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Başak Organic Standard



Başak Ekolojik Ürünler
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ORGANIC STANDARDS OF
BAŞAK EKOLOJİK ÜRÜNLER KONTROL VE SERTİFİKASYON HİZMETLERİ LTD. ŞTİ

BAŞAK EKOLOJİK ÜRÜNLER KONTROL VE SERTİFİKASYON HİZMETLERİ LTD. ŞTİ. FOR OPERATORS IN NON-EU
MEMBER COUNTRIES
Organic Equivalence Standard

AB St01 BASAK ORGANIC STANDARD

First Release Date: 15.01.2016 Version:05 – Version Date: 02.03.2020

Based on

Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 of 28 June 2007: COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91.

Commission Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 of 5 September 2008 COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 889/2008 of 5 September 2008 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products with regard to organic production, labelling and control

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008 of 8 December 2008: COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1235/2008 of 8 December 2008 laying down detailed rules for implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 as regards the arrangements for imports of organic products from third countries

Amended by

- ▶ Commission Regulation (EC) No 967/2008 of 29 September 2008
- ▶ Commission Regulation (EC) No 1254/2008 of 15 December 2008
- ▶ Commission Regulation (EC) No 710/2009 of 5 August 2009
- ▶ Commission Regulation (EC) No 271/2010 of 24 March 2010
- ▶ Commission Regulation (EC) No 344/2011 of 8 April 2011
- ▶ Commission Regulation (EC) No 426/2011 of 2 May 2011
- ▶ Commission Regulation (EC) No 126/2012 of 14 February 2012
- ▶ Commission Regulation (EC) No 203/2012 of 8 March 2012
- ▶ Commission Regulation (EC) No 505/2012 of 14 June 2012
- ▶ Commission Regulation (EU) No. 392/2013 of 29 April 2013
- ▶ Commission Regulation (EC) No 1030/2013 of 24 October 2013
- ▶ Commission Regulation (EC) No 1364/2013 of 17 December 2013
- ▶ Commission Regulation (EC) No 354/2014 of 9 April 2014
- ▶ Commission Regulation (EC) No 836/2014 of 31 July 2014
- ▶ Commission Regulation (EC) No 1358/2014 of 18 December 2014
- ▶ Document "Codex Alimentarius- Organic Food"
- ▶ Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/673 of 29 April 2016
- ▶ Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/1842 of 14 October 2016
- ▶ Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/2273 of 8 December 2017
- ▶ Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/1584 of 22 October 2018
- ▶ Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2164 of 17 December 2019

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Introduction

This STANDARD was created for Başak Ekolojik Ürünler Kontrol ve Sertifikasyon Hizmetleri Ltd. Equivalence of this Standard to inspection and certification practices was specified based on the EU Regulations (EC) N° 834/2007, (EC) N° 889/2008 and (EC) N° 1235/2008 and the Regulation on Organic Farming Principles and Practices in Turkey. This standard is a standard which is prepared for the enterprises out of European Union, wishing to be inspected and certified as per the EC Regulations (EC) N° 834/2007, (EC) N° 889/2008 and (EC) N° 1235/2008. This standard set for the rules which are required for organic production and certification equivalent to the rules of AB regulations.

Organic Standard of Başak Ekolojik Ürünler Kontrol ve Sertifikasyon Hizmetleri Ltd. Gathers conditions and provisions of EC regulations on organic product certification and adapt and use them for the practices/applications in third countries which are non-member states.

This standard includes EC Regulations and conditions with regard to inspection and certification system which is at the level of / equivalent to EC criteria which are not present in non-member states and are based on the presence of certain administrative structures in member states. Language of Organic Standard of Başak Ekolojik Ürünler Kontrol ve Sertifikasyon Hizmetleri Ltd. is directly governed by the language of EC regulations. In this standard, not only the equivalent conditions to fulfill European Union's requirement are based on, but also it is also indicated how the equivalency to the variations with regard to organic production in non-member states is ensured.

Başak Ekolojik Ürünler Kontrol ve Sertifikasyon Hizmetleri Ltd. Şti. took into consideration Commission regulation (EC) N° 1235/2008 and (EC) N° 889/2008 laying down detailed rules for implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 as regards the arrangements for imports of organic products from third countries while creating its own Organic Standard under the basis of Regulation of Turkey about the principles and practices of organic farming and Codex Alimentarius in order to facilitate international cooperation and trade. Başak Organic Standard also includes EU Regulation and all annexes of its modifications.

Başak adapts Organic Standard so that (EC) N° 834/2007 and (EC) N° 889/2008 can be implemented in third countries who are not member of European Union. In some situations, it identifies equivalent provisions that are stated to be implemented as per Item 33 of CE 834/2007. This is identified with the letter "E" in the column "Compatible (U) / Equivalent (E)" in each page of the standard. The sections that are identified as "C" in BAŞAK Organic Standard are compatible in every way. When it is identified as "E" equivalent, it means Başak Organic standard is equivalent with EC Regulation. When there is equivalency and Başak Organic standard and EC organic regulations are not fully compatible, it has been determined with rules which of the points are acceptable and which points need to be addressed in order to achieve equivalence. Başak believes that not only compatible products, but also equivalent products should meet all objectives of organic production. As for accreditation requirements, EA Policy regarding European Accreditation EA-3/12 M: 2013 Organic Production Certification Accreditation is provided.

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¹ 834 = EU Regulation (EC) No 834/2007; 889 = EU Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 ² C = compliant; E = equivalent to EU regulations

1	Objectives and Definitions		1	2
	<p>This Standart provides with regard to the Regulation No 834/2007, the basis for the sustainable development of organic production while ensuring the effective functioning of the internal market, guaranteeing fair competition, ensuring consumer confidence and protecting consumer interests.</p> <p>It establishes common objectives and principles to underpin the rules set out under this Regulation concerning:</p> <p>(a) all stages of production, preparation and distribution of organic products and their control; (b) the use of indications referring to organic production in labelling and advertising.</p>	pref ace	834- Art. 1	C
1.1	Definitions			
	<p>For the purposes of this standard, the following definitions shall apply:</p> <p>a) 'non-organic / conventional: Means not obtained or related to products manufactured in accordance with Basak Organic Standard in equivalence to regulations (EU) No 889/2008 and 834/2007</p> <p>b) ' Veterinary medicinal products ': means products as defined in Article 1(2) of Directive 2001/82/EC of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the Community code relating to veterinary medicinal product</p> <p>c) 'importer ': means the natural or legal person within the community who presents a consignment for release for free circulation into the community, either in person, or through a representative</p> <p>d) 'first consignee ': means the natural or legal person to whom the imported consignment is delivered and who will receive it for further preparation and/or marketing</p> <p>e) 'Operator' means the natural or legal persons responsible for ensuring that the requirements of this Regulation are met within the organic business under their control</p> <p>f) 'holding' means all the production units operated under a single management for the purpose of producing agricultural products</p> <p>g) ' production unit ': means all assets to be used for a production sector such as production premises, land parcels, pastures, open air areas, livestock buildings , the premises for the storage of crops, crop products, animal products, raw materials and any other input relevant for this specific production sector</p> <p>h) hydroponic production ': means the method of growing plants, with their roots in a mineral nutrient solution or in an inert medium, such as perlite, gravel or mineral wool to which a nutrient solution is added</p> <p>i) ' Veterinary treatment ': means all courses of a curative or preventive treatment against one occurrence of a specific disease</p> <p>j) ' in conversion feedingstuffs ': means feedingstuffs produced during the conversion period to organic production, with the exclusion of those harvested in the 12 months following the beginning of the conversion as referred to in Article 17(1)(a) of Regulation (EC) 834/2007</p> <p>k) 'conversion' means the transition from non organic to organic farming within a given period of time, during which the provisions concerning the organic production have been applied</p> <p>l) 'labelling' means any terms, words, particulars, trade marks, brand name, pictorial matter or symbol relating to and placed on any packaging, document, notice, label, board, ring or collar accompanying or referring to a product</p> <p>m) 'control body' means an independent private third party carrying out inspection and certification in the field of organic production in accordance with the provisions set out under this Regulation; it shall also include, where appropriate, the corresponding body of a third country or the corresponding body operating in a third country</p> <p>n) 'organic production' means the use of the production method compliant with the rules established in this Regulation, at all stages of production, preparation and distribution</p> <p>o) Supervisor / Inspector: Control organization or institution name, to check the implementation of each stage according to the regulations for organic production, natural</p>			

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	<p>person authorized by the Ministry.</p> <p>p) 'control file' means all the information and documents transmitted, for the purposes of the control system, to the control authorities of the Member State or to control authorities and control bodies by an operator subject to the control system as referred to in Article 28 of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, including all the relevant information and documents relating to that operator or the activities of that operator held by competent authorities, control authorities and control bodies, with the exception of information or documents that have no bearing on the operation of the control system</p> <p>q) 'Preserving' means any action, different from farming and harvesting, that is carried out on products, but which does not qualify as processing as defined below and in point (n) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EC) No. 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council and excluding packing or labelling of the product</p> <p>r) 'Processing' means any action referred to in point (m) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EC) No. 852/2004 including the use of substances referred to in Article 19(2)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007. Packing or labelling operations shall not be considered as processing. (m) means any action that substantially alters the initial product, including heating, smoking, curing, maturing, drying, marinating, extraction, extrusion or a combination of those processes.</p> <p>s) 'unprocessed' means unprocessed as used in the definition of unprocessed products in point (n) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, irrespective of packaging or labelling operations. (n) foodstuffs that have not undergone processing, and includes products that have been divided, parted, severed, sliced, boned, minced, skinned, ground, cut, cleaned, trimmed, husked, milled, chilled, frozen, deep-frozen or thawed.</p> <p>t) 'Processed means processed as used in the definition of processed products in point (o) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004, irrespective of packaging or labelling operations. (o) means foodstuffs resulting from the processing of unprocessed products. These products may contain ingredients that are necessary for their manufacture or to give them specific characteristics.</p> <p>u) TR= Republic of Turkey v) Art. = Article w) Başak Organic Standard = Başak Ekolojik Ürünler Kontrol ve Sertifikasyon Hizmetleri Ltd. Şti. for operators in non-EU member countries</p>			
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2	Scope	Codex alimentarius		
2.1	<p>This Standard shall apply to the following products originating from agriculture, including aquaculture, where such products are placed on the market or are intended to be placed on the market:</p> <p>(a) live or unprocessed agricultural products; (b) processed agricultural products for use as food; (c) feed; (d) vegetative propagating material and seeds for cultivation.</p> <p>The products of hunting and fishing of wild animals shall not be considered as organic production.</p>	Art. 1,2	834-Art. 1	C
2.2	<p>This standard with regard to Article 2.1 the products in the production, processing and distribution of participating in activities at any stage shall apply to all operators. However, mass catering operations shall not be subject to this standard.</p>	Art. 1,2	834-Art. 1	C
2.3	<p>These standards, including legislation on foodstuffs and animal nutrition, production, preparation, marketing, national or international legal framework for the provisions governing the labeling and control will be implemented in countries outside the European Union and in Turkey</p>	Art. 1,2	834-Art. 1	C
2.4	<p>Import of products to EU countries providing equivalent guarantees</p>			

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	<p>A product imported from a third country may also be placed on the Community market as organic provided that:</p> <p>(a) the product has been produced in accordance with production rules equivalent to those referred to in Titles III (Production rules) and IV (Labelling);</p> <p>(b) the operators have been subject to control measures of equivalent effectiveness to those referred to in Title V (Controls) and such control measures have been permanently and effectively applied;</p> <p>(c) the operators at all stages of production, preparation and distribution in the third country have submitted their activities to a control system recognised in accordance with paragraph 2 or to a control authority or control body recognised in accordance with paragraph 3;</p> <p>(d) the product is covered by a certificate of inspection issued by the competent authorities, control authorities or control bodies of the third country recognised in accordance with paragraph 2, or by a control authority or control body recognised in accordance with paragraph 3, which confirms that the product satisfies the conditions set out in this paragraph.</p>		834- Art. 33	
3	The Aim of Organic Production			
	<p>Articles 3 and 4 on the objectives and principles contained / principles themselves are not standard, a framework for the implementation of all future requirements and can be used as a reference point when interpreting questions arise</p> <p>Organic production shall pursue the following general objectives:</p> <p>(a) establish a sustainable management system for agriculture that:</p> <p>(i) respects nature's systems and cycles and sustains and enhances the health of soil, water, plants and animals and the balance between them;</p> <p>(ii) contributes to a high level of biological diversity;</p> <p>(iii) makes responsible use of energy and the natural resources, such as water, soil, organic matter and air;</p> <p>(iv) respects high animal welfare standards and in particular meets animals' species-specific behavioural needs;</p> <p>(b) aim at producing products of high quality;</p> <p>(c) aim at producing a wide variety of foods and other agricultural products that respond to consumers' demand for goods produced by the use of processes that do not harm the environment, human health, plant health or animal health and welfare.</p>	1/1	834- Art. 3	C

4	Principles of Organic Production			
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4.1	<p>Organic production shall be based on the following principles:</p> <p>(a) the appropriate design and management of biological processes based on ecological systems using natural resources which are internal to the system by methods that:</p> <p>(i) use living organisms and mechanical production methods;</p> <p>(ii) practice land-related crop cultivation and livestock production or practice aquaculture which complies with the principle of sustainable exploitation of fisheries;</p> <p>(iii) exclude the use of GMOs and products produced from or by GMOs with the exception of veterinary medicinal products;</p> <p>(iv) are based on risk assessment, and the use of precautionary and preventive measures, when appropriate;</p> <p>(b) the restriction of the use of external inputs. Where external inputs are required or the appropriate management practices and methods referred to in paragraph (a) do not exist, these shall be limited to:</p> <p>(i) inputs from organic production;</p> <p>(ii) natural or naturally-derived substances;</p> <p>(iii) low solubility mineral fertilisers;</p> <p>(c) the strict limitation of the use of chemically synthesised inputs to exceptional cases these being:</p> <p>(i) where the appropriate management practices do not exist; and</p> <p>(ii) the external inputs referred to in paragraph (b) are not available on the market; or</p> <p>(iii) where the use of external inputs referred to in paragraph (b) contributes to unacceptable environmental impacts;</p> <p>(d) the adaptation, where necessary, and within the framework of this Regulation, of the rules of organic production taking account of sanitary status, regional differences in climate and local conditions, stages of development and specific husbandry practices.</p>	Mad . 1,2	834- Art.4	C
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4.2	Specific principles applicable to farming			
	<p>In addition to the overall principles set out in Article 4, organic farming shall be based on the following specific principles:</p> <p>(a) the maintenance and enhancement of soil life and natural soil fertility, soil stability and soil biodiversity preventing and combating soil compaction and soil erosion, and the nourishing of plants primarily through the soil ecosystem;</p> <p>(b) the minimisation of the use of non-renewable resources and off-farm inputs;</p> <p>(c) the recycling of wastes and by-products of plant and animal origin as input in plant and livestock production;</p> <p>(d) taking account of the local or regional ecological balance when taking production decisions;</p> <p>(e) the maintenance of animal health by encouraging the natural immunological defence of the animal, as well as the selection of appropriate breeds and husbandry practices;</p> <p>(f) the maintenance of plant health by preventative measures, such as the choice of appropriate species and varieties resistant to pests and diseases, appropriate crop rotations, mechanical and physical methods and the protection of natural enemies of pests;</p> <p>(g) the practice of site-adapted and land-related livestock production;</p> <p>(h) the observance of a high level of animal welfare respecting species-specific needs;</p> <p>(i) the production of products of organic livestock from animals that have been raised on organic holdings since birth or hatching and throughout their life;</p> <p>(j) the choice of breeds having regard to the capacity of animals to adapt to local conditions, their vitality and their resistance to disease or health problems;</p> <p>(k) the feeding of livestock with organic feed composed of agricultural ingredients from organic farming and of natural non-agricultural substances;</p> <p>(l) the application of animal husbandry practices, which enhance the immune system and strengthen the natural defence against diseases, in particular including regular exercise and access to open air areas and pastureland where appropriate;</p> <p>(m) the exclusion of rearing artificially induced polyploid animals;</p> <p>(n) the maintenance of the biodiversity of natural aquatic ecosystems, the continuing health of the aquatic environment and the quality of surrounding aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems in aquaculture production;</p> <p>(o) the feeding of aquatic organisms with feed from sustainable exploitation of fisheries as defined in Article 3 of Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002 of 20 December 2002 on the conservation and sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources under the Common Fisheries Policy (1) or with organic feed composed of agricultural ingredients from organic farming and of natural non-agricultural substances.</p>	Ann ex-1	834-Art. 5	C
4.3	Specific principles applicable to processing of organic food			
	<p>In addition to the overall principles set out in Article 4, the production of processed organic food shall be based on the following specific principles:</p> <p>(a) the production of organic food from organic agricultural ingredients, except where an ingredient is not available on the market in organic form;</p> <p>(b) the restriction of the use of food additives, of non organic ingredients with mainly technological and sensory functions and of micronutrients and processing aids, so that they are used to a minimum extent and only in case of essential technological need or for particular nutritional purposes;</p> <p>(c) the exclusion of substances and processing methods that might be misleading regarding the true nature of the product;</p> <p>(d) the processing of food with care, preferably with the use of biological, mechanical and physical methods.</p>	Ann ex 1	834-Art. 6	C

5	General Production Rules			
5.1	Adherence to the Standards			
	Operators must comply with the rules of production located in Article 5-9, must keep records to demonstrate compliance related described in Article 10		834- Art. 8	C
5.2	Adherence to the Control System			
	<p>1. Any operator who produces, prepares, stores, or imports from a third country products in the meaning of Article 1(2) or who places such products on the market shall, prior to placing on the market of any products as organic or in conversion to organic. (a) notify his activity to Başak Ekolojik</p> <p>(b) Notify his activity and the following information to Başak Ekolojik:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Name and address of operator (ii) Location of premises and, where appropriate, parcels (land register data) where operations are carried out; (iii) Nature of operations and products; (iv) Undertaking by the operator to carry out the operation in accordance with the provision laid down in this Standard (v) In the case of an agricultural holding, the date on which the producer ceased to apply products not authorized for organic production on the parcels concerned; <p>2. Where an operator contracts out any of the activities to a third party, that operator shall nonetheless be subject to the requirements referred to in point (a), and the subcontracted activities shall be subject to the control system.</p>		834- Art. 28	C
	3. Where an operator runs several production units in the same area, the units producing non-organic crops, together with storage premises for farm input products shall also be subject to the general and the specific control requirements		834- Art. 73	C
	4. The control authorities and control bodies shall keep an updated list containing the names and addresses of operators under their control. This list shall be made available to the interested parties.		834- Art. 28	C
	5. If an operator operating more than one livestock production units in the same area, the units which produce non-organic products at the same time will be subject to these standards and control systems with storage facilities for farm products.		834- Art. 73	C
5.2.0	Documentary evidence			
	<p>Authorised control body edits a certificate for each operator that do the requirements of this standard. This document should include credentials, production area, products that produce and validity of the document.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Each operator must check the certification of suppliers. 2. Format of the document that mentioned in Article 1, can also be prepared in the manner specified in Annex XII and electronics. 		834- Art. 29	C

5.2.1	Minimum control requirements			
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	<p>(1) When the control arrangements are first implemented, the operator shall draw up and subsequently maintain:</p> <p>(a) a full description of the unit and/or premises and/or activity;</p> <p>(b) all the practical measures to be taken at the level of the unit and/or premises and/or activity to ensure compliance with the organic production rules;</p> <p>(c) the precautionary measures to be taken in order to reduce the risk of contamination by unauthorised products or substances and the cleaning measures to be taken in storage places and throughout the operator's production chain;</p> <p>(2) The description and the measures referred to in paragraph 1 shall be contained in a declaration, signed by the responsible operator. In addition, this declaration shall include an undertaking by the operator:</p> <p>(a) to perform the operations in accordance with the organic production rules;</p> <p>(b) to accept, in the event of infringement or irregularities, the enforcement of the measures of the organic production rules;</p> <p>(c) to undertake to inform in writing the buyers of the product in order to ensure that the indications referring to the organic production method are removed from this production;</p> <p>(d) to accept, in cases where the operator and/or the subcontractors of that operator are checked by different control authorities or control bodies the exchange of information between those authorities or bodies;</p> <p>(e) to accept, in cases where the operator and/or the subcontractors of that operator change their control authority or control body, the transmission of their control files to the subsequent control authority or control body;</p> <p>(f) to accept, in cases where the operator withdraws from the control system, to inform without delay the relevant competent authority and control authority or control body;</p> <p>(g) to accept, in cases where the operator withdraws from the control system, that the control file is kept for a period of at least five years;</p> <p>(h) to accept to inform the relevant control authority or authorities or control body or bodies without delay of any irregularity or infringement affecting the organic status of their product or organic products received from other operators or subcontractors.</p> <p>(3) The declaration provided for in the first subparagraph shall be verified by Başak Ekolojik that issues a report identifying the possible deficiencies and non-compliances with the organic production rules.</p> <p>The operator shall countersign this report and take the necessary corrective measures.</p> <p>For the application of 5.2.1 operator shall notify the following information to the competent authority:</p> <p>(a) Name and address of operator;</p> <p>(b) Location of premises and, where appropriate, parcels (land register data) where operations are carried out;</p> <p>(c) Nature of operations and products;</p> <p>(d) Undertaking by the operator to carry out the operation in accordance with the provision laid down in Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 and this Regulation;</p> <p>(e) In the case of an agricultural holding, the date on which the producer ceased to apply products not authorised for organic production on the parcels concerned;</p>	889-Art. 63	C
5.2.2	Modification of control arrangements		

	The operator responsible shall notify any change in the description or of the measures referred to in Article 5.2.1 and in the initial control arrangements set out in Articles 5.2.5.1, 5.2.5.2, 5.2.5.3, 5.2.5.4, 5.2.5.5 to Başak Ekolojik in due time.		889- Art. 64	C
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5.2.3	Control Visits			
	<p>1. Başak Ekolojik shall carry out at least once a year a physical inspection of all operators.</p> <p>2. Başak Ekolojik shall take and analyse samples for detecting of products not authorised for organic production, for checking production techniques not in conformity with the organic production rules or for detecting possible contamination by products not authorised for organic production. The number of samples to be taken and analysed by Başak Ekolojik every year shall correspond to at least 5 % of the number of operators under its control. The selection of the operators where samples have to be taken shall be based on the general evaluation of the risk of non-compliance with the organic production rules. This general evaluation shall take into account all stages of production, preparation and distribution.</p> <p>Başak Ekolojik shall take and analyse samples in each case where the use of products or techniques not authorised for organic production is suspected. In such cases no minimum number of samples to be taken and analysed shall apply.</p> <p>Samples may also be taken and analysed by Başak Ekolojik in any other case for detecting of products not authorised for organic production, for checking production techniques not in conformity with the organic production rules or for detecting possible contamination by products not authorised for organic production.</p> <p>3. A control report shall be drawn up after each visit, countersigned by the operator of the unit or his representative.</p> <p>4. Moreover, Başak Ekolojik shall carry out random control visits, primarily unannounced, based on the general evaluation of the risk of non-compliance with the organic production rules, taking into account at least the results of previous controls, the quantity of products concerned and the risk for exchange of products.</p>		889- Art. 65	C
	In any case, all operators with the exception of wholesalers dealing only with pre-packaged products and operators selling to the final consumer or user as described in Article 5.2(2), shall be subject to a verification of compliance at least once a year.		834- Art. 27	C
	In the context of this Standard the nature and frequency of the controls shall be determined on the basis of an assessment of the risk of occurrence of irregularities and infringements as regards compliance with the requirements laid down in this Standard. In any case, wholesalers selling pre-packaged products, operators selling to the final consumer or all operators except defined users in Article 5.2(2) shall be subject to a compliance verification at least once a year.		834- Art. 27	C
	5. The operator, who wants to engage in organic agriculture, makes a contract with the control body. The operator can do organic agriculture individually or with the producer group. If the operator is conducting organic farming with the producer group, s/he must sign a contract with each producer. In this case, the operator enters into an agreement with Başak Ekolojik on behalf of the producer group.			E

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5.2.4	Access to facilities			
	<p>The operator shall:</p> <p>(a) give Başak Ekolojik, for control purposes, access to all parts of the unit and all premises, as well as to the accounts and relevant supporting documents;</p> <p>(b) provide Başak Ekolojik with any information reasonably necessary for the purposes of the control;</p> <p>(c) submit, when requested by Başak Ekolojik, the results of its own quality assurance programmes</p>	Annex 3 (A3.2)	889-Art. 67	C
5.2.5	Control arrangements			
5.2.5.1	Control requirements for farm production or wild plants/nature collected and herbal products			
	<p>1. The full description of the unit referred to in Article 5.2.1 (a) shall:</p> <p>(a) be drawn up even where the operator limits his activity to the collection of wild plants/plants collecting from nature;</p> <p>(b) indicate the storage and production premises and land parcels and/or collection areas and, where applicable, premises where certain processing and/or packaging operations take place; and</p> <p>(c) specify the date of the last application on the parcels and/or collection areas concerned of products, the use of which is not compatible with the organic production rules.</p> <p>2. In case of collection of wild plants, the practical measures referred to in Article Madde 5.2.1. shall include any guarantees given by third parties which the operator can provide to ensure that the provisions of Article 6.6.(2).</p>		889-Art. 70	C
5.2.5.2	Control requirements for livestock and livestock products produced by animal husbandry			
	<p>1. When the control system applying specifically to livestock production is first implemented, the full description of the unit referred to in Article 5.2.1 (1) (a) shall include:</p> <p>(a) a full description of the livestock buildings, pasturage, open air areas, etc., and, where applicable, the premises for the storage, packaging and processing of livestock, livestock products, raw materials and inputs;</p> <p>(b) a full description of the installations for the storage of livestock manure.</p> <p>2. The practical measures referred to in Article 5.2.1 (1) (b) shall include:</p> <p>(a) a plan for spreading manure agreed with Başak Ekolojik, together with a full description of the areas given over to crop production;</p> <p>(b) where appropriate, as regards the spreading of manure, the written arrangements with other holdings as referred to in Article 6.4.2.1 (3) complying with the provisions of the organic production rules;</p> <p>(c) a management plan for the organic-production livestock unit.</p>		889-Art. 74	C

5.2.5.3	Control requirements for units for preparation of plant, livestock animal products and foodstuffs composed thereof			
	<p>With regard to the operations, which are contracted out to third parties, the full description of the unit referred to in Article 5.2.1 (1) (a) shall include:</p> <p>(a) a list of the subcontractors with a description of their activities and an indication of the control bodies or authorities to which they are subject;</p> <p>(b) all the practical measures, including inter alia an appropriate system of documentary accounts, to be taken at the level of the unit to ensure that the products the operator places on the market can be traced to, as appropriate, their suppliers, sellers, consignees and buyers.</p>	Annex 3	889-Art. 80	C
5.2.5.4	Control requirements for units involved in the production, preparation or import of organic products and which have contracted out to third parties in part or in total the actual operations concerned			
	<p>With regard to the operations, which are contracted out to third parties, the full description of the unit referred to in Article 5.2.1 (1) (a) shall include:</p> <p>(a) a list of the subcontractors with a description of their activities and an indication of the control bodies or authorities to which they are subject;</p> <p>(b) Written agreement by the subcontractors that their holding will be subject to the control regime of Title V of regulation (EC) No 834/2007;</p> <p>(c) all the practical measures, including inter alia an appropriate system of documentary accounts, to be taken at the level of the unit to ensure that the products the operator places on the market can be traced to, as appropriate, their suppliers, sellers, consignees and buyers.</p>		889-Art. 86	C
5.2.5.5	Control arrangements for feed preparing units			
	<p>1. The full description of the unit referred to in Article 5.2.1 (1) (a) shall indicate:</p> <p>(a) the facilities used for the reception, preparation and storage of the products intended for animal feed before and after the operations concerning them;</p> <p>(b) the facilities used for the storage of other products used to prepare feedingstuffs;</p> <p>(c) the facilities used to store products for cleaning and disinfection;</p> <p>(d) where necessary, the description of the compound feedingstuff that the operator intends to produce, in accordance with Article 5(1)(a) of Directive 79/373/EEC, and the livestock species or class for which the compound feedingstuff is intended;</p> <p>(e) where necessary, the name of the feed materials that the operator intends to prepare.</p> <p>2. The measures to be taken by operators, as referred to in Article 5.2.1 (1) (b), to guarantee compliance with the organic production rules shall include the indications of measures referred to in Article 7.2.</p> <p>3. Başak Ekolojik shall use these measures to carry out a general evaluation of the risks attendant on each preparation unit and to draw up a control plan. This control plan shall provide for a minimum number of random samples depending on the potential risks.</p>	Annex 3	889 - Art. 88	C
	The control visit referred to in Article 5.2.3 shall comprise a full physical inspection of all premises. Moreover, Başak Ekolojik shall make targeted visits based on a general evaluation of the potential risks of non-compliance with the organic production rules. Başak Ekolojik shall pay particular attention to the critical control points pointed out for the operator, with a view to establishing whether the surveillance and checking operations are carried out correctly. All the premises used by the operator for the conduct of his activities may be checked as frequently as the attendant risks warrant.		889 - Art. 90	C

5.2.6	Measures in case of suspicion of infringements and irregularities			
	<p>1. Where an operator considers or suspects that a product which he has produced, prepared, imported or that he has received from another operator, is not in compliance with organic production rules, he shall initiate procedures either to withdraw from this product any reference to the organic production method or to separate and identify the product. He may only put it into processing or packaging or on the market after elimination of that doubt, unless it is placed on the market without indication referring to the organic production method. In case of such doubt, the operator shall immediately inform Başak Ekolojik. Başak Ekolojik may require that the product cannot be placed on the market with indications referring to the organic production method until it is satisfied, by the information received from the operator or from other sources, that the doubt has been eliminated.</p> <p>2. Where Başak Ekolojik has a substantiated suspicion that an operator intends to place on the market a product not in compliance with the organic production rules but bearing a reference to the organic production method, Başak Ekolojik can require that the operator may provisionally not market the product with this reference for a time period to be set by Başak Ekolojik. Before taking such a decision, Başak Ekolojik shall allow the operator to comment. This decision shall be supplemented by the obligation to withdraw from this product any reference to the organic production method if Başak Ekolojik is sure that the product does not fulfil the requirements of organic production.</p> <p>However, if the suspicion is not confirmed within the said time period, the decision referred to in the first subparagraph shall be cancelled not later than the expiry of that time period. The operator shall cooperate fully with Başak Ekolojik in resolving the suspicion.</p>		889- Art. 91	C
	<p>Where a severe infringement or an infringement with prolonged effect is found, Başak Ekolojik shall prohibit the operator concerned from marketing products which refer to the organic production method in the labelling and advertising for a period to be agreed with the competent authority of the Member State.</p> <p>Where an irregularity is found as regards compliance with the requirements laid down in this Regulation, Başak Ekolojik shall ensure that no reference to the organic production method is made in the labelling and advertising of the entire lot or production run affected by this irregularity, where this would be proportionate to the relevance of the requirement that has been violated and to the nature and particular circumstances of the irregular activities.</p> <p>3. Information on cases of irregularities or infringements affecting the organic status of a product shall be immediately communicated between the control bodies, control authorities, competent authorities and Member States concerned and, where appropriate, to the Commission. The level of communication shall depend on the severity and the extent of the irregularity or infringement found.</p>		834- Art. 30	C

5.2.7	Information exchange			
	<p>Upon a request duly justified by the necessity to guarantee that a product has been produced in accordance with this Standard, Başak Ekolojik shall exchange relevant information on the results of its controls with competent authorities, control authorities and other control bodies. Başak Ekolojik may also exchange such information on its own initiative.</p> <p>1. Where the operator and/or the subcontractors of that operator are checked by different control authorities or control bodies, the control authorities or control bodies shall exchange the relevant information on the operations under their control stated in Article 5.2.1 (2).</p> <p>2. Where operators and/or their subcontractors change their control authority or control body, the change shall be notified without delay to the competent authority by the control authorities or control bodies concerned The previous control authority or control body shall hand over the relevant elements of the control file of the operator concerned and the reports referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 5.2.1.2 to the subsequent control authority or control body. Başak Ekolojik shall ensure that non-conformities noted in the report of the previous control authority or control body have been or are being addressed by the operator. If the operator decides to check out of the system, should immediately notifies the control body or official authority.</p> <p>3. Where the operator under Başak Ekolojik control withdraws from the control system, Başak Ekolojik shall, without delay, inform the competent authority.</p> <p>4. Where Başak Ekolojik finds irregularities or infringements affecting the organic status of products, it shall without delay inform the Competent Authorities of the Member States where the products are imported. The competent authority may require, on its own initiative, also any other information on irregularities or infringements. In case of irregularities or infringements found with regard to products under the control of other control authorities or control bodies, Başak Ekolojik shall also inform those authorities or bodies without delay.</p>		889- Art. 92	C
	5. Member States shall make available to the public, in an appropriate manner including publication on the internet, the updated lists referred to in Article 5.2 (4) containing updated documentary evidence related to each operator, as provided for in Article 29(1) of that Regulation and using the model set out in Annex XII to this Regulation In doing so, 95/46 / EC takes care of the privacy of personal information in accordance with the regulations of the European Parliament		889- Art. 92 b	C
5.3	Prohibition on the use of GMOs			
	<p>1. GMOs and products produced from or by GMOs shall not be used as food, feed, processing aids, plant protection products, fertilisers, soil conditioners, seeds, vegetative propagating material, micro-organisms and animals in organic production.</p> <p>2. For the purpose of the prohibition referred to in paragraph 1, with regard to products not being food or feed, or products produced by GMOs, operators using such non-organic products purchased from third parties shall require the vendor to confirm that the products supplied have not been produced from or by GMOs.</p>		834- Art. 9	C
	3. An optional example for such a vendor declaration reveal in Annex XIII.		889- Art. 69	C
5.4	Prohibition on the use of ionising radiation			

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	The use of ionising radiation for the treatment of organic food or feed, or of raw materials used in organic food or feed is prohibited.		834- Art. 10	C
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6	Farm / Agricultural Operator Production			
6.1	General farm production rules			
	<p>1. The entire agricultural holding shall be managed in compliance with the requirements applicable to organic production.</p> <p>2. However, a holding may be split up into clearly separated units or aquaculture production sites which are not all managed under organic production. As regards animals, different species shall be involved. As regards aquaculture the same species may be involved, provided that there is adequate separation between the production sites. As regards plants, different varieties that can be easily differentiated shall be involved.</p> <p>3. Where, in accordance with the second subparagraph, not all units of a holding are used for organic production, the operator shall keep the land, animals, and products used for, or produced by, the organic units separate from those used for, or produced by, the non-organic units and keep adequate records to show the separation.</p>		834- Art. 11	C
6.2	Conversion			
6.2.1	Conversion period			
	<p>1. The following rules shall apply to a farm on which organic production is started:</p> <p>a) the conversion period shall start at the earliest when the operator has notified his activity to the competent authorities and subjected his holding to the control system;</p> <p>b) during the conversion period all rules established by this Regulation shall apply;</p> <p>c) conversion periods specific to the type of crop or animal production shall be defined (look at Article 6.2.2-6.2.4);</p> <p>d) on a holding or unit partly under organic production and partly in conversion to organic production, the operator shall keep the organically produced and in-conversion products separate and the animals separate or readily separable and keep adequate records to show the separation;</p> <p>e) in order to determine the conversion period referred to above, a period immediately preceding the date of the start of the conversion period, may be taken into account, in so far as certain conditions concur;</p> <p>f) animals and animal products produced during the conversion period referred to in subparagraph (c) shall not be marketed with the indications referred to in Articles 9.1 and 24 used in the labelling and advertising of products.</p>		834- Art. 17	C

6.2.2	Conversion period – Plant and plant products			
	<p>The products obtained after 12 months from the starting organic agriculture crop production is considered a conversion product.</p> <p>1. For plants and plant products to be considered organic, the production rules as referred to in Articles 6.4 of this Standard must have been applied on the parcels during a conversion period of:</p> <p>a) at least two years before sowing, or, b) in the case of grassland or perennial forage, at least two years before its use as feed from organic farming, or, c) in the case of perennial crops other than forage, at least three years before the first harvest of organic products.</p> <p>2. Başak Ekolojik may decide to recognise retroactively as being part of the conversion period any previous period in which:</p> <p>a) the land parcels were subject of measures, provided that the measures concerned ensure that products not authorised for organic production have not been used on those parcels, or b) the parcels were natural or agricultural areas which were not treated with products not authorised for organic production</p> <p>The period referred to in point (b) of the first subparagraph can be taken into consideration retroactively only where satisfactory proof has been furnished to the competent authority allowing it to satisfy itself that the conditions were met for a period of at least three years.</p> <p>3. The competent authority may decide, in certain cases, where the land had been contaminated with products not authorised for organic production, to extend the conversion period beyond the period referred to in paragraph 1</p>		889- Art. 36	E C
6.2.3	Specific conversion rules for land associated with organic livestock production			
	<p>1. The conversion rules as referred to in Article 6.2.2 of this Standard shall apply to the whole area of the production unit on which animal feed is produced.</p> <p>2. Notwithstanding the provisions in paragraph 1, the conversion period may be reduced to one year for pasturages and open air areas used by non-herbivore species. This period may be reduced to six months where the land concerned has not during the last year, received treatments with products not authorised for organic production.</p>		889 - Art. 37	C
6.2.4	Conversion period – Livestock and livestock products			

	<p>1. Where non-organic livestock has been brought onto a holding and if livestock products are to be sold as organic products, the production rules as referred to in Article 6.7.2 must have been applied for at least:</p> <p>(a) 12 months in the case of equidae and bovines, including bubalus and bison species, for meat production, and in any case at least three quarters of their lifetime;</p> <p>(b) six months in the case of small ruminants and pigs and animals for milk production;</p> <p>(c) 10 weeks for poultry for meat production, brought in before they are three days old;</p> <p>(d) six weeks in the case of poultry for egg production.</p> <p>2. Where non-organic animals exist on a holding at the beginning of the conversion period, their products may be deemed organic 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 existing animals and their offspring, pasturage and/or any land used for animal feed, may be reduced to 24 months, if the animals are mainly fed with products from the production unit.</p> <p>3. Beekeeping products can be sold with references to the organic production method only when the organic production rules have been complied with for at least one year.</p> <p>4. The conversion period for apiaries does not apply in the case; for renovation of apiaries, 10 % per year of the queen bees and swarms replaced by non-organic queen bees and swarms in the organic production unit provided that the queen bees and swarms are placed in hives with combs or comp foundations coming from organic production units.</p> <p>5. During the conversion period the wax shall be replaced with wax coming from organic bee keeping.</p>		889 - Art. 38	C
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6.3	Parallel production			
6.3.1	Parallel production— Plant production			
	<p>1. where they are necessary in order to ensure that organic production can be initiated or maintained on holdings confronted with climatic, geographical or structural constraints a producer may run organic and non-organic production units in the same area</p> <p>(a) in the case of the production of perennial crops, which require a cultivation period of at least three years, where varieties cannot be easily differentiated, provided the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(i) the production in question forms part of a conversion plan in respect of which the producer gives a firm undertaking and which provides for the beginning of the conversion of the last part of the area concerned to organic production in the shortest possible period which may not in any event exceed a maximum of five years;</p> <p>(ii) appropriate measures have been taken to ensure the permanent separation of the products obtained from each unit concerned;</p> <p>(iii) Başak Ekolojik is notified of the harvest of each of the products concerned at least 48 hours in advance;</p> <p>(iv) upon completion of the harvest, the producer informs Başak Ekolojik of the exact quantities harvested on the units concerned and of the measures applied to separate the products;</p> <p>(v) The conversion plan to organic production should be approved by the certification body at the beginning of each year.</p> <p>(b) in the case of areas intended for agricultural research or formal education agreed by Başak Ekolojik and provided the conditions set out in point (a)(ii)(iii)(iv) and the relevant part of point (v) are met;</p> <p>c in the case of production of seed, vegetative propagating material and transplants and provided the conditions set out in point (a)(ii)(iii)(iv) and the relevant part of point (v) are met;</p> <p>(d) in the case of grassland exclusively used for grazing.</p>		889- Art. 40	C

6.3.3	Parallel production- Beekeeping			
	Where the conditions apply, for the purpose of pollination actions an operator may run organic and non-organic beekeeping units on the same holding, provided that all the requirements of the organic production rules are fulfilled, with the exception of the provisions for the siting of the apiaries. In that case the product cannot be sold as organic. The operator shall keep documentary evidence of the use of this provision.		889- Art. 41	C
6.3.4	Plant production rules			
	In addition to the general farm production rules contained in Article 6.1, the following rules shall apply to organic plant production.		834- Art. 12.1	C

6.4.	Plant Production Rules			
6.4.1	Seeds			
	1. For the production of products other than seed and vegetative propagating material only organically produced seed and propagating material shall be used. To this end, the mother plant in the case of seeds and the parent plant in the case of vegetative propagating material shall have been produced in accordance with the rules laid down in this Standard for at least one generation, or, in the case of perennial crops, two growing seasons; Only organically produced seed and seed and propagating material use in the production of vegetative propagation material will be used.		834- Art. 12.1	E

6.4.1.1	Use of seed or vegetative propagating material not obtained by the organic production method			
	<p>1. Where organic seed or vegetative propagation material is not available in the market;</p> <p>a) seed and vegetative propagating material from a production unit in conversion to organic farming may be used,</p> <p>b) where point (a) is not applicable, Başak Ekolojik may authorise the use of non-organic seed or vegetative propagating material if not available from organic production. However, for the use of non-organic seed and seed potatoes the following paragraphs (2) to (9) apply.</p> <p>2. Non-organic seed and seed potatoes may be used, provided that the seed or seed potatoes are not treated with plant protection products, other than those authorised for treatment of seed in accordance with Article 6.4.3, unless chemical treatment is prescribed for phytosanitary purposes by the national legislation for all varieties of a given species in the area where the seed or seed potatoes are to be used.</p> <p>Operators to apply for such exceptional cases, relevant country's local authority will give an official statement containing the following ingredients:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reason for the application • name of the active substance used • treated species and varieties • application made by area / region (if applicable) • time and duration of application <p>3. In sufficient quantities, organically grown seed or seed potatoes are not the kind specified, the following Article 5 (c) verifying the above item shall not be subject to authorization pursuant to Article 1 (b).</p> <p>4. The responsibility for approval, regarding Article 1 (b) belongs to Başak Ekolojik.</p> <p>5. Authorisation to use seed or seed potatoes not obtained by the organic production method may only be granted in the following cases:</p> <p>a) seed or seed potatoes and sowing or planting before the store even though the order or if there is no time in ordering,</p> <p>(b) The desired range and if not possible supply of organic varieties of the same species and that the planting is very important to him, if it can be stated clearly can not be substituted by another assortment;</p> <p>(c) where it is justified for use in research, test in small-scale field trials or for variety conservation purposes agreed by Başak Ekolojik.</p> <p>6. The authorisation shall be granted before the sowing of the crop.</p> <p>7. The authorisation shall be granted only to individual users for one season at a time and Başak Ekolojik responsible for the authorisations shall register the quantities of seed or seed potatoes authorised.</p> <p>8. By way of derogation from paragraph 7, Başak Ekolojik may grant to all users a general authorisation:</p> <p>(a) for a given species when and in so far as the condition laid down in paragraph 5(a) is fulfilled;</p> <p>(b) for a given variety when and in so far as the conditions laid down in paragraph 5(c) are fulfilled.</p> <p>Allowed on this item will be displayed clearly in the records kept by the inspection body.</p> <p>All permissions should be given to documents containing information with the following ingredients;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • scientific name of the class, species, variety, • justification for allowing, • permissible given the amount of seed or seed potatoes, • chemical applications for phytosanitary 		889-Art. 45	E

6.4.2	Land management and improvements			
	<p>1. Organic plant production shall use tillage and cultivation practices that maintain or increase soil organic matter, enhance soil stability and soil biodiversity, and prevent soil compaction and soil erosion;</p> <p>2. the fertility and biological activity of the soil shall be maintained and increased by multiannual crop rotation including legumes and other green manure crops, and by the application of livestock manure or organic material, both preferably composted, from organic production.</p> <p>3. the use of biodynamic preparations is allowed.</p> <p>4. In addition, fertilisers and soil conditioners may only be used if they have been authorised for use in organic production under Annex I.</p> <p>5. Mineral nitrogen fertilisers shall not be used.</p>		834- Art. 12.1	C
6.4.2.1	Soil management and fertilisation			
	<p>1. Where the nutritional needs of plants cannot be met by measures provided for in Article 6.4.2, only fertilisers and soil conditioners referred to in Annex I and II to this Regulation may be used in organic production and only to the extent necessary. Operators shall keep documentary evidence of the need to use the product.</p> <p>2. The total amount of livestock manure, the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources, applied on the holding may not exceed 170 kg of nitrogen per year/hectare of agricultural area used. This limit shall only apply to the use of farmyard manure, dried farmyard manure and dehydrated poultry manure, composted animal excrements, including poultry manure, composted farmyard manure and liquid animal excrements.</p> <p>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 as referred to in paragraph 2, shall be calculated on the basis of all of the organic-production units involved in such cooperation.</p> <p>4. Appropriate preparations of micro-organisms may be used to improve the overall condition of the soil or the availability of nutrients in the soil or in the crops.</p> <p>5. For compost activation appropriate plant-based preparations or preparations of micro-organisms may be used.</p>		889- Art. 3	C
6.4.2.2	Hydroponic production is prohibited.		889- Art. 4	C
6.5	Preventing pests			
	<p>1. Pests, diseases and the prevention of damage caused by weeds, primarily natural enemies, the choice of species and varieties, crop rotation should be based on conservation through cultivation techniques and thermal processes.</p> <p>2. In the event of a threat to a product only contained in Annex II are permitted for use in organic production of plant protection products available.</p>		834- Art. 12.1	C
6.5.1	Pest, disease and weed management			
	<p>1. Where plants cannot be adequately protected from pests and diseases, only products referred to in Annex II to this Standard may be used in organic production. Operators shall keep documentary evidence of the need to use the product.</p> <p>2. For products used in traps and dispensers, except pheromone dispensers, the traps and/or dispensers, shall prevent the substances from being released into the environment and prevent contact between the substances and the crops being cultivated. The traps shall be collected after use and disposed off safely.</p>		889- Art. 5	C

6.5.2	Contamination			
	All manufacturing techniques used must be such as to reduce to a minimum level to avoid contamination or environmental		834- Art. 12.1	C
6.5.3	Storage of products			
	In case of organic plant, seaweed, livestock and aquaculture animal production units, storage of input products other than those allowed is prohibited in the production unit.		889- Art. 35	C
6.5.4	Cleaning and disinfection			
	Cleaning and disinfection products used in operators make plant farming until certification body is accepted with the approval of buildings and installations for animal production, according to the cleaning and disinfection products of Annex VII.		834- Art. 14, 16	C
6.5.5	Mushroom production			
	For production of mushrooms, substrates may be used, if they are composed only of the following components: a) farmyard manure and animal excrements: (i) either from holdings producing according to the organic production method; (ii) or referred to in Annex I, only when the product referred to in point (i) is not available; and when they do not exceed 25 % of the weight of total components of the substrate, excluding the covering material and any added water, before composting; b) products of agricultural origin, other than those referred to in point (a), from holdings producing according to organic production method; c) peat not chemically treated; ç) wood, not treated with chemical products after felling; d) water in the soil and irrigation water feature in natural structure, e) mineral products referred to in Annex I, water and soil.		889- Art. 6	C
6.6	The collection of wild plants			
	The collection of wild plants and parts thereof, growing naturally in natural areas, forests and agricultural areas is considered an organic production method provided that: (a) those areas have not, for a period of at least three years before the collection, received treatment with products other than those authorised for use in organic production under Annex I; (b) the collection does not affect the stability of the natural habitat or the maintenance of the species in the collection area.		834- Art. 12.2	C
6.7	Livestock breeding, feeding rules			
	In addition to the general farm production rules laid down in Article 6.1, the following rules shall apply to livestock production:		834- Art. 14	C

6.7.1	Identification of livestock			
	<p>The livestock shall 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. In non-EU countries individual identification is not mandatory, BASAK Ecological demands from operator that animals provide an adequate system for identifying an individual and permanent. Animals in the first half of next year, or at least the control animals or products obtained from these animals must be marked before leaving the operator organically. Farmers should record the individual identification of the animal inventory list.</p>		889-Art. 75	C
	<p>a) Animal origin in respect i) Organic farming, should begin in organic fields and should be developed. ii) Non-organically reared animals to produce conditions can be grown on the farm under specific conditions. These animals and their products, Article 17- (1) (c) after the conversion and is active in organic counted. iii) The initial conversion period of animals in the farm, and their products, Article 17- (1) (c) after the conversion of the bet can be considered organic.</p>		834-Art.14 Livestock production rules 1 a)	
	<p>c) about beekeeping production i) natural methods should be used in reproduction. But it is allowed to continue artificial insemination; ii) In reproduction, treatment with hormones or similar substances is not done with, those in used only curative form iii) Other forms of reproduction artificially used as cloning and embryo transfer iv) suitable species must be selected. The choice of species should help to protect the animals from suffering and degradation.</p>		834-Art.14 Livestock production rules 1 c)	
	<p>c) about the origin of the aquaculture (aquatic) animals: i) organic cultivation of aquatic animals is based on the selection of young species from organic origin and race on the way to organic fields; ii) When the selected type is not suitable, it can be used in non-organically produced animals under certain conditions.</p>		834-Art.14 rules on the production of aquatic animals 1-a)	
	<p>With regard to the origin of the animals, organic livestock shall be born and raised on organic holdings.</p>		834-Art. 14	C

6.7.1.1	The use of non-organic animals			
	1. Not organically grown animals, breeding / feeding purposes may be purchased by organic business. These animals and their products after completing the transitional period referred to in Article 6.2 of animals and products recognized as organic.		889- Art. 9	C
	2. In the absence of a sufficient number of organic animal only, whenever the conditions contained in this part of the material 2 to 5 can be brought into operation inorganic animals. 3. Non-organic young mammals, when a herd or flock is constituted for the first time, shall be reared in accordance with the organic production rules immediately after they are weaned. Moreover, the following restrictions shall apply at the date on which the animals enter the herd: (a) buffalo, calves and foals shall be less than six months old; (b) lambs and kids shall be less than 60 days old; (c) piglets shall weigh less than 35 kg. 4. Non-organic adult male and nulliparous female mammals, for the renewal of a herd or flock, shall be reared subsequently in accordance with the organic production rules. Moreover, the number of female mammals is subject to the following restrictions per year: (a) up to a maximum of 10 % of adult equine or bovine, including bubalus and bison species, livestock and 20 % of the adult porcine, ovine and caprine livestock, as female animals; (b) for units with less than 10 equine or bovine animals, or with less than five porcine, ovine or caprine animals any renewal as mentioned above shall be limited to a maximum of one animal per year. 5. The percentages referred to in paragraph 3 may be increased up to 40 %, subject to prior authorisation by Başak Ekolojik, in the following special cases: a) transition to a new race, b) a new development of animal production, c) high animal deaths caused by health or disasters, d) danger of extinction of the breed animals on the farm.		889- Art. 9	C
	6. Animals existing in the company at the beginning of the transitional period and after completing the transition period referred to in Article 6.2 of their products recognized as organic.		834- Art. 14	C
6.7.1.2	Use of non-organic poultry			
	In the absence of sufficient organic livestock with prior authorisation of Başak Ekolojik; a) when a flock is constituted for the first time, renewed or reconstituted and organically reared poultry are not available in sufficient numbers, non-organically reared poultry may be brought into an organic poultry production unit, provided that the pullets for the production of eggs and poultry for meat production are less than three days old; b) non-organically reared pullets for egg production of not more than 18 weeks may be brought into an organic livestock unit until 31 January 2020 , when organically reared pullets are not available.		889- Art. 42	E
6.7.1.3	Catastrophic circumstances			
	Başak Ekolojik may authorise on a temporary basis: in the case of high mortality of animals caused by health or catastrophic circumstances, the renewal or reconstitution of the herd or flock with non-organic animals, when organically reared animals are not available. Upon approval by Başak Ekolojik, the individual operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of the above exceptions.		889- Art. 47	C

6.7.2	Husbandry practices and housing conditions:			
	1. with regard to husbandry practices and housing conditions: (i) personnel keeping animals shall possess the necessary basic knowledge and skills as regards the health and the welfare needs of the animals; (ii) husbandry practices, including stocking densities, and housing conditions shall ensure that the developmental, physiological and ethological needs of animals are met; (iii) the livestock shall have permanent access to open air areas, preferably pasture, whenever weather conditions and the state of the ground allow this unless restrictions and obligations related to the protection of human and animal health are imposed on the basis of Community legislation; (iv) the number of livestock shall be limited with a view to minimising overgrazing, poaching of soil, erosion, or pollution caused by animals or by the spreading of their manure; (v) organic livestock shall be kept separate from other livestock. However, grazing of common land by organic animals and of organic land by non-organic animals is permitted under certain restrictive conditions; (Article 6.3.2.);		834- Art. 14	C
	(vi) duration of transport of livestock shall be minimised; (vii) tethering or isolation of livestock shall be prohibited, unless for individual animals for a limited period of time, and in so far as this is justified for safety, welfare or veterinary reasons;		889- Art. 18.4	C
6.7.2.1	Stocking density			
	1. 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 as referred to in Article 6.4.2.1. 2. To determine the appropriate density of livestock referred to above, the competent authority shall set out the livestock units equivalent to the above limit, taking as a guideline, the figures laid down in Annex IV.		889- Art. 15	C
6.7.2.2	Access to open air areas			
	1. Open air areas may be partially covered. 2. Herbivores shall have access to pasturage for grazing whenever conditions allow. 3. 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 areas during the winter months may be waived. 4. Notwithstanding paragraph 2, bulls over one year old shall have access to pasturage or an open air area. 5. Poultry shall have access to an open air area for at least one third of their life. 6. Open air areas for poultry shall be mainly covered with vegetation and be provided with protective facilities and permit fowl to have easy access to adequate numbers of drinking and feeding troughs. 7. Where poultry are kept indoors due to restrictions or obligations imposed on the basis of Community legislation, they shall permanently have access to sufficient quantities of roughage and suitable material in order to meet their ethological needs.		889- Art. 14	C
6.7.2.3	Specific management problems in organic livestock			
	The final fattening phase of adult bovines for meat production may take place indoors, provided that this indoors period does not exceed one fifth of their lifetime and in any case for a maximum period of three months.		889- Art. 46	C

6.7.2.4	Prohibition of landless livestock production			
	Landless livestock production, by which the operator of the livestock does not manage agricultural land and/or has not established a written cooperation agreement with another operator according to Article 6.4.2.1, is prohibited.		889- Art. 16	C
6.7.2.5	Tethering of animals			
	1. Tethering animals is forbidden. However, tethering or isolation of health for the individual animal in a limited period of time, it can be done for security or veterinary permit.		889- Art. 39	C
	2. Operators' climate, the state is facing geographic or structural constraints, it is not possible to keep the cattle in groups appropriate to their behavioral requirements, inspection can allow you to connect small groups of cattle. (grazing pasture during the grazing period and the access to the outdoor area at least twice a week when it is not possible / promenade area by providing access)		889- Art. 39	C
6.7.2.6	Management of animals			
	1. Operations such as attaching elastic bands to the tails of sheep, tail-docking, cutting of teeth, trimming of beaks and dehorning shall not be carried out routinely in organic farming. However, some of these operations may be authorised by the competent authority for reasons of safety or if they are intended to improve the health, welfare or hygiene of the livestock on a case-by-case basis. Any suffering to the animals shall be reduced to a minimum by applying adequate anaesthesia and/or analgesia and by carrying out the operation only at the most appropriate age by qualified personnel. 2. Physical castration is allowed in order to maintain the quality of products and traditional production practices but only under the conditions set out in the second subparagraph of paragraph 1. 3. Mutilation such as clipping the wings of queen bees is prohibited. 4. Loading and unloading of animals shall be carried out without the use of any type of electrical stimulation to coerce the animals. The use of allopathic tranquilisers, prior to or during transport, is prohibited.		889- Art.18	C
6.7.2.7	Rules pertaining to housing conditions			
	1. Insulation, heating and ventilation of the building shall 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 shall permit plentiful natural ventilation and light to enter. 2. Housing for livestock shall not be mandatory in areas with appropriate climatic conditions to enable animals to live outdoors. 3. The stocking density in buildings shall provide for the comfort, the well being and the species-specific needs 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 density shall 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. 4. The minimum surface for indoor and outdoor areas, and other characteristics of housing for different species and categories of animals, are laid down in Annex III.		889- Art.10	C

6.7.2.8	Specific housing conditions and husbandry practices for mammals			
	<p>1. Livestock housing shall have smooth, but not slippery floors. At least half of the indoor surface area as specified in Annex III shall be solid, that is, not of slatted or of grid construction.</p> <p>2. The housing shall 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 shall be provided in the rest area. The litter shall comprise straw or other suitable natural material. The litter may be improved and enriched with any mineral product listed in Annex I.</p> <p>3. The housing of calves in individual boxes shall be forbidden after the age of one week.</p> <p>4. Sows shall be kept in groups, except in the last stages of pregnancy and during the suckling period.</p> <p>5. Piglets shall not be kept on flat decks or in piglet cages.</p> <p>6. Exercise areas shall permit dunging and rooting by porcine animals. For the purposes of rooting different substrates can be used.</p>		889- Art. 11	C
6.7.2.9	Specific housing conditions and husbandry practices for poultry			
	<p>1. Poultry shall not be kept in cages.</p> <p>2. 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.</p> <p>3. Buildings for all poultry shall meet the following conditions:</p> <p>(a) at least one third of the floor area shall be solid, that is, not of slatted or of grid construction, and covered with a litter material such as straw, wood shavings, sand or turf;</p> <p>(b) in poultry houses for laying hens, a sufficiently large part of the floor area available to the hens shall be available for the collection of bird droppings;</p> <p>(c) they shall have perches of a size and number commensurate with the size of the group and of the birds as laid down in Annex III; (d) they shall have exit/entry pop-holes of a size adequate for the birds, and these pop-holes shall have a combined length of at least 4 m per 100 m² area of the house available to the birds;</p> <p>(e) each poultry house shall not contain more than:</p> <p>(i) 4.800 chickens,</p> <p>(ii) 3.000 laying hens,</p> <p>(iii) 5.200 guinea fowl,</p> <p>(iv) 4.000 female Muscovy or Peking ducks or 3 200 male Muscovy or Peking ducks or other ducks,</p> <p>(v) 2.500 capons, geese or turkeys;</p> <p>(f) the total usable area of poultry houses for meat production on any single unit, shall not exceed 1.600 m²;</p> <p>(g) poultry houses shall be constructed in a manner allowing all birds easy access to open air area.</p> <p>4. 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 8 hours.</p> <p>5. To prevent the use of intensive rearing methods, poultry shall either be reared until they reach a minimum age or else shall come from slow-growing poultry strains. Where slow-growing poultry strains are not used by the operator the following minimum age at slaughter shall be:</p> <p>(a) 81 days for chickens,</p> <p>(b) 150 days for capons,</p> <p>(c) 49 days for Peking ducks,</p> <p>(d) 70 days for female Muscovy ducks,</p> <p>(e) 84 days for male Muscovy ducks,</p> <p>(f) 92 days for Mallard ducks,</p> <p>(g) 94 days for guinea fowl,</p> <p>(h) 140 days for male turkeys and roasting geese and</p> <p>(i) 100 days for female turkeys.</p>		889- Art. 12	C

	<p>in third countries where there is no determination about the slow-growing strains, strains used by the company is evaluated by the control bodies on the basis of the following criteria: If the daily weight gain of selected races for maximum performance to a maximum of 80%, hybrids are classified as slow-growing. To be adapted to the data available in the country that certification progressed the following criteria is valid:</p> <p>a) chicks: 44g / day (up to 2 kg in weight) b) turkeys: - for females 76g / day (10,6 kg weight) - for males 116g / day (up to 21 kg)</p>			
6.7.3	Breeding of livestock			
	<p>1. Reproduction shall use natural methods. Artificial insemination is however allowed; 2. Reproduction shall not be induced by treatment with hormones or similar substances, unless as a form of veterinary therapeutic treatment in case of an individual animal; 3. Other forms of artificial reproduction, such as cloning and embryo transfer, shall not be used; 4. Appropriate breeds shall be chosen. The choice of breeds shall also contribute to the prevention of any suffering and to avoiding the need for the mutilation of animals;</p>		834- Art. 14	C
	<p>5. In the choice of breeds or strains, account shall 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, such as porcine stress syndrome, PSE Syndrome (pale-soft-exudative), sudden death, spontaneous abortion and difficult births requiring caesarean operations. Preference is to be given to indigenous breeds and strains.</p>		889- Art. 8	C
6.7.4	Feed for livestock			
	<p>1. Primarily obtaining feed for livestock from the holding where the animals are kept or from other organic holdings in the same region; 2. Livestock shall be fed with organic feed that meets the animal's nutritional requirements at the various stages of its development. A part of the ration may contain feed from holdings which are in conversion to organic farming; 3. With the exception of bees, livestock shall have permanent access to pasture or roughage; 4. Non organic feed materials from plant origin, feed materials from animal and mineral origin, feed additives, certain products used in animal nutrition and processing aids shall be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production under Annex V; 5. Growth promoters and synthetic amino-acids shall not be used; 6. Suckling mammals shall be fed with natural, preferably maternal, milk.</p>		834- Art. 14	C
6.7.4.1	Feed from own holding and other sources			
	<p>1. In case of herbivores, except during the period each year when the animals are under transhumance subject to Article 6.3.2, 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. 2. In case of pigs and poultry, at least 20 % of the feed shall come from the farm unit itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or feed business operators.</p>		889- Art. 19	C

6.7.4.2	Feed meeting animals' nutritional requirements			
	<p>1. All young mammals shall be fed on maternal milk in preference to natural milk, for a minimum period of three months for bovines including bubalus and bison species and equidae, 45 days for sheep and goats and 40 days for pigs.</p> <p>2. Rearing systems for herbivores are to be based on maximum use of grazing pasturage according to the availability of pastures in the different periods of the year. At least 60 % of the dry matter in daily rations of herbivores shall consist of roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage. A reduction to 50 % for animals in dairy production for a maximum period of three months in early lactation is allowed. 3. Roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage shall be added to the daily ration for pigs and poultry.</p> <p>4. The keeping of livestock in conditions, or on a diet, which may encourage anaemia, is prohibited.</p> <p>5. Fattening practices shall be reversible at any stage of the rearing process. Force-feeding is forbidden.</p>		889- Art. 20	C
6.7.4.3	In-conversion feed			
	<p>1. 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 holding itself, this percentage may be increased to 100 %.</p> <p>2. Up to 20 % of the total average amount of feedingstuffs fed to livestock may originate from the grazing or harvesting of permanent pastures, perennial forage parcels or protein crops, sown under organic management on lands in their first year of conversion, provided that they are part of the holding itself and have not been part of an organic production unit of that holding in the last five years. When both in- conversion feedingstuffs and feedingstuffs from parcels in their first year of conversion are being used, the total combined percentage of such feedingstuffs shall not exceed the maximum percentages fixed in paragraph 1.</p> <p>3. The figures in paragraph 1 and 2 shall be calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feedingstuffs of plant origin.</p>		889- Art. 21	C
6.7.4.4	Use of certain products and substances in feed			
	<p>For the purposes of Article 14(1)(d)(iv) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 only the following substances may be used in the processing of organic feed and feeding organic animals:</p> <p>(a) non-organic feed materials of plant or animal origin, or other feed materials that are listed in Section 2 of Annex V, provided that:</p> <p>(i) they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents; and (ii) the restrictions laid down in Article 43 or Article 47(c) are complied with;</p> <p>(b) non-organic spices, herbs, and molasses, provided that:</p> <p>(i) their organic form is not available;</p> <p>(ii) they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents; and (iii) their use is limited to 1 % of the feed ration of a given species, calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feed from agricultural origin;</p> <p>(c) organic feed materials of animal origin;</p> <p>(d) feed materials of mineral origin that are listed in Section 1 of Annex V;</p> <p>(e) products from sustainable fisheries, provided that:</p> <p>(i) they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents;</p> <p>(ii) their use is restricted to non-herbivores; and</p> <p>(iii) the use of fish protein hydrolysate is restricted solely to young animals;</p> <p>(f) salt as sea salt, coarse rock salt;</p> <p>(g) feed additives listed in Annex VI.</p>		889- Art. 22	C

6.7.4.5	Use of non-organic protein feed of plant and animal origin for livestock			
	Where the conditions laid down in Article 22(2)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 apply and where farmers 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 authorised per period of 12 months for those species shall be 5 % for calendar years 2018-2019 and 2020. The figures 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.		889- Art. 43	C
6.7.4.6	Catastrophic circumstances			
	The competent authority may authorise on a temporary basis. The use of non-organic feedingstuffs for a limited period and in relation to a specific area by individual operators, when forage production is lost or when restrictions are imposed, in particular as a result of exceptional meteorological conditions, the outbreak of infectious diseases, the contamination with toxic substances, or as a consequence of fires. Upon approval by the competent authority, the individual operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of the above exceptions. The certification body, for approval from the permission given within 1 month (about exceptional circumstances) shall inform the Commission.		889- Art. 47	C
6.7.5	with regard to disease prevention and veterinary treatment			
	Disease prevention shall be based on breed and strain selection, husbandry management practices, high quality feed and exercise, appropriate stocking density and adequate and appropriate housing maintained in hygienic conditions.		834- Art. 14	C
6.7.5.1	Disease prevention			
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The use of chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics for preventive treatment is prohibited, without prejudice to Article 6.7.5.2. The use of substances to promote growth or production (including antibiotics, coccidiostatics and other artificial aids for growth promotion purposes) and the use of hormones or similar substances to control reproduction or for other purposes (e.g. induction or synchronisation of oestrus), is prohibited. Where livestock is obtained from non-organic units, special measures such as screening tests or quarantine periods may apply, depending on local circumstances. Housing, pens, equipment and utensils shall be properly cleaned and disinfected to prevent cross-infection and the build-up of disease carrying organisms. Faeces, urine and uneaten or spilt feed shall be removed as often as necessary to minimise smell and to avoid attracting insects or rodents. For the purpose of Article 6.7.7, only products listed in Annex VII may be used for cleaning and disinfection of livestock buildings installations and utensils. Rodenticides (to be used only in traps), and the products listed in Annex II, can be used for the elimination of insects and other pests in buildings and other installations where livestock is kept. Buildings shall be emptied of livestock between each batch of poultry reared. The buildings and fittings shall be cleaned and disinfected during this time. In addition, when the rearing of each batch of poultry has been completed, runs shall be left empty to allow vegetation to grow back. The operator shall keep documentary evidence of the application of this period. These requirements shall not apply where poultry is not reared in batches, is not kept in runs and is free to roam, throughout the day. 		889- Art. 23	C

6.7.5.2	Veterinary treatment			
	<p>1. disease shall be treated immediately to avoid suffering to the animal; chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products including antibiotics may be used where necessary and under strict conditions, when the use of phytotherapeutic, homeopathic and other products is inappropriate. In particular restrictions with respect to courses of treatment and withdrawal periods shall be defined in Article 8;</p> <p>2. the use of immunological veterinary medicines is allowed;</p> <p>3. treatments related to the protection of human and animal health imposed on the basis of Community legislation shall be allowed.</p>		834- Art. 14	C
	<p>4. Where despite preventive measures to ensure animal health as laid down in Article 6.7.5 animals become sick or injured they shall be treated immediately, if necessary in isolation and in suitable housing.</p> <p>5. Phytotherapeutic products, trace elements and products listed in Section 1 of Annex V and in Section 3 of Annex VI shall be used in preference to chemically-synthesised allopathic veterinary treatment or antibiotics, provided that their therapeutic effect is effective for the species of animal, and the condition for which the treatment is intended.</p> <p>6. If the use of measures referred to in paragraph 1 and 2 is not effective in combating illness or injury, and if treatment is essential to avoid suffering or distress of the animal, chemically-synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics may be used under the responsibility of a veterinarian.</p> <p>7. With the exception of vaccinations, treatments for parasites and compulsory eradication schemes where an animal or group of animals receive more than three courses of treatments with chemically- synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics within 12 months, or more than one course of treatment if their productive lifecycle is less than one year, the livestock concerned, or produce derived from them, may not be sold as organic products, and the livestock shall undergo the conversion periods laid down in Article 6.2.4.</p> <p>8. The withdrawal period between the last administration of an 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, in a case in which this period is not specified, 48 hours.</p>		889- Art. 24	C
6.7.6	The storage of allopathic veterinary medicinal products			
	The storage of allopathic veterinary medicinal products and antibiotics is permitted on holdings provided that they have been prescribed by a veterinarian in connection with treatment as referred to in Articles 6.7.5.2, that they are stored in a supervised location and that they are entered in the livestock record as referred to in Article 10.		889- Art. 35	C
6.7.7	Cleaning and disinfection			
	With regard to cleaning and disinfection, products for cleaning and disinfection in livestock buildings and installations, shall be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production under Annex VII.		834- Art. 14	C

6.8	Beekeeping			
6.8.1	Beekeeping – Ecotypes			
	Preference priority will be given to the use of local ecotypes.		889- Art. 8	C
6.8.2	Beekeeping – Conversion			
	<p>1. Beekeeping products provided that for at least a year are produced in accordance with the rules of organic production can be sold with reference to organic production methods.</p> <p>2. Conversion period of the purity of the provisions of this Standard 9 (5) does not apply in case of application.</p> <p>889/2008 Art. 9-5: For the renovation of apiaries, 10 % per year of the queen bees and swarms may be replaced by non-organic queen bees and swarms in the organic production unit provided that the queen bees and swarms are placed in hives with combs or comb foundations coming from organic production units.</p>		889- Art. 9 subs .5	C
6.8.3	Wax exchange			
	Wax in the transitional period, should be replaced with wax coming from organic beekeeping;		889- Art. 38	C
	<p>In the case of new installations or during the conversion period, non- organic beeswax may be used only</p> <p>(a) where beeswax from organic beekeeping is not available on the market;</p> <p>(b) where it is proven free of contamination by substances not authorised for organic production; and</p> <p>(c) provided that it comes from the cap.</p>		889- Art. 44	C
	<p>In case of the absence of beeswax from organic production units and conventional wax-free residue of mystery, time to change the wax; extended by 12 months more control bodies of the following conditions are fulfilled;</p> <p>a) assessment of the situation in the country concerned, confirms that the current the conventional wax-free from residues and secrets from organic production unit.</p> <p>b) The controller, using their own wax from the old wax glaze confirms that permanently changed.</p> <p>c) The controller, depending on climate and bees wax type evaluates the time required for full exchange:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For a minimum period of 2 years full wax change is acceptable. - Wax changes finalized within five years from the beginning of transition period. <p>d) Wax samples recieved by controler and analyzes;</p> <p>thought up a 12-month transition period under the limit of detection of contaminants once finished, the inspection body confirmed in the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wax can only be certified as organic when it falls below the limit of detection of all residue levels. 2. The conclusion of wax and residues of change throughout the process still is not available in the unmodified part of beeswax, honey is certified only under the following conditions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Honey itself is not contaminated with any residues b) If the wax off cycle and documented activities that occur to change the wax c) any suspicion or relates to the use of the prohibited items 		889- Art. 38, 889- Art. 44	E

6.8.4	Origin of non-organic swarms			
	<p>1. non-organic animals may be brought onto a holding for breeding purposes, only when organic animals are not available in sufficient number.</p> <p>2. For the renovation of apiaries, 10 % per year of the queen bees and swarms may be replaced by non-organic queen bees and swarms in the organic production unit provided that the queen bees and swarms are placed in hives with combs or comb foundations coming from organic production units.</p>		889- Art. 9	C
6.8.5	Catastrophic circumstances			
	In case of high mortality of bees caused by health or catastrophic circumstances, the reconstitution of the apiaries with non-organic bees, when organic apiaries are not available; Upon approval by the competent authority, the individual operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of the above exceptions.		889- Art. 47	C
6.8.6	Beekeeping – Hive location			
	<p>1. Bushes, natural nectar and organically produced plant pollen sources, or naturally growing plants, which are not organically grown, but has not been applied to intensive farming methods, the application of methods that pollute the environment, should be placed in areas of forests or crops. Hives, bee or wasp contamination of health products to be kept at a sufficient distance from sources that may lead to loss.</p>		834- Art. 14	C
	<p>2. The siting of the apiaries shall be such that, within a radius of 3 km from the apiary site, nectar and pollen sources consist essentially of organically produced crops and/or spontaneous vegetation and/or crops treated with low environmental impact methods which cannot affect the qualification of beekeeping production as being organic. The above mentioned requirements do not apply where flowering is not taking place, or the hives are dormant.</p> <p>3. Başak Ekolojik may designate regions or areas where beekeeping complying with organic production rules is not practicable.</p>		889- Art. 13	C
6.8.7	Beekeeping – Hive materials			
	1. Sleeves are made from natural materials basically no risk of contamination to the environment or the apiculture products.		889- Art. 13	C
6.8.8	Specific requirements and housing conditions in beekeeping			
	1. At the harvesting of beekeeping products destruction of bees in a honeycomb is prohibited.		834- Art. 14	C
	<p>2. The bees wax for new foundations shall come from organic production units.</p> <p>3. Without prejudice to Article 6.8.7, only natural products such as propolis, wax and plant oils can be used in the hives.</p> <p>4. The use of chemical synthetic repellents is prohibited during honey extractions operations.</p> <p>5. The use of brood combs is prohibited for honey extraction.</p>		889- Art. 13	C
	6. Mutilation such as clipping the wings of queen bees is prohibited.		889- Art. 18	C

6.8.9	Feed from own holding and other sources			
	<p>1. In the case of bees, at the end of the production season hives shall be left with sufficient reserves of honey and pollen to survive the winter.</p> <p>2. The feeding of bee colonies shall only be permitted where the survival of the hives is endangered due to climatic conditions. Feeding shall be with organic honey, organic sugar syrups, or organic sugar.</p>		889- Art. 19	C
6.8.10	Catastrophic circumstances			
	The feeding of bees with organic honey, organic sugar or organic sugar syrup in case of long lasting exceptional weather conditions or catastrophic circumstances, which hamper the nectar or honeydew production. Upon approval by Başak Ekolojik, the individual operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of the above exceptions.		889- Art. 47	C
6.8.11	Specific rules on disease prevention and veterinary treatment in beekeeping			
	<p>1. For the purpose of cleaning and disinfection of frames, hives and combs, sodium hydroxide may be used. For the purposes of protecting frames, hives and combs, in particular from pests, only rodenticides (to be used only in traps), and appropriate products listed in Annex II, are permitted.</p> <p>2. Physical treatments for disinfection of apiaries such as steam or direct flame are permitted.</p> <p>3. The practice of destroying the male brood is permitted only to isolate the infestation of Varroa destructor.</p> <p>4. If despite all preventive measures, the colonies become sick or infested, they shall be treated immediately and, if necessary, the colonies can be placed in isolation apiaries.</p> <p>5. Veterinary medicinal products may be used in organic beekeeping in so far as the corresponding use is authorised in the country in accordance with the national provisions.</p> <p>6. Formic acid, lactic acid, acetic acid and oxalic acid as well as menthol, thymol, eucalyptol or camphor may be used in cases of infestation with Varroa destructor.</p> <p>7. If a treatment is applied with chemically synthesised allopathic products, during such a period, the colonies treated shall be placed in isolation apiaries and all the wax shall be replaced with wax coming from organic beekeeping. Subsequently, the conversion period of one year laid down in Article 6.8.2 will apply to those colonies.</p> <p>8. The requirements laid down in paragraph 7 shall not apply to products listed in paragraph 6.</p>		889- Art. 25	C

7.	Processed Food Production			
7.1	General Rules			
	<p>1. The preparation of processed organic food shall be kept separate in time or space from non-organic food.</p> <p>2. Substances and techniques that reconstitute properties that are lost in the processing and storage of organic food, that correct the results of negligence in the processing of these products or that otherwise may be misleading as to the true nature of these products shall not be used.</p>		834-Art. 19	C
7.2	Rules for preserving products and for the production of processed feed and food			
	<p>1. Additives, processing aids and other substances and ingredients used for processing food or feed and any processing practice applied, such as smoking, shall respect the principles of good manufacturing practice.</p> <p>2. Operators preserving products or producing processed feed or food shall establish and update appropriate procedures based on a systematic identification of critical processing steps.</p> <p>3. The application of the procedures referred to in paragraph 2 shall guarantee at all times that the produced processed products comply with the organic production rules.</p> <p>4. Operators shall comply with and implement the procedures referred to in paragraph 2. In particular, operators shall:</p> <p>(a) take precautionary measures to avoid the risk of contamination by unauthorised substances or products;</p> <p>(b) implement suitable cleaning measures, monitor their effectiveness and record these operations;</p> <p>(c) guarantee that non-organic products are not placed on the market with an indication referring to the organic production method.</p>		889-Art. 26	C
7.3	Separation processes			
	<p>Further to the provisions laid down in Article 7.2, when non-organic products are also prepared or stored in the preparation unit concerned, the operator shall:</p> <p>(a) carry out the operations continuously until the complete run has been dealt with, separated by place or time from similar operations performed on non-organic products;</p> <p>(b) store organic products, before and after the operations, separate by place or time from non-organic products;</p> <p>(c) inform the Başak Ekolojik thereof and keep available an updated register of all operations and quantities processed;</p> <p>(d) take the necessary measures to ensure identification of lots and to avoid mixtures or exchanges with non-organic products;</p> <p>(e) carry out operations on organic products only after suitable cleaning of the production equipment.</p>		889-Art. 26	C
7.4	Components / Contents			
	<p>The following conditions shall apply to the composition of organic processed food:</p> <p>a) the product shall be produced mainly from ingredients of agricultural origin; in order to determine whether a product is produced mainly from ingredients of agricultural origin added water and cooking salt shall not be taken into account;</p> <p>b) only additives, processing aids, flavourings, water, salt, preparations of micro-organisms and enzymes, minerals, trace elements, vitamins, as well as amino acids and other micronutrients in foodstuffs for particular nutritional uses may be used, and only in so far as they have been authorised for use in organic production in accordance with Annex VIII;</p> <p>c) non-organic agricultural ingredients may be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production in accordance with Article 21;</p> <p>d) an organic ingredient shall not be present together with the same ingredient in non-organic form or an ingredient in conversion;</p> <p>e) food produced from in-conversion crops shall contain only one crop ingredient of agricultural origin.</p>		834-Art. 19	C

7.4.1	Use of certain products and substances in processing of food			
	<p>1. Only the following substances can be used in the processing of organic food, with the exception of products of the wine sector, for which the provisions of Article 7.6 shall apply:</p> <p>(a) substances listed in Annex VIII;</p> <p>(b) preparations of micro-organisms and enzymes normally used in food processing; however, enzymes to be used as food additives have to be listed in Annex VIII, Section A;</p> <p>(c) substances, and products as defined in Articles 1(2)(b)(i) and 1(2)(c) of Council Directive 88/388/EEC labelled as natural flavouring substances or natural flavouring preparations;</p> <p>(d) colours for stamping meat and eggshells in accordance with, respectively Article 2(8) and Article 2(9) of European Parliament and Council Directive 94/36/EC;</p> <p>(e) drinking water and salt (with sodium chloride or potassium chloride as basic components) generally used in food processing;</p> <p>(f) minerals (trace elements included), vitamins, aminoacids, and micronutrients, provided that</p> <p>i. their use in food for normal consumption is ‘directly legally required’, in the meaning of being directly required by provisions of Union law or provisions of national law compatible with Union law, with the consequence that the food cannot be placed at all on the market as food for normal consumption if those minerals, vitamins, amino acids or micronutrients are not added; or</p> <p>ii. as regards food placed on the market as having particular characteristics or effects in relation to health or nutrition or in relation to needs of specific groups of consumers:</p> <p>– in products referred to in points (a) and (b) of Article 1(1) of Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (17), their use is authorised by that Regulation and acts adopted on the basis of Article 11(1) of that Regulation for the products concerned,</p> <p>– in products regulated by Commission Directive 2006/125/EC their use is authorised by that Directive, or</p> <p>– in products regulated by Commission Directive 2006/141/EC, their use is authorised by that Directive</p> <p>2. For the purpose of the calculation referred to in Article 9.1,</p> <p>a) food additives listed in Annex VIII and marked with an asterisk in the column of the additive code number, shall be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin;</p> <p>b) preparations and substances referred to in paragraph (1)(b),(c),(d),(e) and (f) of this Article and substances not marked with an asterisk in the column of the additive code number shall not be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin;</p> <p>c) yeast and yeast products shall be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin as of 31 December 2013.</p> <p>3. The use of the following substances listed in Annex VIII shall be re-examined before 31 December 2010:</p> <p>(a) Sodium nitrite and potassium nitrate in Section A with a view to withdrawing these additives;</p> <p>(b) Sulphur dioxide and potassium metabisulphite in Section A;</p> <p>(c) Hydrochloric acid in Section B for the processing of Gouda, Edam and Maasdammer cheeses, Boerenkaas, Friese, and Leidse Nagelkaas.</p>		889-Art. 27	C
7.4.2	Use of certain non-organic ingredients of agricultural origin in processing food			
	Non-organic agricultural ingredients listed in Annex IX to this Standard can be used in the processing of organic food.		889-Art. 28	C
7.4.3	General rules on the production of organic yeast			
	<p>1. For the production of organic yeast only organically produced substrates shall be used. Other products and substances may only be used in so far as they have been authorised for use in organic production in accordance with Annex VIII.</p> <p>2. Organic yeast shall not be present in organic food or feed together with non-organic yeast.</p>		834-Art. 20	C
7.4.4	Ingredients in the yeast production, mix and formulation			

	In the production, mixing and formulations of yeast, the following ingredients should used: a) In Part C of this standard, additional substances listed in Annex VIII, b) Products and materials contained in the Article 7.4.1(1)(b) and (e).		889- Art. 27	E
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7.4.5	Exceptional production rules related to the use of specific products and substances in production			
7.4.5.1	Addition of non-organic yeast extract			
	Where the conditions apply, the addition of up to 5 % non-organic yeast extract or autolysate to the substrate (calculated in dry matter) is allowed for the production of organic yeast, where operators are unable to obtain yeast extract or autolysate from organic production. The availability of organic yeast extract or autolysate shall be re- examined by 31 December 2013 with a view to withdrawing this provision.		889- Art. 46a	C
7.5	Collection, packaging, transport and storage of products			
7.5.1	Collection of products and transport to preparation units			
	Operators may carry out simultaneous collection of organic and non- organic products, only where appropriate measures are taken to prevent any possible mixture or exchange with non-organic products and to ensure the identification of the organic products. The operator shall keep the information relating to collection days, hours, circuit and date and time of reception of the products available to Başak Ekolojik.		889- Art. 30	C
7.5.2	Packaging and transport of products to other operators or units			
	<p>1. Operators shall ensure that organic products are transported to other units, including wholesalers and retailers, only in appropriate packaging, containers or vehicles closed in such a manner that substitution of the content cannot be achieved without manipulation or damage of the seal and provided with a label stating, without prejudice to any other indications required by law:</p> <p>(a) the name and address of the operator and, where different, of the owner or seller of the product;</p> <p>(b) the name of the product or a description of the compound feedingstuff accompanied by a reference to the organic production method;</p> <p>(c) the name and/or the code number of the control body or authority to which the operator is subject; and</p> <p>(d) where relevant, the lot identification mark according to a marking system either approved at national level or agreed with the control body or authority and which permits to link the lot with the accounts referred to in Article 10.</p> <p>The information referred to in points (a) to (d) of the first subparagraph may also be presented on an accompanying document, if such a document can be undeniably linked with the packaging, container or vehicular transport of the product. This accompanying document shall include information on the supplier and/or the transporter.</p> <p>2. The closing of packaging, containers or vehicles shall not be required where:</p> <p>(a) transportation is direct between an operator and another operator who are both subject to the organic control system, and</p> <p>(b) the products are accompanied by a document giving the information required under paragraph 1, and</p> <p>(c) both the expediting and the receiving operators shall keep documentary records of such transport operations available for the control body or control authority of such transport operations.</p>		889- Art. 31	C
7.5.3	Reception of products from other units and other operators			
	1. On receipt of an organic product, the operator shall check the closing of the packaging or container where it is required and the presence of the indications provided to in Article 7.5.2. The operator shall crosscheck the information on the label referred to in Article 7.5.2 with the information on the accompanying documents. The result of these verifications shall be explicitly mentioned in the documentary accounts referred to in Article 10.		889- Art. 33	C
	2. The operator shall verify the documentary evidence of his suppliers. 3. The content of the documents must contain all the information indicated in Annex XII.		834- Art. 29	C
7.5.4	Storage of products			

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	<p>1. For the storage of products, areas shall be managed in such a way as to ensure identification of lots and to avoid any mixing with or contamination by products and/or substances not in compliance with the organic production rules. Organic products shall be clearly identifiable at all times.</p> <p>2. In case where operators handle both non-organic products and organic products and the latter are stored in storage facilities in which also other agricultural products or foodstuffs are stored:</p> <p>(a) the organic products shall be kept separate from the other agricultural products and/or foodstuffs;</p> <p>(b) every measure shall be taken to ensure identification of consignments and to avoid mixtures or exchanges with non- organic products;</p> <p>(c) suitable cleaning measures, the effectiveness of which has been checked, have been carried out before the storage of organic products; operators shall record these operations.</p>		889- Art. 35	C
7.6	Specific rules for the making of wine			
7.6.1	Scope			
	<p>1. This Article lays down specific rules for the organic production of the products of the wine sector as referred to in Article 1(1)(I) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 (1).</p> <p>2. Commission Regulations (EC) No 606/2009 (2) and (EC) No 607/2009 (3) shall apply, save as explicitly provided otherwise in this Article.</p>		889- Art. 29b	C
7.6.2	Use of certain products and substances			
	<p>1. For the purposes of Article 7.4, products of the wine sector shall be produced from organic raw material.</p> <p>2. For the purposes of Article 7.4(b), only products and substances listed in Annex VIIIa to this Regulation can be used for the making of products of the wine sector, including during the processes and oenological practices, subject to the conditions and restrictions laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 and Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 and in particular in Annex I A to that Regulation.</p> <p>3. Products and substances listed in Annex VIIIa to this Regulation and marked with an asterisk, derived from organic raw material, shall be used if available.</p>		889- Art. 29c	C
7.6.3	Oenological practices and restrictions			
	<p>1. Without prejudice to Article 7.8 and to specific prohibitions and restrictions provided for in paragraphs 2 to 5 of this Article, only oenological practices, processes and treatments, including the restrictions, used before 1 August 2010 are permitted.</p> <p>2. The use of the following oenological practices, processes and treatments is prohibited:</p> <p>(a) partial concentration through cooling according to point (c) of Section B.1 of Annex XVa to Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007;</p> <p>(b) elimination of sulphur dioxide by physical processes according to point 8 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009;</p> <p>(c) electro dialysis treatment to ensure the tartaric stabilisation of the wine according to point 36 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009;</p> <p>(d) partial dealcoholisation of wine according to point 40 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009;</p> <p>(e) treatment with cation exchangers to ensure the tartaric stabilisation of the wine according to point 43 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009.</p> <p>3. The use of the following oenological practices, processes and treatments is permitted under the following conditions:</p> <p>(a) for heat treatments according to point 2 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009, the temperature shall not exceed 70 °C;</p> <p>(b) for centrifuging and filtration with or without an inert filtering agent according to point 3 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009, the size of the pores shall be not smaller than 0,2 micrometer.</p> <p>Organic wine production only may apply after taking the necessary measures for the implementation of production rules contained in Article 7.1(3).</p>		889- Art. 29d	C

	<p>4. The use of the following oenological practices, processes and treatments shall be re-examined by the Commission before 1 August 2018 with a view to phase out or to further restrict those practices:</p> <p>(a) heat treatments as referred to in point 2 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009;</p> <p>(b) use of ion exchange resins as referred to in point 20 of Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009;</p> <p>(c) reverse osmosis according to point (b) of Section B.1 of Annex XVa to Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007.</p>			
7.6.4	Wine labeling			
	<p>Stocks of wines produced until 31 July 2012 in accordance with either Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 or Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 may continue to be brought on the market until stocks are exhausted, and subject to the following labelling requirements:</p> <p>(a) the Community organic production logo as referred to in Article 9.3(1) of this Standard, called from 1 July 2010 the 'Organic logo of the EU' may be used provided that the wine-making process complies with Article 7.6 of this Standard;</p> <p>(b) operators using 'Organic logo of the EU' shall keep recorded evidence, for a period of at least five years after they placed on the market that wine obtained from organic grapes, including of the corresponding quantities of wine in litres, per wine category and per year;</p> <p>(c) where the evidence referred to in point (b) of this paragraph is not available, such wine may be labelled as 'wine made from organic grapes', provided that it complies with the requirements of this Standard except those provided for in Article 7.6 thereof;</p> <p>(d) wine labelled as 'wine made from organic grapes' cannot bear the 'Organic logo of the EU'.</p>		889 - Art. 95 10a	C

8.	Processed feed production is out of scope			
9.	Labelling			
9.1	Use of terms referring to organic production			
	<p>1. For the purposes of this Standard a product shall be regarded as bearing terms referring to the organic production method where, in the labelling, advertising material or commercial documents, such a product, its ingredients or feed materials are described in terms suggesting to the purchaser that the product, its ingredients or feed materials have been obtained in accordance with the rules laid down in this Regulation. In particular, the terms listed in the Annex, their derivatives or diminutives, such as 'bio' and 'eco', alone or combined, may be used throughout the Community and in any Community language for the labelling and advertising of products which satisfy the requirements set out under or pursuant to this Standard.</p> <p>2. The terms referred to in paragraph 1 shall not be used anywhere in the Community and in any Community language for the labelling, advertising and commercial documents of a product which does not satisfy the requirements set out under this Regulation, unless they are not applied to agricultural products in food or feed or clearly have no connection with organic production.</p> <p>3. The terms referred to in paragraph 1 shall not be used for a product for which it has to be indicated in the labelling or advertising that it contains GMOs, consists of GMOs or is produced from GMOs according to Community provisions.</p> <p>4. As regards processed food, the terms referred to in paragraph 1 may be used:</p> <p>a) in the sales description, provided that:</p> <p>(i) the processed food complies with Article 7.1 (1), 7.4.1 (a), (b) & (d)</p> <p>(ii) at least 95 % by weight, of its ingredients of agricultural origin are organic.</p> <p>b) only in the list of ingredients, provided that the food complies with Article 7.4.</p> <p>c) in the list of ingredients and in the same visual field as the sales description, provided that:</p> <p>(i) the main ingredient is a product of hunting or fishing.</p> <p>(ii) it contains other ingredients of agricultural origin that are all organic.</p> <p>(iii) the food complies with 7.1 (1), 7.4.1 (a), (b) & (d).</p> <p>The list of components / ingredients, which components / should be noted that the contents of organic. This paragraph (b) and (c) the case of the article, references to the organic production method may occur only in relation to the organic component and the list of items; in proportion to the total amount of agricultural origin component must contain an indication of the total percentage of organic components. Terms and marking of the percentage specified in the preceding subparagraph; like any other markings on the list of components of the same color must be the same size and in the same font style.</p>		834- Art. 23	C
9.2	Compulsory indications			
	<p>1. Where terms as referred to in Article 9.1 are used:</p> <p>a) the code number which the operator who has carried out the most recent production or preparation operation is subject, shall also appear in the labelling;</p> <p>b) the Community logo as regards pre-packaged food shall also appear on the packaging;</p> <p>c) where the Community logo is used, an indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials of which the product is composed have been farmed, shall also appear in the same visual field as the logo and shall take one of the following forms, as appropriate:</p> <p>— 'EU Agriculture', where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in the EU,</p> <p>— 'non-EU Agriculture', where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in third countries,</p> <p>— 'EU/non-EU Agriculture', where part of the agricultural raw materials has been farmed in the Community and a part of it has been farmed in a third country.</p>		834- Art. 24	C

	<p>The abovementioned indication 'EU' or 'non-EU' may be replaced or supplemented by a country in the case where all agricultural raw materials of which the product is composed have been farmed in that country.</p> <p>For the abovementioned 'EU' or 'non-EU' indication, small quantities by weight of ingredients may be disregarded provided that the total quantity of the disregarded ingredients does not exceed 2 % of the total quantity by weight of raw materials of agricultural origin.</p> <p>The use of the Community logo and the indication referred to in the first subparagraph shall be optional for products imported from third countries. However, where the Community logo appears in the labelling, the indication referred to in the first subparagraph shall also appear in the labelling.</p> <p>The indications referred to in paragraph 1 shall be marked in a conspicuous place in such a way as to be easily visible, clearly legible and indelible.</p>			
9.3	Organic production logos			
	<p>1. The Community organic production logo may be used in the labelling, presentation and advertising of products which satisfy the requirements set out under this Regulation. The Community logo shall not be used in the case of in-conversion products and food as referred to in Article 9.1(3)(b) and (c).</p> <p>2. National and private logos may be used in the labelling, presentation and advertising of products which satisfy the requirements set out under this Regulation.</p> <p>3. The Commission shall lay down specific criteria as regards presentation, composition, size and design of the Community logo.</p>		834-Art. 25	C
9.4	Organic logo of the EU			
	<p>In accordance with Article 9.3(3) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, the organic production logo of the European Union (hereinafter 'Organic logo of the EU') shall follow the model set out in Part A of Annex XI to this Regulation.</p> <p>For the purpose of labelling, the organic logo of the EU shall only be used if the product concerned is produced in accordance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, by operators who comply with the requirements of the control system referred to in Article 5.2.</p>		889-Art. 57	C
9.4.1	Conditions for the use of the code number and place of origin			
	<p>1. The indication of the code number of the control authority or control body referred to in Article 9.2 shall,</p> <p>(a) start with the acronym identifying the third country, as referred to in the international standard for the two letter country codes under ISO 3166 (Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions);</p> <p>(b) include a term which establishes a link with the organic production method, as referred to in Article 9.1 in accordance with Part B (2) of Annex XI to this Standard;</p> <p>(c) include a reference number to be decided by the Commission</p> <p>(d) be placed in the same visual field as the Organic logo of the EU, where the Organic logo of the EU is used in the labelling.</p> <p>2. The indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials of which the products is composed have been farmed, as referred to in Article 9.2(1)(c), shall be placed immediately below the code number referred to in paragraph 1.</p>		889-Art. 58	C

9.5	Specific labelling requirements for feed			
9.5.1	Scope, use of trade marks and sales descriptions			
	This Article shall not apply to pet food and feed for fur animals. The trade marks and sales descriptions bearing an indication referred to in Article 9.1 may be used only if all ingredients of plant or animal origin are from the organic production method and at least 95 % of the product's dry matter is comprised of such ingredients.		889- Art. 59	C
9.5.2	Indications on processed feed			
	<p>1. The terms referred to in Article 9.1(1) and the Organic logo of the EU may be used on processed feed provided that all the following requirements are complied with:</p> <p>(a) the processed feed in particular with Article 6.7.4 (1)(iv) and (v) for livestock, for aquaculture animals and Article 15(1)(d) and 8.1 thereof;</p> <p>(b) the processed feed complies with the provisions of this Standard and in particular with Articles 6.7.4.4, 7.2 and 7.3 thereof;</p> <p>(c) all ingredients of plant or animal origin contained in the processed feed are from the organic production method;</p> <p>(d) at least 95 % of the product's dry matter is comprised of organic agricultural products.</p> <p>2. Subject to the requirements laid down in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1, the following statement is permitted in the case of products comprising variable quantities of feed materials from the organic production method and/or feed materials from products in conversion to organic farming and/or products as referred to in Article 6.7.4.4 of this Standard: 'may be used in organic production in accordance with Regulations (EC) No 834/2007 and (EC) No 889/2008'.</p>		889- Art. 60	C
9.5.3	Conditions for the use of indications on processed feed			
	<p>1. The indication provided for in Article 9.6(2) shall be:</p> <p>a) It may be expressed separately from the description of the product and handlers;</p> <p>b) presented in a colour, format or character font that does not draw more attention to it than to the description or name of the animal feedingstuff referred to in a)</p> <p>c) accompanied, in the same field of vision, by an indication by weight of dry matter referring:</p> <p>(i) to the percentage of feed material(s) from the organic production method;</p> <p>(ii) to the percentage of feed material(s) from products in conversion to organic farming;</p> <p>(iii) to the percentage of feed material(s) not covered by points (i) and (ii);</p> <p>(iv) to the total percentage of animal feed of agricultural origin;</p> <p>d) accompanied by a list of names of feed materials from the organic production method;</p> <p>e) accompanied by a list of names of feed materials from products in conversion to organic production.</p> <p>2. The indication provided for in Article 9.5.2 may be also accompanied by a reference to the requirement to use the feedingstuffs in accordance with Articles 6.7.4.3 and 6.7.4.4.</p>		889- Art. 61	C
9.6	Other specific labelling requirements			
9.6.1	In-conversion products of plant origin			
	<p>In-conversion products of plant origin may bear the indication 'product under conversion to organic farming' provided that:</p> <p>a) a conversion period of at least 12 months before the harvest has been complied with;</p> <p>b) the indication shall appear in a colour, size and style of lettering which is not more prominent than the sales description of the product, the entire indication shall have the same size of letters;</p> <p>c) the product contains only one crop ingredient of agricultural origin;</p> <p>d) the indication is linked to the code number of the control body or control authority as referred to in Article 9.2.</p>		889- Art. 62	C

10.	Records Keeping with the Operator's Responsibility			
10.1	General			
	<p>1. Stock and financial records shall be kept in the unit or premises and shall enable the operator to identify and Başak Ekolojik to verify:</p> <p>a) the supplier and, where different, the seller, or the exporter of the products;</p> <p>(b) the nature and the quantities of organic products delivered to the unit and, where relevant, of all materials bought and the use of such materials, and, where relevant, the composition of the compound feedingstuffs;</p> <p>(c) the nature and the quantities of organic products held in storage at the premises;</p> <p>(d) the nature, the quantities and the consignees and, where different, the buyers, other than the final consumers, of any products which have left the unit or the first consignee's premises or storage facilities;</p> <p>(e) in case of operators who do not store or physically handle such organic products, the nature and the quantities of organic products bought and sold, and the suppliers, and where different, the sellers or the exporters and the buyers, and where different, the consignees.</p> <p>2. The documentary accounts shall also comprise the results of the verification at reception of organic products and any other information required by Başak Ekolojik for the purpose of proper control. The data in the accounts shall be documented with appropriate justification documents. The accounts shall demonstrate the balance between the input and the output.</p> <p>3. Where an operator runs several production units in the same area, the units for non organic products, together with storage premises for input products must also be subject to the minimum control requirements.</p>		889- Art. 66	C
10.2	Plant production records			
	<p>Plant production records shall be compiled in the form of a register and kept available to the control authorities or bodies at all times at the premises of the holding. In addition to Article 10.1 such records shall provide at least the following information:</p> <p>(a) as regards the use of fertiliser: date of application, type and amount of fertiliser, parcels concerned;</p> <p>(b) as regards the use of plant protection products: reason and date of treatment, type of product, method of treatment;</p> <p>(c) as regards purchase of farm inputs: date, type and amount of purchased product;</p> <p>(d) as regards harvest: date, type and amount of organic or in conversion crop production.</p>		889- Art. 72	C
10.3	Livestock records			
	<p>Livestock records shall be compiled in the form of a register and kept available to the control authorities or bodies at all times at the premises of the holding. Such records shall provide a full description of the herd or flock management system comprising at least the following information:</p> <p>(a) as regards animals arriving at the holding: origin and date of arrival, conversion period, identification mark and veterinary record;</p> <p>(b) as regards livestock leaving the holding: age, number of heads, weight in case of slaughter, identification mark and destination;</p> <p>(c) details of any animals lost and reasons thereof;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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.</p>		889- Art. 76	C

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10.4	Control measures on veterinary medicinal products for livestock			
	Whenever veterinary medicinal products are used the information according to Article 10.3(e) is to be declared to the control authority or body before the livestock or livestock products are marketed as organically produced. Livestock treated shall be clearly identified, individually in the case of large animals; individually, or by batch, or by hive, in the case of poultry, small animals and bees.		889- Art. 77	C
10.5	Specific control measures on beekeeping			
	<p>1. A map on an appropriate scale listing the location of hives shall be provided to Başak Ekolojik by the beekeeper. Where no areas are identified in accordance with Article 6.8.6, the beekeeper shall provide Başak Ekolojik with appropriate documentation and evidence, including suitable analyses if necessary, that the areas accessible to his colonies meet the conditions required in this Standard.</p> <p>2. The following information shall be entered in the register of the apiary with regard to the use of feeding: thype of product, dates, quantities and hives where it is used.</p> <p>3. Whenever veterinary medicinal products are to be used, the type of product, including the indication of the active pharmacological substance, together with details of the diagnosis, the posology, the method of administration, the duration of the treatment and the legal withdrawal period shall be recorded clearly and declared to the control body or authority before the products are marketed as organically produced.</p> <p>4. The zone where the apiary is situated shall be registered together with the identification of the hives. Başak Ekolojik shall be informed of the moving of apiaries by a deadline agreed on with the control authority or body.</p> <p>5. Particular care shall be taken to ensure adequate extraction, processing and storage of beekeeping products. All the measures to comply with this requirement shall be recorded.</p> <p>6. The removals of the supers and the honey extraction operations shall be entered in the register of the apiary.</p>		889- Art. 78	C
10.6	Records relating to the processing of animal products			
	For the purposes of proper control of the operations, the documentary accounts referred to in Article 10.1 shall include information on the origin, nature and quantities of feed materials, additives, sales and finished products.		889- Art. 89	C

BASAK Organic Standards Revision List

Chapter No.	Article No	Revision (list of add/remove/revised)	Revision No.	Date
IV	ANNEX IIa (1)	Removed: The certification body may allow the use of calcium carbide for flower induction in pineapple as equivalent to ethylene gas application, considering of the following rationale: -This method of flower induction is traditionally used in some third countries. -The chemical mode of action during the application of calcium carbide is equivalent to the one of ethylene: Calcium carbide is used in reaction with water and produces acetylene gas and calcium hydroxide. Acetylene gas is chemically very similar and has the same effect as ethylene in pineapple flower induction. -Calcium carbide is easier to apply and much more easily available to smallholder farmers in many regions in Africa and Latin America.	V.03	09.02.2019
III	889- Art.36	Removed: Transition period is 12 months in annual plants, perennial plants applicable in less than 24 months.	V.03	09.02.2019
IV	Annex II 2	Added: In the TR Regulation No. 30341, "Organic, Mineral and Microbial Fertilizers Used in Agriculture" is not approved to strains.EC regulation No. 540/2011 included strains. The use of strains contained in EC reg. 540/2011	V.04	28.05.2019
III	1.1.	Added: new definitions	V.05	02.03.2020
III	6.7.1.2.	Revised: non-organically reared pullets for egg production of not more than 18 weeks may be brought into an organic livestock unit until 31 January 2020, when organically reared pullets are not available.	V.05	02.03.2020
III	6.7.4.5.	Revised: The maximum percentage of non-organic protein feed authorised per period of 12 months for those species shall be 5 % for calendar years 2017-2018 and 2020.	V.05	02.03.2020
III	6.8.11	Added: For the purpose of cleaning and disinfection of frames, hives and combs, sodium hydroxide may be used	V.05	02.03.2020
III	7.4.1.	Added: (f) minerals (trace elements included), vitamins, aminoacids, and micronutrients, provided that iii. their use in food for normal consumption is 'directly legally required', in the meaning of being directly required by provisions of Union law or provisions of national law compatible with Union law, with the consequence that the food cannot be placed at all on the market as food for normal consumption if those minerals, vitamins, amino acids or micronutrients are not added; or	V. 05	02.03.2020

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		iv. as regards food placed on the market as having particular characteristics or effects in relation to health or nutrition or in relation to needs of specific groups of consumers: — in products referred to in points (a) and (b) of Article 1(1) of Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (17), their use is authorised by that Regulation and acts adopted on the basis of Article 11(1) of that Regulation for the products concerned, — in products regulated by Commission Directive 2006/125/EC their use is authorised by that Directive, or — in products regulated by Commission Directive 2006/141/EC, their use is authorised by that Directive		
IV		Added, removed, revised: Annex I, II, and VIII	V. 05	02.03.2020
		Replaced; the Control Authorities or Control Bodies as Başak Ekolojik	V. 05	02.03.2020
III	6.4.1.	Removed: Only organically produced seed and seed and propagating material use in the production of vegetative propagation material will be used. To this end, the seeds of the host plant (mother), vegetative propagation material of the parent plant (parent) if there is at least a generation or two growing seasons in the case of perennial plants, these standards must be produced in accordance with the rules laid down. Added: For the production of products other than seed and vegetative propagating material only organically produced seed and propagating material shall be used. To this end, the mother plant in the case of seeds and the parent plant in the case of vegetative propagating material shall have been produced in accordance with the rules laid down in this Standard for at least one generation, or, in the case of perennial crops, two growing seasons; Only organically produced seed and seed and propagating material use in the production of vegetative propagation material will be used.	V. 05	02.03.2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revisions made in Quality Guidebook is added manually or by computer to this page, stored in file or as electronic records in computer. - Additions does not change the revision of the list unless the format of this page does not change. 				

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ANNEX I

Fertilizers, soil conditioners and nutrients referred to in Article 6.4.2.1

Note:

A: Authorised under Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 and carried over by Article 16(3)(c) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007

B: Authorised under Regulation (EC) No 834/2007

Authorisation	Name Compound products or products containing only materials listed here under	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
A	Farmyard manure	Products comprising a mixture of animal excrements and vegetable matter (animal bedding). Factory farming origin forbidden'
A	Dried farmyard manure and dehydrated poultry manure	Factory farming origin forbidden
A	Composted animal excrements, including poultry manure and com- posted farmyard manure included	Factory farming origin forbidden
A	Liquid animal excrements	Use after controlled fermentation and/or appropriate dilution Factory farming origin forbidden
B	Composted or fermented household waste	Product obtained from source separated household waste, which has been submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production. Only vegetable and animal household waste. Only when produced in a closed and monitored collection system, accepted by the country. Maximum concentrations in mg/kg of dry matter: cadmium: 0,7; copper: 70; nickel: 25; lead: 45; zinc: 200; mercury: 0,4; chromium (total): 70; chromium (VI): not detectable
A	Peat	Use limited to horticulture (market gardening, floriculture, arboriculture, nursery)
A	Mushroom culture wastes	The initial composition of the substrate shall be limited to products of this Annex
A	Dejecta of worms (vermicompost) and insects	
A	Guano	
A	Composted or fermented mixture of vegetable matter	Product obtained from mixtures of vegetable matter, which have been submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production
B	Biogas digestate containing animal by-products co-digested with material of plant or animal origin as listed in this Annex	Animal by-products (including by-products of wild animals) of category 3 and digestive tract content of category 2 (categories 2 and 3 as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council) (*) must not be from factory farming origin. The Processes have to be in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011(**). Not to be applied to edible parts of the crop

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B	Products or by-products of animal origin as below: Blood meal Hoof meal Horn meal Bone meal or degelatinized bone meal Fish meal Meat meal Feather, hair and 'chiquette' meal Wool Fur (1) Hair Dairy products Hydrolysed proteins (2)	(1) Maximum concentration in mg/kg of dry matter of chromium (VI): not detectable (2) Not to be applied to edible parts of the crop
A	Products and by-products of plant origin for fertilisers	Examples: oilseed cake meal, cocoa husks, malt culms
B	Hydrolysed proteins of plant origin	
A	Seaweeds and seaweed products	As far as directly obtained by: (i) physical processes including dehydration, freezing and grinding (ii) extraction with water or aqueous acid and/or alkaline solution (iii) fermentation
A	Sawdust and wood chips	Wood not chemically treated after felling
A	Composted bark	Wood not chemically treated after felling
A	Wood ash	From wood not chemically treated after felling
A	Soft ground rock phosphate	Product as specified in point 7 of Annex IA.2 to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (***) Cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P205
A	Aluminium-calcium phosphate	Product as specified in point 6 of Annex IA.2. of Regulation 2003/2003, Cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P205 Use limited to basic soils (pH > 7,5)
A	Basic slag	Products as specified in point 1 of Annex IA.2. of Regulation 2003/2003
A	Crude potassium salt or kainit	Products as specified in point 1 of Annex IA.3. of Regulation 2003/2003
A	Potassium sulphate, possibly containing magnesium salt	Product obtained from crude potassium salt by a physical extraction process, containing possibly also magnesium salts
A	Stillage and stillage extract	Ammonium stillage excluded
A	Calcium carbonate, for instance (chalk, marl, ground limestone, Breton ameliorant, (maerl), phosphate chalk)	Only of natural origin
B	Mollusc waste	Only from sustainable fisheries, as defined in Article 4(1)(7) of Regulation (EU) No. 1380/2013 or organic aquaculture
B	Egg shells	Factory farming origin forbidden
A	Magnesium and calcium carbonate	Only of natural origin e.g. magnesian chalk, ground magnesium, limestone

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A	Magnesium sulphate (kieserite)	Only of natural origin
A	Calcium chloride solution	Foliar treatment of apple trees, after identification of deficit of calcium
A	Calcium sulphate (gypsum)	Products as specified in point 1 of Annex ID. of Regulation EC No. 2003/2003 Only of natural origin
A, B	Industrial lime from sugar production	By-product of sugar production from sugar beet sugar cane
A	Industrial lime from vacuum salt production	By-product of the vacuum salt production from brine found in mountains
A	Elemental sulphur	Products as specified in Annex ID.3 of Regulation EC No. 2003/ 2003
A	Trace elements	Inorganic micronutrients listed in part E of Annex I to Regulation EC No. 2003/2003
A	Sodium chloride	
A	Stone meal and clays	
B	Leonardite (Raw organic sediment rich in humic acids)	Only if obtained as a by-product of mining activities
B	Humic and fulvic acids	Only if obtained by inorganic salts/solutions excluding ammonium salts; or obtained from drinking water purification
B	Xylite	Only if obtained as as by-product of mining activities (e.g. by-product of brown coal mining)
B	Chitin (Polysaccharide obtained from the shell of crustaceans)	Only if obtained from sustainable fisheries, as defined in Article 4(1)(7) of Regulation (EU) No. 1380/2013 or organic aquaculture
B	Organic rich sediment from fresh water bodies formed under exclusion of oxygen (e.g. sapropel)	Only organic sediments that are by-products of freshwater body management or extracted from former freshwater areas When applicable, extraction should be done in a way to cause minimal impact on the aquatic system Only sediments derived from sources free from contaminations of pesticides, persistent organic pollutants and petrol like substances Maximum concentrations in mg/kg of dry matter: cadmium: 0,7; copper: 70; nickel: 25; lead: 45; zinc: 200; mercury: 0,4; chromium (total): 70; chromium (VI): not detectable
B	Biochar — pyrolysis product made from a wide variety of organic materials of plant origin and applied as a soil conditioner	Only from plant materials, untreated or treated with products included in Annex II. Maximum value of 4 mg polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) per kg dry matter (DM). This value shall be reviewed every second year, taking into account the risk of accumulation due to multiple applications

(*) Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation) (OJ L 300, 14.11.2009, p. 1).

(**) Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 of 25 February 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive (OJ L 54, 26.2.2011, p. 1).';

(***) Regulation (EC) No. 2003/2003 of the European Parliament and of the council of 13 October relating to fertilizer (OJL 304, 21.11.2003, P. 1).

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ANNEX II

II Pesticides — plant protection products referred to in Article 6.4.3.1

All the substances listed in this Annex have to comply at least with the conditions for use as specified in the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 (*). More restrictive conditions for use for organic production are specified in the second column of each table

1. Substances of crop or animal origin

Name	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
Allium sativum (Garlic extract)	
Azadirachtin extracted from Azadirachta indica (Neem tree)	
Beeswax	Only as Pruning agent/wound protectant
COS-OGA	
Hydrolysed proteins excluding gelatin	
Laminarin	Kelp shall be either grown organically in accordance with Article 6d or harvested in a sustainable way in accordance with Article 6c
Maltodextrin	
Pheromones	Only in traps and dispensers.
Plant oils	All uses authorised, except herbicide.
Pyrethrins	Only from plant origin
Quassia extracted from Quassia amara	Only as Insecticide, repellent
Repellents by smell of animal or plant origin/sheep fat	Only on non-edible parts of the crop and where crop material is not ingested by sheep or goats
Salix spp. Cortex (aka willow bark extract)	
Terpenes (eugenol, geraniol and thymol)	

2. Basic Substances

Basic substances based on food (including: Lecithins, sucrose, fructose, vinegar, whey, chitosan hydrochloride (**), and Equisetum arvense etc.)	Only those basic substances as defined by Article 23 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 (***) which are food as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 and have plant or animal origin Substances not to be used as herbicides
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3. Micro-organisms or substances produced by or derived from micro-organisms

Name	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
Micro-organisms	Not from GMO origin
Spinosad	
Cerevisane	

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4. Substances other than those mentioned in Section 1, 2 and 3

Name	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
Aluminium silicate (Kaolin)	
Calcium hydroxide	When used as fungicide, only in fruit trees, including nurseries, to control <i>Nectria galligena</i>
Carbon dioxide	
Copper compounds in the form of: copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride, copper oxide, Bordeaux mixture, and tribasic copper sulphate	
Diammonium phosphate	Only as attractant in traps
Ethylene	
Fatty acid	All uses authorised, except herbicide
Ferric phosphate (iron (III) orthophosphate)	Preparations to be surface-spread between cultivated plants
Hydrogen peroxide	
Kieselgur (diatomaceous earth)	
Lime sulphur (calcium polysulphide)	
Paraffin oil	
Potassium and sodium hydrogen carbonate (a.k.a. potassium/sodium bicarbonate)	
Pyrethroids (only deltamethrin or lambda-cyhalothrin)	Only in traps with specific attractants; only against <i>Bactrocera olea</i> and <i>Ceratitis Wied</i>
Quartz sand	
Sodium chloride	All uses authorised, except herbicide
Sulphur	

(*) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 of 25 May 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the list of approved active substances (OJ L 153, 11.6.2011, p. 1).

(**) Obtained from sustainable fisheries or organic aquaculture

(***) Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1).

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ANNEX III

III Minimum surface areas indoors and outdoors and other characteristics of housing in the different species and types of production referred to in Article 6.7.2.7

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 ² /head	M ² /head
Breeding and fattening	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 ² /100 kg 1 m ² / 100 kg minimum 5 1 m ² / 100 kg	3,7 with a minimum of 0,75 m ² / 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
	Over 110 kg	1,5	1,2
Piglets	Over 40 days and up to 30 kg	0,6	0,4
Brood pigs		2,5 females	1,9
		6 males If pens are used for natural service: 10 m ² /boar	8,0

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2. Poultry

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

(1) Only in the case of mobile houses not exceeding 150 m² floor space

ANNEX IV

IV Maximum number of animals per hectare referred to in Article 6.7.2.1 (2)

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 V

V Feed materials referred to in Article 6.7.4.4 (1), (2), and (3)

1. Feed Materials of Mineral Origin

A	Calcareous marine shells
A	Maerl
A	Lithotamn
A	Calcium gluconate
A	Calcium carbonate
A	Defluorinated monocalciumphosphate
A	Defluorinated dicalciumphosphate
A	Magnesium oxide (anhydrous magnesia)
A	Magnesium sulphate
A	Magnesium chloride
A	Magnesium carbonate
A	Calcium magnesium phosphate
A	Magnesium phosphate
A	Monosodium phosphate
A	Calcium sodium phosphate
A	Sodium chloride
A	Sodium bicarbonate
A	Sodium carbonate
A	Sodium sulphate
A	Potassium chloride

2. Other Feed Materials

Fermentation (by-)products from microorganisms the cells of which have been inactivated or killed:

A	Saccharomyces cerevisiae
A	Saccharomyces carlsbergiensis

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ANNEX VI

VI Feed additives and certain substances used in animal nutrition referred to in Article 6.7.4.4(4)

Feed additives listed in this Annex must be approved under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (*).

1. TECHNOLOGICAL ADDITIVES

(a) Preservatives

ID number or Functional groups	Substance	Description conditions for use
E 200	Sorbic acid	
E 236	Formic acid	
E 237	Sodium formate	
E 260	Acetic acid	
E 270	Lactic acid	
E 280	Propionic acid	
E 330	Citric acid	

(b) Antioxidants

ID number or Functional groups	Substance	Description conditions for use
1b 306(i)	Tocopherol extracts from vegetable oils	
1b 306(ii)	Tocopherol-rich extracts from vegetable oils (delta rich)	

(c) Emulsifying and stabilising agents, thickeners and gelling agents

ID number or Functional groups	Substance	Description conditions for use
1c322	Lecithins	Only when derived from organic raw material Use restricted to aquaculture animal feed

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(d) Binders, anti-caking agents and coagulants

ID number or Functional groups	Substance	Description conditions for use
E 412	Guar gum	
E 535	Sodium ferrocyanide	Maximum dose rate of 20 mg/kg NaCl calculated as ferrocyanide anion
E 551b	Colloidal silica	
E 551c	Kieselgur (diatomaceous earth, purified)	
1m558i	Bentonite	
E 559	Kaolinitic clays, free of asbestos	
E 560	Natural mixtures of stearites and chlorite	
E 561	Vermiculite	
E 562	Sepiolite	
E 566	Natrolite-Phonolite	
1g 568	Clinoptilolite of sedimentary origin	
E 599	Perlite	

(e) Silage additives

ID number or Functional groups	Substance	Description conditions for use
1k 1k236	Enzymes, micro-organisms Formic acid	Use restricted to production of silage when weather conditions do not allow for adequate fermentation. The use of formic, propionic acid and their sodium salts in the production of silage shall only be permitted when weather conditions do not allow for adequate fermentation
1k237	Sodium formate	
1k280	Propionic acid	
1k281	Sodium propionate	

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2. SENSORY ADDITIVES

ID number or Functional groups	Substance	Description conditions for use
2b	Flavouring compounds	Only extracts from agricultural products
	Castanea sativa Mill.: Chestnut extract	

3. NUTRITIONAL ADDITIVES

(a) *Vitamins, pro-vitamins and chemically well-defined substances having similar effect*

ID number or Functional groups	Substance	Description conditions for use
3a	Vitamins and provitamins	Derived from agricultural products If derived synthetically, only those identical to vitamins derived from agricultural products may be used for monogastric animals and aquaculture animals. If derived synthetically, only vitamins A, D and E identical to vitamins derived from agricultural products may be used for ruminants, the use is subject to prior authorisation of the country based on the assessment of the possibility for organic ruminants to obtain the necessary quantities of the said vitamins through their feed rations.
3a920	Betaine anhydrous	Only for monogastric animals Only from natural origin and when available from organic origin

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(b) Compounds of Trace elements

ID number or Functional groups	Substance	Description conditions for use
E1 Iron		
3b101	Iron (II) carbonate (siderite)	
3b103	Iron (II) sulphate monohydrate	
3b104	Iron (II) sulphate heptahydrate	
3b201	Potassium iodide	
3b202	calcium iodate, anhydrous	
3b203	Coated granulated calcium iodate anhydrous	
3b301	Cobalt (II) acetate tetrahydrate	
3b302	Cobalt (II) carbonate	
3b303	Cobalt (II) carbonate hydroxide (2:3) monohydrate	
3b304	Coated granulated cobalt (II) carbonate hydroxide (2:3)	
3b305	Cobalt (II) sulphate heptahydrate	
3b402	Copper (II) carbonate dihydroxy monohydrate	
3b404	Copper (II) oxide	
3b405	Copper (II) sulphate pentahydrate	
3b409	Dicopper chloride trihydroxide (TBCC)	
3b502	Manganese (II) oxide	
3b503	Manganous sulfate, monohydrate	
3b603	zinc oxide	
3b604	zinc sulphate heptahydrate	
3b605	zinc sulphate monohydrate	
3b609	Zinc chloride hydroxide monohydrate (TBZC)	

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3b701	Sodium molybdate dihydrate	
3b801	Sodium selenite	
3b810, 3b811, 3b812, 3b813 and 3b817	Selenised yeast inactivated	

4. ZOOTECHNICAL ADDITIVES

ID number or Functional groups	Substance	Description conditions for use
4a, 4b, 4c and 4d	Enzymes and micro- organisms in the category of "Zootechnical additives"	

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ANNEX VII

VII Products for cleaning and disinfection referred to in Article 6.7.5.1 (4)

1. Products for cleaning and disinfection of buildings and installations for animal production

- 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
- Alcohol
- Nitric acid (dairy equipment)
- Phosphoric acid (dairy equipment)
- Formaldehyde
- Cleaning and disinfection products for teats and milking facilities
- Sodium carbonate

2. Products for cleaning and disinfection for aquaculture animals seaweed production referred to in Articles 6e(2), 25s(2) and 29a.

2.1. Subject to compliance with relevant Union and national provisions as referred to in Article 16(1) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, and in particular with Regulation (EU) No 528/2012* of the European Parliament and of the Council products used for cleaning and disinfection of equipment and facilities in the absence of aquaculture animals may contain the following active substances:

- Ozone
- sodium hypochlorite
- calcium hypochlorite
- calcium hydroxide
- calcium oxide
- caustic soda

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- Alcohol
- copper sulphate: only until 31 December 2015
- potassium permanganate
- tea seed cake made of natural camelia seed (use restricted to shrimp production)
- mixtures of potassium peroxomonosulphate and sodium chloride producing hypochlorous acid.

2.2. Subject to compliance with relevant Union and national provisions as referred to in Article 16(1) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, and in particular with Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 and Directive 2001/82/EC** of the European Parliament and of the Council, products used for cleaning and disinfection of equipment and facilities in the presence as well as in the absence of aquaculture animals may contain the following active substances:

- limestone (calcium carbonate) for pH control
- dolomite for pH correction (use restricted to shrimp production)
- sodium chloride
- hydrogen peroxide
- sodium percarbonate
- organic acids (acetic acid, lactic acid, citric acid)
- humic acid
- peroxyacetic acids
- peracetic and peroctanoic acids
- iodophores (only in the presence of eggs).

(*) Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products (OJ L 167, 27.6.2012, p. 1).

(**) Directive 2001/82/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November 2001 on the Community code relating to veterinary medicinal products (OJ L 311, 28.11.2001, p. 1).’ 19.12.2014 L 365/101 Official Journal of the European Union EN.

ANNEX VIII

VIII Certain products and substances for use in production of processed organic food, yeast and yeast products referred to in Article 7.4.1 (1) (a)

A: Authorised under Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 and carried over by Article 16(3)(c) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007

B: Authorised under Regulation (EC) No 834/2007

SECTION A— FOOD ADDITIVES, INCLUDING CARRIERS

For the purpose of the calculation referred to in Article 23(4)(a)(ii) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, food additives marked with an asterisk in the column of the code number, shall be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin.

Authorisation	Code	Name	Preparation of foodstuffs of		Specific conditions and restrictions in addition to Regulation (EC) No. 1333/2008
			Plant origin	Animal origin	
A	E 153	Vegetable carbon		X	Ashy goat cheese Morbier cheese
A	E 160b*	Annatto, Bixin, Norbixin		X	Red Leicester cheese Double Gloucester cheese Cheddar Mimolette cheese
A	E 170	Calcium carbonate	X	X	Shall not be used for colouring or calcium enrichment of products
A	E 220	Sulphur dioxide	X	X (Only for mead)	In fruit wines (wine made from fruits other than grapes, including cider and perry) and mead with and without added sugar: 100 mg/l (Maximum levels available from all sources, expressed as SO ₂ in mg/l)
B	E 223	Sodium metabisulphite		X	Crustaceans
	E 224	Potasyum metabisülfit	X	X (Only for mead)	In fruit wines (wine made from fruits other than grapes, including cider and perry) and mead with and without added sugar: 100 mg/l (Maximum levels available from all sources, expressed as SO ₂ in mg/l)
A	E 250	Sodium nitrite		X	For meat products. May only be used, if it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the competent authority that no technological alternative, giving the same guarantees and/or allowing to maintain the specific features of the product, is available. Not in combination with E252. Indicative ingoing amount expressed as NaNO ₂ : 80 mg/kg, maximum residual amount expressed as NaNO ₂ : 50 mg/kg
A	E 252	Potassium nitrate		X	For meat products. May only be used, if it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the competent authority that no technological alternative, giving the same guarantees and/or allowing to maintain the specific features of the product, is available. Not in combination with E250. Indicative ingoing amount expressed as NaNO ₃ : 80 mg/kg, maximum residual amount expressed as NaNO ₃ : 50 mg/kg
A	E 270	Lactic acid	X	X	

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A	E 290	Carbon dioxide	X	X	
A	E 296	Malic acid	X		
A	E 300	Ascorbic acid	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Meat products
A	E 301	Sodium ascorbate		X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Meat products in connection with nitrates and nitrites
A	E 306*	Tocopherol-rich extract	X	X	Anti-oxidant
A	E 322*	Lecithins	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Milk products Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022. Until that date, only when derived from organic raw material.
A	E 325	Sodium lactate		X	Milk-based and meat products
A	E 330	Citric acid	X	X	
A	E 331	Sodium citrates	X	X	
A	E 333	Calcium citrates	X		
A	E 334	Tartaric acid (L (+)-)	X	X (Only for mead)	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Mead
A	E 335	Sodium tartrates	X		
A	E 336	Potassium tartrates	X		
A	E 341 (i)	Monocalcium phosphate	X		Raising agent for self-raising flour
B	E 392*	Extracts of rosemary	X	X	Only when derived from organic production
A	E 400	Alginic acid	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Milk-based products
A	E 401	Sodium alginate	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Milk-based products
A	E 402	Potassium alginate	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Milk-based products
A	E 406	Agar	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Milk-based products and meat products
A	E 407	Carrageenan	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Milk-based products
A	E 410*	Locust bean gum	X	X	Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022.
A	E 412*	Guar gum	X	X	Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022.
A	E 414*	Arabic gum	X	X	Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022.
A	E 415	Xanthan gum	X	X	
	E 417	Tara Gum powder	X	X	Thickener Only when derived from organic production Applicable as of 1 January 2022

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	E 418	Gellan Gum	X	X	High-acyl form only Only when derived from organic production Applicable as of 1 January 2022
A	E 422	Glycerol	X	X	Only from plant origin Only when derived from organic production Applicable as of 1 January 2022 For plant extracts, flavourings, humectant in gel capsules and as a surface coating of tablets
A	E 440(i)*	Pectin	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin Milk-based products
A	E 464	Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose	X	X	Encapsulation material for capsules
A	E 500	Sodium carbonates	X	X	
A	E 501	Potassium carbonates	X		
A	E 503	Ammonium carbonates	X		
A	E 504	Magnesium carbonates	X		
A	E 509	Calcium chloride		X	Milk coagulation
A	E 516	Calcium sulphate	X		Carrier
A	E 524	Sodium hydroxide	X		Surface treatment of 'Laugengebäck' and regulation of acidity in organic flavourings
A	E 551	Silicon dioxide	X	X	For herbs and spices in dried powdered form, flavourings and propolis
A	E 553b	Talc	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: surface treatment of sausages
	E 901	Beeswax	X		As a glazing agent for confectionary only. Beeswax from organic production
	E 903	Carnauba wax	X		As a glazing agent for confectionary As a mitating method for mandatory extreme cold treatment of fruit as a quarantine measure against harmful organisms (Commisson Implementing Directive (EU) 201771279 ¹ Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022. Until that date, only when derived from organic raw material
A	E 938	Argon	X	X	
A	E 939	Helium	X	X	
A	E 941	Nitrogen	X	X	
A	E 948	Oxygen	X	X	
	E 968	Erythriol	X	X	Only when derived from organic production without using ion exchange technology

¹: Commission Implementing Directive (EU) 2017/1279 of 14 July 2017 amending Annexes I to V to Council Directive 2000/29/EC on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community (OJ L 184, 15.7.2017, p. 33).

SECTION B— PROCESSING AIDS AND OTHER PRODUCTS, WHICH MAY BE USED FOR PROCESSING OF INGREDIENTS OF AGRICULTURAL ORIGIN FROM ORGANIC PRODUCTION

Note:

A: Authorised under Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 and carried over by Article 16(3)(c) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007

B: Authorised under Regulation (EC) No 834/2007

Authorisation	Name	Preparation of foodstuffs of Plant origin	Preparation of foodstuffs of Animal origin	Specific conditions in addition to regulation (EU) No 1333/2008
A	Water	X	X	Drinking water within the meaning of Council Directive 98/83/EC
A	Calcium chloride	X		Coagulation agent
A	Calcium carbonate	X		
	Calcium hydroxide	X		
A	Calcium sulphate	X		Coagulation agent
A	Magnesium chloride (or nigari)	X		Coagulation agent
A	Potassium carbonate	X		With regards to foodstuffs of plant origin: Drying of grapes
A	Sodium carbonate	X	X	
A	Lactic acid		X	With regards to foodstuffs of animal origin: for the regulation of the Ph of the brine bath in cheese production
	L(+) lactic acid from fermentation	X		With regards to foodstuffs of plant origin: for the preparation of plant protein extract
A	Citric acid	X	X	
A	Sodium hydroxide	X		With regard to foodstuffs of plant origin: for sugar(s) production; for oil production excluding olive oil production; for the preparation of plant protein extract
A	Sulphuric acid	X	X	Gelatine production Sugar(s) production
	Hop extract	X		With regard to foodstuffs of plant origin: only for antimicrobial purposes in production of sugar. When available from organic production
	Pine rosin extract	X		With regard to foodstuffs of plant origin: only for antimicrobial purposes in production of sugar. When available from organic production
A	Hydrochloric acid		X	With regards to foodstuffs of animal origin: Gelatine production; for the regulation of the pH of the brine bath in the processing of Gouda-, Edam and Maasdammer cheeses, Boerenkaas, Friese and Leidse Nagelkaas
A	Ammonium hydroxide		X	With regards to foodstuffs of animal origin: Gelatine production
A	Hydrogen peroxide		X	With regards to foodstuffs of animal origin: Gelatine production

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A	Carbon dioxide	X	X	
A	Nitrogen	X	X	
A	Ethanol	X	X	Solvent
A	Tannic acid	X		Filtration aid
A	Egg white albumin	X		
A	Casein	X		
A	Gelatin	X		
A	Isinglass	X		
A	Vegetable oils	X	X	Greasing, releasing or anti-foaming agent. Only when derived from organic production
A	Silicon dioxide gel or colloidal solution	X		
A	Activated carbon	X		
A	Talc	X		In compliance with the specific purity criteria for food additive E 553b
A	Bentonite	X	X	With regards to foodstuffs of animal origin: Sticking agent for mead
A	Cellulose	X	X	With regards to foodstuffs of animal origin: Gelatine production
A	Diatomaceous earth	X	X	With regards to foodstuffs of animal origin: Gelatine production
A	Perlite	X	X	With regards to foodstuffs of animal origin: Gelatine production
A	Hazelnut shells	X		
A	Rice meal	X		
A	Beeswax	X		Releasing agent. Beeswax from organic production
A	Carnauba wax	X		Releasing agent. Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022. Until that date, only when derived from organic raw material
	Acetic acid/vinegar		X	Only when derived from organic production. For fish processing only. From natural fermentation, Not to be produced by or from GMO.
	Thiamin hydrochloride	X	X	Only for use in processing of fruit wines, including cider and perry and mead
	Diammonium phosphate	X	X	Only for use in processing of fruit wines, including cider and perry and mead
	Wood fibre	X	X	The source of timber should be restricted to certified, sustainably harvested wood. Wood must not contain toxic components (post-harvest treatment, naturally occurring toxins from micro-organisms)

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SECTION C— PROCESSING AIDS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF YEAST AND YEAST PRODUCTS

Name	Primary yeast	Yeast confections/ formulations	Specific conditions
Calcium chloride	X		
Carbon dioxide	X	X	
Citric acid	X		For the regulation of the pH in yeast production
Lactic acid	X		For the regulation of the pH in yeast production
Nitrogen	X	X	
Oxygen	X	X	
Potato starch	X	X	For filtering. Only when derived from organic production
Sodium carbonate	X	X	For the regulation of the pH
Vegetable oils	X	X	Greasing, releasing or anti-foaming agent. Only when derived from organic production

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ANNEX VIIIa

VIIIa-Products and substances authorised for use or addition in organic products of the wine sector

Type of treatment in accordance with Annex I A to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 No	Name of products or substances	Specific conditions, restrictions within the limits and conditions set out in Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 and Regulation (EC) No 606/2009
Point 1: Use for aeration or oxygenation	— Air — Gaseous oxygen	
Point 3: Centrifuging and filtration	— Perlite — Cellulose — Diatomeaceous earth	Use only as an inert filtering agent
Point 4: Use in order to create an inert atmosphere and to handle the product shielded from the air	— Nitrogen — Carbon dioxide — Argon —	
Points 5, 15 and 21: Use	— Yeasts (1)	
Point 6: Use	— Di-ammonium phosphate — Thiamine hydrochloride — Yeast autolysates	
Point 7: Use	— Sulphur dioxide — Potassium bisulphite or potassium metabi-sulphite	(a) The maximum sulphur dioxide content shall not exceed 100 milligrams per litre for red wines as referred to in point 1(a) of Part A of Annex I B to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 and with a residual sugar level lower than 2 grams per litre; (b) The maximum sulphur dioxide content shall not exceed 150 milligrams per litre for white and rosé wines as referred to in point 1(b) of Part A of Annex I B to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 and with a residual sugar level lower than 2 grams per litre; (c) For all other wines, the maximum sulphur dioxide content applied in accordance with Annex I B to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 on 1 August 2010, shall be reduced by 30 milligrams per litre.
Point 9: Use	— Charcoal for oenological use	

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Point 10: Clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Edible gelatine (2) — Plant proteins from wheat or peas (2) — Isinglass (2) — Egg white albumin (2) — Tannins (2) — Potato proteins (2) — Yeast protein extracts (2) — Casein — Chitosan derived from <i>Aspergillus niger</i> — Potassium caseinate — Silicon dioxide — Bentonite — Pectolytic enzymes 	
Point 12: Use for acidification purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Lactic acid — L(+)Tartaric acid 	
Point 13: Use for deacidification purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — L(+)Tartaric acid — Calcium carbonate — Neutral potassium tartrate — Potassium bicarbonate 	
Point 14: Addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Aleppo pine resin 	
Point 17: Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Lactic bacteria 	
Point 19: Addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — L-Ascorbic acid 	
Point 22: Use for bubbling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Nitrogen 	
Point 23: Addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Carbon dioxide 	
Point 24: Addition for wine stabilisation purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Citric acid 	
Point 25: Addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Tannins (2) 	
Point 27: Addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Meta-tartaric acid 	
Point 28: Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Acacia gum (2) (= gum arabic) 	
Point 30: Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Potassium bitartrate 	
Point 31: Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Cupric citrate 	
Point 35: Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —Yiest mannoproteins 	
Point 38: Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Oak chips 	
Point 39: Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Potassium alginate 	
Point 44: Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —Chitosan derived from <i>Aspergillus niger</i> 	
Point 51: Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —Inactivated yeast 	
Type of treatment in accordance with Annex III, point A(2)(b) to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Calcium sulphate 	Only for “vino generoso” or “vino generoso delicor”

(1) For the individual east strains: if available, derived from organic raw material.

(2) Derived from organic raw material if available

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ANNEX IX

IX Ingredients of agricultural origin which have not been produced organically referred to in Article 7.4.2

1. UNPROCESSED VEGETABLE PRODUCTS AS WELL AS PRODUCTS DERIVED THEREFROM BY PROCESSES

1.1. . Edible fruits, nuts and seeds:

- acorns *Quercus* spp.
- cola nuts *Cola acuminata*
- gooseberries *Ribes uva-crispa*
- maracujas (passion fruit) *Passiflora edulis*
- raspberries (dried) *Rubus idaeus*
- red currants (dried) *Ribes rubrum*

1.2. . Edible spices and herbs:

- pepper (Peruvian) *Schinus molle* L.
- horseradish seeds *Armoracia rusticana*
- lesser galanga *Alpinia officinarum*
- safflower flowers *Carthamus tinctorius*
- watercress herb *Nasturtium officinale*

1.3. Miscellaneous:

- Algae, including seaweed, permitted in non-organic foodstuffs preparation

2. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

2.1. Fats and oils whether or not refined, but not chemically modified, derived from plants other than:

- cocoa *Theobroma cacao*
- coconut *Cocos nucifera*
- olive *Olea europaea*
- sunflower *Helianthus annuus*
- palm *Elaeis guineensis*
- rape *Brassica napus*, rapa
- safflower *Carthamus tinctorius*
- sesame *Sesamum indicum*
- soya *Glycine max*

2.2. . The following sugars, starches and other products from cereals and tubers:

- fructose
- rice paper
- unleavened bread paper
- starch from rice and waxy maize, not chemically modified

2.3. Miscellaneous:

- pea protein *Pisum* spp.
- rum, only obtained from cane sugar juice
- kirsch prepared on the basis of fruits and flavourings as referred to in Article 27(1)(c).

3. ANIMAL PRODUCTS

aquatic organisms, not originating from aquaculture, and permitted in no-organic foodstuffs preparation

- gelatin
- whey powder 'herasuola'
- casings

ANNEX X

X Products and substances used in farming and criteria for their authorization

1. For authorisation of products and substances for use in organic production, the control body refers to the Regulation 889/2008 and its relevant annexes. However, products and substances may only be authorised, if their use is permitted under national law
2.
 - a) By way of derogation from paragraph 1 the control body may authorize for use in organic production and include in a restricted list the products and substances, which may be used in organic farming for the following purposes:
 - as plant protection products.
 - as fertilisers and soil conditioners.

The authorisation of such products for use in organic production and their inclusion in Annex I and II shall be subject to the criteria laid down in paragraph 3. Special consideration is given to products which are traditionally used in region concerned.

- b) Until the Commission has established a list of authorised products, the control body may, by way of derogation from paragraph 1, authorise for use in organic production products and substances for cleaning and disinfection, provided they are classified for use in the food industry.
3. The authorisation of the products and substances referred to in paragraph 1 is subject to the objectives and principles of organic farming and the following general and specific criteria which shall be evaluated as a whole:
 - (a) Their use is necessary for sustained production and essential for its intended use.
 - (b) All products and substances shall be of plant, animal, microbial or mineral origin except where products or substances from such sources are not available in sufficient quantities or qualities or if alternatives are not available.
 - (c) For plant protection products, the following shall apply:
 - (i) Their use is essential for the control of a harmful organism or a particular disease for which other biological, physical or breeding alternatives or cultivation practices or other effective management practices are not available.
 - (ii) if products are not of plant, animal, microbial or mineral origin and are not identical to their natural form, they may be authorised only if their conditions for use preclude any direct contact with the edible parts of the crop.
 - (d) For fertilisers and soil conditioners, the following shall apply: Their use is essential for obtaining or maintaining the fertility of the soil or to fulfil specific nutrition requirements of crops, or specific soil- conditioning purposes.
4. The use of products and substances not covered under paragraph 1 shall only be authorised for use in organic farming if they are in line with the objectives and principles of organic farming and the general criteria in paragraph 3.

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ANNEX XI

XI Logo and code number

A. Organic logo of the EU

1. The Organic logo of the EU shall comply with the model below:



2. The reference colour in Pantone is Green Pantone No 376 and Green (50 % Cyan + 100 % Yellow), when a four- colour process is used.

3. The Organic logo of the EU can also be used in black and white as shown, only where it is not practicable to apply it in colour:



4. If the background colour of the packaging or label is dark, the symbols may be used in negative format, using the background colour of the packaging or label.

5. If a symbol is used in colour on a coloured background, which makes it difficult to see, a delimiting outer line around the symbol can be used to improve contrast with the background colours.

6. In certain specific situations where there are indications in a single colour on the packaging, the Organic logo of the EU may be used in the same colour.

7. The Organic logo of the EU must have a height of at least 9 mm and a width of at least 13,5 mm; the proportion ratio height/width shall always be 1:1,5. Exceptionally the minimum size may be reduced to a height of 6 mm for very small packages.

8. The Organic logo of the EU may be associated with graphical or textual elements referring to organic farming, under the condition that they do not modify or change the nature of the Organic logo of the EU, nor any of the indications mentioned at Article 9.4.1. When associated to national or private logos using a green colour different from the reference colour mentioned in point 2, the Organic logo of the EU may be used in that non-reference colour.

9. The use of the Organic logo of the EU shall be in accordance with the rules accompanying its registration as Organic Farming Collective Mark in the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property and in the Community and International Trademark Registers.

B. Code numbers referred to in Article 9.4.1

The general format of the code numbers is as follows:

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AB-CDE-999

Where:

“AB” is the ISO code as specified in Article 9.4.1(1)(a) for the country where the controls take place; and

1. “CDE” is a term, indicated in three letters to be decided by the Commission or each Member State, like “bio” or “öko” or “org” or “eko” establishing a link with the organic production method as specified in Article 9.4.1(1)(b); and

2. “999” is the reference number, indicated in maximum three digits, to be attributed, as specified in Article 9.4.1(1)(c) by:

(a) each Member State’s competent authority to the Control Authorities or Control Bodies to which they have delegated control tasks in accordance with Article 5.2.3 of this Standard;

(b) the Commission, to:

(i) the Control Authorities and Control Bodies referred to in Article 3(2)(a) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008 (*) and listed in Annex I to that Regulation;

(ii) the third countries’ competent authorities or Control Bodies referred to in Article 7(2)(f) of Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008 and listed in Annex III to that Regulation;

(iii) the Control Authorities and Control Bodies referred to in Article 10(2)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008, and listed in Annex IV to that Regulation;

(c) Each Member State’s competent authority to the Control Authority or Control Body which has been authorised until 31 December 2012 for issuing the certificate of inspection in accordance with Article 19(1) fourth subparagraph of Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008 (import authorisations), upon proposal of the Commission.

ANNEX XII

- XII Model of documentary evidence to the operator according to Article 29(1) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 referred to in Article 68 of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008
Documentary evidence to the operator according to Article 29(1) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007

		
<h2>CERTIFICATE</h2> <p>(MASTER CERTIFICATE)</p>		
CERTIFICATE NO :	Valid Until:	REGISTRATION NO:
Organic Production Methods ORGANIC EU		
Issued to:		
Operator Name		
Project in: TURKEY		
STANDARD		
<p>AB St 01 BAŞAK Ekolojik' s Organic Standard which is equivalent to Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 and Regulation (EC) NO 889/2008 on organic production/processing of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs, including the amending regulations and BAŞAK Ekolojik Organic Certification, Inspection Regulations.</p> <p>BAŞAK Ekolojik Inspection and Certification confirms that the declared operator has submitted his activities for control and meets the requirement of AB St 01 BAŞAK Ekolojik' s Organic Standard which is equivalent to Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 and Regulation (EC) NO 889/2008.</p> <p>This certificate covers the following RAW PRODUCTION (s), PROCESS (S), TRADE (S) and PROCESSING UNIT(S) as mentioned in the authenticated annex of this certificate.</p>		
Inspection Start Date:	Authenticated by:	
Inspection End Date :	Certifier –	
Place and Date Of Issue:		
Konak-İZMİR &		
This certificate is 2 pages with attachments	(TR-BIO-175) BAŞAK Ekolojik Ürünler Kontrol ve Sertifikasyon Hiz. Tic. Ltd. Şti. Çınarlı Mah. Şehit Polis Fethi Sekin Cad. No:3/1006 Konak-İZMİR-TURKİYE Tel: +90 232 892 44 45 – +90(537)597 2916	
BAŞAK Ekolojik Kontrol ve Sertifikasyon Hiz.Tic. Ltd. Şti. Çınarlı Mah. Şehit Polis Fethi Sekin Cad. No:3/1006 Konak-İZMİR-TURKEY TR-BIO-175 Tel: +90 232 892 44 45 – Faks: +90 232 892 44 45 – +90(537)597 2916		
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ANNEX TO CERTIFICATE NO: REGISTRATION NO: Organic Production Methods ORGANIC EU		
Operator Name	
Address	
Legally Represented by	
Contract Date	
ORGANIC RAW PRODUCTION		
Raw Product	Status	Field Area
.....
ORGANIC PROCESS PRODUCT		
Processed Product	Status	Processing Units
.....
ORGANIC TRADE		
Name of Product	Status	Processing Units
.....
PROCESSING UNITS		
Name Of Unit	Address	Processes
.....
BAŞAK EKOLOJİK		
<p>This document has been issued based on Article 29(1) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 and of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008. Parallel production/processing occurs pursuant to Article 11 of Regulation (EC) no 834/2007. Only original and signed certificate is valid. BAŞAK EKOLOJİK Code Number TR-BIO-175 has to be mentioned on labels, delivery notes, invoices and other relevant documents related to organic sales.</p>		
Inspection Start Date: Inspection End Date : Place And Date Of Issue: Konak-İZMİR &	Authenticated by: Certifier – (TR-BIO-175) BAŞAK Ekolojik Ürünler Kontrol ve Sertifikasyon Hiz. Tic. Ltd. Şti. Çınarlı Mah. Şehit Polis Fethi Sekin Cad. No:3/1006 Konak-İZMİR- TÜRKİYE Tel: +90 232 892 44 45 – +90(537)597 2916	
This certificate is not available instead of a product certificate and cannot be used as guarantee certificate for delivered goods!		
BAŞAK Ekolojik Kontrol ve Sertifikasyon Hiz.Tic. Ltd. Şti. Çınarlı Mah. Şehit Polis Fethi Sekin Cad. No:3/1006 Konak-İZMİR-TURKEY TR-BIO-175 Tel: +90 232 892 44 45 – Faks: +90 232 892 44 45 – +90(537)597 2916		
AB-C-01.03 rev04 (28.08.2019)		Page 2 / 2

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ANNEX XIII

XIII Model of a vendor declaration referred to at 5.3 (3)

Vendor declaration

Name, address of vendor:

Identification (e.g. lot or stock number): Product name:

Components:

(Specify all components existing in the product/used the last in the production process)

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

I declare that this product was manufactured neither 'from' nor 'by' GMOs as those terms are used in Articles 2 and 9 of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007. I do not have any information which could suggest that this statement is inaccurate.

Thus, I declare that the above-named product complies with Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 regarding the prohibition on the use of GMOs.

I undertake to inform our customer and its control body/authority immediately if this declaration is withdrawn or modified, or if any information comes to light which would undermine its accuracy.

I authorise the control body, which supervises our customer to examine the accuracy of this declaration and if necessary, to take samples for analytic proof. I also accept that this task may be carried out by an independent institution which has been appointed in writing by the control body.

The undersigned takes responsibility for the accuracy of this declaration.

Country, place, date, signature of vendor: Company stamp of vendor (if appropriate):

ANNEX XIV

Definitions

For the purposes of this Standard, the following definitions shall apply:

- a) **"organic production"** means the use of the production method compliant with the rules established in this Regulation, at all stages of production, preparation and distribution.
- b) **"stages of production, preparation and distribution"** means any stage from and including the primary production of an organic product up to and including its storage, processing, transport, sale or supply to the final consumer, and where relevant labelling, advertising, export and subcontracting activities;
- c) **"organic"** means coming from or related to organic production.
- d) **"operator"** means the natural or legal persons responsible for ensuring that the requirements of this Regulation are met within the organic business under their control.
- e) **"plant production"** means production of agricultural crop products including harvesting of wild plant products for commercial purposes.
- f) **"livestock production"** means the production of domestic or domesticated terrestrial animals (including insects).
- (g) the definition of **"aquaculture"** is that given in Council Regulation (EC) No 1198/2006 of 27 July 2006 on the European Fisheries Fund.
- (h) **"conversion"** means the transition from non-organic to organic farming within a given period of time, during which the provisions concerning the organic production have been applied.
- (i) **"preparation"** means the operations of preserving and/or processing of organic products, including slaughter and cutting for livestock products, and also packaging, labelling and/or alterations made to the labelling concerning the organic production method.
- (j) the definitions of **"food"**, **"feed"** and **"placing on the market"** are those given in Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety;
- (k) **"labelling"** means any terms, words, particulars, trademarks, brand name, pictorial matter or symbol relating to and placed on any packaging, document, notice, label, board, ring or collar accompanying or referring to a product.
- (l) the definition of **"pre-packaged foodstuff"** is that given in Article 1 (3)(b) of Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 March 2000 on the approx. mation of the laws of the Member States relating to the labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs;
- (m) **"advertising"** means any representation to the public, by any means other than a label, that is intended or is likely to influence and shape attitude, beliefs and behaviours in order to promote directly or indirectly the sale of organic products.
- (n) **"competent authority"** means the central authority of a Member State competent for the organisation of official controls in the field of organic production in accordance with the provisions set out under this Regulation, or any other authority on which that competence has been conferred to; it shall also include, where appropriate, the corresponding authority of a third country;
- (o) **"control authority"** means a public administrative organisation of a Member State to which the competent authority has conferred, in whole or in part, its competence for the inspection and certification in the field of organic production in accordance with the provisions set out under this Regulation; it shall also include, where appropriate, the corresponding authority of a third country or the corresponding authority operating in a third country authority has conferred, in whole or in part, its competence for the inspection and certification in the field of organic production in accordance with the provisions set out under this Regulation; it shall also include, where appropriate, the corresponding authority of a third country or the corresponding authority operating in a third country;

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- (p) "**control body**" means an independent private third party carrying out inspection and certification in the field of organic production in accordance with the provisions set out under this Regulation; it shall also include, where appropriate, the corresponding body of a third country or the corresponding body operating in a third country;
- (q) "**mark of conformity**" means the assertion of conformity to a particular set of standards or other normative documents in the form of a mark;
- (r) the definition of "**ingredients**" is that given in Article 6 (4) of Directive 2000/13/EC
- (s) the definition of "**plant protection products**" is that given in Council Directive 91/414/EEC of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market.
- (t) the definition of "**Genetically modified organism (GMO)**" is that given in Directive 2001/18 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 March 2001 on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms and which is not obtained through the techniques of genetic modifications listed in Annex I.B of that Directive;
- (u) "**produced from GMOs**" means derived in whole or in part from GMOs but not containing or consisting of GMOs.
- (v) "**produced by GMOs**" means derived by using a GMO as the last living organism in the production process, but not containing or consisting of GMOs nor produced from GMOs.
- (w) the definition of "**feed additives**" is that given in Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition.
- (x) "**equivalent**", in describing different systems or measures, means that they are capable of meeting the same objectives and principles by applying rules which ensure the same level of assurance of conformity.
- (y) "**processing aid**" means any substance not consumed as a food ingredient by itself, intentionally used in the processing of raw materials, foods or their ingredients, to fulfil a certain technological purpose during treatment or processing and which may result in the unintentional but technically unavoidable presence of residues of the substance or its derivatives in the final product, provided that these residues do not present any health risk and do not have any technological effect on the finished product;
- (z) the definition of "**ionising radiation**" is that given in Council Directive 96/29/Euratom of 13 May 1996 laying down basic safety standards for the protection of the health of workers and the general public against the dangers arising from ionizing radiation and as restricted by Article 1 (2) of Directive 1999/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 February 1999 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning foods and food ingredients treated with ionising radiation.
- (aa) "**mass catering operations**" means the preparation of organic products in restaurants, hospitals, canteens and other similar food business at the point of sale or delivery to the final consumer.

ANNEX XV

List of Equivalent Articles of BAŞAK Ekolojik's Organic Standard with Organic Farming Regulation of European Union and their justifications

BAŞAK AB St01 Chapter No	BAŞAK AB St01 Article No	EU Organic Farming Regulation Number and Date	EU Organic Farming Regulation Article No	Justifications
III	6.2.2	834/2007	17	Conversion period after considering the official legal regulations in Turkey: In plant production, products that are obtained 12 months after starting organic farming are considered as conversion period product.
III	6.3.2 (3) b)	889/2008	17	All animals in the same production unit are raised according to provisions of this Regulation. However, conventionally raised animals can be in the same enterprise provided that the shelters and fields they are raised in are clearly separated from organically raising units and separate species are present. e) Organically raised animals can be grazed in the same area with conventionally raised animals if below-mentioned conditions are met. 1) The fields must not be treated with products that are not allowed under this Regulation for at least three years. 2) Same species of animals that are raised conventionally must not be in the pasture with organically raised animals at the same time.
III	6.4.1.1 – 1.	889/2008	45	The characteristics of organic farming multiplication materials should be as follows. 1) The seed must be genetically unchanged in terms of biological characteristics, its DNA sequencing inside fertilized cell nucleus must not be externally interfered with, and it mustn't been treated with synthetic pesticides, radiation or micro-wave and it must be produced in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation. 2) The seedling must be obtained from organic seed or main plant and produced in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation. 3) Sapling and rootstock must be obtained from organic materials and produced in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.
III	6.7.1.2 a)	889/2008	42	When creating a herd for the first time, conventionally raised animals are used in husbandry providing the following conditions are observed if the number of organically raised animals is not sufficient: Broiler and layer chicks should be younger than 3 days old when they leave the farm they come from.
III	6.8.3 c)	889/2008	38 – 44	The beeswax for the new frame is provided from units that perform organic production. Wax made out of roof is used. If the organically produced wax is not available in the market when apiculture is recently started or during transition period, it is allowed to use wax which has not been provided from organic production unit based on analyses by the authorized organization.
III	7.4.4	889/2008	27	The following rules are observed in organic yeast production: a) In production, manufacture and formulation of organic yeast, the microorganisms, enzymes, drinking water and salt (sodium chloride and potassium chloride) used in food

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				<p>processing is utilized. Other products and substances may only be used if they are produced and approved in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.</p> <p>b) Organic yeast should not co-exist with non-organic ones within organic food or feed. In the event that the entrepreneur cannot obtain yeast extract or autolysate from organic production, it is allowed to add non-organic yeast extract or autolysate into the substrate in a ratio of up to 5% (as dry substance) for organic yeast production.</p>
III	6.4.1	834/2007	12.1	<p>For the production of products other than seed and vegetative propagating material only organically produced seed and propagating material shall be used. To this end, the mother plant in the case of seeds and the parent plant in the case of vegetative propagating material shall have been produced in accordance with the rules laid down in this Standard for at least one generation, or, in the case of perennial crops, two growing seasons; Only organically produced seed and seed and propagating material use in the production of vegetative propagation material will be used.</p>