for at least 12 weeks before calving and the offspring of existing ewes, goats and sows managed in accordance with these Standards after mating;

(b) the animals are mainly fed with products from the production unit.

(c) animals complying fully with the requirements of these Standards may be brought on to or sold off the unit but such livestock and any products from them may not be sold as organic until after the completion of the latest 24 month conversion period to which they have been subject.
3. ORIGIN OF THE ANIMALS

3.1.1. In the choice of breeds or strains, account must be taken of the capacity of animals to adapt to local conditions; their vitality, and their resistance to disease. In addition, breeds or strains of animals shall be selected to avoid specific diseases or health problems associated with some breeds or strains used in intensive production (eg. porcine stress syndrome, PSE Syndrome, sudden death, spontaneous abortion, difficult births requiring caesarean operations, etc.) Preference is to be given to indigenous breeds and strains.

3.1.2. All cohorts and offspring of BSE cases on units managed in accordance with these Standards must be removed.

3.1.3. Subject to paragraph 3.1.4, any bovine animal brought on to a unit managed in accordance with these Standards must -

- have been born on or after 1 August 1996 and have been clearly identifiable throughout its life; and

- have had all its movements recorded on the cattle passport system or computerised tracing system.

3.1.4 Except with the prior approval of the inspection body, no bovine animal may be brought on to a unit managed in accordance with these Standards unless there is evidence that no cases of BSE have been confirmed in the preceding six years on the holding to which the animal’s herdmark relates.

3.2. Livestock must come from production units which comply with the rules on the various types of livestock production laid down in these Standards. Throughout their life, this system of production must be applied.

3.3. By way of a first derogation, subject to the rules in Section 2.2.1 and subject to prior approval by the inspection body, livestock existing on the livestock production unit, not complying with these Standards can be converted.

3.4. By way of a second derogation, when a herd or flock is constituted for the first time and organically reared animals are not available in sufficient numbers, non-organically reared chicks for broiler production or pullets for egg production and non-organically reared animals not intended for meat production may be brought into an organic livestock production unit, subject to the following conditions:

- pullets for the production of eggs must not be more than 18 weeks old

- chicks for broiler production must be less than three days old at the time they leave the production unit where they were produced;
• buffalo must be less than six months old;

• calves must be reared according to the rules of these Standards as soon as they are weaned and in any case they must be less than six months old;

• ewes and goats must be reared according to the rules of these Standards as soon as they are weaned and in any case they must be less than 45 days old;

• piglets intended as breeding stock must be reared according to the rules in these Standards as soon as they are weaned and they must weigh less than 25 kg.

3.5. This derogation, which must be authorised beforehand by the inspection body, applies for a transitional period expiring on 31 December 2003.

3.6. By way of a third derogation, the renewal or reconstitution of the herd or flock shall be authorised by the inspection body when organically reared animals are not available, and in the following cases:

   (a) high mortality of animals caused by health or catastrophic circumstances;

   (b) pullets for egg production no more than 18 weeks old;

   (c) poultry for meat production less than three days old.

   Cases (b) and (c) are authorised for a transitional period expiring on 31 December 2003.

3.7. Not allocated

3.8 By way of a fourth derogation, subject to a maximum of 10% of adult livestock (20% in the case of sheep) may be brought in, as female (nulliparous) animals, from non organic-production stockfarms per year, for supplementing natural growth and for the renewal of the herd or flock, when organically reared animals are not available, and only when authorised by the inspection body. The rules in Section 2.2.1 of these Standards shall apply, except in respect of animals for dairy production where the conversion period will be six months. However, during a transitional period of three years expiring on 24 August 2003, the latter period shall be at least 3 months.

3.9. The percentages laid down in the above derogation shall not apply to production units with less than 10 bovine animals or with less than 5 porcine, ovine
or caprine animals. For these units, any renewal as mentioned above shall be limited to a maximum of 1 animal per year.

3.10 These percentages may be increased, up to 40% following the opinion and agreement of the inspection body, in the following special cases:

- when a major extension to the stockfarm is undertaken
- when a breed is changed;
- when a new livestock specialisation is developed.

3.11. By way of a fifth derogation, males for breeding may be brought in from non organic-production stockfarms provided that the animals are subsequently reared and always fed in accordance with the rules laid down in these Standards.

3.12. Where livestock comes from units not complying with these Standards, in accordance with the conditions and restrictions set out in paragraphs 3.3 to 3.11 above, the periods laid down in paragraph 2.2.1 must be observed if the products are to be sold as being from organic production and during these periods all the rules set out in these Standards must be complied with.

3.13 Where livestock are obtained from units not complying with these Standards, special attention must be paid to animal health measures. The inspection body may apply, depending on local circumstances, special measures, such as screening tests, and quarantine periods.

3.14 Not allocated.
4. FEED

4.1. Feed is intended to ensure quality production rather than maximising production, while meeting the nutritional requirements of the livestock at various stages of their development. Fattening practices are authorised in so far as they are reversible at any stage of the rearing process. Force-feeding is forbidden.

4.2. Livestock must be fed on organically produced feedingstuffs.

4.3. Furthermore, livestock must be reared in accordance with the rules set out in these Standards, preferably using feed from the unit or, when this is not possible, using feed from other units or enterprises subject to the provisions of these standards. For ruminants, a minimum of 60% of the feed, calculated over a calendar year, should be obtained from the unit, or from linked units. In exceptional circumstances, for example where weather conditions have affected forage production, the inspection body may permit derogations from the figure of 60%.

4.4. Up to 30% of the feed formula of rations on average may comprise in-conversion feedingstuffs. When the in-conversion feedingstuffs come from a unit of the own holding, this percentage can be increased to 60%.

4.5. The feeding of young mammals must be based on natural milk, preferably maternal milk. All mammals must be fed on natural milk for a minimum period, depending on the species concerned, which shall be three months for bovines (including bubalus and bison species) and equidae, 45 days for sheep and goats and 40 days for pigs.

4.6. Not allocated

4.7. Post-weaning rearing systems for herbivores are to be based on maximum use of pasturage according to the availability of pastures in the different periods of the year. At least 60% of the dry matter in daily rations is to consist of roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage.

4.8. By way of a derogation from paragraph 4.2, for a transitional period expiring on 24 August 2005, the use of a limited proportion of conventional feedingstuffs is authorised where the farmer is unable to obtain feed exclusively from organic production. The maximum percentage of conventional feedingstuffs authorised per year is 10% in the case of herbivores and 20% for other species. These figures shall be calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feedingstuffs from agricultural origin. The maximum percentage authorised of conventional feedingstuffs in the daily ration must be 25%.
4.9. By derogation from paragraph 4.8, when forage production is lost, in particular as a result of exceptional weather conditions, UKROFS can authorise for a limited period and in relation to a specific area, a higher percentage of conventional feedingstuffs where such a derogation is warranted. Upon approval by UKROFS, the inspection body shall apply this derogation to individual operators.

4.10 For poultry, the feed formula used in the fattening stage, must contain at least 65% cereals within the meaning of Annex IV (a) to Regulation (EEC) 1538/91 as amended, on certain marketing standards for poultry.

4.11 Roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage must be added to the daily ration for pigs and poultry.

4.12. Only products listed in these Standards can be used as additives and processing aids, respectively, in silage.

4.13. Conventional feed materials of agricultural origin can be used for animal feeding only if listed in these Standards (Annex II C Section 1 - feed materials from plant origin), and subject to the quantitative restrictions imposed in these Standards, and only if they are produced or prepared without the use of chemical solvents.

4.14. Feed materials from animal origin (whether conventional or organically produced) can only be used if listed in these Standards (Annex II C, Section 2), and subject to the quantitative restrictions imposed in these Standards.

4.15 Not allocated.

4.16. In order to satisfy nutritional requirements of livestock, only products listed in these Standards (Annex II C Section 3 - feed materials from mineral origin), (Annex II D Section 1.1 - trace elements) (Annex II D Part 1.2 - vitamins, pro-vitamins and chemically well-defined substances having a similar effect) can be used for animal feeding.

4.17. Only products listed in these Standards (Annex II D Section 1.3 (enzymes); Section 1.4 (micro-organisms); Section 1.5 (preservatives); Section 1.6 (binders, anti-caking agents and coagulants); Annex II D Section 2 (certain products used in animal nutrition) and Annex II D Section 3 (processing aids used in feedingstuffs) can be used in animal feeding for the purposes indicated in respect to the above-mentioned categories. Antibiotics, coccidiostats, medicinal substances, growth promoters or any other substance intended to stimulate growth or production shall not be used in animal feeding.
4.18. Feedingstuffs, feed materials, compound feedingstuffs, feed additives, processing aids for feedingstuffs and certain products used in animal nutrition must not have been produced with the use of genetically modified organisms or products derived therefrom.
5. **DISEASE PREVENTION AND VETERINARY TREATMENT**

5.1.1. In these Standards -

“Chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products” means anti-parasitic drugs, hormones and mediators, anti-inflammatory and analgesic drugs, drugs which affect the nervous system (eg sedatives and anaesthetics) and drugs with a specific effect on target organs (eg bronchiodilators and spasmyotics).

“Allopathic veterinary medicinal products” means chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products, vitamin preparations, mineral and glucose solutions, herbal extracts and phytotherapeutic remedies.

“Immunological preparations” means vaccines and antiserum.

5.1.2 The development and management of organic livestock systems requires special care in nurturing positive health and vitality, ensuring the proper control of disease and the encouragement of positive animal welfare. ("Positive welfare" is used here in the sense used by Farm Animal Welfare Council (FAWC) to mean the satisfaction of the animal's needs, including behavioural needs and not merely the avoidance of cruelty.) This must be provided for by a plan drawn up by the farmer, preferably working in partnership with a veterinary surgeon and agreed between them during and after conversion, to develop and operate an organic livestock system which conforms to these Standards. The plan must ensure the development of a pattern of health building and disease control measures appropriate to the particular circumstances of the individual farm and allow for the evolution of a farming system progressively less dependent on allopathic veterinary medicinal products.

5.1.3 Disease prevention in organic livestock production shall be based on the following principles:

(a) the selection of appropriate breeds or strains of animals as detailed in Section 3;

(b) the application of animal husbandry practices appropriate to the requirements of each species, encouraging strong resistance to disease and the prevention of infections;

(c) the use of high quality feed, together with regular exercise and access to pasturage, having the effect of encouraging the natural immunological defence of the animal;
(d) ensuring an appropriate density of livestock, thus avoiding overstocking and any resulting animal health problems.

5.2. The principles set out above, should limit animal-health problems so that they can be controlled mainly by prevention.

5.3. If, despite all of the above preventive measures, an animal becomes sick or injured, it must be treated immediately, if necessary in isolation, and in suitable housing.

5.4. The use of veterinary medicinal products in organic farming shall comply with the following principles:

(a) Phytotherapeutic (e.g. plant extracts (excluding antibiotics), essences, etc.), homoeopathic products (e.g. plant, animal or mineral substances) and trace elements and products listed in Part C, section 3 of Annex II, shall be used in preference to chemically-synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics, provided that their therapeutic effect is effective for the species of animal, and the condition for which the treatment is intended;

(b) If the use of the above products should not prove, or is unlikely to be, effective in combating illness or injury, and treatment is essential to avoid suffering or distress to the animal, chemically-synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics may be used under the responsibility of a veterinary surgeon;

(c) The use of chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics for preventive treatments is prohibited. Where due to an identified disease risk the welfare of animals cannot be maintained by management practices alone, the inspection body may permit the strategic use of a chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicine (the strategic use of antibiotics is not permitted) in the context of the health plan referred to in paragraph 5.1.2. Vaccination is permitted in cases where there is a known disease risk. Single, two in one or four in one vaccines are preferred to more complex multiple vaccines unless such cover is specifically required. Vaccine choice and use should be agreed with the nominated veterinary surgeon to ensure adequate disease protection during the conversion phase with, where possible, progressive reductions in use as the organic unit becomes established.

5.5. In addition to the above principles, the following rules shall apply:

(a) the use of substances to promote growth or production, (including antibiotics, coccidiostats and other artificial aids for growth promotion purposes) and the use of hormones or similar substances to control reproduction (e.g. induction or synchronisation of oestrus), or for other purposes, is prohibited. Nevertheless,
hormones may be administered to an individual animal, as a form of therapeutic veterinary treatment;

(b) veterinary treatments to animals, or treatments to buildings, equipment and facilities, which are compulsory under national or Community legislation shall be authorised, including the use of immunological veterinary medicinal products when a disease has been recognised as present in a specific area in which the production unit is located;

(c) Animal treatment products involving the use of organophosphates, are not permitted. If any of these compounds are used in compliance with statutory requirements, then the animals must be permanently marked at the time of treatment. Such animals must not be used for organic meat production. For livestock products, any animals so treated must be subject to the relevant conversion period specified in Section 2, before these products can be subsequently marketed as organic, subject to the agreement of the inspection body.

5.6. Whenever veterinary medicinal products are to be used the type of product must be recorded clearly, (including an indication of the active pharmacological substances involved) together with details of the diagnosis; the posology; the method of administration; the duration of the treatment, and the legal withdrawal period. This information is to be declared to the inspection body before the livestock or livestock products are marketed as organically produced. Livestock treated must be clearly identified, individually in the case of large animals; individually or by batch, in the case of poultry and small animals.

5.7. The withdrawal period between the last administration of a allopathic veterinary medicinal product to an animal under normal conditions of use, and the production of organically produced foodstuffs from such animals, is to be twice the legal withdrawal period, or in a case in which this period is not specified, 48 hours. In the case of a chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products used in a manner other than that specified in the Marketing Authorisation, the withdrawal period is

- 7 days in the case of eggs or milk;
- 28 days for meat from poultry or mammals (including fat and offal).

5.8. With the exception of vaccinations, treatments for parasites and any compulsory eradication schemes established by Member States, where an animal or group of animals receives more than three courses of treatment with chemically-synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics within one year (or more than one course of treatment if their productive lifecycle is less than 1 year) the livestock concerned, or produce derived from them, may not be sold as being products
produced in accordance with these standards, and the livestock must undergo the conversion periods laid down in Section 2 of this Annex, subject to the agreement of the inspection body.

For the purposes of the above paragraph a course of treatment shall mean all necessary measures taken to restore the animal to health following a particular disease episode.
6. HUSBANDRY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES, TRANSPORT AND IDENTIFICATION OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

6.1. Husbandry practices

6.1.1. In principle, the reproduction of organically reared livestock should be based on natural methods. Nevertheless, artificial insemination is permitted. Other forms of artificial or assisted reproduction (for example embryo transfers) are prohibited.

6.1.2. Operations such as attaching elastic bands to the tails of sheep, tail-docking, cutting of teeth, trimming of beaks and dehorning must not be carried out systematically in organic farming. Some of these operations may, however, be authorised by the inspection body, for reasons of safety (for example dehorning in young animals) or if they are intended to improve the health, welfare or hygiene of the livestock. Such operations must be carried out at the most appropriate age by qualified personnel and any suffering to the animals must be reduced to a minimum.

6.1.3. Physical castration is allowed in order to maintain the quality of products and traditional production practices (meat-type pigs, bullocks, capons, etc.) but only under the conditions set out in the last sentence of the paragraph 6.1.2.

6.1.4. Keeping livestock tethered is forbidden. Nevertheless, by derogation from this principle, the inspection body, can authorise this practice for individual animals upon justification by the operator that this is necessary for safety or welfare reasons, and that such tethering is only for a limited period of time.

6.1.5. Not allocated.


6.1.7. Not allocated.

6.1.8. Where livestock are reared in groups, the size of the group must depend upon their stage of development and the behavioural needs of the species concerned. The keeping of livestock in conditions, or on a diet, which may encourage anaemia, is prohibited.

6.1.9. For poultry, the minimum age at slaughter shall be:

81 days for chickens,
150 days for capons,
49 days for Peking ducks,
70 days for female Muscovy ducks,
84 days for male Muscovy ducks,
92 days for Mallard ducks,
94 days for guineafowl,
140 days for turkeys and roasting geese.

Where producers do not apply these minimum slaughter ages, they must use slow-growing strains. If such slow-growing strains are used, the birds must not be slaughtered before 73 days (with the exception of Peking and Muscovy ducks).

6.2. Handling and Transportation of Live Animals and Birds

6.2.1. General

When animals, including birds, are transported they must be handled with proper care and concern for their welfare and in accordance with all relevant legislation and MAFF Codes of Recommendations for Animal Welfare. During the making up of loads, loading to vehicles, during transit and on unloading the animals must be handled in conditions which minimise stress and avoid the likelihood of any injury. In this regard care should be taken to:

i) ensure that the operations are supervised by experienced staff;

ii) avoid the mixing of animals from different social groups;

iii) avoid the use of unnecessary physical force on the animals;

iv) ensure that correctly designed and maintained handling facilities are provided at the points of loading and unloading;

v) ensure that the vehicles are adequately ventilated throughout the journey.

6.2.2 Loading and unloading must be carried out with caution and without the use of any type of electrical stimulation to coerce the animals. The use of any allopathic tranquilliser, prior to and during transport, is prohibited.

6.2.3 Liaison between the producer, haulier and the consignee on the time of collection and arrival should be established and the journey arranged to ensure that the transit time between the farm and destination is kept to a minimum. Where practical, the nearest appropriate approved abattoir is to be used.
6.2.4 Except where animals are transported in successive loads within the holding, the vehicles used for transporting animals must be suitable for the purpose, they must be properly equipped and maintain in a clean and hygienic condition. The vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected between loads.

6.2.5 Vehicles must be driven with care avoiding high speeds, sudden starting or stopping or rapid cornering in order to avoid damage or injury to the animals.

6.2.6 **Cattle, Sheep and Pigs**

Only fit animals may be transported and they must be presented in a clean and rested condition.

6.2.7 Properly designed handling facilities should be provided on farms and where races and hurdles are required for moving animals they should be solid in construction. Driving boards should be used to move pigs in the required direction.

6.2.8 If it is likely that the animals will have to be fed during transit or during a holding period at an abattoir lairage, the producer should ensure that they are fed in accordance with these Standards.

6.2.9 Vehicles used for transporting animals should be properly equipped for the purpose and in particular:

i) gates should be used to partition animals from different social groups to ensure that they are kept separate during transit;

ii) when a vehicle is only partly full, gates should be used to restrict the movement of the animals during transit.

**Poultry**

6.2.10 Only fit birds may be transported; those which are unfit should be treated without delay or killed as quickly as possible using approved humane slaughter methods.

6.2.11 During loading, unloading and during a period while awaiting slaughter the birds should be protected from the elements.

6.2.12 During transit, each bird should have sufficient space to rest and stand up without restriction, they should be protected from undue fluctuations in temperature, humidity or air pressure and sheltered from extremes of weather.
6.2.13 Where there is a delay in unloading, vehicles should not be left unattended or stationary for lengthy periods unless suitable facilities exist for providing ventilation.

6.3. Identification of livestock products

6.3.1. Livestock and livestock products are to be identified at all stages of their production, preparation, transport and marketing.
7. LIVESTOCK MANURE

7.1. The total amount of manure, as defined in Directive 91/676/EEC applied on the holding may not exceed 170 kg of Nitrogen per year/hectare of agricultural area used, the amount specified in Annex III of the above-mentioned Directive. Where necessary, the total stocking density shall be reduced to avoid exceeding the limit expressed above.

7.2. The livestock units equivalent to 170 kg of Nitrogen per year/hectare of agriculture area for the various categories of animals to be used to determine the appropriate density of livestock referred to above, are set out in Annex VII.

7.3. Not allocated.

7.4. Organic-production holdings may establish co-operation with other holdings and enterprises, which comply with the provisions of these Standards, with the intention of spreading surplus manure from organic production. The maximum limit of 170 kg of nitrogen from manure per year/hectare of agricultural area used, will be calculated on the basis of all of the organic-production units involved in such a co-operation.

7.5. Not allocated.

7.6. Storage facilities for livestock manure must be of a capacity to preclude the pollution of water by direct discharge, or by run-off and infiltration of the soil.

7.7. To ensure sound fertiliser management, the capacity of such storage facilities for livestock manure must exceed the storage capacity required for the longest period of the year in which any application of fertiliser to the land is either inappropriate (in accordance with the codes of good agricultural practice established by Member States) or when such application is prohibited, in cases where the production unit is located within a designated area such as a nitrate vulnerable zone.
8. FREE RANGE AREAS AND LIVESTOCK HOUSING

8.1 General principles

8.1.1. Housing conditions for livestock must meet the livestock’s biological and ethological needs (e.g. behavioural needs as regards appropriate freedom of movement and comfort). The livestock must have easy access to feeding and watering. Insulation, heating and ventilation of the building must ensure that air circulation, dust level, temperature, relative air humidity and gas concentration, are kept within limits which are not harmful to the animals. The building must permit plentiful natural ventilation and light to enter.

8.1.2. Free-range, open-air exercise areas, or open-air runs must, if necessary, provide sufficient protection against rain, wind, sun and extreme temperatures, depending on the local weather conditions and the breed concerned.

8.2. Stocking densities and the avoidance of over-grazing

8.2.1. Housing for livestock will not be mandatory in areas with appropriate climatic conditions to enable animals to live outdoors.

8.2.2. The stocking density in buildings should provide for the comfort and well-being of the animals which, in particular, shall depend on the species, the breed and the age of the animals. It shall also take account of the behavioural needs of the animals, which depend in particular on the size of the group and the animals’ sex. The optimum density will seek to ensure the animals’ welfare by providing them with sufficient space to stand naturally, lie down easily, turn round, groom themselves, assume all natural postures and make all natural movements such as stretching and wing flapping.

8.2.3. The minimum surface areas for indoor housing and outdoor exercise areas, and other characteristics of housing for different species and categories of animals, are laid down in Annex VIII.

8.2.4. The outdoor stocking density of livestock kept on pasturage, other grassland, heathland, wetland, heather, and other natural or semi-natural habitats, must be low enough to prevent poaching of the soil and over-grazing of vegetation.

8.2.5 Housing, pens, equipment and utensils must be properly cleaned and disinfected to prevent cross-infection and the build-up of disease-carrying organisms. Only the products listed in these Standards can be used for such cleaning and disinfection of livestock buildings and installations. Faeces, urine and uneaten or spilt food must be removed as often as necessary to minimise smell and to avoid attracting
insects or rodents. Only the products listed in Annex II E below can be used for the elimination of insects and other pests in buildings and other installations where livestock are kept.

8.3. Mammals

8.3.1. Subject to the provisions in paragraph 5.3 above, all mammals must have access to pasturage or an open-air exercise area or an open-air run which may be partially covered and they must be able to use these areas whenever the physiological condition of the animal, the weather conditions and the state of the ground permit, unless there are Community or national requirements relating to specific animal health problems that prevent this. Herbivores must have access to pasturage whenever the above conditions allow.

8.3.2. In cases where herbivores have access to pasturage during the grazing period and where the winter-housing system gives freedom of movement to the animals, the obligation to provide open-air exercise areas or open-air runs during the winter months may be waived.

8.3.3. Notwithstanding the last sentence of paragraph 8.3.1, bulls over one year old must have access to pasturage or an open-air exercise area or an open-air run.

8.3.4. By way of derogation from paragraph 8.3.1, the final fattening phase of cattle pigs and sheep 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.

8.3.5 Livestock housing must have smooth but not slippery floors. At least 50% of the total floor area must be solid, that is, not of slatted or of grid construction.

8.3.6. The housing must be provided with a comfortable, clean and dry laying/rest area of sufficient size, consisting of a solid construction which is not slatted. Ample dry bedding strewn with litter material must be provided in the rest area. The litter must comprise straw or other suitable natural material. The litter may be improved and enriched with any mineral product authorised for use as a fertiliser in organic farming in accordance with Part A of Annex II.

8.3.7. As regards the rearing of calves, from 24 August 2000 all holdings, without derogation, must comply with Directive 91/629/EEC laying down minimum standards for the protection of calves. The housing of calves in individual boxes is forbidden after the age of one week.
8.3.8. As regards the rearing of pigs, from 24 August 2000, all holdings must comply with Council Directive 91/630/EEC laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs. However, sows must be kept in groups, except in the last stages of pregnancy and during the suckling period. Piglets may not be kept on flat decks or in piglet cages. Exercise areas must permit dunging and rooting by the animals. For the purposes of rooting different substrates can be used.

8.4 Poultry

8.4.1. Poultry must be reared in open-range conditions and cannot be kept in cages.

8.4.2. Water fowl must have access to a stream, pond or lake whenever the weather conditions permit in order to respect animal welfare requirements or hygienic conditions.

8.4.3. Buildings for all poultry must meet the following minimum conditions:

- poultry houses must be structures with their own dedicated grazing, air space, ventilation, feed and water;

- at least one third 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;

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

- they must have perches of a size and number commensurate with the size of the group and of the birds as laid down in Annex VIII;

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

- each poultry house must not contain more than:
  - 4800 chickens, or
  - 3000 laying hens, or
  - 5200 guinea fowl, or
  - 4000 female Muscovy or Peking ducks or 3200 male Muscovy or Peking ducks or other ducks, or
  - 2500 capons, geese or turkeys.

- the total usable area of poultry houses for meat production on any single production unit, must not exceed 1 600 m².
8.4.4. In the case of laying hens natural light may be supplemented by artificial means to provide a maximum of 16 hours light per day with a continuous nocturnal rest period without artificial light of at least eight hours.

8.4.5. Poultry, must have access to an open-air run whenever the weather conditions permit and, whenever possible, must have such access for at least one third of their life. These open-air runs must be mainly covered with vegetation, be provided with protective facilities, and permit animals to have easy access to adequate numbers of drinking and feeding troughs.

8.4.6. For health reasons, buildings must be emptied of livestock between each batch of poultry reared. The building and fittings are to be cleaned and disinfected during this time. In addition, when the rearing of each batch of poultry has been completed, runs must be left empty for at least two months to allow vegetation to grow back, and for health reasons. These requirements shall not apply to small numbers of poultry which are not kept in runs and which are free to roam throughout the day.

8.5. **General derogation on the housing of poultry**

*Note: The text of paragraphs 8.5.1 and 8.5.2 is provisional. The final text is to be confirmed.*

8.5.1. UKROFS may authorise derogations from the requirements on flock sizes set out in paragraph 8.4.3 and the stocking densities laid down in Annex VIII (2) for a transitional period expiring on 24 August 2005. This derogation can only be applied in respect of existing poultry buildings constructed before 24 August 1999 and operated by poultry producers registered with an inspection body prior to 24 August 1999.

8.5.2. The operators benefiting from this derogation shall present a plan to the inspection body, containing the arrangements which ensure, at the end of the derogation, compliance with the provisions of these Standards.

8.5.3. Not allocated.
STANDARDS APPLYING TO BEEKEEPING AND BEEKEEPING PRODUCTS

1. General principles

1.1. Beekeeping is an important activity that contributes to the protection of the environment and agricultural and forestry production through the pollination action of bees.

1.2. The organic status of beekeeping products as being from organic production is closely bound up both with the characteristics of the hives’ treatments and the quality of the environment. This qualification also depends on the conditions for extraction, processing and storage of beekeeping products.

1.3. When an operator runs several beekeeping units in the same area all the units must comply with the requirements of these Standards. By derogation from this principle, an operator can run units not complying with these Standards provided that all the requirements of these Standards are fulfilled with the exception of the provisions laid down in paragraph 4.2 for the siting of the apiaries. In that case, the product cannot be sold with references to organic production methods.

2. Conversion period

2.1. Beekeeping products can be sold with references to the organic production method only when the provisions laid down in these Standards have been complied with for at least one year. During the conversion period the wax has to be replaced according to the requirements laid down in paragraph 8.3.

3. Origin of the bees

3.1. In the choice of breeds, account must be taken of the capacity of animals to adapt to local conditions, their vitality and their resistance to disease. Preference shall be given to the use of European breeds of *Apis mellifera* and their local ecotypes.

3.2. Apiaries must be constituted by means of the division of colonies or the acquisition of swarms or hives from units complying with the provisions laid down in these Standards.

3.3. By way of a first derogation, subject to the prior approval by the inspection body, apiaries existing in the production unit not complying with the rules of these Standards can be converted.
3.4. By way of a second derogation, swarms on their own may be acquired from beekeepers not producing in accordance with these Standards during a transitional period expiring on 24 August 2002 subject to the conversion period.

3.5. By way of a third derogation, the reconstitution of the apiaries shall be authorised by the inspection body, when apiaries complying with these Standards are not available, in case of high mortality of animals caused by health or catastrophic circumstances, subject to the conversion period.

3.6. By way of a fourth derogation, for the renovation of the apiaries 10% per year of the queen bees and swarms not complying with these Standards can be incorporated into the organic -production unit provided that the queen bees and swarms are placed in hives with combs or comb foundations coming from organic-production. In that case, the conversion period does not apply.

4. Siting of the apiaries

4.1 Beekepers must provide the inspection body with appropriate documentation and evidence, including suitable analyses if necessary, that the areas accessible to their colonies meet the conditions required in these Standards.

4.2. The siting of the apiaries must:

(a) ensure enough natural nectar, honeydew and pollen sources for bees and access to water;

(b) be such that, within a radius of 3 km from the apiary site, nectar and pollen sources consist essentially of organic crops and/or spontaneous vegetation, according to the requirements of Article 6 and Annex I of these Standards, and crops not subject to the provisions of this Regulation but treated with low environmental impact methods such as, for example, those described in programmes developed under Regulation (EEC) N° 2078/92 which cannot significantly affect the qualification of beekeeping production as being organic;

(c) maintain enough distance, if necessary, from non- agricultural production sources possibly leading to contamination, for example: urban centres, motorways, industrial areas, waste dumps, waste incinerators, etc. The inspection bodies shall establish measures to ensure this requirement.

The above requirements do not apply to areas where flowering is not taking place, or when the hives are dormant.
5. Feed

5.1. At the end of the production season hives must be left with reserves of honey and pollen sufficiently abundant to survive the winter.

5.2. The artificial feeding of colonies is authorised where the survival of the hives is endangered due to extreme climatic conditions. Artificial feeding shall be made with organic honey, preferably from the same organic unit.

5.3. By way of a first derogation from paragraph 5.2, the use of organically produced sugar syrup, or organic sugar molasses instead of organically produced honey in artificial feeding is authorised, in particular, when it is required by climatic conditions that provoke crystallisation of honey.

5.4. By way of a second derogation, sugar syrup, sugar molasses and honey not covered by these Standards may be authorised by the inspection body for artificial feeding during a transitional period expiring on 24 August 2002.

5.5. The following information shall be entered in the register of the apiaries with regard to the use of artificial feeding: type of product, dates, quantities and hives where it is used.

5.6 Other products different from those indicated in paragraphs 5.1 to 5.4 cannot be used in beekeeping which complies with these Standards.

5.7 Artificial feeding may be carried out only between the last honey harvest and 15 days before the start of the next nectar or honeydew flow period.

6. Disease prevention and veterinary treatments

6.1 Disease prevention in beekeeping shall be based on the following principles:

   (a) the selection of appropriate hardy breeds;

   (b) the application of certain practices encouraging strong resistance to disease and the prevention of infections, such as: regular renewal of queen bees, systematic inspection of hives to detect any health anomalies, control of male broods in the hives, disinfecting of materials and equipment at regular intervals, destruction of contaminated material or sources, regular renewal of beeswax and sufficient reserves of pollen and honey in hives.

6.2 If, despite all the above preventive measures, the colonies become sick or infested, they must be treated immediately and, if necessary, the colonies can be placed in isolation apiaries.
6.3 The use of veterinary medicinal products in organic beekeeping shall comply with the following principles:

(a) They can be used in so far as the corresponding use is authorised in the United Kingdom in accordance with the relevant Community provisions or national provisions in conformity with Community law.

(b) Phytotherapeutic and homoeopathic products shall be used in preference to allopathic products chemically synthesised, provided that their therapeutic effect is effective for the condition for which the treatment is intended.

(c) If the use of the above mentioned products should prove or is unlikely to be effective to eradicate a disease or infestation which risks destroying colonies, allopathic chemically synthesised medicinal products may be used under the responsibility of a veterinary surgeon, without prejudice to the principles laid down in paragraphs (a) and (b) above.

(d) the use of allopathic chemically synthesised medicinal products used for preventive treatments is prohibited;

(e) without prejudice to the principle in (a) above, formic acid, lactic acid, acetic acid and oxalic acid and the following substances: menthol, thymol, eucalyptol or camphor can be used for infestation with *Varroa jacobsoni*.

6.4 In addition to the above principles, veterinary treatments or treatments to hives, combs etc., which are compulsory under national or Community legislation shall be authorised.

6.5 If a treatment is applied with chemically synthesised allopathic products, during such a period, the colonies treated must be placed in isolation apiaries and all the wax must be replaced with wax complying with the conditions laid down in these Standards. Subsequently, the conversion period of one year will apply to those colonies.

6.6 The requirements laid down in the previous paragraph do not apply to products mentioned in 6.3(e)

6.7 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 must be recorded clearly and declared to the inspection body before the products are marketed as organically produced.
7. Husbandry management practices and identification

7.1 The destruction of bees in the combs as a method associated with the harvesting of beekeeping products is prohibited.

7.2. Mutilation such as clipping the wings of queen bees is prohibited.

7.4. The replacement of the queen bees involving the killing of the old queen is permitted.

7.5 The practice of destroying the male brood is permitted only to contain the infestation with Varroa jacobsoni.

7.6 The use of chemical synthetic repellents is prohibited during honey extractions operations.

7.8 The zone where the organic apiary is situated must be registered together with the identification of the hives. The inspection body must be informed of the moving of apiaries with a deadline agreed on with the inspection body.

7.9 Particular care shall be taken to ensure adequate extraction, processing and storage of beekeeping products. All the measures to comply with these requirements shall be recorded.

7.8. The removals of the supers and the honey extraction operations must be entered in the register of the apiary.

8. Characteristics of hives and materials used in beekeeping

8.1. The hives must be made basically of natural materials presenting no risk of contamination to the environment or the apiculture products.

8.2. With the exception of products mentioned in paragraph 6.3 (e) in the hives can be used only natural products such as propolis, wax and plant oils.

8.3. The beeswax for new foundations must come from organic production units. By way of a derogation, in particular in the case of new installations or during the conversion period, beeswax not coming from such units may be authorised by the inspection body in exceptional circumstances where organically produced beeswax is not available on the market and provided that it comes from the cap.

8.4. The use of combs, which contain broods, is prohibited for honey extraction.
8.5. For the purposes of protecting materials (frames, hives and combs), in particular from pests, only appropriate products listed in part B, Section 2, of Annex II are permitted.

8.6. Physical treatments such as steam or direct flame are permitted.

8.7. For cleaning and disinfecting materials, buildings, equipment, utensils or products used in beekeeping only the appropriate substances listed in Annex II part E are permitted.
ANNEX II

C. FEED MATERIALS

1. Feed materials from plant origin

1.1 Cereals, grains, their products and by-products. The following substances are included in this category:

Oats as grains, flakes, middlings, hulls and bran; barley as grains, proteins and middlings; rice as grains, rice broken, bran, and germ expeller; millet as grains; rye as grains, middlings, feed and bran; sorghum as grains; wheat as grains, middlings, bran, gluten feed, gluten and germ; spelt as grains; triticale as grains; maize as grains, bran, middlings, bran, germ expeller and gluten; malt culms; brewers’ grains.

1.2 Oil seeds, oil fruits, their products and by-products. The following substances are included in this category:

Rape seed, expeller, and hulls; soya bean as bean, toasted, expeller and hulls; sunflower seed and expeller; cotton as seed and seed expeller; linseed as seed and expeller; sesame seed as seed and expeller; palm kernels as expeller; turnip rape seed as expeller and hulls; pumpkin seed as expeller; olive pulp (from physical extraction of olives).

1.3 Legume seeds, their products and by-products. The following substances are included in this category:

Chick peas as seeds; ervil as seeds; chickling vetch as seeds submitted to an appropriate heat treatment; peas as seeds, middlings, and bran; broad beans as seeds, middlings and bran; horse beans as seeds; vetches as seeds and lupin as seeds.

1.4 Tuber roots, their products and by-products. The following substances are included in this category:

Sugar beet pulp, dried beet, potato, sweet potato as tuber, manioc as roots, potato pulp (by-product of the extraction of potato starch), potato starch, potato protein and tapioca.
1.5 Other seeds and fruits, their products and by-products. The following substances are included in this category:

    Carob pulp, citrus pulp, apple pomace, tomato pulp, and grape pulp.

1.6 Forages and roughages. The following substances are included in this category:

    Lucerne, lucerne meal, clover, clover meal, grass (obtained from forage plants), grass meal, hay, silage, straw of cereals, and root vegetables for foraging.

1.7 Other plants, their products and by-products. The following substances are included in this category:

    Molasses as a binding agent in compound feedingstuffs seaweed meal (obtained by drying and crushing seaweed and washed to reduce iodine content), powders and extracts of plants, plant protein extracts (solely provided to young animals), spices and herbs.

2 Feed materials from animal origin

2.1 Milk and milk products. The following substances are included in the category:

    Raw milks as defined in Article 2 of Directive 92/46/EEC, milk powder, skimmed milk, skimmed-milk powder, buttermilk, buttermilk powder, whey, whey powder, whey powder low in sugar, whey protein powder (extracted by physical treatment), casein powder and lactose powder.

2.2 Fish, other marine animals their products and by-products. The following substances are included in the category:

    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

3. Feed materials from mineral origin.

The following substances are included in this category:

    Sodium:
    unrefined sea salt
    coarse rock salt
sodium sulphate  
sodium carbonate  
sodium bicarbonate  
sodium chloride

Calcium:  
lithothamnion and maerl  
Shells of aquatic animals (including cuttlefish bones)  
calcium carbonate  
calcium lactate  
calcium gluconate

Phosphorus:  
bone dicalcium phosphate precipitate  
defluorinated dicalcium phosphate  
defluorinated monocalcium phosphate

Magnesium:  
anhydrous magnesia  
magnesium sulphate  
magnesium chloride  
magnesium carbonate

Sulphur:  
sodium sulphate

D. FEED ADDITIVES, CERTAIN PRODUCTS USED IN ANIMAL NUTRITION (DIRECTIVE 82/471/EEC) AND PROCESSING AIDS USED IN FEEDINGSTUFFS.

1 Feed Additives

1.1 Trace elements. The following substances are included in this category:

E 1 Iron:  
ferrous (II) carbonate  
ferrous (II) sulphate monohydrate  
ferric (III) oxide

E 2 Iodine:  
calcium iodate, anhydrous
calcium iodate, hexahydrate
potassium iodide

E 3  Cobalt:
cobaltous (II) sulphate monohydrate and/or heptahydrate
basic cobaltous (II) carbonate, monohydrate

E 4  Copper:
copper (II) oxide
basic copper (II) carbonate, monohydrate
copper, (II) sulphate pentahydrate

E 5  Manganese:
manganese (II) carbonate
manganous oxide and manganic oxide
manganous (II) sulfate, mono- and/or tetrahydrate

E 6  Zinc:
zinc carbonate
zinc oxide
zinc sulphate mono- and/or hepta-hydrate

E 7  Molybdenum:
ammonium molybdate, natrium molybdate

E 8  Selenium:
sodium selenate
sodium selenite.

1.2. Vitamins, provitamins and chemically well-defined substances having a
similar effect. The following substances are included in this category:

Vitamins authorised under Directive 70/524/EEC:

- preferably derived from raw materials occurring naturally in
feedstuffs, or

- synthetic vitamins identical to natural vitamins only for
monogastric animals.
1.3 **Enzymes.** The following substances are included in this category:

All the enzymes authorised under Directive 70/524/EEC.

1.4. **Micro-organisms.** The following micro-organisms are included in this category:

All the micro-organisms authorised under Directive 70/524/EEC

1.5. **Preservatives.** The following substances are included in this category:

- E 236 Formic acid only for silage
- E 260 Acetic acid only for silage
- E 270 Lactic acid only for silage
- E 280 Propionic acid only for silage

1.6 **Binders, anti-caking agents and coagulants.** The following substances are included in this category:

- E 551b Colloidal silica
- E 551c Kieselgur
- E 553 Sepiolite
- E 558 Bentonite
- E 559 Kaolinitic clays
- E 561 Vermiculite
- E 599 Perlite

2 **Certain products used in animal nutrition.** The following products are included in this category:

3 **Processing aids used in feedingstuffs**

3.1 **Processing aids for silage.** The following substances are included in this category:

Sea salt, coarse rock salt, enzymes, yeasts, whey, sugar, sugar beet pulp, cereal flour, molasses and lactic, acetic, formic, and propionic bacteria.

When weather conditions do not allow for adequate fermentation, the inspection body may authorise the use of lactic, formic, propionic and acetic acids in the production of silage.
E. Products authorised for cleaning and disinfection of livestock buildings and installations (e.g. equipment and utensils).

- Potassium and sodium soap
- Water and steam
- Milk of lime
- Lime
- Quicklime
- Sodium hypochlorite (e.g. as liquid bleach)
- Caustic soda
- Caustic potash
- Hydrogen peroxide
- Natural essences of plants
- Citric, peracetic acid, formic, lactic, oxalic and acetic acid.
- Nitric acid (dairy equipment).
- Phosphoric acid (dairy equipment).
- Formaldehyde
- Cleaning and disinfection products for teats and milking facilities
- Sodium carbonate
ANNEX III A 2

INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

Livestock and livestock products produced by animal husbandry

1. When the inspection system applying specifically to livestock production is first implemented, the producer and the inspection body must draw up:

- a full description of the livestock buildings, pasturages open-air exercise areas, open air runs, etc and, where applicable, the premises for the storage, packaging and processing of livestock, livestock products, raw materials and inputs.

- a full description of the installations for the storage of livestock manure,

- a plan for spreading such manure agreed with the inspection body or inspection authority, together with a full description of the areas given over to crop production,

- where appropriate, the arrangements laid down by contract with other farms as regards the spreading of manure,

- a management plan for the organic livestock unit (e.g. management for feeding, reproduction, health etc),

- all practical measures to be taken on the livestock farm to ensure compliance with these Standards.

The description and the measures concerned are to be set out in an inspection report countersigned by the producer concerned.

In addition, the report must specify an undertaking by the producer to carry out operations in accordance with Articles 5 and 6 of Council Regulation (EEC) 2092/91 and to accept, in the event of infringement, enforcement of the measures referred to in its Article 9(9) and, where relevant, in Article 10(3).

2. The general requirements on inspection covering crops and crop products in the UKROFS Standards published in January 1999 apply also to livestock and livestock products.

By way of a derogation from those rules, the storage of veterinary allopathic medicinal products and antibiotics is permitted on holdings provided that they have been prescribed by a veterinary surgeon in connection with treatment as referred to in
these Standards, that they are stored in a supervised location and are entered in the farm register.

3 The livestock must be identified permanently using techniques adapted to each species, individually in the case of large mammals and individually or by batch in the case of poultry and small mammals.

4 Livestock records must be compiled in the form of a register and kept available to the inspection authorities or bodies at all times at the address of the holding.

- Such records, which are to provide a full description of the herd or flock management system, must contain the following information:
  - by species, as regards livestock arriving at the holding: origin and date of arrival, conversion period, identification mark and veterinary record;
  - as regards livestock leaving the holding: age, number of head, weight in case of slaughter, identification mark and destination;
  - details of any animals lost and reasons;
  - as regards feed: type, including feed supplements, proportions of various ingredients of rations and periods of access to free-range areas;
  - as regards disease prevention and treatment and veterinary care: date of treatment, diagnosis, type of treatment product, method of treatment and veterinary surgeon’s prescription for veterinary care with reasons and withdrawal periods applying before livestock products can be marketed.

5 Where a producer manages several livestock holdings in the same region, the units which produce livestock or livestock products not covered by these Standards will also be subject to the inspection system as regards the first, second and third indents of point 1 of this section on livestock and livestock products and as regards the provisions on livestock management, livestock records and the principles governing storage of animal husbandry products used.
### ANNEX VII

**STOCKING RATES EQUIVALENT TO 170 KG N/HA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of livestock</th>
<th>Maximum number of animals equivalent to 170 kgN/ha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cattle</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy Cow (500kg)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy Cow (450kg)</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cull dairy cows</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy heifer replacement &gt;2 years (500kg)</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef Cow (500kg)</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males/Grower fattener, &gt; 2 years - (500kg)</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, 12-24 months - (400kg)</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grower fattener, 6-12 months - (180kg)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calf, (0-6 months) – (100kg)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calves for fattening</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sheep</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewes (65kg)</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambs - kept for 6 months</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewes and lambs</td>
<td>15.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pigs</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pig (baconer 35-105kg)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutter (35-85kg)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grower (18-35kg)</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaner (7-18kg)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piglets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sow and litter (to 7 kg)</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sow only Piglets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laying hens</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table birds (3.5 crops per year)</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pullets (20 weeks old, 2.6 crops per year)</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkeys – Male (13.5 kg 2.1 crops per year)</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkeys – Female (6.5 kg 2.4 crops per year)</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The values in the table above may be adjusted accordingly under the following circumstances and where adequate records are kept to enable adjustment to be supported and verified:

- where a particular class of stock is not on the holding for a whole year or have a different occupancy;

- where the stock have a different body weight;
ANNEX VIII

Minimum surface areas indoors and outdoors and other characteristics of housing in the different species and types of production

1. BOVINES, OVINE AND PIGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>INDOORS AREA (net area available to animals)</th>
<th>OUTDOORS AREA (exercise area, excluding pasturage)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Live weight minimum (kg)</td>
<td>M²/animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breeding and fattening bovine and equidae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 100</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 200</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 350</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>above 350</td>
<td>5 with a minimum of 1 m/100 kg</td>
<td>3.7 with a minimum of 0.75 m²/100 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy cows</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulls</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep and goats</td>
<td>1.5 sheep/goat</td>
<td>2.5 with 0.5 per lamb/kid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.35 lamb/kid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farrowing sows with piglets up to 40 days</td>
<td>7.5 sow</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fattening pigs</td>
<td>up to 50</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>up to 85</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>up to 110</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piglets</td>
<td>over 40 days and up to 30 kg</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breeding pigs</td>
<td>2.5 female</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.0 male</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2. POULTRY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>INDOORS AREA</th>
<th>OUT DOORS AREA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(net area available to animals)</td>
<td>(m² of area available in rotation/head)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N° animals/m²</td>
<td>cm perch/animal</td>
<td>nest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Laying hens</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7 laying hens per nest or in case of common nest 120cm² per bird 4, provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m²</td>
<td>20 (for guinea fowl only)</td>
<td>4 broilers and guinea fowl 4.5 ducks 10 turkey 15 geese In all the species mentioned above the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16*¹ in mobile poultry houses with a maximum of 30 kg liveweight/m²</td>
<td>2.5, provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) Only in the case of mobile housing not exceeding 150m² floor space which remain open at night