

ORGANIC PRODUCTION

Control and certification activities in primary production

REGULATION (EU) 2018/848



REGULATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL	
RP1	Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 relating to organic production and labeling of organic products and which repeals Regulation (EC) No. 834/2007 of the Council
RP2	Regulation (EU) 2020/1693 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 November 2020 amending Regulation (EU) 2018/848 on organic production and the labeling of organic products as regards its date of application and certain other dates specified therein.

IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS	
RE1	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/464 of 26 March 2020 establishing certain rules for the application of regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the documents necessary for the retroactive recognition of conversion periods, to the production of organic products and the information that the member states are required to transmit
RE2	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2042 of 11 December 2020 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/464 as regards its date of application and certain other dates relevant for the application of Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European parliament and of the council relating to organic production
RE3	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/279 of 22 February 2021 laying down detailed rules for the application of Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards controls and other measures ensuring traceability and compliance in the organic production and labeling of organic products
RE4	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1165 of 15 July 2021 which authorizes the use of certain products and substances in organic production and establishes the related lists.
RE5	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1378 of 19 August 2021 which sets certain rules concerning the certificate issued to operators, groups of operators and third-country exporters involved in imports of organic products in conversion into the Union and establishes the The list of control authorities and control bodies recognized in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council

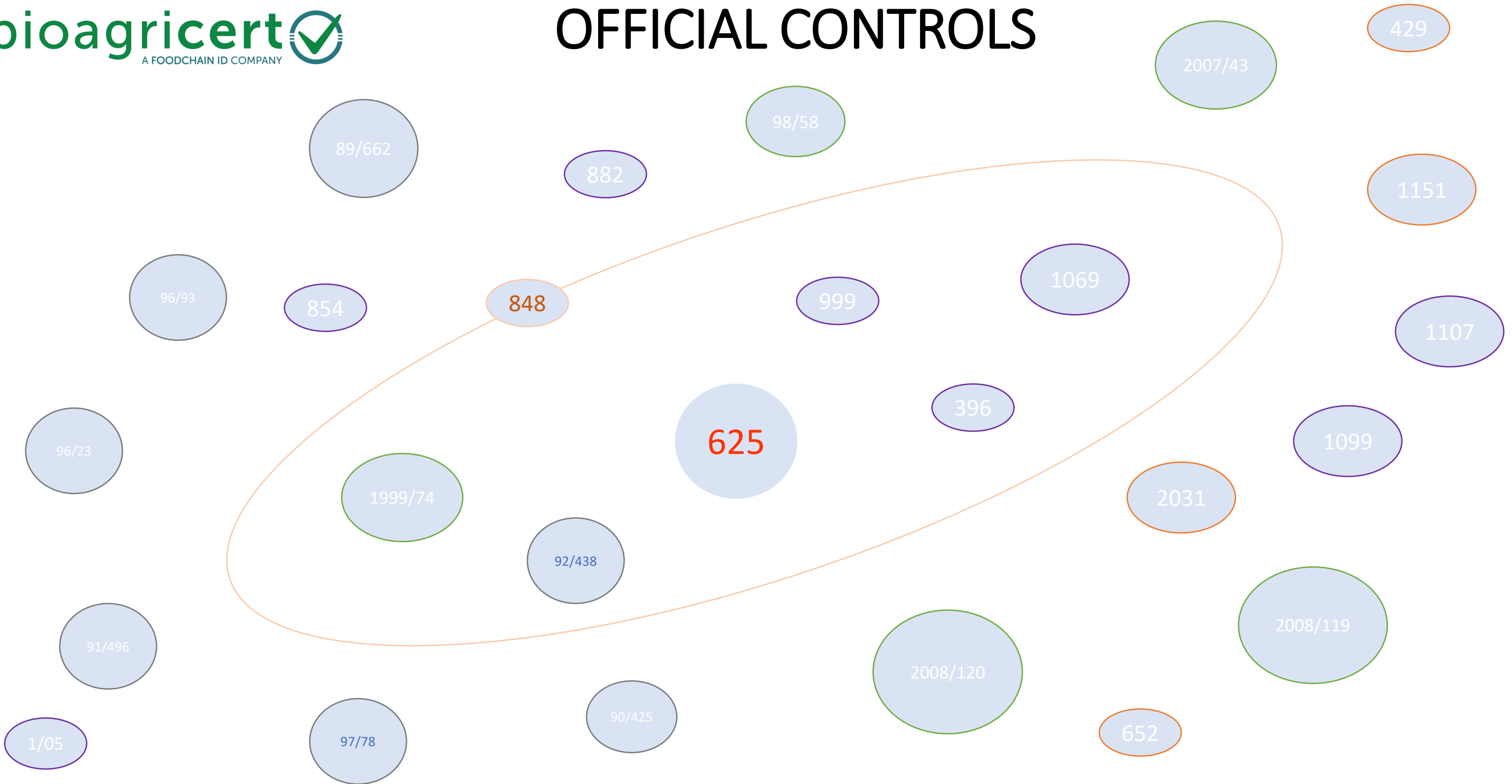
DELEGATED REGULATIONS	
RD1	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/427 of 13 January 2020 amending Annex II of Regulation (EU) 2018 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards certain detailed production rules for organic products.
RD2	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1794 of 16 September 2020 amending Annex II Part I of Regulation (EU) 2018 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the use of in-conversion and non-organic plant reproductive material
RD3	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/2146 of 24 September 2020 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards exceptional production rules applicable to organic production
RD4	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/269 of 04 December 2020 amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/427 as regards the date of application of the changes made to certain detailed production rules for organic products in Annex II of the regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council
RD5	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/642 of 30 October 2020 amending Annex III to Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards certain information to be indicated on the label of organic products
RD6	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/715 of 20 January 2021 amending Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for operator groups
RD7	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/716 of 09 February 2021 amending Annex II of Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the organic production rules relating to sprouted seeds and heads of chicory to feed for certain aquaculture animals and aquaculture pesticide treatments
RD8	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/1006 of 12 April 2021 amending Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the model of the certificate attesting compliance with the rules relating to organic production
RD9	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/1189 of 07 May 2021 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the production and marketing of plant reproductive material of biological heterogeneous material of genera or species details
RD10	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/1342 of 27 May 2021 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council with rules relating to the information to be transmitted by third countries and by control authorities and bodies to purposes of the supervision of their recognition pursuant to art. 33 par. 2 and 3 of EC regulation no. 834/2007 of the council for imports of organic products and the measures to be taken in the exercise of this supervision

CORRECTIONS TO THE REGULATIONS	
RR1	2018-10-17: Corrigendum to Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on organic production and the labeling of organic products which repeals Regulation (EC) No. 834/2007 of the Council
RR2	2018-10-19: Corrigendum to Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on organic production and the labeling of organic products which repeals Regulation (EC) No. 834/2007 of the Council
RR3	2018-10-29: Corrigendum to Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on organic production and the labeling of organic products which repeals Regulation (EC) No. 834/2007 of the Council
RR4	2019-11-26: Corrigendum to Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on organic production and the labeling of organic products which repeals Regulation (EC) No. 834/2007 of the Council
RR5	2020-12-29 : Corrigendum to Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/1794 of 16 September 2020 amending Part I of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the use of in-conversion and non-organic plant reproductive material
RR6	2021-01-11: Corrigendum to Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on organic production and the labeling of organic products which repeals Regulation (EC) No. 834/2007 of the Council
RR7	2021-06-10: Corrigendum to Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on organic production and the labeling of organic products which repeals Regulation (EC) No. 834/2007 of the Council

Compliance with strict health, environmental and animal welfare standards in organic production is intrinsically linked to the high quality of these products. As underlined in the Commission communication of 28 May 2009 on agricultural product quality policy, **organic production is included in the Union's agricultural product quality schemes**, together with geographical indications and traditional specialties guaranteed, in accordance with Regulation (EU) no. 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and with the products of the outermost regions of the Union, in compliance with regulation (EU) n. 228/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council. In this sense, organic production pursues the same objectives as the Common Agricultural Policy ("PAC"), which are an integral part of all EU quality schemes applicable to agricultural products.

Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and **welfare, plant health and plant protection products, amending Regulations (EC) no. 999/2001, (EC) no. 396/2005, (EC) no. 1069/2009, (EC) no. 1107/2009, (EU) no. 1151/2012, (EU) no. 652/2014, (EU) 2016/429 and (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of the regulations (EC) n. 1/2005 and (CE) n. 1099/2009 of the Council and of the directives 98/58/CE, 1999/74/CE, 2007/43/CE, 2008/119/CE and 2008/120/CE of the Council, and repealing the regulations (CE) n . 854/2004 and (CE) n. 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, directives 89/608/EEC, 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 96/23/EC, 96/93/EC and 97/ 78/EC and Council Decision 92/438/EEC (**Regulation on official controls**) (OJ L 95, 7.4.2017, p. 1).**

OFFICIAL CONTROLS



Organic production is a **global system of farm management** and food production based on the interplay between best practices on the **environment** and **climate action**, a high level of **biodiversity**, the conservation of **natural resources** and the application of strict **animal welfare criteria** and rigorous production standards that meet the preferences of an increasing number of consumers for products obtained with **natural** substances and processes. Organic production therefore performs a **provides** consumers with organic products **and contributes** to environmental protection, animal welfare and rural development.

This Regulation applies to the following products originating from agriculture, including aquaculture and beekeeping, as listed in Annex I to the TFEU and to products originating from those products, where such products are, or are intended to be, produced, prepared, labelled, distributed, placed on the market, imported into or exported from the Union:

- a) live or unprocessed agricultural products, including seeds and other plant reproductive material;
- b) processed agricultural products for use as food;
- c) feed.

CATERING IS EXCLUDED - NATIONAL RULES

farm management plan

ART. (24) - REG (EU) 2018/848

In order to support and facilitate compliance with this Regulation, operators, at each stage of production, preparation and distribution, should take, where appropriate, preventive **measures** to ensure the **conservation of biodiversity** and **soil quality** , to **prevent and fight against harmful organisms and diseases** , and to **avoid negative effects on the environment**, animal health and plant health. They should also take, where appropriate, **proportionate precautionary measures under their control** , in **order to avoid contamination by products or substances not authorized for use in organic production** in accordance with this Regulation and to avoid commingling of organic products, in conversion and non-organic.

The official controls performed in accordance with Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 for the verification of compliance with this Regulation include, in particular:

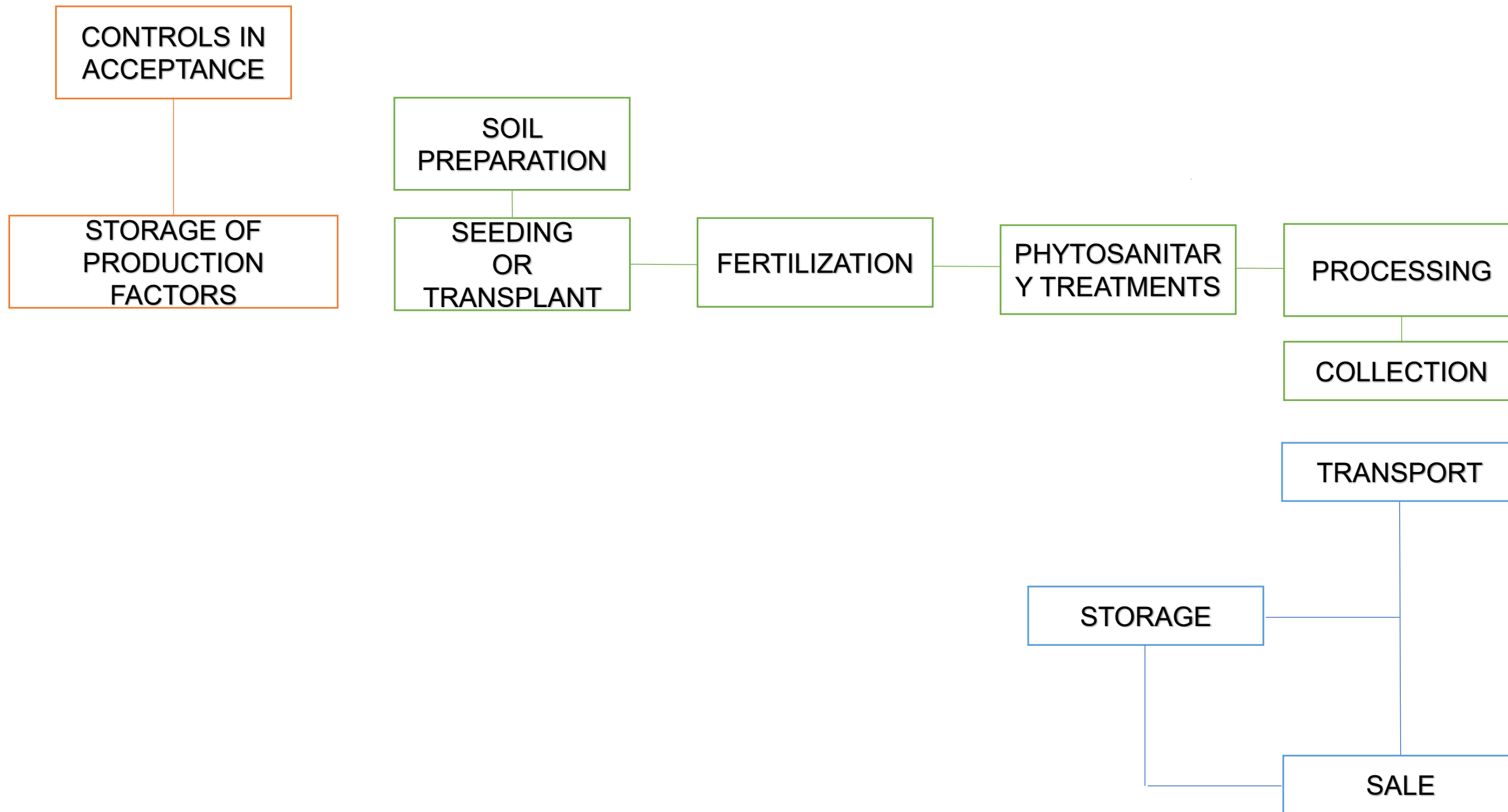
- a) the verification of the application by operators of preventive and **precautionary measures** referred to in Article 9(6) and Article 28 of this Regulation **at each stage of production, preparation and distribution** .

Preventive Measures :

- conservation of biodiversity
- soil quality
- prevention and control of pests and diseases
- measures that must be taken to avoid negative effects on the environment, animal health and plant health

Precautionary Measures :

- avoid contamination by unauthorized substances – **chemical risk**
- avoid mixing with non-organic products – **identification and traceability**



OLD	NEW
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Respect for natural cycles ▪ Prohibition on the use of GMOs ▪ Prohibition on the use of ionizing radiation ▪ Prohibition on the use of cloning techniques ▪ Prohibition of breeding artificially induced polyploid animals ▪ Limitation of external inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote short supply chains and local production ▪ Preserve soil fertility in the long term ▪ Contribute to a non-toxic environment ▪ Preserve elements of the natural landscape ▪ Contribute to a high level of biodiversity (through crop diversification) ▪ Prohibition on the use of engineered nanomaterials ▪ Encourage the use of seeds with a high degree of genetic diversity

help protect the environment and the
climate



maintain long-term soil fertility

effectively contribute to a non-toxic environment

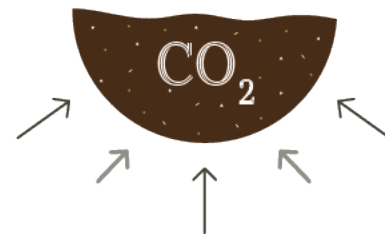
contribute to a high level of biodiversity

maintain long-term soil fertility

SOIL IS A NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCE



SOIL IS A KEY RESOURCE TO FIGHT CLIMATE CHANGE



<https://resoilfoundation.org/the-soil-importance/>

1.1 Organic crops, except those which are naturally grown in water, shall be produced in living soil, or in living soil mixed or fertilised with materials and products allowed in organic production, in connection with the subsoil and bedrock.

1.2 Hydroponic production, which is a method of growing plants which do not naturally grow in water with their roots in a nutrient solution only or in an inert medium to which a nutrient solution is added, is prohibited.

Exceptions: • Shoots and tufts of chicory • Cultivation in pots of ornamental and aromatic plants sold in pots • “ Demarcated beds” (Finland, Sweden, Denmark, areas certified before 28/6/2017) - until 2031 (report by 2026)

1.9.1 In organic plant production, tillage and cultivation practices shall be used that maintain or increase soil organic matter, enhance soil stability and soil biodiversity, and prevent soil compaction and soil erosion..

1.9.2 The fertility and biological activity of the soil shall be maintained and increased:

- a) except in the case of grassland or perennial forage, by the use of multiannual crop rotation including mandatory leguminous crops as the main or cover crop for rotating crops and other green manure crops;
- b) in the case of greenhouses or perennial crops other than forage, by the use of short-term green manure crops and legumes as well as the use of plant diversity; and
- c) in all cases, by the application of livestock manure or organic matter, both preferably composted, from organic production.

1.9.3 Where the nutritional needs of plants cannot be met by the measures provided for in points 1.9.1 and 1.9.2, only fertilisers and soil conditioners that have been authorised pursuant to Article 24 for use in organic production shall be used, and only to the extent necessary. Operators shall keep records of the use of those products.

1.9.4 The total amount of livestock manure, as defined in Directive 91/676/EEC, used in the in-conversion and organic production units shall not exceed 170 kg of nitrogen per year/hectare of agricultural area used. That limit shall only apply to the use of farmyard manure, dried farmyard manure and dehydrated poultry manure, composted animal excrement, including poultry manure, composted farmyard manure and liquid animal excrement.

1.10.1 The prevention of damage caused by pests and weeds shall rely primarily on the protection by:

- natural enemies,
- the choice of species, varieties and heterogeneous material,
- crop rotation,
- cultivation techniques such as biofumigation, mechanical and physical methods, and
- thermal processes such as solarisation and, in the case of protected crops, shallow steam treatment of the soil (to a maximum depth of 10 cm).

1.10.2 Where plants cannot adequately be protected from pests by measures provided for in point 1.10.1 or in the case of an established threat to a crop, only products and substances authorised pursuant to Articles 9 and 24 for use in organic production shall be used, and only to the extent necessary. Operators shall keep records proving the need for the use of such products.

help protect the environment and the climate



maintain long-term soil fertility

effectively contribute to a non-toxic environment

contribute to a high level of biodiversity



ISPRA - Pesticides in Water - **Pesticides**

- **surface water** monitoring points
- **groundwater**

Herbicides , in particular glyphosate, remain the most frequently encountered substances – mainly due to the **methods** and period of use which facilitates their **migration**

However, the decrease in sales does not correspond to a similar decrease in the frequency of pesticides in water.

<http://www.isprambiente.gov.it/it>

Do pesticides damage children's brains? Here is the proof

A study by STOA (Science and Technology Options Assessment) of the European Parliament in the presentation of the results of the study dedicated to the differences between organic and conventional food

Pesticides fry children's brains.

The more a small child is exposed to pesticides - and the more the mother is exposed to them during pregnancy - the more he, at school age, risks problems such as attention deficit and lowering of IQ (intelligence quotient). It is estimated that 13 million IQ points are lost each year across the European Union due to exposure to organophosphates . Organophosphates are the basic compounds of many pesticides and herbicides allowed in conventional agriculture but not in organic farming . Translated into monetary terms, the loss of IQ points linked to organophosphates alone has an economic cost estimated at around €125 billion per year – roughly 1% of EU GDP.



There are no similar studies relating to European citizens. However, the level of pesticide exposure of European citizens is known. It is therefore possible to project the results of the US studies onto the EU population and estimate the damage caused by this situation. Pesticides used in organic agriculture are few and do not have a neurotoxic impact. The pesticides used in conventional agriculture, on the other hand, have a neurotoxic impact and the fetus is much more sensitive than the mother to pesticides: but as a rule the EU, in the evaluation of pesticides, does not take into account developmental neurotoxicity .

According to the STOA study, blood and urine tests indicate that Europeans are as exposed to organophosphates as Americans, and even more than they are. In the USA, the association between exposure of pregnant women to organophosphates and children's mental development problems at age two, shorter attention span at age 5, lower IQ at age 7, impaired cognitive development at 12 and 24 months and between 6 and 9 years.

Other US studies, again relating to the presence of organophosphates but this time in the blood of the umbilical cord: mental and motor development delayed at three years, even changes in the structure of the brain in school age. The more organophosphates in the body, the higher a 5-year-old's risk of developing ADHD; similar risks also at 8-15 years of age.

(70) The occurrence of the presence of products or substances that are not authorised for use in organic production in products that are marketed as organic or in-conversion products, as well as the measures taken in that respect, should be subject to further observation by Member States and the Commission. The Commission should therefore present a report to the European Parliament and the Council four years after the date of application of this Regulation, based on the information collected by Member States about the cases where non-authorised products and substances in organic production have been investigated. Such report could be accompanied, if appropriate, by a legislative proposal for further harmonisation.

(71) In the absence of such further harmonisation, Member States that have developed approaches to avoid products that contain a certain level of products or substances not authorised for use in organic production for certain purposes being marketed as organic or in-conversion products should have the possibility to keep applying those approaches. However, in order to ensure the free movement of organic and in-conversion products in the internal market of the Union, such approaches should not prohibit, restrict or impede the placing of products produced in other Member States in compliance with this Regulation on the market. Such approaches should therefore only be applied to products produced on the territory of the Member State that has chosen to continue to apply that approach. Member States that decide to use this possibility should inform the Commission without delay.

PLAN ON BIODIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL INTEREST **Directorate-General for Rural Development**

Biological diversity is the *only one* that can make it possible to have '*genetic information*' capable of favoring the '*capacity for constructivism*' of living beings on the occasion of changes - currently unpredictable - both in environmental conditions and in the needs of "*bioactive*" molecules with a "*nutritional*", "*extra-nutritional*" and "*health-promoting*" function for humans



The Plant Reproductive Material is categorized into:

- Organic Plant Reproductive Material - suitable for organic production
- Bio Heterogeneous Material (authorized after a notification to the competent authorities with specific requirements for marketing)



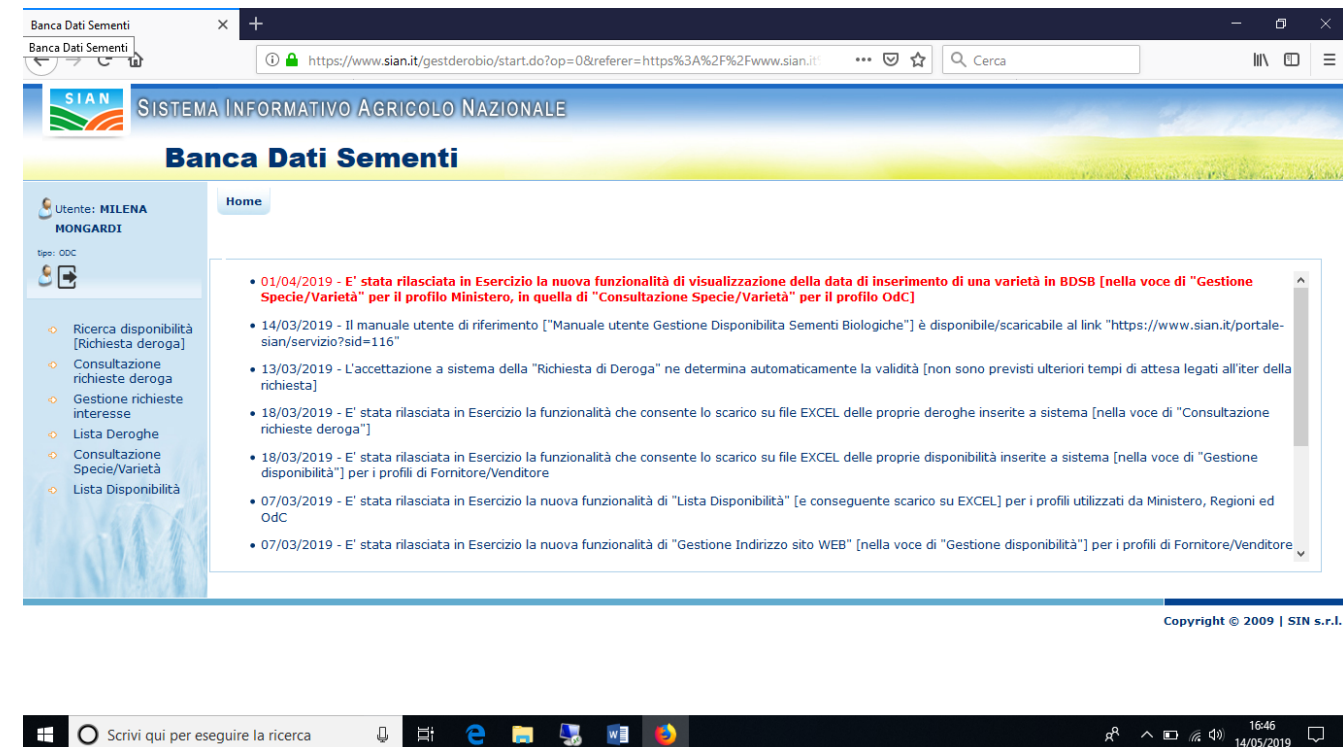
"biological heterogeneous material" means a plant assemblage belonging to a single botanical taxon of the lowest known rank which:

- a) has common phenotypic characteristics;
- b) it is characterized by a high level of genetic and phenotypic diversity between the individual reproductive units, so that this plant ensemble is represented by the material as a whole and not by a small number of individuals;

Possibility of using non- organic plant reproductive material (15 years)

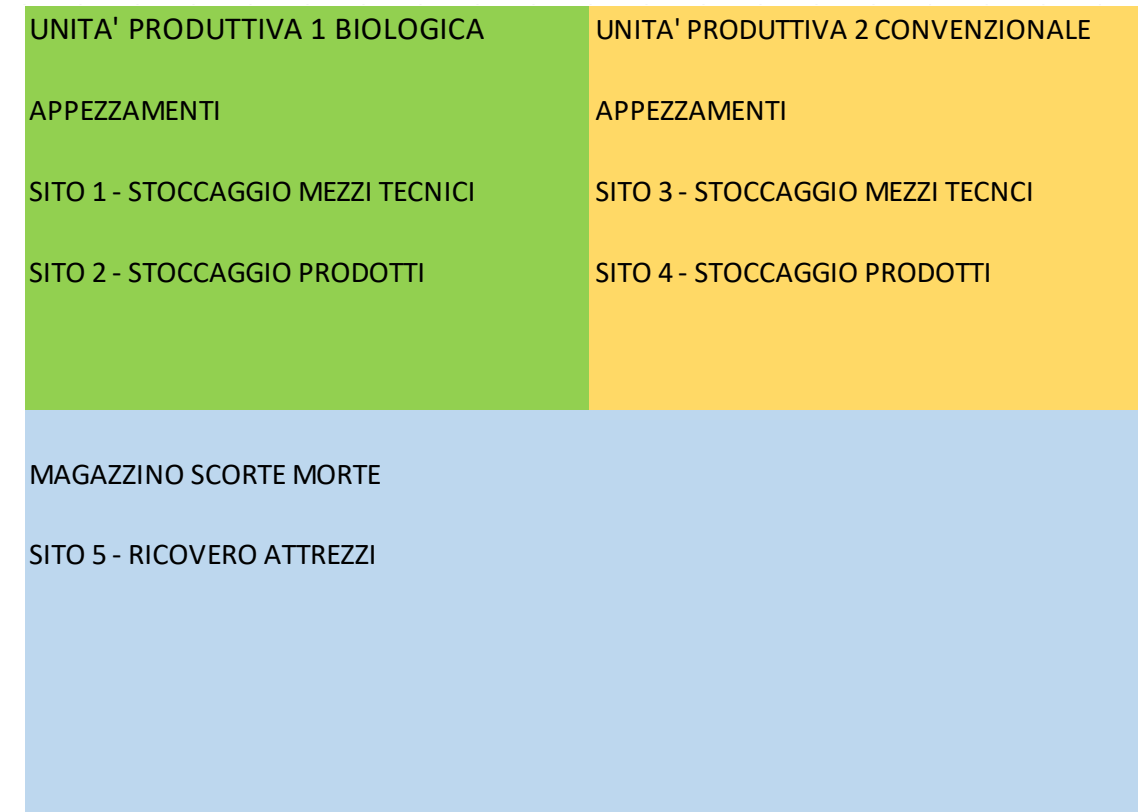
A computerized database must be established at national level for the three categories. When the database proves the unavailability of organic material, the Competent Authority can authorize the use of non- organic Plant Reproductive Material .

Transplanting seedlings are excluded





In units intended for organic plant and animal production or in conversion, the storage of products or substances used as technical means other than those authorized under Articles 9 and 24 for use in organic production is **not permitted.**



have one legal personality

be made up exclusively of farmers

whose certification cost represents more than 2% of the organic turnover or the organic turnover is under €25,000



there must be geographical proximity between the operators of the group

whose UAA does not go beyond:

- 5 ha
- 0.5 ha, in the case of protected crops
- 15 ha, in the case of permanent pastures

set up an Internal Control System, with documents, registers, procedures and responsibilities

THANKS FOR THE ATTENTION