

# Organic products

## A guide

For a number of years, the French Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has published an instructive brochure concerning the rules for the production and marketing of organic products. Regularly updated, it is a valuable document for all operators who wish to work in the organic sector. *Fruitrop* brings you the entire document, as updated in December 1999.

### What is an organic product?

Organic products are either agricultural produce or foodstuffs. The denomination must result from an agricultural production method exempt from synthetic chemicals. Actors in organic production, and especially organic farmers, apply working methods based on the recycling of natural organic matter and on crop rotation. These methods are aimed at respecting the equilibrium of the living organisms in the soil (bacteria, earthworms, etc.).

Organic farming is thought fairly widely to be simplified or simplistic farming. On the contrary, very elaborate methods are often used. Organic farmers attach particular importance to the environment, a condition they consider to be a *sine qua non* for maintaining the world in good condition.

The resulting organic products are therefore presented as high quality food. In France, the organic farming industry is made up of a number of enterprises. They must meet demand that today represents 0.5 percent of the total budget that the French devote to food, but the prospects for growth are substantial.

In the European Union, community regulations apply to unprocessed plant produce such as cereals, vegetables, fruits, legumes, etc. They also apply to products for human consumption consisting essentially of one or more ingredients of plant origin, such as bread, biscuits, etc. To be recognised as such, explicit reference must be made to the organic production method when they are marketed.

Animal products (meat, dairy products, eggs, etc.) are not yet concerned by these community regulations, at least insofar as the principles of production and rules for inspection have not been included in the regulations. They are nevertheless governed by national regulations (Article L 645-1 of the *Code rural* and its application decree of 1996). Thus, twelve specifications have been registered to date. They concern milk and dairy products of bovines, sheep and goats, poultry, eggs, pigs, honey and herbivorous meats: sucking cows, store cattle and finishers, beef

calves, sheep, rabbits and the processing of meat products.

European regulation No. 1804/1999 including animal production will come into force on 24 August 2000.

### How can you become an organic operator?

Any farmer can be an organic producer. However, in order to be able to use the term '*biologique*' ('organic') with reference to the production method (labels, advertising, invoices), he must notify his activity to the *Direction Départementale de l'Agriculture et de la Forêt* (DDAF) in his department. This measure also applies to all operators who process, pack or conserve organic products or import them from third countries (outside the European Union). Notification is by means of an official form distributed annually.

To be marketed, any organic product ('*issu de l'agriculture biologique*') must be subjected to inspection and be certified by an approved body in France. Today, three private bodies have received official approval for the inspection of organic products and for awarding '*Agriculture biologique*' (organic farming) certification. They are ECOCERT, QUALITE France and AFAQ-ASCERT International.

To gain approval, these bodies had to meet criteria of independence, impartiality, efficiency and competence as defined in community regulations and the provisions of European standard EN 4501 concerning the bodies entrusted with the inspection of products.

The former *marque* managers like ABF and Nature et Progrès are no longer recognised as control bodies. Their *marques* can nevertheless still be used as collective brands for commercial purposes.

The organic products inspected in European Union countries by an appointed authority or by an approved inspection body are recognised as being in conformity

with the regulations and can therefore be marketed as they are or be used as raw materials.

## Inspection procedures

Producers notify their inspection body of their production programme for each land parcel every year. Accounts must be kept of the raw materials purchased (nature, quantity, origin, use) and of the agricultural produce sold (nature, quantity, consignee).

Inspection of the processing and packaging units is covered by a contract. This contains first of all a description of the unit and, if necessary, the measures to be implemented to render it suitable for the preparation of organic products. It also concerns the keeping of accounts enabling the inspector to check the conformity of the raw materials used and the matching of the quantities of materials purchased with the quantities of marketable products.

Importers are also subject to obligatory inspection. This concerns:

- a full description of the premises and of import activities with, as far as possible, the naming of the points at which the products enter the EU,
- an undertaking to perform import operations on the community market authorised by a competent authority in a European Union country,
- the keeping of written accounts,
- informing the inspection body of each batch imported into the EU.

## Special constraints

If organic and conventional farming are practised on the same holding, the land parcels and storage locations must be clearly separate. In addition, the entire unit shall be subject to inspection. The same varieties may not be cultivated in organic and conventional farming, with the exception of grape vines, hops, arboriculture, seed, seedlings or crops for experimental research (however, supplementary inspection constraints are applied in the latter case). If the producer processes his produce, he must keep accounts of the manufacturing ingredients, additives and adjuvants (nature, quantities and origin) and of the composition of the processed products.

A unit serving for the preparation or importing of organic products and conventionally farmed products must also:

- possess separate storage locations,
- in processing, perform operations on organic products in series that are complete and separate physically or in time from similar

operations on conventional products. If these operations are not frequent, they must be notified in advance to the inspection body, clearly identify batches of organic products.

## What is an organic producer?

Farmers who wish to convert their land to organic production must go through a transition period referred to as the 'conversion period'. During this, farmers must implement the principles of organic farming in specific land parcels. The conversion period is two years before sowing for annual crops and three years before the first harvest for perennial crops.

**The fertility** and the biological activity of the soil must be maintained or increased by the cultivation of legumes, green manures or deep-rooting plants in an appropriate multiannual rotation programme. Farmers can also incorporate in the soil organic material (composted or not) and by-products, such as farmyard manure, from livestock holdings managed using organic production practices. Organic material must be supplied by holdings producing in conformity with the same regulation.

Complementary application of certain organic or mineral fertilisers (and only these) can be used if they are authorised in France only to the extent that adequate nutrition of the crops being rotated or soil conditioning are not possible by the methods set out above alone.

*See the appended list of substances authorised exceptionally for soil amelioration and fertilisation.*

**To manage pests, diseases and weeds**, organic farmers should choose the appropriate species, draw up an appropriate rotation programme, use mechanical cultivation procedures, protect natural enemies of pests through appropriate provisions (e.g. hedges, nesting sites, release of predators, biological control, etc.) and use flame weeding.

In case of immediate danger to the crop, recourse may be had to certain products, but only those authorised in general farming in France.

*See the appended list of authorised products for pest and disease control.*

Organic production covers **the gathering of edible wild plants or certain parts of these**. However, these plants should grow spontaneously in natural zones, in forests or in agricultural zones. This provision is subject to two conditions. Firstly, these zones must not have been treated with products other than those mentioned above for a period of three years before the harvest.

Secondly, the harvesting method must not affect the stability of the natural habitat and the survival of the species. The harvesting of wild plants will be subjected to the same inspections as that for farmers.

## How can you convert to organic production?

It is first of all necessary to respect EU legal provisions concerning the preparation of foodstuffs. It is also necessary to respect the rules specific to organic farming.

Processed plant products must meet four conditions in order to be declared to be organic products.

- At least 70% of the ingredients of agricultural origin in the end-product must be organic.
- The complementary percentage of ingredients in the end-product that are of agricultural origin but not produced by organic farming must form part of the ingredients of agricultural origin authorised and on List C (appended to this document). These are solely agricultural ingredients not available in sufficient quantities on the organic products market in the European Union.
- Authorised non-agricultural ingredients (additives) must be shown in List A (appended to this document).
- During preparation, the product or its ingredients of agricultural origin produced using organic production methods must not have been subjected to treatment with substances other than those authorised and entered in List B (appended to this document). The production or its ingredients have not been subjected to treatment with ionising radiation.

A waiver is nevertheless provided for. When an agricultural ingredient is not available in sufficient quantities on the organic products market in the European Union and is not in List C, the competent authority (Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and Ministry of the Economy and Finance) can authorise the use of this ingredient for a maximum period of seven months. This period is renewable.

This period can be shortened if it appears that the ingredient in question is available on the European Union market. It is forbidden to use the same ingredient produced in organic farming and conventional farming in a product made up of several ingredients of agricultural origin.

## How to identify organic products

The labelling and advertising of the products of organic farming are subject to specific rules that are extremely precise with regard to their percentage of organic ingredients. They are divided into five groups in the regulations.

### Over 95% organic

Unprocessed organic plant products and processed plant products containing more than 95% products of organic farming origin.

The sales descriptions of these products can refer to organic production as the agricultural production method used and may use the terms in use in each member state.

In addition, the organic plant products inspected, and whose raw materials have been harvested and processed within the European Union, may bear the following indication of conformity: '*Agriculture biologique – Système de contrôle CEE*' ('Organic farming – EEC Control System') and/or the Community logo. This is optional but must appear in the following form:

*'Agriculture biologique –  
Système de contrôle CEE'*

Name of the inspection body

Name/or company name of the producer,  
processor or seller

The name of the inspection body is obligatory on all organic products.

### Over 70% organic

Processed plant products containing at least 70% ingredients resulting from organic production methods. The term '*agriculture biologique*' (organic farming) cannot be used in their commercial denomination. However, the phrase '*X% des ingrédients d'origine agricole ont été obtenus selon les règles de la production biologique*' (X% of the ingredients of agricultural origin have been produced according to the rules of organic production) must appear in the same visual field as the commercial denomination, but in a separate part.

In addition, indications referring to the organic production method must appear in the list of ingredients and be clearly related only to the ingredients concerned.

Mention of the name of the inspection body is obligatory on all products produced by organic production methods.

## Over 50% organic

This category ceased to exist on 31 December 1997.

## Less than 70% organic

Processed plant products containing less than 70% ingredients produced by organic production methods. No indication referring to organic production methods is authorised.

## Organic products during the conversion stage

Inspected products whose raw materials are from holdings that have been in the process of conversion to organic farming for at least one year before the harvest. When marketed, unprocessed agricultural plant produce and foodstuffs consisting of a single ingredient of agricultural origin may bear indications referring to 'conversion to organic farming'. Conversion products may not be used as ingredients of processed products containing several ingredients produced by organic production methods.

The name of the inspection body must appear on all the organic products.

## How should transport and packing be organised?

Agricultural produce and foodstuffs produced using organic production methods must be transported from one unit to another, including transport to wholesalers and retailers, in closed packaging and/or containers in order to prevent substitution of the content. A label will also be affixed and state:

The name and address of the producer,  
processor or importer (\*)

The name of the product  
*Produit de l'agriculture biologique*  
(Organic product)

(\*) Possibly that of the seller, accompanied in this case by a statement enabling the unambiguous identification of the producer, processor or importer.

Transport from third countries must be performed using closed packaging or containers. They must bear labels identifying the exporter and bear any other marks or numbers enabling identification of the batch with the inspection certificate.

On reception, the consignee must check the closure of the packaging, the presence of the regulation information on the label and enter the result of the check in the bookkeeping documents concerning the product received. By derogation, closure of the packaging or recipients is not necessary in the case of transport between a producer and an operator who are both subject to inspection procedures. The products shall be accompanied by a document providing the information mentioned here.

In case of doubt concerning the provenance of a product, it cannot be marketed with the indication '*Agriculture biologique*' (Organic farming).

## How are products imported from third countries?

Processed or unprocessed organic plant products from the third countries appearing in a list drawn up by the Commission shall be recognised as organic after examination of the equivalence of the production and inspection rules applied in these countries and if these products are accompanied by an original inspection certificate issued by the competent authority in the third country.

Given the lack of information provided by third countries, the Commission has drawn up a provisional list consisting of the 5 following countries: Argentina, Australia, Israel, Switzerland and Hungary.

Derogation to common law is possible until 31 December 2002. An operator desiring to import organic plant products from a third country that does not yet appear in the list must first provide the inspection body or the competent ministry with proof of the equivalence of production rules and of inspection procedures and effectiveness. An inspection body will examine the application and pass it on with an opinion to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Ministry of the Economy and Finance for decision.

An imported product authorised in one member state can circulate freely in the European Union. Nevertheless, the European Union may request the withdrawal of the product after examination of its file or on justified request by a member state ●



## Annexes

### Fertilisers and soil improvement products

General conditions applicable to all products:

- to be used in conformity with the provisions of Annex 1,
- only to be used in conformity with the provisions of the legislation on fertilisers applicable in the Member State.

DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION, REQUIREMENTS CONCERNING THE COMPOSITION AND CONDITIONS OF USE
<b>Compound products or products containing solely the substances listed below:</b>	
Livestock manure	Consisting of a mixture of animal excrement and plant matter (litter). Need recognised by the inspection body or the inspection authority. Indication of the livestock species. Solely from extensive livestock farming as defined in Article 6, Paragraph 5 of council regulation (EEC) 2328/91, modified by regulation (EC) 3669/93.
Dried livestock manure and dehydrated poultry manure	Need recognised by the inspection body or the inspection authority. Indication of the livestock species. Solely from extensive livestock farming as defined in Article 6, Paragraph 5 of council regulation (EEC) 2328/91.
Composted solid animal dung, including poultry manure, and composted manure	Need recognised by the inspection body or the inspection authority. Indication of the livestock species. Use of material from battery operations is forbidden.
Liquid animal excrement (liquid manure, urine, etc.)	Use only after controlled fermentation and/or appropriate dilution. Need recognised by the inspection body or the inspection authority. Indication of the livestock species. Not from battery rearing operations.
Composted household wastes	Sorted, composted household wastes. Only plant and animal wastes produced in a closed, controlled collection system accepted by the Member State. Maximum dry weight in mg/kg: cadmium 0.7; copper 70; nickel 25; lead 45; zinc 200; mercury 0.4; chrome (total) 70; chrome (VI): 0 (*) (**). Only during the period up to 31 March 2002. Need recognised by the inspection body or the inspection authority. *: limit of assay. **: substance not authorised in France.
Peat, clays (e.g. perlite, vermiculite, etc.)	Use limited to horticulture (market gardening, floriculture, arboriculture, nurseries).
Compost for mushroom growing	The initial substrate composition must be limited to the substances in the present list.
Earthworm casts (lombricompost) and insect dejecta	**
Guano	Need recognised by the inspection body or the inspection authority.
Composted mixture of plant material	Need recognised by the inspection body or the inspection authority.
Animal products or by-products mentioned below: blood meal, powdered hoof, powdered horn, bone meal or degelatinised bone meal, animal charcoal, fish meal, meat meal, feather meal, wool, scraps, hair, dairy products.	Need recognised by the inspection body or the inspection authority. Maximum dry weight of chrome (VI) in mg/kg: 0 (*). *: limit of assay.
Organic products and by-products of organic origin (e.g. oil cake meal, cocoa husks, malt radicels, etc.)	
Algae and algae products	Obtained solely by: 1) physical treatments including dehydration, freezing and grinding, 2) extraction using water or acid and/or basic aqueous solutions, 3) fermentation. Need recognised by the inspection body or the inspection authority.
Sawdust and wood shavings	Timber that has not received chemical treatment after felling.
Composted bark	Timber that has not received chemical treatment after felling.
Wood ash	From timber that has not received chemical treatment after felling..

Soft natural phosphate	Substance defined by council directive 76/116/EEC, modified by directive 89/284/EEC. Cadmium 90 mg/kg P205 or less.
Aluminium calcium phosphate	Substance defined by council directive 76/116/EEC, modified by directive 9/284/EEC. Cadmium 90 mg/kg P205 or less. Use restricted to basic soils (pH > 7.5).
Dephosphorisation slag	Need recognised by the inspection body or the inspection authority.
Raw potassium salts (e.g. kainite, sylvinite, etc.)	Need recognised by the inspection body or the inspection authority.
Potassium sulphate containing a magnesium salt	Need recognised by the inspection body or the inspection authority. Derived from raw potassium salt.
Wash and wash extracts	Excluding ammoniacal washes.
Calcium carbonate of natural origin (e.g. chalk, marl, ground calcic rock, nullipore gravel, phosphate chalk, etc.)	
Calcium and magnesium carbonate of natural origin (e.g. magnesian chalk, ground calcic magnesian rock, etc.)	
Magnesium sulphate (e.g. kieserite)	Solely of natural origin. Need recognised by the inspection body or the inspection authority.
Calcium chloride solution	Leaf spraying of apple trees after demonstration of calcium deficiency. Need recognised by the inspection body or the inspection authority.
Residual lime from sugar manufacture	Need recognised by the inspection body or the inspection authority solely during the period until 31 March 2002.
Calcium sulphate (gypsum)	Substance defined by council directive 76/116/EEC, modified by directive 89/284/EEC. Solely of natural origin.
Sulphur	Substance defined by council directive 76/116/EEC, modified by directive 89/284/EEC. Need recognised by the inspection body or the inspection authority.
Trace elements	Elements figuring in directive 89/530/EEC. Need recognised by the inspection body or the inspection authority.
Sodium chloride	Rock-salt only. Need recognised by the inspection body or the inspection authority.
Rock flour	

## Phytosanitary products

General conditions applicable to all products consisting of or containing the active substances listed below:

- to be used with respect of the provisions of Annex 1,
- only to be used with respect of specific provisions in the legislation on phytosanitary products applicable in the Member State in which the product may be used (\*).

DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION, REQUIREMENTS WITH REGARD TO THE COMPOSITION AND CONDITIONS OF USE
<b>I. Substances of animal or plant origin</b>	
Azadirachtin extracted from <i>Azadirachta indica</i> (neem tree)	Insecticide. Authorised solely on mother plants for the production of seed and on parent plants for the production of other plant reproduction material and on ornamental crops.
(*) Beeswax	Protection of pruning wounds and grafts.
Gelatine	Insecticide.
(*) Hydrolysed protein	Bait. Solely for authorised applications combined with other appropriate substances in Annex II, B.
Lecithin	Fungicide.

Nicotiana tabacum extract (aqueous solution)	Insecticide. Solely to control aphids in subtropical fruit trees (e.g. orange and lemon) and tropical crops (e.g. bananas); use limited to the beginning of the vegetation period. Need recognised by the inspection body or the inspection authority. Solely during a transitory period expiring on 31 March 2002.
Plant oils (e.g. essential oil of mint, pine oil, caraway oil)	Insecticide, acaricide, fungicide and germination inhibiting substance.
Pyrethrin extracted from Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium	Insecticide.
Quassia extracted from Quassia amara	Insecticide, repellent.
Rotenone extracted from Derris spp, Loncho-carpus spp or cubé and Terphrosia spp	Insecticide. Need recognised by the inspection body or the inspection authority.

## II. Microorganisms used in the biological control of parasites

Microorganisms (bacteria, viruses and fungi), such as Bacillus thuringiensis, granulosis virus, etc.	Solely products not genetically modified as laid down in council directive 90/220/EEC.
--	--

## III. Substances to be used solely in traps or distributors

General conditions:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>traps and/or distributors must prevent the entry of the substances into the environment and contact between the substance and crops,</li> <li>the traps must be removed after use and disposed of safely.</li> </ul>	
(*) Diammonium phosphate	Bait. Solely for traps.
Metaldehyde	Molluscicide. Solely for traps containing a repellent for higher animals. Solely during the period expiring on 31 March 2002.
Pheromones	Insecticide, bait. For traps and distributors.
Pyrethroids (deltamethrin and lambda-cyhalothrin only)	Insecticide. Solely for traps with specific baits. Solely against Batrocera oleae and Ceratitis capitata wied. Need recognised by the inspection body or the inspection authority. Solely during the period expiring on 31 March 2002.

## IV. Other substances traditionally used in organic farming

Copper in the form of copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride, copper sulphate (tribasic), copper oxide	Fungicide. Solely during the period expiring on 31 March 2002.. Need recognised by the inspection body or the inspection authority.
(*) Ethylene	Degreening of bananas.
Potassium salt of fatty acids (soft soap)	Insecticide.
(*) Potassium alum (kalinite)	Slowing banana ripening.
Sulpho-calcic mixture (calcium polysulphide)	Fungicide, insecticide, acaricide.. Solely for winter treatment of fruit trees, olive trees and grape vines.
Paraffin oil	Insecticide, acaricide.
Mineral oils	Insecticide, fungicide. Solely for fruit trees, vines, olive trees and tropical crops (e.g. bananas). Solely during the period expiring on 31 March 2002. Need recognised by the inspection body or the inspection authority.
Potassium permanganate	Fungicide, bactericide. Solely for fruit trees, olive trees and grape vines.
(*) Quartz sand	Repellent.
Sulphur	Fungicide, acaricide, repellent.

(\*) In certain Member States, the substances marked with an asterisk are not considered as phytosanitary products and are not subject to the provisions of the legislation on phytosanitary products.

## List A

### Substances permitted as ingredients of non-agricultural origin (additives)

#### A. 1 Food additives including carriers (specific conditions)

E 170	Calcium carbonate	E 407	Carrageenan
E 270	Lactic acid	E 410	Carob-bean flour
E 290	Carbon dioxide	E 412	Guar-seed flour
E 296	Malic acid	E 413	Tragacanth
E 300	Ascorbic acid	E 414	Gum arabic
E 306	Extracts rich in tocopherols (antioxidant of oils and fats)	E 415	Xanthan gum
E 322	Lecithins	E 416	Karaya gum
E 330	Citric acid	E 440 (i)	Pectin
E 333	Calcium citrate	E 500	Sodium carbonate
E 334	L-(+)-tartaric acid	E 501	Potassium carbonate
E 335	Sodium tartrate	E 503	Ammonium carbonate
E 336	Potassium tartrate	E 504	Magnesium carbonate
E 341 (i)	Acid calcium phosphate (for fermentable flour)	E 516	Calcium sulphate (as a carrier)
E 400	Alginic acid	E 524	Sodium hydroxide (surface treatment for laugengebäck)
E 401	Sodium alginate	E 938	Argon
E 402	Potassium alginate	E 941	Nitrogen
E 406	Agar	E 948	Oxygen

#### A.2. Flavourings within the meaning of Directive 88/388/EEC

Substances and products as defined in Article 1 (2) (b) (i) and 1 (2) (c) of Directive 88/388/EEC labelled as natural flavouring substances or natural flavouring preparations, according to Article 9 (1) (d) and (2) of that Directive.

#### A.3. Water and salt

Drinking water

Salt (with sodium chloride or potassium chloride as basic components), generally used in food processing.

#### A.4. Micro-organism preparations

(i) Any preparation of micro-organisms normally used in food processing, with the exception of microorganisms genetically modified within the meaning of Article 2 (2) of Directive 90/220/EEC;

(ii) Micro-organisms genetically modified within the meaning of Article 2 (2) of Directive 90/220/EEC insofar as they have been chosen in conformity with the procedure of the decision of the EEC Commission (Article 14).

#### A.5. Minerals (including trace elements) and vitamins, amino acids and other nitrogen compounds

Only authorised as far as their use is legally required in the foodstuffs in which they are incorporated.

## Processing aids and other products which may be used for processing organically produced ingredients of agricultural origin

▶ Water,	▶ Ethyl alcohol (as a solvent),
▶ Calcium chloride (as coagulation agent),	▶ Tannic acid (as a filtration agent),
▶ Calcium carbonate,	▶ Ovalbumin,
▶ Calcium hydroxide,	▶ Casein,
▶ Calcium sulphate (as a coagulant),	▶ Gelatine,
▶ Magnesium chloride or nigari (as a coagulant),	▶ Fish glue,
▶ Potassium carbonate (drying grapes),	▶ Plant oils (for lubrication, greasing or foam inhibitor),
▶ Sodium carbonate (sugar production),	▶ Silicon dioxide gel or colloid solution,
▶ Citric acid (oil production and starch hydrolysis),	▶ Active carbon,
▶ Sodium hydroxide (sugar production, rapeseed ( <i>Brassica</i> spp) production solely during the period expiring on 31 March 2002),	▶ Talc,
▶ Sulphuric acid (sugar production),	▶ Bentonite,
▶ Carbon dioxide,	▶ Kaolin,
▶ Nitrogen,	▶ Diatomite,
	▶ Perlite,
	▶ Hazelnut shells,



- Rice flour,
- Beeswax (as lubricant),
- Carnauba wax (as lubricant),
- Preparations of microorganisms and enzymes:
  - i) Any preparation based on microorganisms and enzymatic preparation normally used as technological aids in food processing, with the exception of genetically modified

organisms within the meaning of Article 2, paragraph 2 of Directive 90/220/EEC.

ii) genetically modified microorganisms within the meaning of Article 2, paragraph 2 of Directive 90/220/EEC insofar as they have been chosen in conformity with the procedure of the decision of the EEC Commission (Article 14).

## List C

# Ingredients of agricultural origin not produced using organic methods and authorised in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 4 of regulation (EEC) No 2092/91, modified

### C. 1. Unprocessed plant products and derived products obtained by the procedures covered in definition 2, a.

#### C. 1. 1. Fruits and edible seeds

Acerola	Malpighia puniceifolia
Acorn	Quercus spp
Cashew	Anacardium occidentale
Kola	Cola acuminata
Fenugreek	Trigonella foenum-graecum
Gooseberry	Ribes uva-crispa
Passion fruit	Passiflora edulis
Papaya	Carica papaya
Pine nuts	Pinus pinaster
Raspberry (dried)	Rubus idaeus
Red currant (dried)	Ribes rubrum

#### C. 1. 2. Edible spices and culinary herbs

All spice	Pimenta dioica
Cardamom	Fruticulus cardamomi (minoris) (matabariensis)
	Effetaria cardamomum
Cinnamon	Cinnamomum zeylanicum
Cloves	Syzygium aromaticum
Ginger	Zingiber officinale
Horseradish seeds	Armoracia rusticana
Chinese ginger	Alpinia officinarum
Watercress	Nasturtium officinale

#### C. 1.3. Miscellaneous

Algae, including seaweed

### C. 2. Plant products, processed using the methods covered by definition 2, b)

C. 2. 1. Fats and oils, even refined by not chemically modified, derived from plants other than the following:

Cocoa	Theobroma cacao
Coconut	Cocos nucifera
Olive	Olea europaea
Sunflower	Helianthus annuus

C. 2. 2. Sugars and starches, other cereal and tuber products:

Beet sugar  
Fructose  
Thin pastes (Rice paper)  
Rice starch and viscous maize

#### C.2.3 Miscellaneous

Curry, consisting of:

Coriander	Coriandrum sativum
Mustard	Sinapis alba
Fennel	Foeniculum vulgare
Ginger	Pisum spp.

Pea protein

Rum: products made solely from sugar cane juice

### C. 3. Animal products

\*\* Edible aquatic organisms not produced by aquaculture

Powdered buttermilk  
Gelatin  
Honey  
Lactose  
Dehydrated whey powder

## Regulations: official community rules governing organic production

1. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 of 24 June 1991 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs - OJ L 198 22.07.91 p.1.
2. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 94/92 of 14 January 1992 laying down detailed rules for implementing the arrangements for imports from third countries provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs OJ L 11, 17/01/1992 P. 14 -15.
3. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1535/92 of 15 June 1992 amending Annexes I and III of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs.
4. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2083/92 of 14 July 1992 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs OJ L 208, 24/07/1992 P. 15 - 16.

5. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3457/92 of 30 November 1992 laying down detailed rules concerning the inspection certificate for imports from third countries into the Community provided for in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs OJ L 350 , 01/12/1992 P. 56 - 58.
6. Commission Regulation 3713/92 of 22 December 1992 deferring the date of application of Article 11(1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs, with regard to imports from certain third countries.
7. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 207/93 of 29 January 1993 defining the content of Annex VI to Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs and laying down detailed rules for implementing the provisions of Article 5 (4) thereto OJ L 25 , 02/02/1993 p. 5 - 10.
8. Regulation (EEC) No 1593/93 of 24 June 1993 - Official Journal L 153, 25.06.1993, modifying regulation EEC No 3713/92 (date of application of Article 11.1 deferred and inclusion of Sweden in the provisional list of third countries).
9. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2608/93 of 23 September 1993 amending Annexes I, II and III of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs OJ L 239 , 24/09/1993 P. 10 - 13.
10. List of bodies and public authorities entrusted with the inspections laid down in Article 15 of the regulation (OJ C 284/7 of 21 October 1993).
11. Commission Regulation (EC) No 468/94 of 2 March 1994 amending Annex VI to Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring hereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs OJ L 59, 03/03/1994 P. 1 - 2.
12. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 688/94 of 28 March 1994 amending Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3713/92 deferring the date of application of Article 11 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and foodstuffs, with regard to the imports from certain third countries.
13. Council Regulation (EC) No 1468/94 of 20 June 1994 (OJ No L 159, 28. 6. 1994) deferring the date of application of the derogation in Article 5.5 of Regulation No 2092/91.
14. Commission Regulation (EC) No 2381/94 of 30 September 1994 amending Annex II to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs JO L 255 , 01/10/1994 P. 84 - 87.
15. Commission Regulation (EC) No 2580/94 of 24 October 1994 modifying Regulation No 3713/92.
16. Commission Regulation (EC) No 1201/95 of 29 May 1995 amending Annex VI to Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs OJ L 119 , 30/05/1995 P. 9 - 10.
17. Commission Regulation (EC) No 1202/95 of 29 May 1995 amending Annexes I and III to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs OJ L 119 , 30/05/1995 P. 11 - 12.
18. Council Regulation (EC) No 1935/95 of 22 June 1995 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs OJ L 186 , 05/08/1995 P. 1 - 7.
19. Commission Regulation (EC) No 418/96 of 7 March 1996 amending Annex VI to Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products.
20. Commission Regulation (EC) No 522/96 of 26 March 1996 amending Commission Regulation (EEC) No 94/92 laying down detailed rules for implementing the arrangements for imports from third countries provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 and amending Commission Regulation (EC) No 529/95 deferring for imports from certain third countries the date of application of Article 11 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and feedstuffs OJ L 77 , 27/03/1996 p. 10 - 11.
21. Commission Regulation (EC) No 314/97 of 20 February 1997 amending Regulation (EEC) No 94/92 laying down detailed rules for implementing the arrangements for imports from third countries provided for in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs OJ L 51 , 21/02/1997 P. 34 - 36.
22. Commission Regulation (EC) No 345/97 of 26 February 1997 amending Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 207/93 defining the content of Annex VI to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs and laying down detailed rules for implementing the provisions of Article 5 (4) thereof OJ L 58 , 27/02/1997 p. 38 - 39.
23. Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/97 of 29 July 1997 amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs OJ L 202 , 30/07/1997 P. 12 - 17.
24. Commission Regulation (EC) No 1367/98 of 29 June 1998 amending Regulation (EEC) No 94/92 of 14 January 1992 laying down detailed rules for implementing the arrangements for imports from third countries provided for in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 (Text with EEA relevance) OJ L 185 , 30/06/1998 p. 11 - 12.
25. Commission Regulation (EC) No 1900/98 of 4 September 1998 amending Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs OJ L 247 , 05/09/1998 p. 6 - 8.
26. Commission Regulation (EC) No 330/1999 of 12 February 1999 amending Section C of Annex VI to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs OJ L 40 , 13/02/1999 p. 23 - 26.
27. Council Regulation (EC) No 1804/1999 of 19 July 1999 supplementing Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs to include livestock production OJ L 222 , 24/08/1999 p. 1 - 28.

## French official bodies

### Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche

Direction des Politiques Economiques et Internationale  
Sous-Direction de la valorisation et de l'organisation des filières  
Bureau des signes de qualité et de l'agriculture biologique  
3, rue Barbet de Jouy  
75349 PARIS 07 SP - France  
Fax: 33 1 49 55 57 85  
Web site: [www.agriculture.gouv.fr/alim/sign/agri/welcome.html](http://www.agriculture.gouv.fr/alim/sign/agri/welcome.html)

### Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances

Direction Générale de la Concurrence, de la Consommation  
et de la Répression des Fraudes - Bureau C 3  
59, boulevard Vincent Auriol - Télédéc 051  
75703 PARIS CEDEX 13  
France  
Fax: 33 1 44 97 30 43