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<b>NCO Additional Requirement for Operators Certified to the EU Livestock Program</b>
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<b>SCOPE</b>
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- A. These Additional Requirements are applicable for all NCO applicants and operators that have applied for or are certified under the EU Livestock Program.
- B. The requirements outlined below must be read in conjunction with the NASAA Organic and Biodynamic Standard (NOS). **These requirements are additional to the NOS.**
- C. Livestock product may only be exported to the EU if it was certified under this program and is accompanied by a NCO-EU Certificate of Inspection.


**Note: No In-Conversion Livestock Product may be marketed to the EU**

<b>BACKGROUND</b>
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The European Union regulates organic food production and marketing applicable to imports. To be eligible for a *Certificate of Inspection For Import of Products From Organic Production* into the EU under NCO's EU Program, specific additional requirements of the EU regulations that are not covered by the NASAA Organic and Biodynamic Standard must be documented, implemented, inspected and approved by NCO.

<b>ADDITIONAL LIVESTOCK REQUIREMENTS</b>
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<b>1.</b>	<b>Livestock Feed</b>
1.1	Livestock feedstuff to be sold as organic must meet the EU Regulations and be certified. The basis is the NASAA Organic and Biodynamic Standard (NOS) for plant and animal production and the processing & handling standards.
1.2	Transport of feedstuffs must comply with all requirements for transport of food.
1.4	Feeding meat meal is prohibited to all species.
1.5	Where operators are unable to obtain protein feed exclusively from organic production, the use of a limited proportion of non- organic protein feed is allowed for porcine and poultry species. The maximum percentage of non-organic protein feed allowed per period of 12 month period for these species is 5%, or part thereof if other feed supplements are supplied in the feed ration. The figure shall be calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feed from agricultural origin. The operator shall keep documentary evidence of the need for the use of this provision.
1.6	Force-feeding is forbidden. Fattening practices shall be reversible at any stage of the rearing process.
1.7	Herbivore production must be based on maximum use of grazing pasture according to availability of pastures in the different periods of the year. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At least 60% dry matter in daily rations shall consist of roughage, fresh or dried fodder or silage.</li> <li>- At least 60 % of the feed shall come from the farm unit itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in cooperation with other organic farms in the same region.</li> </ul>
1.8	Only non-organic feed materials that are listed in Annex A may form part of the livestock diet, provided they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents and do not contain prohibited substances.

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<b>2.</b>	<b>Livestock Parallel Production</b>
2.1	Parallel production of the same species of animal is prohibited.
2.2	Operations under organic and partly in conversion production (Split Livestock Production) require the operator to keep organically produced and in-conversion livestock and livestock products separate and keep adequate records to demonstrate clear identification and separation.
2.3	Non organic livestock of separate species (eg sheep) on separate units (buildings & land parcels) may be permitted on holdings where certified species (eg cattle) are kept. Documentary evidence of separation must be maintained. Such non organic units must be subject to inspection including storage premises for inputs.
2.4	Non organic livestock from extensive husbandry may graze certified pasture for a limited time only after receiving NCO authorisation (derogation). Certified animals may not be present at the same time; segregation must be clear & documented.
<b>3.</b>	<b>Transhumance</b>
3.1	Livestock may be transported by foot and may graze uncertified land whilst being moved from one grazing area to another if unavoidable. During this period, the uptake of non-organic feed in the form of grass and other vegetation shall not exceed 10% of the total feed ration per year. This shall be calculated as a percentage of the dry matter of feedstuffs from agricultural origin. Operators shall keep documentary evidence of any transhumance activity including the route, feed intake and separation from other livestock. <i>(Note: Transhumance on non-certified areas is not permitted where operators have US NOP certification.)</i>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Livestock Production</b>
4.1	With regard to husbandry practices and housing conditions, personnel keeping animals shall possess the necessary basic knowledge and skills as regards the health and the welfare needs of the animals.
4.2	When selecting livestock, preference is to be given to indigenous breeds and strains.
4.3	Non-organic animals may be brought onto a holding for breeding purposes only when organic animals are not available in sufficient number.
4.4	Poultry producers must either use slow growing strains or adhere to the following minimum slaughter ages: Chickens 81 days; capons 150 days; Peking ducks 49 days; female Muscovy ducks 70 days; male Muscovy ducks 84 days; Mallard ducks 92 days; guinea fowl 94 days; male turkeys & roasting geese 140 days; female turkeys 100 days.
4.5	Water fowl shall have access to a stream, pond, lake or a pool whenever the weather and hygienic conditions permit in order to respect their species-specific needs and animal welfare requirements.
4.6	The practice of mulesing is not permitted.
<b>5.</b>	<b>Housing Conditions</b>
5.1	Pest control practices used in buildings and/or installations where livestock are kept are limited to the pesticides contained in NOS Annex 2 "Products for Control of Plant Pest and Disease". Rodenticides may only be used in traps.
5.2	Livestock housing shall have smooth, but not slippery floors. At least half of the indoor surface area as specified in Annex B shall be solid, that is, not of slatted or of grid construction.

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5.3	Poultry shall have perches of a size and number commensurate with the size of the group and of the birds as indicated in Annex B.
5.4	Exit/entry pop-holes for poultry shall be of a size adequate for the birds, and these pop-holes shall have a combined length of at least 4 m per 100 m <sup>2</sup> area of the house available to the birds.
5.5	Each poultry house shall not contain more than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) 4800 chickens,</li> <li>(ii) 3000 laying hens,</li> <li>(iii) 5200 guinea fowl,</li> <li>(iv) 4000 female Muscovy or Peking ducks or 3200 male Muscovy or Peking ducks or other ducks,</li> <li>(v) 2500 capons, geese or turkeys.</li> </ul>
5.6	The total usable area of poultry houses for meat production on any single unit, shall not exceed 1600 m <sup>2</sup> .
5.7	Piglets shall not be kept on flat decks or in piglet cages.
<b>6.</b>	<b>Manure Management</b>
6.1	Total amount of livestock manure applied as farmyard manure, dried farmyard manure and dehydrated poultry manure, composted animal excrements, including poultry manure, composted farmyard manure and liquid animal excrements shall not exceed the limit of 170 kg of nitrogen per year and hectare of agricultural area.
6.2	The total stocking density shall be such as not to exceed the limit of 170 kg of nitrogen per year and hectare of agricultural area. Annex C provides guidance on such stocking density.
6.3	Organic-production holdings may establish written cooperation agreements exclusively with other holdings and enterprises which comply with the organic production rules, with the intention of spreading surplus manure from organic production. The maximum limit of Nitrogen indicated above shall be calculated on the basis of all of the organic-production units involved in such cooperation.
<b>7.</b>	<b>Beekeeping</b>
7.1	Details on removal of supers and honey extraction operations must be entered in the register of the apiary.
7.2	The use of chemical synthetic repellents is prohibited during honey extractions operations.
7.3	The use of combs which contain broods is prohibited for honey extraction.
7.4	Wax for new foundations shall come from organic production units.
7.5	The practice of destroying male brood is permitted only to isolate the infestation of <i>Varroa destructor</i> .
7.6	At the end of the production season hives shall be left with sufficient reserves of honey and pollen to survive until the next production season.
7.7	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.
7.8	Only natural products such as propolis, wax and plant oils can be used in the hives.
<b>8.</b>	<b>Processed Livestock Products</b>
8.1	Annex D and E list the Food Additives and Processing aids and conditions of use for processed livestock product.

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<b>9.</b>	<b>Use of Inputs</b>
9.1	Use of permitted inputs are used only as necessary for sustained production and/or the input is essential for its intended.
9.2	The following inputs/substances are not permitted for use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- bacillus thuringiensis</li> <li>- rotenone</li> </ul>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Keeping of Records</b>
10.1	<p>Operators shall maintain records which provide a full description of the herd or flock management system comprising at least the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) as regards animals arriving at the holding: origin and date of arrival, conversion period, identification mark and veterinary record;</li> <li>b) as regards livestock leaving the holding: age, number of heads, weight in case of slaughter, identification mark and destination;</li> <li>c) details of any animals lost and reasons thereof;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>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 labelled as organic.</li> </ul> <p><i>Note: Use of any veterinary care products must be declared to NCO.</i></p>
10.2	Records of the above must be available to NCO.
<b>11.</b>	<b>Transport of Product</b>
11.1	Organic product must be in appropriate packaging, containers or vehicles closed in such a manner that substitution of the contents cannot be done without manipulation or damage to the seal.
11.2	<p>Product must be labelled with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. name &amp; address of operator or owner of the product;</li> <li>b. product name (and description if a compound feedstuff);</li> <li>c. NCO Name in full or NCO code number (as printed on the operator's certificate);</li> <li>d. organic status;</li> <li>e. lot/batch ID.</li> </ul> <p>This information may be presented on an accompanying document if it can undeniably be linked with the transported product. This document must also state the supplier &amp;/or transporter.</p>
11.3	Supplier status must be verifiable with documentary evidence and must be EU compliant.

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<b>ANNEX A</b>	
<b>Feed Supplements</b>	<b>Description/ compositional requirement / conditions for use</b>
<b>Plant Origin</b>	
Cereal Grain By-Products	Processed by product eg brans, pollard, malt culms, brewers grains
Oil seeds/fruit and By Products	Physical extraction eg oils, pulp and meals
Legume Seed/ Pulses and By Products	The production of organic protein crops lags behind demand, and supply is still not sufficiently available in qualitative and quantitative terms to meet the nutritional requirements of animals raised on organic farms. Therefore non-organic protein feed is currently permitted in a poultry & porcine diet.
Plant Powders and Extracts	eg Seaweed
Herbs and Spices, Molasses	Only if their organic form is not available and 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
<b>Animal Origin</b>	
Milk Powder, Whey, Whey Powder	
Casein Powder	
Lactose Powder	
Fish/Marine Animals and By Products	Product origin only from sustainable fisheries and to be used only for species other than herbivores; the use of fish protein hydrolysate is restricted solely to young animals.
<b>Mineral Origin</b>	
Sodium	unrefined sea salt; rock salt; sodium sulphate; sodium carbonate; sodium bicarbonate; sodium chloride
Potassium	Potassium chloride
Calcium	lithotamnion and maerl; shells of aquatic animals (including cuttlefish bones); calcium carbonate; calcium lactate; calcium gluconate
Phosphorus	defluorinated dicalcium phosphate; defluorinated monocalcium phosphate; monosodium phosphate; calcium-magnesium phosphate; calcium-sodium phosphate
Magnesium	magnesium oxide (anhydrous magnesia); magnesium sulphate; magnesium chloride; magnesium carbonate; magnesium phosphate
Sulphur	sodium sulphate
<b>Feed Additives</b>	
<b>Feed Additives</b>	<b>Description/ compositional requirement / conditions for use</b>
Vitamins and Provitamins	— Derived from agricultural products. — If derived synthetically, only those identical to vitamins derived from agricultural products may be

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	<p>used for monogastric animals and aquaculture animals.</p> <p>— If derived synthetically, only vitamins A, D and E identical to vitamins derived from agricultural products may be used for ruminants; authorised use based on the assessment of the possibility for organic ruminants to obtain the necessary quantities of the said vitamins through their feed rations.</p>
Trace Elements	<p><b>Iron:</b> Ferric oxide; Ferrous carbonate; Ferrous sulphate, heptahydrate; Ferrous sulphate, monohydrate</p> <p><b>Iodine:</b> 201 Potassium iodide; 202 Calcium iodate, anhydrous; 203 Coated granulated calcium iodate anhydrous</p> <p><b>Cobalt:</b> 301 Cobalt(II) acetate tetrahydrate; 302 Cobalt(II) carbonate; 3b303 Cobalt(II) carbonate hydroxide (2:3) monohydrate; 304 Coated granulated cobalt(II) carbonate; 305 Cobalt(II) sulphate heptahydrate</p> <p><b>Copper:</b> Basic cupric carbonate, monohydrate; Cupric oxide; Cupric sulphate, pentahydrate; 409 Diccopper chloride trihydroxide (TBCC)</p> <p><b>Manganese:</b> Manganous oxide; Manganous sulfate, monohydrate; Manganous carbonate</p> <p><b>Zinc:</b> Zinc oxide; Zinc sulphate monohydrate; Zinc sulphate heptahydrate; 609 Zinc chloride hydroxide monohydrate (TBZC)</p> <p><b>Molybdenum:</b> sodium molybdate;</p> <p><b>Selenium:</b> Sodium selenite; Sodium selenate; 810, 811, 812, 813 and 817 Selenised yeast inactivated</p>
Enzymes, Micro-organisms, Yeasts	Non GMO derived
Binders and anti-caking agents	<p>E 535 Sodium ferrocyanide. Maximum dose rate of 20 mg/kg NaCl calculated as ferrocyanide anion.</p> <p>E 551b Colloidal silica</p> <p>E 551c Diatomaceous Earth (purified)</p> <p>E558i Bentonite</p> <p>E 559 Kaolinitic clays, free of asbestos</p> <p>E 560 Natural mixtures of stearites and chlorite</p> <p>E 561 Vermiculite</p> <p>E 562 Sepiolite</p> <p>E 566 Natrolite-Phonolite</p> <p>E568 Clinoptilolite of sedimentary origin</p> <p>E 599 Perlite</p>
Antioxidants	<p>306(i) Tocopherol extracts from vegetable oils;</p> <p>306(ii) Tocopherol-rich extracts from vegetable oils (delta rich)</p>
Preservatives	<p>E 200 Sorbic acid</p> <p>E 236 Formic acid</p> <p>E 237 Sodium formate</p> <p>E 260 Acetic acid</p> <p>E 270 Lactic acid</p>

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	E 280 Propionic acid E 330 Citric acid.
Flavouring Compounds	Only extracts from agricultural products



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**ANNEX B: Livestock Confinement Stocking Densities**

**1. Bovines, equidae, ovine, caprine and porcine**

	Indoors area (net area available to animals)		Outdoors area (exercise area, excluding pasturage)
	Live weight minimum (kg)	M <sup>2</sup> /head	M <sup>2</sup> /head
Breeding and fattening bovine and equidae	up to 100	1,5	1,1
	up to 200	2,5	1,9
	up to 350	4,0	3
	over 350	5 with a minimum of 1 m <sup>2</sup> /100 kg	3,7 with a minimum of 0,75 m <sup>2</sup> /100 kg
Dairy cows		6	4,5
Bulls for breeding		10	30
Sheep and goats		1,5 sheep/goat	2,5
		0,35 lamb/kid	0,5
Farrowing sows with piglets up to 40 days		7,5 sow	2,5
Fattening pigs	up to 50	0,8	0,6
	up to 85	1,1	0,8
	up to 110	1,3	1
Piglets	over 40 days and up to 30 kg	0,6	0,4
Brood pigs		2,5 female	1,9
		6 male If pens are used for natural service: 10 m <sup>2</sup> /boar	8,0

**2. Poultry**

	Indoors area (net area available to animals)			Outdoors area (m <sup>2</sup> of area available in rotation/head)
	No animals/m <sup>2</sup>	cm perch/animal	nest	
Laying hens	6	18	7 laying hens per nest or in case of common nest 120 cm <sup>2</sup> /bird	4, provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded
Fattening poultry (in fixed housing)	10 with a maximum of 21 kg liveweight/m <sup>2</sup>	20 (for guinea fowl only)		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
Fattening poultry in mobile housing	16 <sup>(1)</sup> in mobile poultry houses with a maximum of 30 kg liveweight/m <sup>2</sup>			2,5, provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded

<sup>(1)</sup> Only in the case of mobile houses not exceeding 150 m<sup>2</sup> floor space.





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**ANNEX C: Stocking Density (Nitrogen equivalent)**

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

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**ANNEX D: Food Additives (permitted for processing livestock product)**

*The following Food Additives are additional to, or have additional conditions to the NASAA Organic and Biodynamic Standard.*

Code	Name	Preparation Foodstuff		Specific Conditions
		Plant origin	Animal origin	
E 306	Tocopherol-rich extract	X	X	Anti-oxidant
E 322	Lecithins	X	X	Milk products. Only when derived from organic raw material
E 418	Gellan gum	X	X	High-acyl form only
E 422	Glycerol	X		From plant origin. For plant extracts and flavourings
E 551	Silicon dioxide gel or colloidal solution	X	X	For herbs and spices in dried powdered form Flavourings and propolis
E 901	Beeswax	X		As a glazing agent for confectionary only. Beeswax from organic beekeeping
E 903	Carnauba wax	X		As a glazing agent for confectionary only. Only when derived from organic raw material
E 968	Erythritol	X	X	Only when derived from organic production without using ion exchange technology

**APPENDIX E: Processing Aids (permitted for processing livestock product)**

*The following Processing Aids are additional to, or have additional conditions to the NASAA Organic and Biodynamic Standard.*

Name	Preparation Foodstuff		Specific Conditions
	Plant origin	Animal origin	
Vegetable oils	X	X	Greasing, releasing or anti-foaming agent. Only when derived from organic production
Kaolin			Not permitted
Acetic acid/vinegar		X	Only when derived from organic production. For fish processing, only from biotechnological source, except if produced by or from GMO
Wood fibre	X	X	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)
Potato starch	X	X	For filtering Only when derived from organic production