

BUENOS AIRES,

HAVING REGARD to Docket File No. S05:0517626/2013 of the Registry of the MINISTRY OF AGRIBUSINESS, ex MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK and FISHERIES; Act No. 25127; Regulatory Decrees No. 97 of January 30, 2001 and No. 206 of February 20, 2001; Decree No. 1585 of December 19, 1996; Resolutions No. 423 and 424 both of June 3, 1992, and No. 354 of June 4, 1993, all of the ex-SECRETARIAT OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND FOOD, No. 270 of June 9, 2000 and No. 451 of August 17, 2001, both of the ex-SECRETARIAT OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND FOOD, No. 503 of July 1, 2005 of the ex-SECRETARIAT OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND FOOD, No. 38 of February 3, 2012 and No. 332 of May 16, 2012, both of the MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES, No. 82 of June 3, 1992, No. 42 of January 6, 1994, No. 116 of March 4, 1994, No. 331 of August 4, 1994, No. 188 of October 20, 1995, all of the ex-ARGENTINE INSTITUTE FOR PLANT HEALTH AND QUALITY, No. 1286 of November 19, 1993, No. 1505 of December 30, 1993, No. 68 of January 10, 1994, all of the ex-NATIONAL SERVICE FOR ANIMAL HEALTH, No. 60 of January 14, 1999 and No. 48 of December 18, 2013, both of the NATIONAL SERVICE FOR AGRI-FOOD HEALTH AND QUALITY, and

WHEREAS, THAT:

The organic production is a general system for farm management and food production that combines the best practices for environmental management, keeps a high biodiversity level, preserves natural resources, and deals with animal welfare standards and the preference of specific consumers for products made from natural raw materials, substances and processes.

For such reason, organic production methods play a dual role in society: on the one hand, it offers organic products to a specific market that satisfies consumer demand and, on the other hand, it

offers public goods that contribute with environmental protection, animal welfare and rural development.

It is necessary to establish the basis for the sustainable development of organic production systems by ensuring an effective market performance, a fair competition in trade and production, and the protection of consumer interests and trust.

It is essential to continue facilitating the development of the organic production, especially by promoting the use of new techniques and substances that better adjust to ruling principles.

Genetically modified organisms (GMO) and the products produced from them or with them are not compatible with the concept of organic production or with consumer perception of organic products. Therefore, they shall not be used in organic farming or during the processing of products.

The organic production is principally based on the management of renewable resources introduced into the local agricultural systems and that, in order to reduce the use of non-renewable resources, it is necessary to recycle the residues and by-products of plant and animal origin to recover the nutrients of the soil.

The organic plant production contributes to maintaining and increasing soil fertility as well as preventing its erosion.

Plants should be preferably nourished by means of the ecosystem of the soil instead of by the synthetic fertilizers added to the soil or substrate.

The basic elements for the system management of the organic plant production are: the management of soil fertility; the selection of species and varieties; multi annual crop rotations, the management of species biodiversity; the recycling of organic materials; the handling of adversities, diseases and pest population; and the use of adequate farming techniques.

Livestock production is essential to the organization of the agricultural production in organic farms, as it provides the necessary materials and organic nutrients for arable land and, therefore, it contributes with the improvement of the soil and with the development of a sustainable agriculture.

The organic livestock production must ensure a firm bond between such production and the soil, and, to avoid environmental pollution, especially of natural resources such as land and water, a maximum limit must be established for the use of manure and for stocking density per hectare.

Livestock must be fed from pasture, fodder and feed preferably from the farm, obtained in line with organic standards and taking into account the physiological needs of the livestock. In addition, production systems that involve rotational grazing shall be implemented.

Organic livestock production systems are based on dealing with animal welfare needs and with each species behavior, as well as preventing diseases in order to assist animal health.

Special attention must be given to housing conditions, husbandry practices and stocking density. These must not include the intensive fattening of livestock in feedlots, and breeds must be selected according to how they adapt themselves to local conditions.

The organic product processing methods must ensure that the organic integrity and the essential qualities of the product are kept during all stages of the chain production.

The equivalence assessment of imported products is based on the international standards set out by the *Codex Alimentarius*.

It is important that the statistical information of the sectors collected in order to enable the people in charge to design and implement State policies, to have reliable data for the application and following-up of this resolution, and to use it as a source, so producers, commercial operators and politicians can make informed decisions.

The active evolution of the organic sector and the need to ensure a good market and control system performance suggest that an ongoing review of the provisions on organic production is necessary, taking into account the experience gained after the application of these standards.

SENASA has passed various official standards that regulate production, postharvest, manufacture, labeling, control, and trading of organic products, and that, therefore, the establishing of an organized text is necessary in order to have a consolidated regulative body that is both easily applicable and interpreted.

The international organic standards have enlisted other activities such as aquaculture and viticulture and, therefore, it is necessary that Argentina broadens the scope of its regulations in order to foster the inclusion and competitiveness of its organic products within the global trade.

The Directorate for Legal Affairs has duly intervened on this matter and expressed no legal objection.

This measure is issued pursuant to the powers granted in Sections 4 and 8, paragraph f) of Decree No. 1585 of December 19, 1996, replaced by Decrees No. 825 of June 10, 2010 and No. 182 of December 15, 2011.

Therefore,

THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL
SERVICE FOR AGRI-FOOD HEALTH AND
QUALITY

RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1- System for the production, trading, control and certification of organic products.

Approval: The system for the production, trading, control and certification of organic products, which has been incorporated into this resolution as Annex I, is hereby approved.

SECTION 2- Scope of application. This resolution shall apply to all stages of production, postharvest, manufacture, distribution, classification, packaging, identification, labeling, trading, transport, control and certification of organic products and by-products of agricultural and aquacultural origin.

SECTION 3- Funding of audits. The expenses arising from the audits performed by SENASA shall be incurred to the audited entities. In addition, entities shall finance the expenses incurred to this Service when the performance of controlling activities take place upon request.

SECTION 4- Infractions and penalties. Operators and certifying entities that do not comply with the provisions established in this resolution shall be subjected to the Infraction Procedural Manual of SENASA, laid down in Resolution No. 38 of February 3, 2012 of the MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES, and the penalties laid down in Chapter VI of Decree No. 1585 of December 19, 1996.

SECTION 5- Punishable acts. The following are considered punishable infractions:

Subsection a) Minor infractions: those acts performed by operators and/or certifying entities that do not affect the organic state of the product but do violate production standards or control system requirements, i.e.:

Paragraph I) Not keeping clear records/files and complete lists of operators;

Paragraph II) Handing outdated information on operators to SENASA;

Paragraph III) Not answering to the examinations performed by SENASA properly or in time.

Subsection b) Serious infractions: those that affect the organic state of the product and/or the control system. These infractions are not limited to the following list:

Paragraph I) Labeling, identifying, trading, naming or advertising a product as organic, or with its equivalent denominations, when it is violating the applicable organic standards;

Paragraph II) Violating the system standards, possibly leading to fraud in production and trading of organic products;

Paragraph III) Using packaging that shows the legend “organic product”, or any variation of it, in products that do not comply with that condition;

Paragraph IV) Issuing reports or certificates on products that have not been inspected;

Paragraph V) Not complying with or not properly complying with procedures and protocols regarding product control and inspection;

Paragraph VI) Violating the security system when issuing certificates on organic quality;

Paragraph VII) Committing any act or omission of it that may lead to a mistake regarding the condition of a certified organic product;

Paragraph VIII) Completely or partially hiding, denying or adulterating information and/or documentation;

Paragraph IX) Performing organic product certification activities without being officially authorized to do so (this includes having a suspended or expired license);

Paragraph X) Repeatedly committing minor infractions that have been previously noticed and notified by SENASA;

Paragraph XI) Obstructing SENASA’s performance of controls and/or audits.

SECTION 6- Table on “Permitted fertilizers, soil conditioners, and nutrients”. Approval: The table on “Permitted fertilizers, soil conditioners, and nutrients”, which has been incorporated into this resolution as Annex II, is hereby approved.

SECTION 7- Table on “Permitted products for pest and disease control, and for the physiological management of products”. Approval: The table on “Permitted products for pest and disease control,

and for the physiological management of products”, which has been incorporated into this resolution as Annex III, is hereby approved.

SECTION 8- Table on “Minimum surface areas indoors and outdoors and other characteristics of housing for different species and types of production”. Approval: The table on “Minimum surface areas indoors and outdoors and other characteristics of housing for different species and types of production”, which has been incorporated into this resolution as Annex IV, is hereby approved.

SECTION 9- Table on “Raw materials for animal feed”. Approval: The table on “Raw materials for animal feed”, which has been incorporated into this resolution as Annex V, is hereby approved.

SECTION 10-Table on “Additives used in animal feed”. Approval: The table on “Additives used in animal feed”, which has been incorporated into this resolution as Annex VI, is hereby approved.

SECTION 11- Table on “The aspects of organic aquaculture”. Approval: The table on “The aspects of organic aquaculture”, which has been incorporated into this resolution as Annex VII, is hereby approved.

SECTION 12-Table on “Products and substances permitted in the processing of food intended for human consumption, yeast production, and yeast products”. Approval: The table on “Products and substances permitted in the processing of food intended for human consumption, yeast production, and yeast products”, which has been incorporated into this resolution as Annex VIII, is hereby approved.

SECTION 13-Table on “Products and substances authorized to be used or added in the manufacture of organic wine”. Approval: The table on “Products and substances authorized to be used or added in the manufacture of organic wine”, which has been incorporated into this resolution as Annex IX, is hereby approved.

SECTION 14-Table on “Products permitted for the production of combed wool”. Approval: The table on “Products permitted for the production of combed wool”, which has been incorporated into this resolution as Annex X, is hereby approved.

SECTION 15-Table on “Authorized products to clean and disinfect premises, facilities, machinery and equipment used in the production, manufacture, storage, transportation, distribution and commercialization of organic products of plant and animal origin”. Approval: The table on “Authorized products to clean and disinfect premises, facilities, machinery and equipment used in the production, manufacture, storage, transportation, distribution and commercialization of organic products of plant and animal origin”, which is incorporated into this resolution as Annex XI, is hereby approved.

SECTION 16- Application Form for the “Registration of Certifying Entities with the National Registry of Organic Product Certifying Entities”. Approval: The Application Form for the “Registration of Certifying Entities with the National Registry of Organic Product Certifying Entities”, which has been incorporated into this resolution as Annex XII, is hereby approved.

SECTION 17- Application Form for the“Template Evidence of Operator under Organic Follow-up”. Approval: The Application Form for the“Template Evidence of Operator under Organic Follow-up”, which has been incorporated into this resolution as Annex XIII, is hereby approved.

SECTION 18- “Organic Product Certificate Forms”. Approval: The “Organic Product Certificate Forms”, which have been incorporated into this resolution as Annex XIV, are hereby approved.

SECTION 19- Incorporation. This resolution shall be incorporated into book Three, Part One, Title I, Chapter III of the Subject Index of the SENASA, approved by Resolution No. 401 of June 14, 2010, and its complementary Resolution No. 800 of September 13, 2010.

SECTION 20- Repeal. The following Resolutions shall be repealed: No. 423 and No. 424, both of June 3, 1992, and No. 354 of June 4, 1993, all of the ex-SECRETARIAT OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES; No. 270 of June 9, 2000 and No. 451 of August 17, 2001, both of the ex- SECRETARIAT OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND FOOD, No. 503 of July 1, 2005 of the ex- SECRETARIAT OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND FOOD, No. 82 of June 3, 1992, No. 42 of January 6, 1994, No. 116 of March 4, 1994, No. 331

of August 4, 1994 and No. 188 of October 20, 1995, all of the ex-ARGENTINE INSTITUTE FOR PLANT HEALTH AND QUALITY; No. 1286 of November 19, 1993, No. 1505 of December 30, 1993 and No. 68 of January 10, 1994, all of the ex-NATIONAL SERVICE FOR ANIMAL HEALTH.

SECTION 21- Validity. This Resolution shall enter into force on the following day to its publication in the Official Bulletin.

SECTION 22- Have it notified, published, transferred to the National Official Registry and filed.

RESOLUTION No.

SYSTEM FOR THE PRODUCTION, TRADE, CONTROL AND CERTIFICATION
OF ORGANIC PRODUCTS

GENERAL STANDARDS

SECTION 1- System for the production, trade, control and certification of organic products. The system for the production, trade, control and certification of organic products shall be applied to all stages of production, postharvest, manufacture, distribution, classification, packaging, identification, labeling, trade, transport, control, and certification of organic products and by-products of agricultural, livestock and aquaculture origin.

SECTION 2- Definitions. For the purposes of this resolution, the terms below are defined as follows:

Subsection a) *Aquaculture*: productive management of aquatic organisms in continental or maritime areas within a restricted environment.

Subsection b) *Integrated multi-trophic aquaculture*: farming of species of different trophic levels within the same aquaculture system, in which the waste of a species is recycled to be used as input (fertilizers, feedstuff) for another.

Subsection c) *Food additive*: any ingredient intentionally added to foods, without nutritional purposes, for modification of physical, chemical, biological, or sensorial characteristics, during manufacture, processing, preparation, treatment, packaging, conditioning, storage, transport, or handling of food. These additives or their derivatives may become a component of such food. This term does not include contaminants or nourishing substances added to food with the purpose of maintaining or improving its nutritional properties.

Subsection d) *Allelopathy*: the scientific discipline that studies chemical interactions between plant-plant and plant-organism, whether detrimental or beneficial. These bonds become especially important as mature plants synthesize distinctive scents and fragrances.

Subsection e) *Super hive*: a structure comprising a box that holds frames containing honeycombs where the honey produced by bees is stored.

Subsection f) *Certifiable apiary*: a group of beehives and/or nuclei managed by a beekeeper and controlled by a certifying body.

Subsection g) *Audit*: systematic and functionally independent control exerted by the Enforcement Authority over certifying bodies approved by such authority, regarding their organization, master documents, management system, and control activities over operators.

Subsection h) *Ayurveda*: traditional Hindu system of medicine.

- Subsection i) *Fallowing (aquaculture)*: rest period of an aquacultural production system.
- Subsection j) *Animal welfare*: denotes how an animal is coping with the conditions surrounding it. An animal is in a good state of welfare if it is healthy, comfortable, well-nourished, safe, able to express innate behavior, and if it is not suffering from unpleasant states such as pain, fear, and distress. Good animal welfare requires disease prevention and veterinary treatment, appropriate shelter, management, nutrition, humane handling and humane slaughter.
- Subsection k) *Biodiversity*: varieties of life forms and types of ecosystems. This includes genetic biodiversity, and diversity in species and ecosystems.
- Subsection l) *Biol*: liquid bio-fertilizer resulting from the anaerobic fermentation of fresh animal manure, plant matter, decomposers, and molasses for a period of FORTY (40) to SIXTY (60) days. It is also used as a growth stimulator for plants and as an inductor of physiological responses, such as blooming and fruiting, and as a growth inhibitor for phytopathogenic fungi.
- Subsection m) *Bokashi*: fermented organic matter produced from stubble or any crop residue, livestock manure, sieved soil, charcoal, yeasts, molasses, or honey in conditions of humidity and temperature that aid effective microorganisms to the decomposing process of plant residues, thus releasing nutrients.
- Subsection n) *Wool packs*: containers which purpose is to store, isolate, and identify wool.
- Subsection ñ) *Certification*: activity by which a third party ensures either in written form or other equivalent means that a product, including its process and service, complies with the specified requirements.
- Subsection o) *Production cycle (aquaculture)*: lifespan of aquatic organisms from their earliest life stage until harvesting.
- Subsection p) *Processing aids*: any substance not consumed as a food ingredient, deliberately used in the transformation of raw materials, food or its ingredients, to reach a specific technological objective during treatment or transformation, which result may be the unintended but technically inevitable presence of substance residues or its derivatives in the final product, as long as said residues do not pose a risk to health and do not have any technological effect on the final product.
- Subsection q) *Beehive*: production unit comprising: a) inert material: individually identified brood chambers, super hive(s), hive stands, frames, and beeswax; and b) live material, also known as colony: queen bee, bees, offspring and drones.

Subsection r) *Compost*: organic fertilizer resulting from the transformation of organic matter, green waste, manure and residues permitted for colloidal humus. It is the result of a controlled process by means of which microorganisms decompose plant or animal matter in more accessible and appropriate forms for application to soil.

Subsection s) *Biological control*: pest and disease control by means of organisms that do not eradicate the disease or pest, but keep the pathogen under a natural balance within the production ecosystem.

Subsection t) *Conventional*: any material, production or processing that does not comply with organic production standards.

Subsection u) *Conversion*: transition from conventional to organic production during a time period of full compliance with official organic production standards and during which the farm is subjected to the organic control system.

Subsection v) *Simultaneous conversion*: transition that simultaneously affects the whole production activity of an establishment.

Subsection w) *Hatchery (aquaculture)*: place of artificial breeding, hatching and rearing through the early life stages of aquatic organisms from aquaculture.

Subsection x) *Soil-less culture*: cultivation of non-aquatic plants in soil-less media that, making or not use of inert materials as substrate, provides the basic nutrients by means of nutritive solutions.

Subsection y) *Stocking density (in aquaculture)*: live weight or number of individuals per water volume unit or bed unit at any time during the growth phase.

Subsection z) *Caudectomy*: procedure for the cutting off of the tail.

Subsection aa) *Fragile ecosystems*: ecosystems that are highly susceptible to changes and stress caused by natural or anthropogenic factors that pose a high risk of degradation, biodiversity loss, unbalance or extinction.

Subsection ab) *Tupping*: practice consisting of incorporating rams to the flock of ewes intended for reproduction.

Subsection ac) *Fish silage*: acidified and stable product, unfit for human consumption, with good nourishing and antimicrobial qualities against pathogenic and putrefactive bacteria that uses by-products originating from fisheries and aquacultural farming. It is obtained by means of a fermentation process controlled with lactic bacteria and carbohydrates in the case of biological silage, or with organic acids in the case of chemical silage.

Subsection ad) *Certifying body*: independent public or private third-party entity, authorized by the enforcement authority to control and certify the organic production, in accordance with official standards.

Subsection ae) *Equivalent*: same level of conformity assurance and of compliance with the same objectives and principles by means of the enforcement of standards and procedures that ensure such level.

Subsection af) *Smoltification (aquaculture)*: physiological, biochemical, morphological, and behavioral changes in fish of anadromous species during their young stage that allow them to move and adapt after their transition from freshwater into seawater.

Subsection ag) *Shearing*: process by which the wool of an animal is cut and removed.

Subsection ah) *Farm*: continually productive land area that includes one or more production units within the same agro-ecological zone and that shows clearly defined boundaries.

Subsection ai) *Eutrophication*: excessive enrichment of water bodies with nutrients.

Subsection aj) *Enterprise farming*: all organic, conventional or in-conversion-to-organic production units, within the same agro-ecological zone under a single management (technical, economic and/or administrative).

Subsection ak) *Bundle (sheep production)*: conditioning unit of the sheared product for storing, isolating, and identifying wool. It may be a unit for sale.

Subsection al) *Natural fiber*: plant or animal filament.

Subsection am) *Synthetic fibers*: cellulosic and non-cellulosic filaments (acetate, polyester, acrylic, polyamide, among others.)

Subsection an) *Animal textile fibers*: materials comprising filaments originating from wool, fur, and other keratin fibers, including natural silk.

Subsection añ) *Plant textile fibers*: materials comprising filaments originating from seeds (cotton), stems (linen, hemp, jute) and/or leaves (esparto, pita.)

Subsection ao) *Oversight*: systematic and functionally independent examination performed only by government offices to determine that the standards for this purpose be complied with.

Subsection ap) *Extensive farming*: grazing livestock. This productive system ensures animal welfare conditions with low stocking density and low dependence on veterinary supplies (antiparasitics and antibiotics). Such animals feed mainly on rangelands, pastures, prairies, and stubbles.

Subsection aq) *Intensive farming*: stockbreeding. This productive system is based on high stocking density, high dependence on veterinary supplies, and a high proportion of concentrated feed ration. These animals are usually housed for long periods.

Subsection ar) *Livestock*: any domestic or domesticated animal whether bovine, buffalo, sheep, pig, goat, camel or equine, aquaculture animals, apiculture animals, farm animals, all reared to become foodstuff or to produce foodstuff or feedstuff, or to produce other products beneficial for humans, as well as industrially-reared and domesticated game animals, frogs, snails, among others.

Subsection as) *Gynogenesis (aquaculture)*: development of an embryo from an egg cell fertilized with inactivated sperm resulting in a diploid specimen that only has maternal chromosomes.

Subsection at) *Guano*: natural manure from any animal originating from non-intensive farming and which can be used as fertilizer.

Subsection au) *Ingredient*: any substance, including food additives, used in the production or preparation of a foodstuff and present in the final product, either modified or in its original form.

Subsection av) *Cage (aquaculture)*: enclosed structure made of mesh fabric or a similar fabric, or of a plastic material, in different sizes. It is suspended on the surface of a water body and anchored. This method allows the keeping of organisms in captivity within a closed space but with free flow of water.

Subsection aw) *Laparoscopy*: surgical technique performed on a female with the purpose of insemination with sperm or embryo transfer.

Subsection ax) *Lazaretto*: facility intended for hosting animals or ill stocks that must receive health treatments before returning to the organic stock.

Subsection ay) *Control file*: data sets and documents that are in possession of certifying bodies, of the operators under their scope, and of their activities, for the purpose of applying the control system of the Argentine organic standards and which are necessary for decision making.

Subsection az) *Canvas*: container which purpose is to store, isolate, and identify wool. It may be a unit for sale.

Subsection ba) *Longline (aquaculture)*: floating cultivation system for aquaculture that consists of moored buoys horizontally arranged on the surface of the water by means of a main line that connects with other vertical secondary lines that support the culture.

Subsection bb) *Flock*: general batch of sheep.

- Subsection bc) *Nosodes*: veterinary drugs prepared from actually diseased animal tissues/organs, organisms related to diseases, bacteria, or virus in the form of a culture.
- Subsection bd) *Nucleus (apiculture)*: production unit containing living and inert material. It may either originate from the multiplication of an ownbeehive (endogenous) or from the purchase to a third party (exogenous).
- Subsection be) *Nucleus (sheep farming)*: group of elite sheep, pedigree or not, from an establishment intended to obtain breeders for the genetic improvement of the herd or flock.
- Subsection bf) *Operator*: an individual and/or entity that entered into a certification agreement for organic products with a certifying body authorized by SENASA, that produces, manufactures, or imports such products, in view of their subsequent trade, or that trades them and has the responsibility of ensuring that they comply with the official organic standards.
- Subsection gb) *Genetically Modified Organism (GMO)*: every organism (plant, animal, or microbe) which genetic material has been modified in a way different from natural mating and/or recombination. The techniques that cause the aforementioned genetic modification are, among others (not limited to): techniques that use vector systems for therecombination of the deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), techniques that imply the direct incorporation in an organism of genetic material prepared outside such organism (including micro and macro injection, and microencapsulation), cell fusion techniques (including protoplast fusion) or hybridization techniques in which living cells with new combinations of heritable genetic material are formed through a TWO (2) cell fusion by means of methods that do not occur naturally. Among the techniques that give rise to Genetically Modified Organisms, the following are not considered: in vitro fertilization, conjugation, transduction, transformation or any other natural process, and the polyploidy induction technique.
- Subsection bh) *Package (apiculture)*: live material composed of worker bees and ONE (1) queen bee.
- Subsection bi) *Pest*: any plant or animal species, breed, or biotype or pathogenic agent harmful to plants or plant products; including both biotic and abiotic diseases.
- Subsection bj) *Feedstuff*: feed for animal consumption.
- Subsection bk) *Organic production plan*: set of activities and tasks developed in the production unit that ensure that the obtained product complies with the organic standards.
- Subsection bl) *Herd (sheep farming)*: group of sheep which genetic level is intermediate between the nucleus and the flock. It is intended for obtaining breeders intended for such flock.

Subsection bm) *Polyculture (aquaculture)*: farming of two or more species, usually of different trophic levels, in the same culture unit.

Subsection bn) *Biodynamic preparations*: natural activators used in biodynamic production with the purpose of revitalizing the environment (compost, soil, or defense of crops).

Subsection bñ) *Homemade intra-facility preparations*: products used exclusively by the farm in which they were manufactured. These products were manufactured in compliance with organic production principles, with recommendations of recognized technical agencies, and with criteria laid down in CAC/GL 32 of the Codex Alimentarius.

Subsection bo) *Organic product*: a product that has been manufactured, processed, handled, traded, labeled, controlled, and certified in compliance with the organic standards in force.

Subsection bp) *Slurry*: liquid part that seeps through from animal manure and/or urine and/or plant extracts.

Subsection bq) *Chitosan*: product derived from chitin. It promotes plant defense against fungus infections.

Subsection br) *Race-ways (aquaculture)*: narrow and long closings, built in land, known as continuous-flow systems due to their constant water flow within the structure. The purpose of this method is to maintain the quality of an aquatic environment.

Subsection bs) *Food ration*: amount of food consumed in one day.

Subsection bt) *Staple feed*: amount of fodder eaten by an animal in order to meet its maintenance and production nutritional needs and which is expressed in dry matter.

Subsection bu) *Total ration*: amount of fodder, hay, silage, and/or concentration that is consumed by an animal in order to meet its maintenance and production nutritional needs and which is expressed in dry matter.

Subsection bv) *Follow-up*: control system performed by an authorized certifying body on the operators and their establishments, in compliance with organic standards.

Subsection bw) *Earmarks*: identification method that is performed on sheep by means of cuts in their ears.

Subsection bx) *Sessile (aquaculture)*: aquatic organism that grows attached to a substrate. It is neither able to move about nor to separate from such substrate.

Subsection by) *Closed containment system (aquaculture)*: facilities intended for the production and/or collection of aquatic organisms in a restricted environment.

Subsection bz) *Organic aquacultural production system*: this system fully and uninterruptedly complies with organic standards, and has previously complied with the corresponding conversion period.

Subsection ca) *Land-based production system (aquaculture)*: aquacultural production performed in land-based structures such as ponds, tanks, race-ways or other systems technologically designed for that purpose.

Subsection cb) *Floating production systems (aquaculture)*: aquacultural production performed in structures suspended in water such as: rafts, cages, and long lines.

Subsection cc) *Off-bottom production system (aquaculture)*: aquacultural production performed by means of containers (such as bags, boxes, or others) fastened to structures that sit above the bottom of intertidal areas.

Subsection cd) *Closed recirculation systems (aquaculture)*: type of closed unit with limited connection to open waters. This works with a pumping/recirculating system which permanently depends on external power, preferably from renewable sources of energy and effluent treatment systems that allow re-use and composting.

Subsection ce) *Ecologic, biologic, or organic system*: in accordance with Act25 127, Section I, ecologic, biologic, or organic shall mean any agricultural or livestock production system, its agri-business, and its systems of collection, capture and hunting, sustainable over time by means of rational management of natural resources and avoiding the use of synthetic chemical products and other real or potential toxic effects to human health. These systems provide healthy products, maintain or increase soil fertility and biodiversity, preserve water resources, and provide or enhance biological cycles of the soil to provide nutrients for plant and animal life. In this way, these systems provide natural systems, crops and livestock with conditions that allow them to express the basic characteristics of their innate behavior, covering the physiological and ecological needs.

The terms “eco” and “bio” shall be considered as synonyms for “ecologic”, “biologic”, or “organic”.

Subsection cf) *Natural environment controlled system(aquaculture)*: sowing activities of fry and/or young fish originating from aquaculture and intended for complementing and sustaining stocks of one or more aquatic species, and for raising the total production, ensuring the sustainability of the production system by means of natural processes.

Subsection cg) *Supervision*: oversight system performed by the enforcing authority over operators and their establishments, in accordance with Act25 127 and its regulations.

Subsection ch) *Traceability*: ability to follow life cycle, history, or development of a foodstuff through one or more specified stage(s) of production, transformation, and distribution.

Subsection ci) *Production unit*: all the assets that may be used in a productive sector such as production premises, land parcels, pasturages, outdoor areas, livestock buildings, fish ponds, containment systems for seaweed or aquaculture animals, shore or seabed concessions, premises for the storage of crops, crop products, seaweed products, animal products, raw materials and any other input relevant for this specific production sector, subject to one management system (organic, in conversion to organic or conventional.)

Subsection cj) *Commercial fleece*: total annual amount of wool comprising the blade, neck, ribs, tenderloin, and forequarters with its natural aggregated components.

Subsection ck) *Nursery (aquaculture)*: intermediate development place, between the hatchery and the growth stages. The nursery stage is completed within the first third of the production cycle with the exception of species undergoing a smoltification process.

Subsection cl) *Buffer zone*: area surrounding the protected area intended for buffering all the environmental defects or excesses of its surroundings. Thus, each potential disruptive factor finds in the buffer zone a space of “absorption” in which the disruptive effect will lose its destructive power to the point where it can be managed by self-regulating ecologic resources without major impacts beyond its self-control capacity.

THE OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIC PRODUCTION

SECTION 3.- Objectives: the organic production pursues the following objectives:

Subsection a) to ensure a viable system for the management of production that:

Paragraph I) respects natural systems and cycles, and preserves and improves the health of the ecosystem;

Paragraph II) contributes to achieving a high biodiversity level;

Paragraph III) makes a responsible use of energy and natural resources such as water, soil, organic matter and air;

Paragraph IV) complies with strict animal welfare standards and answers to the behavioral needs of each species.

Subsection b) to obtain high-quality products that meet consumer expectation.

SECTION 4.- General Principles. The organic production shall be ruled by the following principles:

Subsection a) the organic production system shall be based on the design and management of biological processes which use the natural resources of the ecosystem through methods that:

Paragraph I) use living organisms;

Paragraph II) use mechanical, physical or biological production methods;

Paragraph III) use soil-growing crops;

Paragraph IV) develop a permanent, non-confined livestock production that respects the principles of animal welfare and the protection of the environment;

Paragraphs V) develop an aquaculture system that respects the principles of animal welfare and the protection of the environment;

Paragraph VI) avoid the use of genetically modified organisms and products produced from or with them;

Paragraph VII) are based on risk assessments and the application of preventive measures, if applicable.

Subsection b) the use of resources/inputs of external origin in the farm shall be restrained. When necessary, or when the appropriate management methods and practices mentioned in subsection a) of this document have not been applied, the resources/inputs shall be restricted to:

Paragraph I) resources deriving from organic production;

Paragraph II) natural substances and their derivatives;

Paragraph III) mineral fertilizers preferably of low solubility.

Subsection c) the use of products subjected to chemical synthesis shall be strictly restrained, being allowed only in exceptional cases. Regarding the assessment of inputs or substances used in organic production, the criteria established in CAC/GL 32 of the *Codex Alimentarius* shall be followed.

SECTION 5.- Specific principles applied to organic primary production. In addition to the general principles set out in this resolution, the organic primary production shall be ruled by the following specific principles:

Subsection a) the preservation and/or improvement of life conditions and natural soil fertility; the preservation of the stability in soil aggregates and in biodiversity; the prevention of soil erosion and compaction; the guarantee of a natural plant nourishment with nutrients mainly deriving from the ecosystem of the soil;

- Subsection b) the minimal use of non-renewable resources and of production methods different from the ones used in the farm;
- Subsection c) the contribution of livestock production to the balance of agricultural systems and the preservation of soil fertility by recovering nutrients through dejections, and complementing production and resource management with grazing and with weed and pest control;
- Subsection d) the preservation of a harmonious relationship between the animals and the soil;
- Subsection e) the preservation of animal health through an appropriate plan that includes the use of locally-adapted breeds and the strengthening of the natural immune defenses of the animals by ensuring that they are being fed accordingly to their age and their type of species in a natural and balanced way, and that the appropriate animal welfare conditions and husbandry practices are being provided;
- Subsection f) the preservation of plant health through preventive measures, such as the selection of locally-adapted species and varieties able to stand pests and diseases; an appropriate and convenient feeding; densities regarding the environmental conditions and the obtaining product; appropriate crop rotations; controls based on mechanical, physical and biological methods; and protection techniques from pest natural enemies.
- Subsection g) the obtaining of organic livestock products from animals reared in organic farms since birth;
- Subsection h) the feeding of livestock with organic feed made with non-agricultural natural substances and ingredients originating from organic farming;
- Subsection i) the supply of enough high-quality organic feed to animals, according to their physiological needs, to ensure that they stay in good health conditions and that the products obtained from them are of good quality;
- Subsection j) the exclusion of artificially-induced polyploid animal rearing;
- Subsection k) the use of late-maturing bird breeds in poultry intended for meat production;
- Subsection l) the preservation of biodiversity in natural ecosystems from where wild products are obtained, including the health of the aquacultural environment and the quality of the aquacultural and terrestrial ecosystems surrounding the aquacultural production;
- Subsection m) the addition of livestock activities to farming activities to ensure the sustainability of the system through its contribution to nutrient recycling, weed removal, the interruption of parasite life cycles, among others.

SECTION 6.- Specific principles applied to the production of organic products. In addition to the general principles set out in this resolution, the production of organic products, including feed production, shall also be ruled by the following specific principles:

Subsection a) the use of ingredients deriving from organic production systems with the exception of those ingredients that, due to a minor percentage in the final product, are not sold as organic;

Subsection b) the minimal use of food additives and of non-organic ingredients that have mainly technical and sensory functions, as well as of trace elements and processing aids, only used in cases of fundamental technological need or with concrete nutritional purposes;

Subsection c) the use of biological, mechanical and physical methods;

Subsection d) the preparation of processed organic foods shall be separately performed in time and/or space from conventional foods;

Subsection e) the principles of good manufacturing practices shall be followed during all stages of food and feed processing, including the smoking process and the use of additives, processing aids and other substances and ingredients.

STANDARDS FOR PRIMARY PRODUCTION

General Standards for Primary Production

SECTION 7.- General Requirements. The primary production of organic products shall comply with the following general requirements:

Subsection a) All products of animal and plant origin to be labeled as organic shall comply with the standards for conventional products and the official organic standards.

Subsection b) All areas intended for organic production shall have an effective buffer zone, when needed, to avoid contamination from neighboring zones.

Subsection c) In order to be admitted into organic production, all inputs to be traded as phytosanitary products, veterinary drugs, fertilizers, soil conditioners, animal feed, raw materials for animal feed, compound feed for animals, additives in animal feed, products and substances permitted in food production for human consumption, and cleaning and disinfecting products for pest and disease control in premises and facilities, shall be previously authorized by a competent authority to be used in conventional production and manufacture.

Subsection d) For the purposes of ensuring the safety of fresh products that have not undergone further processing, postharvest handling with water shall be performed with water of microbiological suitability for the food industry.

Subsection e) Storage of inputs not permitted in organic production is prohibited within an organic production unit.

Subsection f) The use of genetically modified organisms (GMO) is prohibited, as well as the use of their derivative products, such as: food products and ingredients (including additives and fragrances), processing aids (including solvent extractions), animal feed, raw materials: amino acids, proteins obtained from microorganisms, seaweeds, by-products deriving from the production of antibiotics obtained from fermentation processes, ammonium salts, and by-products deriving from the production of amino acids obtained from fermentation processes; animals, microorganisms, phytosanitary products, fertilizers, soil conditioners, seeds, and vegetative propagation materials. In addition, no product carrying a GMO, consisting of a GMO, or produced from a GMO shall be labeled as organic.

Subsection g) Cloning is prohibited as an animal production technique.

Subsection h) Production with a soil-less cultivation technique is prohibited, except in the cases of aquaculture, mushroom and sprout production.

Subsection i) The use of ionizing radiation is prohibited.

Subsection j) The farm shall be managed in line with the organic standards. However, within the farm, organically managed production units and conventionally managed production units can coexist, providing they are separated and distinguished from each other. Plants grown in said units shall be of different species and shall be easily identified at first sight. Regarding animals, these shall be of different species and the facilities of each unit shall be correctly separated. In relation to aquaculture animals, they shall be of different species and they shall be housed in different facilities. Proof of partitions shall be recorded.

SECTION 8.- Conversion to organic production. Production units for conventional production can be converted to organic production once they have complied with the applicable organic standards and after being under the control of a certifying body for an uninterrupted period denominated as a “period of conversion”. After completing said period, products and by-products may be sold as organic.

Subsection a) In-conversion production units and organic production units shall not alternate between organic and conventional methods.

Subsection b) If a farm owns an organic production unit, a conventional production unit and an in-conversion production unit, the operator shall keep activities and products separated and shall document said separation.

SECTION 9.- Requirements for conversion to organic production. The requirements for conversion to organic production to be complied with are the following:

Subsection a) Beginning of conversion: The period of conversion begins when compliance with all organic standards and with the following requirements has been verified:

Paragraph I) that the agreement between the operator and the certifying body has been signed;

Paragraph II) that an initial inspection has been conducted within the first 30 (THIRTY) calendar days after signing the agreement; and

Paragraph III) that the initial inspection has confirmed compliance with all applicable organic standards;

Paragraph IV) If all requirements from paragraphs I), II) and III) have been complied with, the date considered as the beginning of conversion shall be the date the agreement between the operator and the certifying body was signed;

Paragraph V) When the requirements set out in the previous paragraph III) have not been complied with, the date considered as the beginning of conversion shall be the date corresponding to the first inspection that confirms compliance with all organic standards.

Paragraph VI) Once all the mentioned requirements have been complied with, the technician of the certifying body shall issue the "Technical Dictamen on the Beginning of Conversion" in which the beginning date shall be established, specifying the areas and/or lots of the establishment/s and the activities involved. Said Dictamen shall be based on the "Technical Report on the Beginning Date of Conversion" set out by professionals from the certifying body.

SECTION 10.- Period of conversion for plant production. For a product to be considered organic, it shall originate from a system where the organic production standards have been complied with for 2 (TWO) consecutive years before the annual crop sowing or, in the case of grassland or perennial forage, for 2 (TWO) years before its grazing or its harvest for consumption as animal feed or, in the

case of perennial crops other than forage, for 3 (THREE) years before the first harvest or collection of products.

Subsection a) In cases where the land has been contaminated with products not authorized for organic production, or when unresolved and hazardous environmental conditions occur, or when there is no effective compliance with the standards during the period of conversion, the certifying body and SENASA may decide to extend the aforementioned periods of conversion.

Subsection b) The operator may request, on an exceptional basis, the reduction of the period of conversion. The requirements to proceed with said reduction are set out in section 12 of this annex.

SECTION 11.- Period of conversion for animal production.

Subsection a) Conversion of lands consigned to livestock.

The areas consigned to feed production shall comply with the periods of conversion established in section 10 of this annex.

However, the period of conversion for pastures and open spaces may be of 1 (ONE) year when used for non-herbivorous species.

Subsection b) Simultaneous conversion: the conversion of a livestock system can be simultaneous within the whole production unit at the beginning of the organic livestock activities, concurrently applying the organic standards to animals, pastures, rangelands and/or any plots used for animal feed. In that case, the total period of conversion shall be of 2 (TWO) years, during which time the following conditions shall be complied with:

Paragraph I) it shall only apply to the animals living in the farm at the time of the beginning of conversion, to their offspring and to the lands used for animal feed;

Paragraph II) the animals shall be mainly fed with products originating from the same production unit;

Paragraph III) the whole area of the production unit used for animal feed shall comply with the organic farming standards.

Subsection c) Livestock conversion: when a conventional livestock is introduced in a farm according to what was established in section 24 subsection b) of this annex, said livestock and its products may be considered organic and be sold as such if they comply with the following periods of conversion:

Paragraph I) for equines and bovines (including the bubalus and buffalo species) intended for meat production under organic management after $\frac{3}{4}$ (THREE QUARTERS) of their lifetime and no less than 12 (TWELVE) months have passed;

Paragraph II) SIX (6) months for sheep, goats, pigs, camelids and animals intended for milk production;

Paragraph III) TEN (10) weeks for poultry intended for meat production;

Paragraph IV) SIX (6) weeks for poultry intended for egg production.

SECTION 12.- Reduction of the period of conversion. As an exception to what was established in sections 10 and 11 of this annex, an operator may submit a request to SENASA for the reduction of the period of conversion from its conventional production system to an organic system via the controlling certifying body, who is responsible for the initial assessment of that request. SENASA shall conduct the final assessment and issue the pertinent findings.

Subsection a) To request the reduction of the period of conversion to SENASA, the following shall be complied with:

Paragraph I) Submission of a Request Letter signed by the technician of the certifying body, specifying crops, lots and/or animal products for which the reduction of the conversion period is being requested. The request may involve one lot, many of them, the whole farm or an area, in the case of wild products, and it shall contain a statement of compliance with the official applicable organic standards and a short description of the reasons and justifications for which the request is being made.

Paragraph II) Submit the supporting documents, which shall evidence compliance with what was established in section 138 of this Annex I, and it shall comprise:

Subparagraph 1) previous and current covenants, if any, between the operator and the certifying body;

Subparagraph 2) lease, sharecropping, commodate or other contracts, in case of not being the land owner;

Subparagraph 3) the original survey shall be issued when submitting a request, regardless of the previous requests made for other lots within the same farm;

Subparagraph 4) any information updating the initial submission made by the operator;

Subparagraph 5) All the inspection reports of the farm shall be sent and it shall have an updated inspection that reveals its current situation, which should take place no less than 45 (FORTY-FIVE) calendar days previous to the submission date of the request. Said inspection shall be conducted at the right time in order to verify that most of the production cycle in question complies with the organic standards;

Subparagraph 6) production plan;

Subparagraph 7) technical report and dictamen on the beginning of conversion;

Subparagraph 8) technical report and dictamen on the request for reduction of the conversion period.

Paragraph III) Submission of the supporting documents previously assessed by the certifying body, who should draft a report to be sent to SENASA for consideration.

Paragraph IV) Beginning of the period of conversion according to what was established in subsection a), section 9 of this annex;

Paragraph V) Verification of the exact beginning date of the production process.

Subparagraph 1) In the case of plant production, the beginning date is considered to be the first task of seedbed preparation, and, in the case of animal production, their entry to the farm;

Paragraph VI) In the case of plant production, compliance of a conversion period of at least 12 (TWELVE) months before harvest from the moment the first pertinent inspection is conducted. Said period of conversion shall be: for annual crops, before the first task of field preparations; and for perennial crops, 60 (SIXTY) days before the beginning of the flowering season. A follow-up of the complete crop cycle shall be done.

Paragraph VII) In the case of animal production, compliance of a minimum conversion period of:

Subparagraph 1) For simultaneous conversions (rangelands and animals): 12 (TWELVE) months.

Subparagraph 2) For pastures and open spaces used for non-herbivorous species only: 6 (SIX) months, if no non-permitted products have been applied during the previous year.

Subparagraph 3) For animals only: no reductions in the period of conversion are considered; the periods of conversions set out in section 11 of this annex are to be respected.

Paragraph VIII) Submission of documentation showing objective evidence that allows SENASA to retroactively recognize as part of the period of conversion any previous period in which the lots subjected to conversion are guaranteed to be natural or productive areas in which no non-permitted products in organic production have been used during a minimum period of 3 (THREE) years previous to the beginning of conversion.

Subsection b) Assessment of SENASA on the request. SENASA shall assess the submission and, deemed necessary, it may request any supplementary activity, information or documentation to the certifying body and/or to the operator before issuing a final dictamen.

Subsection c) Requests for reconsideration. When SENASA issues a negative dictamen to the request of reduction of the conversion period, certifying bodies may submit a request for reconsideration. This request shall be submitted within 10 (TEN) working days after receiving the irrefutable notification of the unfavorable dictamen. Said request shall include all the supporting documents and it shall be submitted to the Directorate for Agri-food Quality. Reconsideration shall be assessed by the highest authority in hierarchy who found the first request unfavorable.

SECTION 13.-Simultaneous organic and conventional productions. Defined as the organic and conventional production systems coexisting in an enterprise farming, managed under the same administration and located in the same productive agro-ecological zone. It is considered an exception to the organic production standards. For this reason, it shall be of limited duration and it shall be documented.

Subsection a) It is permitted in order to ensure that the organic production may begin or be maintained in an enterprise farming undergoing climatic, geographic or structural restrictions.

Subsection b) Both the plant and animal organic production shall take place in production units where plots, tanks and/or facilities are distinctly separated from conventional production units.

Subsection c) If an enterprise farming has both conventional and organic production units, the certifying body shall control both. In order to do this, the operator shall provide the certifying body with the location of all production units where the performance of both conventional and organic activities, under any form of possession, takes place and shall record said activities.

Subsection d) The certifying body shall decide, based on the risk assessment provided by the operator, whether it is necessary to conduct the appropriate inspections in order to ensure that there is no mixing, substitution, or adulteration of goods.

SECTION 14.- Simultaneous organic and conventional production of plant origin. An enterprise farming may be divided into organic and conventional units of production that shall be clearly distinguished with an adequate partition to avoid the risk of confusing or mixing products. This situation is applicable under the conditions set out in section 13 of this annex to:

Subsection a) perennial crops that require a growing period of at least 3 (THREE) years and which varieties may not be easily distinguished; in which case, the following conditions shall be complied with:

Paragraph I) to take the adequate measures to ensure the constant separation of products originating from each of the considered units and to avoid the mixing or substitution of both types of products;

Paragraph II) to inform the certifying body in writing when each of the products shall be harvested at least 48 h (FORTY-EIGHT) in advance. Said entity shall verify the compliance with the separation conditions and the identification of goods;

Paragraph III) immediately after harvesting, inform the certifying body the exact amount of products harvested by lot in the considered production units, as well as their characteristics (quality, color, volume, variety, others);

Paragraph IV) to include the conventional production in a Conversion Plan. The incorporation of areas into that plan may be progressive so that the last sector of the areas to be included can begin as soon as possible or, at least, within a maximum term of 5 (FIVE) years.

Paragraph V) to have the approval of the certifying body regarding the conversion plan and the measures to be taken in relation to the previous statement.

Subsection b) permanent grasslands or pastures: shall be exclusively used for grazing.

SECTION 15.- Simultaneous organic and conventional productions of animal origin. Both the organic and conventional animal productions may coexist within the same enterprise farming providing they are of different species and comply with the following requirements:

Subsection a) both production units shall be physically separated;

Subsection b) different resources shall be used (rangelands, facilities, machinery, others);

Subsection c) all animals shall be identified;

Subsection d) production, breeding and sanitary records shall be kept, as well as records on animal stock and on inputs for both productions. This allows a clear separation and traceability of the obtained products;

Subsection e) both production units shall be controlled and the certifying body shall assess their compliance with the aforementioned points.

Standards for Plant Production

SECTION 16.- General requirements. The organic plant production shall comply with what was set out in the General and Specific Principles for the Organic Primary Production and with the General Standards for Primary Production, when applicable, as well as with what was established in sections 17 to 22 of this Annex.

SECTION 17.- Management practices. The organic plant production shall comply with the following management practices:

Subsection a) Soil management and fertility. The fertility and biological activities of the soil shall be maintained or increased by means of:

Paragraph I) an appropriate tillage;

Paragraph II) the cultivation of legumes and green manure crops;

Paragraph III) the establishment of an appropriate program for multiannual crop rotations in which deep-rooted plants are alternated with shallow-rooted plants, as well as with plants of different nutrient requirements.

Paragraph IV) the addition of manures, soil conditioners, microorganism preparations and nutrients detailed in Annex II of this resolution when the nutritious requirements of the plants can not be met through the measures set out in the previous paragraphs of this section, and only when necessary, after providing the pertinent support. The use of wastewater sludges is prohibited.

Paragraph V) The total amount of manure applied to a farm shall not generate any nitrogen contribution exceeding 170 kg N/ha.year (ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY KILOGRAMS OF NITROGEN PER HECTARE AND PER YEAR), in order to protect groundwaters against nitrate contamination.

Subsection b) Pest, disease and weed management. It shall be directed towards the implementation of preventive measures and the management of the ecosystem.

Paragraph I) Regarding primary production, appropriate nourishment shall be provided to the plants and stress conditions shall be avoided. The following measures shall be considered as supplementary:

Subparagraph 1) selecting locally-adapted species and varieties;

Subparagraph 2) increasing or maintaining the diversity within the productive environment (eco-islands, agroforestry);

Subparagraph 3) favoring the habitat for the development of diseases and pest natural enemies by means of living fences, nests, predator dissemination, use of parasites for biological control, among others;

Subparagraph 4) establishing a production program with adequate rotations;

Subparagraph 5) using mechanical, physical and biological methods;

Subparagraph 6) introducing companion, repellent and attractant crops (allelopathy, pollinators);

Subparagraph 7) using mulching, shading and cover cropping methods; the non-organic elements used in the shading method shall be removed after its use;

Subparagraph 8) using traps to capture insects; the traps shall be removed after their use;

Subparagraph 9) using the products mentioned in Annex III of this Resolution.

Paragraph II) Regarding storage and transport, the following shall be considered:

Subparagraph 1) the employment of preventive measures by means of sanitization and cleaning procedures in facilities and equipment, physical boundaries; sound; ultrasound; light; ultraviolet light; traps (pheromone traps and

baits); controlled temperature and humidity; controlled environment; and diatomaceous earth;

Subparagraph 2) the employment of mechanical/physical and biological methods, such as the disturbance and eradication of pests within the habitat in order to avoid their access to facilities, in case the methods set out in the previous subparagraph 1) have been unsatisfactory;

Subparagraph 3) the employment of permitted substances for pest control, in line with Annex III of this resolution, in case the measures set out in the previous subparagraph 2) have been unsatisfactory.

Subsection c) Management practices against adverse climatic conditions. For protection against frosts, hails, sunstroke and winds, among others, the use of physical and/or mechanical methods that reduce environmental impact are allowed, such as: sprinkler irrigation, soil covers, windbreaks, fans, protective nets and heaters. Smoke production is prohibited.

SECTION 18.-The preservation of biodiversity. To ensure the preservation of biodiversity, the following ecological practices that consider the conservation of biodiversity shall be applied, among others:

Subsection a) Locally-adapted species or varieties shall be used, although native varieties are preferred.

Subsection b) In the case of wooded areas, integrated production practices shall be employed, such as silvopastoral production or agroforestry. Regarding silvopastoral management in native forests, the management plan shall ensure the preservation of the forest layers taking, at least, the evolution of the oldest species in the forest into consideration, as well as the minimum period for regeneration. In addition, the stocking density shall adjust to the receptivity of the forest and to the impact of the livestock in the forest.

Subsection c) In the case of land clearing, authorization from the competent authority is required. Land clearing shall be performed with the appropriate technological methods in order to reduce environmental impact and to avoid soil loss and erosion and the exposure of the soil to weathering.

Subsection d) To keep areas with native or naturalized vegetation in order to promote the preservation of the original ecosystem and to favor resilience.

SECTION 19.- Seeds and reproductive materials. Only plant reproductive materials and/or seeds that have been organically produced can be employed and they shall comply with the applicable general and specific standards on this matter. Therefore, seeds and reproductive materials shall originate from systems placed under organic production for at least 1 (ONE) generation for annual crops, and for 2 (TWO) growing periods for perennial crops.

Subsection a) As an exception to what was previously mentioned, when an operator shows evidence that no supplier can provide seeds and/or organic reproductive material, the certifying body may authorize the use of seeds/reproductive material originating from a conventional system in which no products have been used or in which only the products mentioned in Annexes II and III of this resolution have been employed.

Paragraph I) Authorization shall be granted before sowing only to specific users during one vegetative period at a time.

Paragraph II) When only conventional seeds treated with non-permitted products are available, the certifying body shall demand that the seeds are cleansed with water prior to sowing.

Subsection b) In the case of employing agamic reproductive material originating from a conventional system, the younger parts shall be added to the organic system to ensure a longer continuity of the crop under organic management.

Subsection c) To obtain edible sprouts, they shall originate from organic seeds, and only drinking water and the own nutrients of the seed shall be used as production inputs.

SECTION 20.- Wild Harvest. The harvest of wild plants or parts of them that spontaneously grow in natural areas, forests and agricultural regions is considered to be an organic production method. The products may be labeled as organic if they comply with the applicable standards and provided the harvesting area complies with the following conditions:

Subsection a) its limits are clearly defined and it has a buffer zone, if needed;

Subsection b) it is subjected to the control system established in the applicable standards;

Subsection c) it is confirmed that no treatments have been conducted with products not permitted by the applicable standards during a period of, at least, 3 (THREE) consecutive years prior to harvest;

Subsection d) there are no contamination sources;

Subsection e) its stability is not affected to the point where the natural habitat and/or the preservation of the species in the area are in danger.

SECTION 21.- Mushroom production.

Subsection a) For mushroom production, only the substrates containing the following components may be used:

Paragraph I) manure and animal excrements deriving from organic farms;

Paragraph II) manure and animal excrements mentioned in Annex II of this resolution when the products mentioned in the previous paragraph are not available and providing it does not exceed 25% (TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT) of the total weight of the substrate components (excluding covering material and water), before composting;

Paragraph III) products of agricultural origin other than those mentioned in the previous paragraphs I) and II) of this section originating from organic farms;

Paragraph IV) peat not chemically treated;

Paragraph V) wood not chemically treated after felling;

Paragraph VI) mineral products referred to in Annex II of this resolution, water and soil.

Subsection b) Mushroom production on the substrates mentioned in paragraph a) of this section is not subjected to compliance with the period of conversion.

SECTION 22.-Fragile ecosystems. The organic production in fragile ecosystems shall ensure the preservation or improvement of the existing conditions at the time of beginning with said production.

Standards for Livestock Production

SECTION 23.- General requirements. The livestock organic production shall comply with what was set out in the Objectives And Principles Of Organic Production and the Primary Production Standards, when applicable, as well as with what was established in sections 24 to 44 of this annex.

SECTION 24.- Animal Origin. The organic livestock shall be born and reared in organic farms. Locally-adapted, native breeds and strains shall be given preference.

Subsection a) Organic animals may originate from the establishment itself or from other establishments under an organic production system.

Subsection b) Conventional animals may be introduced into an organic farm for rearing and milking purposes when no organic animals are available, and in the following cases:

Paragraph I) when a herd is constituted for the first time. In this case, young conventional animals shall enter the establishment immediately after weaning and shall be continuously managed under an organic system.

Paragraph II) when restocking the existing herd. In this case, the conventional adults entering the farm, both males and nulliparous females, shall be reared in line with the

organic production standards and shall join the herd according to the following proportions:

Subparagraph 1) for breeding females, up to a maximum of 10 % (TEN PER CENT) of the existing adult livestock in the farm per year for equines or bovines (including those of the bubalus and bison species), and up to 20 % (TWENTY PER CENT) of the adult livestock for pigs, sheep, goats and camelids;

Subparagraph 2) for breeding males there are no restrictions regarding the maximum percentage for joining the herd;

Subparagraph 3) SENASA may authorize the increase in the aforementioned joining percentages up to a 40 % (FORTY PER CENT) when a breed is changed, when a new productive development begins, or when a high mortality rate in animals is observed due to weather or health issues.

Paragraph III) in all cases, the animals entering the farm shall originate from extensive livestock productions;

Paragraph IV) the animals entering the farm shall be of known origin and should have been conceived through techniques compatible with the organic production standards. Animals conceived through embryo transfers, cloning or genetic manipulation techniques are to be excluded.

Paragraph V) the animals entering the farm may be considered organic after complying with the periods of conversion set out in section 11, paragraph c) of this annex.

SECTION 25.-Entry of conventional animals into an organic enterprise farming.

Subsection a) When a conventional livestock is introduced into organic lots, according to Section 24, subsection b) of this Annex, the following entry conditions shall be regarded:

Paragraph I) For a herd that is constituted for the first time: young mammals, immediately after they are weaned;

Paragraph II) For breeding male mammals: at any stage of their lives;

Paragraph III) For herd restocking of breeding female mammals: nulliparous and before their first mating;

Paragraph IV) For poultry: no more than THREE (3) days after birth.

Subsection b) All animal entry into organic farm shall be documented in records to be able to trace animals since entry until slaughtering and trading of their products and by-products.

SECTION 26.-Management practices. Management practices, including stocking density and stabling conditions, shall adjust to the type of production and the animal physiological and ethological needs. The herd size shall favor animal behavioral patterns and favor animal welfare. Management practices that do not provoke stress shall be adopted.

Subsection a) The following practices are not allowed:

- Paragraph I) landless livestock production;
- Paragraph II) fattening of livestock in feedlots;
- Paragraph III) rearing of young animals in cages or pens;
- Paragraph IV) force-feeding;
- Paragraph V) cutting of teeth, wings and/or beak;
- Paragraph VI) temporary and premature weaning.

Subsection b) The following practices are allowed:

- Paragraph I) Practices allowed without previous authorization from the certifying body. Temporary animal confinement is allowed when climatic conditions are extreme and shelter is required in order to avoid stressing situations, or in case of severe weather conditions in order to avoid the damage of feed resources.
- Paragraph II) Practices allowed with previous authorization from the certifying body. Widespread and general practices are included to avoid injuries, undesirable behaviors or sanitary issues such as: castration, tail docking and dehorning, which shall be performed by trained workers at an early age, trying to reduce animal suffering and stress to a minimum through the adequate application of anesthesia or analgesia.

SECTION 27.-Identification. Animals shall be permanently and individually identified, or they may be identified by lots in the case of poultry and minor species, through the adequate techniques and methods for each species.

SECTION 28.-Recommended reproductive method. Natural mating. However, the use of artificial insemination is authorized. In the case of choosing this last option, it shall be laid down in the farm records. The synchronization of the estrous cycle using hormones or embryo transfers is prohibited.

SECTION 29.-Minimum age for weaning. According to each species, the following minimum ages shall be regarded:

Subsection a) for pigs: FORTY (40) days;

Subsection b) for goats and sheep: FORTY-FIVE (45) days; and

Subsection c) for bovines (including the bubalus and bison species) and equines: NINETY (90) days.

Regarding the specific case of animals used for milking purposes, young animals may be separated from their mothers but their lactation periods shall be, at least, equal to their weaning periods, depending on each species.

SECTION 30.- Stocking density in rangelands. The stocking density shall be appropriate to ensure the sustainability of the production system and to avoid overgrazing, damaging of feed resources, erosion and soil or groundwater contamination, all caused by animals or by the dissemination of their excrements. Stocking density shall be such that the nitrogen produced by animal excrement does not exceed ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY KILOGRAMS OF NITROGEN PER HECTARE AND PER YEAR (170 kg of N/ha.year), according to Section 17 of this Annex.

SECTION 31.- Grazing of conventional animals in organic lots. Animals of any species originating from conventional production may use the facilities and machineries, and graze in organic lots for a limited amount of time, after previously receiving the authorization from the certifying body and provided:

Subsection a) they originate from an extensive livestock production system;

Subsection b) they are managed in line with the organic standards during the time they stay within the organic lots;

Subsection c) the lots, facilities and machineries are not being simultaneously used by animals under organic production and by animals under conventional production;

Subsection d) animals under organic production shall enter said lots or use said machineries and facilities as soon as THIRTY (30) days have passed since withdrawal of all conventional animals.

SECTION 32.- Livestock housing. Livestock shall be housed in a building that complies with the following conditions:

Subsection a) Animals shall be reared in natural conditions, having access to open air areas and grazing. In special cases, housing in livestock buildings may be allowed. Stabling may only be temporarily admitted under reasonable motives, such as climatic issues that put the life of animals or the sustainability of the productive system in danger.

Subsection b) The location, design, measurements, construction materials and cleaning of livestock buildings shall be taken into account to ensure animal comfort and welfare, according to species, breed and age. Livestock buildings shall consider the animal innate needs

regarding behavior, and measurements shall regard group size and gender. In addition, they shall benefit animal health and prevent diseases.

Subsection c) Manure, urine, and uneaten or spilled feed shall be removed as often as necessary in order to minimize smell and to avoid attracting insects or rodents.

Subsection d) In cases where the materials used for animal bedding are edible, said bedding shall be organic.

Subsection e) The minimum areas in sectors intended for stabling, exercise areas, and other housing conditions regarding the different species and animal needs shall comply with what was established in Annex IV of this resolution.

Subsection f) Facilities, equipment and utensils used in organic production shall be cleaned and disinfected to prevent cross-infection and the build-up of disease-carrying organisms. Therefore, the products detailed in Annex XI may be used, as well as the ones mentioned in Annex III of this resolution to eradicate insects and other pests from the facilities and livestock buildings where the livestock is housed.

Subsection g) According to its needs, environmental conditions shall provide the animal with:

Paragraph I) free access to direct grazing and to exercise areas or open air areas which may be partially covered, according to the physiological needs of the animals, weather and soil conditions, which should be protected against any type of erosion;

Paragraph II) enough clean and fresh air, and natural daylight. If necessary, natural light may be complemented with artificial light until animals obtain a maximum of SIXTEEN (16) hours of light per day (total photoperiod), with a nocturnal resting period without light of at least EIGHT (8) hours per day;

Paragraph III) protection against excessive sunlight, extreme temperatures, and wind;

Paragraph IV) provide enough space to rest and, if applicable, a bed made of natural materials;

Paragraph V) ample access to water and feed;

Paragraph VI) a safe environment that prevents negative effects in the final products. Employment of construction materials with potential toxic effects shall be avoided;

Paragraph VII) water fowl should have access to streams, ponds or pools to ensure their welfare and hygiene.

Subsection h) The building floors shall be smooth but not slippery. At least, half of the indoor surface area shall be solid, not of slatted or of grid construction.

SECTION 33.- Specific housing conditions for poultry. Poultry shall be reared in open-air facilities and should not be kept in cages. They shall have access to open air areas, which should be mostly covered with vegetation and with protection facilities, allowing the animals a convenient access to feed and water containers.

Subsection a) Buildings for poultry rearing shall be emptied, cleaned and disinfected between the entries of each brood and shall comply with the following minimum conditions:

Paragraph I) At least ONE THIRD (1/3) of the pen area shall be covered with a roof, its floor shall be solid (not of slatted or of grid construction), and it shall be covered with a litter material such as straw, grain husk, sand or wood shavings. The remaining TWO THIRDS (2/3) of the pen area shall be placed in an open air area in order to allow poultry food and free movement;

Paragraph II) in poultry houses for laying hens, a sufficiently large part of the floor area shall be designed to allow collection of bird droppings;

Paragraph III) they shall have perches which size and number commensurate with the size of the building and of the group of the poultry;

Paragraph IV) they shall have openings that facilitate the access of the poultry. Therefore, their design shall commensurate with the sum of both the opening width and the covered area of the poultry house, which may not be smaller than 4 linear m (FOUR LINEAR METRES) every ONE HUNDRED SQUARE METRES (100 m²);

Paragraph V) each poultry house may house no more than FOUR THOUSAND AND EIGHT HUNDRED (4800) chickens or THREE THOUSAND (3000) laying hens; or FIVE THOUSAND AND TWO HUNDRED (5200) of other hens; or FOUR THOUSAND (4000) female ducks and THREE THOUSAND AND TWO HUNDRED (3200) male ducks; or TWO THOUSAND AND FIVE HUNDRED (2500) geese or turkeys;

Paragraph VI) the total usable area of poultry houses for poultry intended for meat production in each production unit shall not exceed ONE THOUSAND AND SIX HUNDRED SQUARE METRES (1600 m²).

SECTION 34.- Specific housing conditions for pigs. In the case of adult sows, they shall be kept in groups, except during the last stages of pregnancy and during lactation. Piglets shall be neither kept in high platforms nor in cages.

SECTION 35.-Feeding. The purpose of feeding is to satisfy the nutritional needs of the animals during their different stages of development and to guarantee the quality of their products and by-products.

Subsection a) Force-feeding is prohibited;

Subsection b) There shall be plenty of drinking water, which shall be of good quality;

Subsection c) The addition of substances that stimulate growth or production to feedstuff is prohibited;

Subsection d) Nourishment through colostrum and the mother's milk during lactation shall assist the normal development of the digestive and the immunological systems.

Paragraph I) When young animals are separated from their mothers (due to death, sickness, or milking) feeding may be provided by organic foster mothers originating from the same farm or, instead, colostrum/milk may be provided by the same organic species originating from another farm. As a last resource, milk supply from organic bovines is allowed to feed nursing animals of other species;

Paragraph II) Early or temporary weaning is prohibited.

SECTION 36.-Feed origin. Animal feed shall be ONE HUNDRED PER CENT (100 %) organic and it shall be mainly produced in the farm. Organic feed of external origin may be provided according to the following rates: up to a FORTY PER CENT (40 %) of the ration for herbivores and up to an EIGHTY PER CENT (80 %) of the ration for pigs, farm animals and poultry, all expressed in dry matter.

Subsection a) As an exception, and if fodder production were to be lost due to exceptional weather issues, the certifying body may only authorize the following percentages for a limited period and for a specific area:

Paragraph I) the addition of in-conversion feed to the ration for up to a maximum of THIRTY PER CENT (30 %) (expressed in dry matter), as the annual average. When in-conversion feed originates from a unit within the same farm, the addition of a HUNDRED PER CENT (100 %) may be authorized;

Paragraph II) the addition of a limited percentage of conventional fodder, providing they do not contain genetically modified organisms. A maximum of

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT (25 %) is established over dry matter in the daily ration, in case of experiencing continuous catastrophes.

Paragraph III) Only a FIVE PERCENT (5 %) of conventional feed shall be allowed for a period of TWELVE (12) months for pig and poultry livestock; said percentage shall be annually estimated as an average of dry matter in feed of agricultural origin.

Subsection b) When organic fodder is not available, other additives or raw materials of animal or plant origin may be used in the production of feed, such as:

Paragraph I) conventional raw materials of plant or animal origin, or other materials included in Annex V of this resolution, provided that:

Subparagraph 1) they have been produced or prepared without the use of chemical solvents;

Subparagraph 2) there are exceptional weather conditions, outbreaks of infectious diseases, contamination with toxic substances or consequences of fires that make their use a necessity due to fodder loss;

Subparagraph 3) said use may be temporarily authorized by SENASA for a specific area and during a limited period.

Paragraph II) conventional spices, herbs and weeds, provided that:

Subparagraph 1) their organic form is not available;

Subparagraph 2) they have been produced or prepared without the use of chemical solvents;

Subparagraph 3) their use is limited to a ONE PER CENT (1 %) of the feed ration of a given species, annually estimated as a percentage of dry matter in feed of agricultural origin.

Paragraph III) organic raw materials of animal origin;

Paragraph IV) raw materials of mineral origin provided for in Annex V of this resolution;

Paragraph V) products from sustainable fisheries, provided that:

Subparagraph 1) they have been produced or prepared without the use of chemical solvents;

Subparagraph 2) their use is restricted to non-herbivores;

Subparagraph 3) the use of hydrolyzed fish proteins issolely limited to young animals.

Paragraph VI) salt, such as sea salt, coarse rock salt;

Paragraph VII) feed additives established in Annex VI of this resolution.

SECTION 37.- Feed composition. The feeding of herbivores based on the maximum use of pastures in direct grazing, provided said pastures are available during the different seasons of the year. At least SIXTY PER CENT (60 %) of dry matter in the daily ration of herbivores shall be fresh fodder. This rate may be lowered to FIFTY PER CENT (50 %) for milk-producing animals during a maximum period of THREE (3) months at the beginning of lactation. To cover specific pasture production deficits, the following options may be used:

Subsection a) concentrates, up to a maximum limit of THIRTY PER CENT (30 %) of the basic ration(expressed in dry matter), providing they are gradually added to the diet;

Subsection b) hay or silage, up to a maximum limit of FIFTY PER CENT (50 %) of the basic ration(expressed in dry matter) or up to a maximum limit of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT (33 %) of the total ration of dry matter (staple feed plus concentrates). It shall not be used all year long;

Subsection c) Regarding pigs and poultry, their feeding shall not be solely based on concentrates; it shall include fresh fodder, silage or hay;

Subsection d) When poultry is to be kept inside their houses due to environmental conditions or other obligations imposed by the health authority, they shall be provided with plenty of fodder and other adequate and permitted materials in order to satisfy their ethological needs.

SECTION 38.- Animal Health. General Criteria. Animal health shall be favored by means of:

Subsection a) selecting species, breeds and strains suitable for the area and for the type of production;

Subsection b) animal management practices that prevent stress, and that contribute to a natural disease resistance and to the prevention of infections;

Subsection c) supplying or giving access to food and water of adequate quality in the right quantity according to the needs of the animals;

Subsection d) animal welfare conditions during rearing: regular exercise, access to open air areas, right stocking densities, housing when experiencing weather issues;

Subsection e) providing enough rest and rotation in rangelands in order to interrupt the natural cycle of parasites and to reduce the parasite load;

Subsection f) effectively cleaning and disinfecting the buildings, feed and water containers, equipment and utensils at appropriate intervals;

Subsection g) removing manure, urine, and spilled and uneaten feed at appropriate intervals;

Subsection h) if livestock comes from conventional units, special measures shall be applied, such as: applying a quarantine period before entering the organic production system or performing screening tests, if applicable.

SECTION 39.-Prophylaxis. The following shall be prohibited:

Subsection a) the use of chemically-synthesized allopathic antibiotics and veterinary drugs in preventive treatments;

Subsection b) the use of substances to stimulate growth or production (including antibiotics, coccidiostats, anabolics or other artificial substances);

Subsection c) the use of hormones or similar substances for breeding control (induction or synchronization of the oestrus cycle).

SECTION 40.- Veterinary treatments. If the management practices mentioned in the previous section prove to be unsuccessful, veterinary treatments shall be applied to assist animal health, according to the following general rules:

Subsection a) A sick or injured animal shall be immediately treated, trying to prevent its suffering, and, if needed, it shall be isolated and supplied drugs for its assistance;

Subsection b) Treatment shall only be applied to those sick animals that have been previously diagnosed and medically prescribed by a professional, provided it does not involve an ordinary or systematic treatment;

Subsection c) Records shall be kept on the occurrence of the applied veterinary treatments;

Subsection d) Prohibited Practices and Treatments:

Paragraph I) the supply of synthetic tranquillizers in order to sedate animals before and during transport;

Paragraph II) the use of antiparasitics created from organophosphates;

Paragraph III) the addition of drugs in feed;

Paragraph IV) the use of multivitamins and multiminerals to treat non-specific deficiencies.

SECTION 41.- Veterinary Products. Regarding the products supplied to animals, as treatment for the diagnosed diseases, the next order of priority shall be met:

Subsection a) herbal, homeopathic, ayurvedic, and biodynamic preparations, nosodes, trace elements, and the raw materials of mineral origin detailed in Annex V, and the Nutritional

Additives mentioned in Annex VI of this resolution. The formulae shall be prescribed in line with SENASA Resolution No. 48/13;

Subsection b) allopathic veterinary drugs and antibiotics, only when the treatments mentioned in the previous subsection prove to be unsuccessful and according to the following conditions:

Paragraph I) they shall be previously registered with the Directorate for Veterinary Products and Feedat SENASA;

Paragraph II) no more than 3 (THREE) annual treatments or more than 1 (ONE), if the life cycle of an animal is less than 1 (ONE) year long, may be applied, without counting vaccines, antiparasitic treatments and compulsory eradication programs, provided that the use of prohibited products is not involved;

Paragraph III) if more treatments than the ones mentioned in the previous paragraph are required, the animals and their products shall not be sold as organic, and they shall begin a new period of conversion;

Paragraph IV) the waiting time between the last administration of the allopathic veterinary drug in normal conditions of usage and the obtaining of food products is double the legal waiting time or, if said period has not been determined, the waiting time shall be of FORTY-EIGHT HOURS (48 h).

Subsection c) For antiparasitic treatments:

Paragraph I) internal: the use of sodium sulfate, copper sulfate at ONE PER CENT (1 %) is authorized, as well as the chemically synthesized antiparasitics approved by SENASA, provided the waiting times for slaughtering or selling milk are respected;

Paragraph II) external: the use of pyrethrum, natural pyrethrins, sodium and potassium sulfides, copper sulfates, and chemically synthesized antiparasitics approved by SENASA is approved, provided the waiting times for slaughtering or selling milk are respected, and as long as the certifying bodies approve them.

Subsection d) For other treatments: the exceptional use of antibiotics is authorized to save the life of an animal or when facing a serious problem, provided waiting times are respected. The use of chloramphenicol is prohibited.

Subsection e) The administration of vaccines against endemic diseases is authorized, as well as the vaccines of compulsory administration.

SECTION 42.- Storage of veterinary supplies. The storage of supplies other than the ones permitted in organic production is prohibited within the organic production units. As an exception, allopathic medicinal drug products and antibiotics may be stored provided that:

Subsection a) they have been prescribed by a veterinarian and they fall within the framework of treatments provided for in the official standards;

Subsection b) the place where they are being stored is under control;

Subsection c) they appear in the records of the farm.

SECTION 43.- Conditions for animal transport. Animal transport shall meet the following conditions:

Subsection a) the vehicle shall be in adequate technical conditions and it shall be found clean at the time of transport;

Subsection b) the number of transported animals shall coincide with the comfort provided by the vehicle and with the welfare of the species to be transported. These factors depend on the type of species, sex, breed and age of the animals;

Subsection c) animal confining prior to transport shall take place in advance so they may be calm, rested and relaxed;

Subsection d) transport shall not provoke stress in animals; weather conditions and animal physical conditions shall be checked; and the use of electrical stimulators and allopathic tranquilizers is prohibited;

Subsection e) transport frequencies and their duration during long journeys shall be reduced;

Subsection f) animals shall be classified in categories in order to prevent accidents, bruises and/or contusions;

Subsection g) loading and unloading shall be calmly performed, without using electrical or mechanical stimulation such as whips, sticks or sharp elements to force the animals to move. The use of dogs is prohibited during animal movement, except in the case of sheep, provided properly trained dogs are used;

Subsection h) the staff in charge of animal management shall be trained in the field of animal health and welfare.

SECTION 44.- Slaughtering. Animal slaughtering shall meet the following conditions:

Subsection a) animals shall be treated in line with the animal welfare and protection rules during loading, unloading, transport and confining;

Subsection b) slaughtering shall be performed in authorized establishments approved by the competent authority on the matter with techniques that reduce animal suffering through the application of immobilization techniques prior to bleeding;

Subsection c) animals shall be clearly identified in order to avoid confusion between products originating from conventional and in-conversion livestock after slaughtering. Organic animals shall be slaughtered in a different shift, apart from the rest of the animals and once the premises have been sanitized. The organic meat shall be processed and identified in different lots and it shall not be stored with conventional or in-conversion meat;

Subsection d) what was established in the manufacturing standards of this resolution shall be followed during the entire slaughtering/manufacturing process;

Subsection e) at the moment of slaughtering, poultry intended for meat production shall have reached an appropriate and complete development stage.

Specific Production Standards

Standards for Honey Production

SECTION 45.-Honey Production. The production, industrialization, transport, labelling, and trade of honey, and other products and by-products of the organic hive, apart from complying with the requirements applicable to conventional honey production, shall comply with the general organic standards set out in this resolution, and with the specific standards established in sections 46 to 63 of this Annex.

SECTION 46.- General criteria. The organic condition of bee products is closely linked the health of the hive, the general apiary management, the environmental characteristics of bee pastures, and with the final conditions of extraction, processing and packaging of said products.

SECTION 47.- Apiary location. Apiaries shall be preferably located in areas with certified organic cultivation or in wild areas provided the ecosystem itself is not threatened and that there are enough nectar, pollen and water sources of quality according to the organic production principles.

Subsection a) The location and geosition of each apiary shall be provided, including graphic material on an appropriate scale that determines the total area of the bee pastures within a ratio of not less than THREE KILOMETERS (3 km) around the apiary, and that indicates the possible contamination sources;

Subsection b) Water supply shall be accessible and abundant, and it shall originate from sources free of contamination. If deemed necessary, a water analysis shall be requested;

- Subsection c) Melliferous vegetation shall not be treated with non-permitted products according to the applicable organic standards. In case of risk or suspicion, tests shall be conducted in said vegetation as well as in the obtained products;
- Subsection d) Regarding wild-area productions, the operator shall record, with objective evidence, that no non-permitted products have been applied during the THREE (3) years prior to the date of the beginning of the conversion period;
- Subsection e) The distance to the contamination sources, such as settlements or factories, shall be of at least THREE KILOMETERS (3 km);
- Subsection f) The zone of the bee pastures is considered to be within a ratio of THREE KILOMETERS (3 km) around the apiary location. In the first ONE THOUSAND AND FIVE HUNDRED METERS (1500 m) of ratio, there shall be certified organic cultivation or wild areas free from the application of products not permitted by organic standards. From those ONE THOUSAND AND FIVE HUNDRED METERS (1500 m) up to the THREE THOUSAND METERS (3000 m), bee pastures may have conventional cultivation not originating from GMO and in which no intensive use of agrochemicals of high environmental impact is found;
- Subsection g) If the certifying body considers that the zone or area of the bee pastures does not have enough feed sources, it may expand the ratio to more than THREE KILOMETERS (3 km), provided that what was set out in the previous subsection is complied with;
- Subsection h) Operators shall state if the production system is fixed or transhumant. In the case of transhumant production, both areas of bee pastures (main apiary and transhumant area) shall be under the control of the certifying body, they shall comply with the same requirements and they shall be contemplated in the agreement, the operator's sworn statement and in the annual production plan;
- Subsection i) If transfer to other non-programmed bee pastures is required, due to causes of force majeure such as catastrophes, fires, floods, drastic changes in bee pastures that threaten the apiary or the organic condition of production, the operator shall request an authorization to the certifying body for transfer, stating the reasons. The certifying body shall conduct the inspection of the new apiary site as a previous condition for approval. If transfer should be urgent, the verification of the new bee pasture by the certifying body shall be conducted after transfer taking into consideration that it may not be authorized later. In this case, a new conversion period shall begin.

SECTION 48.- Apiary constitution. The apiary comprises the hives and/or nuclei declared by the operator and verified by the certifying body at the date of beginning of conversion. The hives shall be individually identified or by apiary by keeping a record. They shall be registered with the beekeeping RENSPA.

SECTION 49.- Bee origin. Production may begin with organic hives or nuclei that shall show the pertinent organic certificate.

Either the use of organic nuclei or the capture of swarms is permitted when no organic nuclei is available. The *Apis mellifera* and its local ecotypes shall have priority, choosing the strains of bees for their adaptive capacity to the area and for their disease resistance.

SECTION 50.- Liability to inform. From the moment the organic follow-up begins, the operator shall inform the certifying body:

Subsection a) total amount of hives and/or nuclei in the apiary;

Subsection b) individual hive identification;

Subsection c) entry date of hives and/or nuclei into the apiary. In the case of transhumance, season of transfer and its record;

Subsection d) origin and condition of hives and/or nuclei, mentioning:

Paragraph I) place of origin;

Paragraph II) obtaining method, detailing if:

Subparagraph 1) it belongs to the operator by means of multiplication:
method shall be described;

Subparagraph 2) it was bought to a third party;

Subparagraph 3) it originates from the capture of swarms;

Subparagraph 4) others.

SECTION 51.- Restocking and expansion of the apiary. The addition of up to a TEN PER CENT (10 %) of the annual living matter (worker bees and queen bees) of conventional origin or originating from swarm captures is authorized with restocking and/or expansion purposes in the apiary. This situation is authorized by the certifying body provided that the organic comb foundations are replaced. In the case of diseases or catastrophes that lead to a high mortality rate in bees, the certifying body may temporarily authorize the addition of conventional living matter, only when organic apiaries are not available. In this case, the replacement of wax for organic wax is required.

SECTION 52.- Identification. Each hive shall be individually identified in the brood chambers in a legible, indelible and permanent manner.

SECTION 53.- Inert constituent materials of hives. The hives shall be mainly made with natural materials that do not create contamination hazards for the environment or for bee products.

Subsection a) The use of lining/paints of plant origin is authorized. The use of chemical solvents is not permitted. The use of products originating from chemical synthesis or that include heavy metals is prohibited;

Subsection b) The wax used for comb foundations shall be of organic origin and shall be produced in the farm itself, or the organic wax of external certified origin may be used;

Paragraph I) As an exception to what was previously stated, in the case of new facilities or during the period of conversion, conventional beeswax may be used, after receiving the authorization of the certifying body, provided that the following conditions are met:

Subparagraph 1) that there is no organic wax available in the market;

Subparagraph 2) that the wax is free of unauthorized or contaminating substances; and

Subparagraph 3) that the wax originates from cappings.

Subsection c) Once the organic certificate is granted, the wax used shall be exclusively originated from wax capping or from organic hive frames. For this reason, organic producers shall ensure enough production and storage of wax to be recycled;

Subsection d) If the wax used in the manufacturing of foundations originates from external farms it shall be organic and records shall be kept for that purpose;

Subsection e) The process of foundation manufacturing shall guarantee that they are ONE HUNDRED PER CENT (100 %) made of beeswax and that they are sterilized. The addition of paraffins or of natural wax substitutes is prohibited.

SECTION 54.- Simultaneous conventional and organic honey production. If an operator has both organic and conventional hives in the same area, there shall be no superposition of bee pastures, and the certifying body shall control both production units.

SECTION 55.- Conversion. Conventional beekeeping may be converted into organic beekeeping after complying with the applicable organic standards during a period of conversion of ONE (1) year, including all hives and/or nuclei duly declared. Said period of conversion shall not apply when involving the addition of living matter mentioned in Section 51 of this Annex.

Subsection a) When beginning with the period of conversion, the wax shall be replaced with organic wax. Those hives that enter the organic system with certified organic nuclei and foundations are exempted of said requirement;

Subsection b) Those hives and/or nuclei that entered the lazaretto shall begin a new period of conversion once they are found ready to return to the organic system, and all the wax shall be replaced with organic wax;

Subsection c) The period of conversion shall not be reduced. Therefore, its minimal duration shall be of TWELVE (12) months from the date of the beginning of conversion;

Subsection d) In addition, the period of conversion may be extended in those situations where noncompliance with the applicable organic standards is observed, all according to the verifiable records held by the certifying body.

SECTION 56.-Feeding. Bee feeding is based on collected honey and pollen, which are produced and stored in the hive itself. At the end of the productive period, a supply of enough and necessary honey and pollen shall be left at the hive so that bees may survive the dormancy period. The replacement of said supplies with syrup, molasses, or any substitute of honey is prohibited. As an exception, the certifying body may temporarily authorize artificial feeding with honey, sugar, sugar syrup or all of them, of organic nature, when experiencing exceptional weather conditions that prevent nectar or honeydew production or that indicate a nutritional deficit that threatens hive survival. This exception may only be applied during the hive dormancy period, i.e. between the last honey collection and the FIFTEEN (15) days prior to the next nectar and honeydew flow period.

SECTION 57.- Apiary management. Regular checking of the colonies shall be performed in order to analyze their state and to comply with the criteria for good beekeeping management practices, including the replacement of the queen bee, if necessary.

Subsection a) The employment of smoke or organic non-contaminant fuels, the blowing method and the shake and brush method of the super hives are authorized

Subsection b) The following are prohibited:

Paragraph I) the killing of bees inside the comb as a method to collect products from the hive;

Paragraph II) honey collection from combs that contain brood;

Paragraph III) mutilation, such as cutting the wings of queen bees;

Paragraph IV) the stimulation of queen bees to bring forward the laying of eggs;

Paragraph V) the employment of synthetic chemical repellent.

SECTION 58.- Prophylaxis. All management practices shall ensure disease prevention. For that purpose, the following practices shall be employed, which shall be documented in the records of the farm.

- Subsection a) to ensure the selection of domesticated breeds, which are locally adapted and resistant to diseases; the use of local ecotypes is preferable;
- Subsection b) to perform regular inspection on the apiary colonies;
- Subsection c) to individually identify the hives;
- Subsection d) to perform regular disinfection of materials and instruments;
- Subsection e) to perform regular renewal of wax and queen bees;
- Subsection f) to perform the renewal of deteriorated inert materials;
- Subsection g) to isolate sick hives;
- Subsection h) to disinfect with authorized products;
- Subsection i) to remove contamination sources;
- Subsection j) prevention equipment, such as traps or the employment of rodenticides (traps only), natural products such as propolis, wax, and vegetable oils and/or permitted products for pest management in organic farming detailed in Annex III of this resolution are allowed for the protection of inert materials (frames, combs, hives) against pest attacks.

SECTION 59.- Hive Health. Any sick or infected hive shall be immediately treated with the permitted products detailed in section 61 of this Annex. Operators shall notify the certifying body of said application before trading products as organic and they shall keep records on the treated hives, the drugs used (active substances), diagnosis, posology, form of administration, duration of the treatment and legal waiting time.

- Subsection a) In case said products prove to be inefficient and the survival of the hives should be in danger, the use of allopathic, chemically-synthetic products may be authorized under the liability of a suitable professional. Organic hives to be treated shall be moved into the lazaretto and its location must be identified. Under these conditions, the honey production of the treated hive is no longer considered organic. To restore said condition, the operator shall replace the existing wax in isolated hives with organic wax and begin a new ONE (1)-year period of conversion.
- Subsection b) For *Varroa* control, the employment of healing treatments are not advisable when low levels of parasitism are observed. The renewal of the queen bees, frames for drone capture or anti-varroa floor traps are recommended. The drone eradication practice is only authorized for isolating the infection provoked by the *Varroa destructor*;
- Subsection c) For *Varroa* control, the following are allowed when parasitism levels are high:
 - Paragraph I) to perform treatments with specific products against *Varroa* during non-honey yield seasons and especially during autumn, such as: authorized

products made with acetic, formic, lactic and oxalic acid, and essential oils such as thymol, eucalyptol, menthol and camphor;

Paragraph II) to destroy highly-contaminated hives or materials.

Subsection d) The following are prohibited:

Paragraph I) to perform any preventive, systematic or regular treatment;

Paragraph II) to use any substrate or support containing non-permitted synthetic products;

Paragraph III) to perform treatments without assessing their effectiveness;

Paragraph IV) to permanently leave drugs inside the hives.

SECTION 60.- Harvest and removal of super hives. It shall be performed the following way:

Subsection a) Only the super hives of identified hives that have been accepted as organic or in organic conversion by a certifying body shall be harvested. Only capped frames may be harvested;

Subsection b) Honey collection from combs that contain broods is prohibited as well as the employment of chemically-synthetic repellents during honey harvest;

Subsection c) The hives to be harvested shall be documented and its apiary shall be identified. Said information is sent to the extraction plant, by means of a Delivery Note of the submission of super hives.

SECTION 61.- Authorized products for bee sanitary treatment and for disinfection of inert materials.

The use of the following products for bee sanitary treatment and for disinfection of inert materials is authorized:

Subsection a) heat treatment, by applying steam or by being exposed to a direct flame;

Subsection b) lime and quicklime;

Subsection c) sodium hypochlorite;

Subsection d) acetic, formic, lactic and oxalic acids, and essential oils such as thymol, eucalyptol, menthol and camphor, for treatment in hives with *Varroa* infection, in their condition of commercial formulations approved by SENASA. Pharmaceutical compounds that use said prescribed active substances may be used and they shall be manufactured by a veterinarian;

Subsection e) alcohol, formaldehyde, and caustic soda;

Subsection f) In addition, those products suitable for hive cleaning and disinfecting detailed in Annex XI of this resolution may be used.

SECTION 62.- Manufacturing Rules. Any farm that extract, fraction, store or package organic honey shall comply with the national standards for conventional honey and with the following rules:

Subsection a) Said farm shall show optimal airing, ventilating and humidity conditions that prevent the rehumidification of raw materials;

Subsection b) During processing and storage, the product shall be kept at the lowest temperature possible, in order to protect its quality and to avoid the presence of undesired substances;

Subsection c) Reception and unloading. The farm shall have an area suitable for the reception and unloading of super hives containing frames with the honey to be processed. In said area, only materials to be certified as organic may be unloaded and no conventional material or in conversion to organic shall be unloaded at the same time. The material shall have its submission Delivery Note attached, it shall be laid down in the records of the plant and it shall be assigned a Lot number of extraction;

Subsection d) Extraction and Storage. The establishments that industrialize organic and conventional honey shall show a verifiable separation in time and/or space for the processing of each of them. In these cases, the certifying body shall perform a control task in order to ensure the separation of both productions. In addition, cleaning and disinfection of all elements in both processes must be guaranteed, as well as the identification and separation of both products in the storing facility;

Paragraph I) The tanks, vats and pipes shall be made of stainless steel, or they shall be coated with non-toxic epoxy paint. The use of galvanized materials or materials made with bare sheet metal is prohibited;

Paragraph II) Packaging intended to contain honey in bulk containers shall also comply with the applicable standards for conventional honey.

Subsection e) Fractionation. Honey fractioning companies that receive certified organic raw materials in bulk containers from a third party for further processing shall also be under the control of a certifying body for follow-up and shall comply with the organic standards as well as with the same sanitary-hygiene requirements followed by the extraction plants.

Paragraph I) Packages shall be preferably made of glass and show a hermetic seal, or made of other recyclable or reusable, food grade approved materials;

Paragraph II) The cleaning and disinfection of the materials and equipment used during fractioning can only be performed with the authorized products detailed in Annex XI of this resolution.

SECTION 63.- Records of the beekeeping operator. The beekeeping operator shall have the following updated records:

Subsection a) Regarding primary production:

Paragraph I) the location of organic, in conversion and conventional apiaries, if existing, and of the lazarettos;

Paragraph II) hive identification;

Paragraph IV) on artificial feeding: number and identification of fed hives, type of product, amount of feed, dates;

Paragraph V) on hive health: drugs used (type of product, active substances, diagnosis, posology, form of administration, duration of the treatment and legal waiting time);

Paragraph VI) on movement to other bee pastures: moving of hives, supporting documents;

Paragraph VII) on delivery notes of material submission: removal of super hives, honey extraction;

Paragraph VIII) on inspection: wax and material replacement, renewal of queen bees.

Subsection b) Regarding industrialization. The establishments that extract, manufacture, store, fraction or package organic honey shall keep records both on the source of raw materials as well as of the manufacturing process. Said records shall be available at all times to the certifying body and to SENASA in order to count with information that allows the traceability of the product from the apiary to its final destination, such as:

Paragraph I) records on material reception: delivery notes, supporting documents,

Paragraph II) records on manufacturing (Lots): raw material, processes, volumes, analysis, stocks;

Paragraph III) records and identification of drums or packaging, labels.

Standards for Sheep Production

SECTION 64.- Sheep Production. The organic sheep production, including the production, transport, classification, manufacture, packaging, distribution, labeling and certification of sheep products and by-products intended for human consumption and other uses, shall comply with the applicable

conventional standards for animal production, the general organic standards, and the specific standards set out in sections 65 to 71 of this Annex.

SECTION 65.- Identification. The animals shall be at least identified per lot. In the case of farms that own conventional nuclei for genetic improvement, the animals of said condition shall be individually and permanently identified. The identification element and the identification system shall be documented.

SECTION 66.-Breeding. The organic sheep breeding shall be based on natural methods. However, artificial insemination is permitted providing it does not involve laparoscopic methods or surgical techniques.

SECTION 67.- General management practices. Animal hobbling is not allowed during dehorning, castration and docking processes.

SECTION 68.- Nuclei for genetic improvement. The certifying body may authorize, as an exception and for a limited period, the presence of conventional breeders (nucleus) for genetic improvement within the establishment itself, in order to incorporate genotypes that provide reproductive and adaptation improvements. Said breeders shall be fed and managed in the same way as the rest of the flock under organic follow-up is. The breeders, their products and by-products shall be traded as conventional.

SECTION 69.- Reduction of the period of conversion. In order to request the reduction of the period of conversion for wool, the following requirements shall be complied with:

Subsection a) the wool shall originate from animals under organic follow-up;

Subsection b) a period of at least TWELVE (12) months of organic follow-up shall be complied with from the moment of the last shearing until the moment of obtaining the wool in question; and

Subsection c) the period of conversion shall not be reduced to less than TWELVE (12) months starting from the beginning of said period.

SECTION 70.- Wool Production /Shearing Practices. The wool production / shearing practices shall be subjected to the following rules:

Subsection a) Movement to pens and chutes shall be performed in a calm manner, avoiding crowding, injuries and other stressing situations;

Subsection b) During shearing, the quality of the task shall prevail over the speed of its completion, without neglecting good animal care and trying to avoid cuts and bruises. Shearing with the tally-hi method shall be promoted, i.e. without holding the sheep and without adding the weight of the shearer to the stomach of the animal. Pregnant ewes shall have preference during shearing, which should be performed between FIFTEEN AND

TWENTY (15 and 20) days prior to lambing. In the case of rounding up, droving, confining and shearing practices, these shall be performed taking into account the pregnancy of the ewe. The pregnant ewe shall be provided with enough rest during droving and long waiting times in pens shall be avoided;

Subsection c) The number of animals to be shorn per day shall be established according to the size and quality of the facilities. Big animal gatherings and excessive waiting time in pens shall be avoided;

Subsection d) If the facilities intended for shearing are also used to shear conventional animals, then there shall be enough space in time between each shearing, always beginning with the group of organic animals;

Subsection e) Both the facilities (pens, chutes and shearing areas) and the tools (wool tables, wool press, shearing machines and weighing scales) used during shearing shall be cleaned and disinfected prior to its use and during the shearing process with the permitted products mentioned in Annex XI of this resolution;

Subsection f) During the whole shearing process, it shall be ensured that the facilities are free of contaminating elements such as pieces of sackcloth, plastic threads, plastics in general, wires, feathers, rags and others;

Subsection g) Once the fleece is skirted, the wool is collected in bundles, pieces of linen or other types of conditioning, which shall be properly identified. The amount and weight of the fleece shall be documented in a fleece weight recording sheet;

Subsection h) Packages shall be of first use to avoid contamination risks or the possibility of containing previous identification marks, in order to avoid confusion. Wool packages or containers shall be sealed to avoid content replacement and they shall be identified to guarantee the origin and condition of the content, mentioning the certifying body that performed the control task.

Subsection i) The obtained product shall be stored under cover and shall be separated from conventional production, if existing;

Subsection j) Wool transport conditions shall guarantee that there shall be no contamination during transport from the establishment of primary production to the processing industry. Therefore, it shall be guaranteed that the means of transport is clean, free of contaminants and of products that may contaminate the wool. In addition, goods shall be covered and conditioned in order to avoid damaging and buildup of contaminants during movement.

Paragraph I) The organic wool, the in-conversion wool, and the conventional wool shall not be transported in the same means of transport, unless their separation, identification and isolation has been guaranteed.

SECTION 71.- Records on wool production / shearing. The operator shall keep the records mentioned in section 130 of this Annex and the ones mentioned below, which shall be up to date and available to the certifying body and to SENASA:

Subsection a) stock: gains (births, acquisitions, sheep marked) and losses (deaths, sales, sheep consumed), and change of category;

Subsection b) wool production: shorn animals, volume/weight per category, analysis information (fineness, combing and washing performance, lock length, and resistance);

Subsection c) Rainfall; in strategic places near the grazing lots of the flock;

Subsection d) Management practices: date and type of service, identification, docking, wiggling, castration, weaning, dehorning, shearing, internal animal movements (rotation of grazing areas);

Subsection e) additional feeding: type of product, quantity, dates;

Subsection f) health: drugs used (type of product, active substances, diagnosis, posology, duration of the treatment and legal waiting time);

Subsection g) supportive documents on transport that ensure traceability and that, at least, mention the place of origin, condition, units, and weight of the goods, the identification of the means of transport and the destination;

Subsection h) Records on the sales: delivery note, invoice.

Standards for Aquacultural Production

SECTION 72.- General requirements. The organic aquacultural production shall comply with what was established in the standards for conventional aquaculture, the general organic standards and with the specific requirements detailed in sections 73 to 105 of this Annex.

SECTION 73.-Scope of application. For the purposes of this standard, the following aquatic organisms are included in the organic aquacultural production in all their stages, were they to be carnivorous, herbivorous, or omnivorous, for their use in human consumption, as feedstuff, or for other uses: fish, reptile, amphibian, crustacean, mollusks, echinoderms, tunicates, sponges, seaweeds and aquatic plants, which have a partial or complete biological cycle in direct relation to the water; and which have been obtained from open, semi-open or closed production systems, whether land-based, water-based or in controlled environments. *Mutatis mutandis* is also applied to zooplankton, micro-crustaceans,

annelids and other aquatic animals used as animal feed. Products obtained from catching, fishing, and collecting wild organisms are not considered to originate from organic production, unless they originate from controlled environments or unless they are sessile organisms that comply with the applicable organic standards.

SECTION 74.- General Principles. The organic aquaculture shall be based on:

Subsection a) the production of aquaculture organisms considering the ethology of the species;

Subsection b) the feeding of aquaculture organisms according to the physiological needs by means of a natural and balanced diet;

Subsection c) the right management of biological processes and of the ecologic systems by using natural resources in a sustainable manner;

Subsection d) the preservation of the aquatic environment, the quality of the surrounding water, and the biodiversity;

Subsection e) the performance of risk assessments and the application of preventive measures;

Subsection f) the tendency to integrated multi-trophic production systems and to polyculture, in order to use the aquatic environment in an integrated and effective manner and to reduce undesired effects on the environment;

Subsection g) the efficient use of water and energy in the employed management system;

Subsection h) the minimization of the use of conventional energy in facilities and the equipment by implementing systems that use renewable energy instead.

SECTION 75.-Program for Sustainable Management. Every aquaculture operator shall comply with the Program for Sustainable Management, which shall be in accordance with the aquacultural production system, it shall be annually updated, and it shall include the following information:

Subsection a) the effect of the production units on the environment;

Subsection b) the environmental follow-up to be performed;

Subsection c) the measures to be taken to minimize the negative impacts on the adjacent aquatic and terrestrial environments including, when applicable, the discharge of nutrients into the environment per production cycle or per year;

Subsection d) the maintenance and fixing of technical equipment;

Subsection e) the defensive and preventive measures taken against predators;

Subsection f) the scheme on the management of wastes produced by the cultivation systems, which shall initiate at the beginning of activities;

Subsection g) the estimation of biomass regarding sessile animals. Said Program shall be approved by the certifying body.

SECTION 76.-Location for the placement of the aquacultural production system. The area chosen for the placement of the aquacultural production system shall be located in places isolated from any type of contamination deriving from products or substances not authorized in organic production. In addition, the system shall be placed in an aquatic environment that meets the physiological needs of the species under production in all its parameters, such as temperature, turbidity, color, concentration of dissolved oxygen in water, pH, total gas saturation, among others.

Subsection a) The limits of the farm shall be clearly defined;

Subsection b) SENASA may establish the areas that it considers to be inadequate for organic aquaculture and it may establish the minimum separation distances between the units of conventional and organic production;

Subsection c) The certifying entities shall assess the location of the production units in order to avoid and prevent potential sources of contamination.

SECTION 77.- Aquatic containment systems. The design and building of the aquatic containment systems shall ensure the minimization of the risk of escape events. Containment systems shall be designed taking into account the stocking density, the structure of the seabed, shelter, shade and flow conditions. Facilities shall prevent the approach and attacks of birds and predators to the organic animals.

SECTION 78.- Facilities and equipment for rearing aquaculture animals. General requirements. The facilities for the rearing of aquaculture animals shall comply with the following requirements:

Subsection a) They shall be designed in order to provide the animals with:

Paragraph I) sufficient space for their wellbeing;

Paragraph II) water of good quality with sufficient oxygen levels;

Paragraph III) temperature and light conditions that answer to the needs of the species;

Paragraph IV) the bottom of the culture media shall be as similar as possible to natural conditions.

Subsection b) The use of waterproofing agents with toxic contents is prohibited in structures or tools in contact with the water of the cultivation system;

Subsection c) In flow-through systems there shall be a monitoring and controlling of the flow rate and the quality of the water of both in-flowing and out-flowing water;

Subsection d) The closed recirculation systems are allowed in any stage of production cycles if its use is in line with the general principles for organic aquaculture. Said systems shall be preferably supplied with renewable energy originating from natural sources. Wastewater

shall be treated and the equipment shall be kept under maintenance, meanwhile the impact on the environment shall be documented, ensuring that it is kept at a minimum;

Subsection e) In those cases where isolation is required to apply veterinary treatments to sick animals, there shall be rafts or the appropriate facilities available for the pertinent treatment and withdrawal period. In all these cases after conducting said treatments, the water shall be treated to avoid contamination from the surrounding environment and then disposed of, whether in production ponds or in the rafts intended for specific isolation;

Subsection f) Controls, samples, treatments and inspections performed shall be documented, registered, and available in the production farms for their verification;

Subsection g) The cleaning of the equipment and of the facilities shall be regular by applying physical or mechanical measures. In the event that these shall not prove to be effective, only the permitted products may be used, which are detailed in Annex VII of this resolution.

Paragraph I) Bio-fouling organisms shall be removed only by physical means.

SECTION 79.- Specific requirements of the facilities according to each production system. Apart from what was established in the previous section, the facilities and the equipment for rearing aquaculture animals shall comply with the following specific requirements, according to the production system involved:

Subsection a) For land-based production systems, the following shall be complied with:

Paragraph I) Choose a location in areas eligible for the building of ponds, pools, and race-ways, taking into account the slope and soil conditions;

Paragraph II) Count with structures (ponds, tanks, canals, race-ways) equipped with settlement systems, or filter systems to collect wastes and waste nutrients, or use seaweeds, aquatic plants or other aquatic organisms which contribute to improving the quality of the effluent;

Paragraph III) Monitor the equipment and the cultivation structures to ensure they are functional and secure;

Paragraph IV) Regularly monitor and treat both in-flowing and out-flowing used water to verify its volume and quality, in order to reduce or eliminate the dissolved particles and organic compounds;

Paragraph V) Treat the remaining dissolved part (non-organic and organic chemical substances, products deriving from the metabolism of organisms and from non-consumed feedstuff) trying to avoid environmental

eutrophication. Therefore, the implementation of integrated production systems is recommended;

Paragraph VI) Aerate water by natural means to favor the degradation of organic compounds;

Paragraph VII) Artificial heating or cooling of water shall only be permitted in hatcheries and nurseries. Natural borehole water may be used to heat or cool water at all stages of production.

Subsection b) For water-based production systems, the following shall be complied with:

Paragraph I) Choose a location where there is movement of the water masses and where there is sufficient depth and water exchange rate to minimize the impact on the surrounding environment;

Paragraph II) Count with cages, structures and equipment that shall be correctly maintained in order to ensure their functionality and to avoid the escape of cultivation species due to a defect in the structure, thus, avoiding a negative impact on the production system and on the surrounding environment. Therefore, the equipment and cultivation structures shall be regularly controlled;

Paragraph III) Respect the minimum cultivation depth levels according to the species under production and to the environment;

Paragraph IV) Conduct regular samplings on water quality in places near the cultivation area in order to verify there has not been a significant change in the initial parameters;

Paragraph V) Conduct samplings and analyses on the substrate of the production area to demonstrate that there is no anoxic condition and that the composition of the species found at the bottom of the water bodies has not been altered.

Subsection c) For off-bottom production systems, the following shall be complied with:

Paragraph I) Choose a location where there is movement of the water masses and where there is sufficient water exchange rate to minimize the impact on the surrounding environment;

Paragraph II) Count with correctly-maintained structures in order to ensure their functionality and to prevent a possible negative impact on the production system and on the surrounding environment. Therefore, the equipment and cultivation structures shall be regularly controlled;

Paragraph III) Conduct regular samplings on water quality in places near the cultivation area in order to verify there has not been a significant change in the initial parameters;

Paragraph IV) Conduct samplings and analyses on the substrate of the production area to demonstrate that the composition of the species found at the bottom of intertidal zones has not been altered.

Subsection d) Forenvironmentally-controlled production systems, the following shall be complied with:

Paragraph I) Conduct researches to determine the balance between the supply of feedstuff found in the environment and the demand of the cultivation organisms;

Paragraph II) Choose the environments that might be monitored in order to guarantee a controlled production;

Paragraph III) Count with a correctly-maintained equipment in order to ensure its functionality and to prevent a possible negative impact on the production system and on the surrounding environment. Therefore, the cultivation equipment shall be regularly controlled;

Paragraph IV) Conduct regular samplings on water quality in order to verify there has not been a significant change in the initial parameters;

Paragraph V) Conduct qualitative and quantitative samplings on plankton production and/or deposits in order to demonstrate that their composition has not suffered a significant alteration;

Paragraph VI) Conduct regular samplings on the organisms found in the environment in order to prevent an alteration in the balance of the stock through sowing, harvest and collection.

SECTION 80.- Specific Requirements for Aquaculture Animal Production. Without prejudice to the rules established in Sections 72 to 79 of this Annex, the aquaculture animal production is subject to the specific standards set out in sections 81 to 96 of this Annex.

SECTION 81.- Stock origin and conversion of conventional aquatic animals into organic:

Subsection a) The use of native or locally-adapted species shall be preferred;

Subsection b) The use of species or varieties originating from genetic engineering, polyploidy or gynogenesis is prohibited;

Subsection c) Species shall be chosen which can be reared without causing significant damage to wild stocks in open systems or at the event of possible escapes;

Subsection d) Breeders shall be selected taking into account their phenotypic and genotypic characteristics, health conditions, and adaptation ability to the local environment in order to prevent consanguinity, and to avoid genetic damages and losses in genetic variability;

Subsection e) The stock may be formed through the introduction of:

Paragraph I) organic animals;

Paragraph II) wild-caught or conventional animals in order to improve genetic material, or when serious unexpected events occur, or for stock expansion when no organic animals are available. Their products and by-products shall be introduced and traded as organic provided the stock is in good health conditions and the following requirements are met:

Subparagraph 1) For the introduction of breeders: they shall be organically managed for at least THREE (3) months before used as such;

Subparagraph 2) For the introduction of eggs: provided they hatch inside the organically-managed farm,

Subparagraph 3) For the introduction of juveniles: SENASA shall analyze case by case and establish a deadline for the approval of said introduction. In the case of:

3.1) conventional juveniles: they shall be organically managed for, at least, the latter two thirds of the duration of their production cycle or, at least, a NINETY PER CENT (90 %) of their biomass shall be managed under organic management;

3.2) juveniles deriving from wild collection: according to the natural influx of fish larvae or juvenile, or crustacean when filling ponds, containment systems and/or enclosures;

3.3) juveniles deriving from wild collection: originating from sustainable catch.

SECTION 82.- Conversion of production units. The period of conversion shall last for a productive cycle depending on the species involved. No period of conversion is required if the water has been drained and if the facilities have been cleaned and disinfected. Regarding non-confined aquatic locations, a shorter period of THREE (3) months may be applied, provided the cages have not been treated with prohibited anti-fouling paints and provided there is no other exposure to prohibited substances. During the period of conversion, the stock shall not be subjected to treatments or be exposed to unauthorized products in the production of organic foodstuff.

Subsection a) The beginning date of the period of conversion shall be set when compliance with the whole applicable organic standards has been verified;

Subsection b) SENASA may retroactively recognize, as part of the period of conversion, any period previously documented in which the facilities have not been treated with or exposed to unauthorized products, according to this standard;

Subsection c) Regarding new facilities, these may be considered eligible for organic production provided they have been authorized by the certifying body. In that case, they shall be exempted from complying with the period of conversion;

Subsection d) When a part of the enterprise farming is managed under organic production, another under in-conversion production, and another under conventional production, the operator shall keep the production units and their corresponding products separately and he/she shall keep records that prove said separation;

Subsection e) The reduction of the period of conversion is hereby prohibited.

SECTION 83.- Breeding and Growth:

Subsection a) Natural breeding is recommended as well as the use of incubation systems that prevent or reduce the manifestation of pathogens, and treatments with harmless elements to the environment and to the cultivation organisms;

Subsection b) The artificial induction of breeding in aquaculture animals by means of hormones and its derivatives is prohibited in the organic production. Regarding those species incapable of natural spawning when in captivity, it shall be possible to induce spawning by means of specific exogenous hormones only if there are no other methods. Breeders subjected to treatments with releasing hormones shall lose their organic condition at the time of their slaughtering. However, its offspring shall be considered organic if it has been reared in line with the applicable organic standards;

Subsection c) Artificial induction of polyploidy and cloning are hereby prohibited;

Subsection d) The rearing of monosex organisms is permitted provided their selection is performed either mechanically or by hand. Artificial hybridization is permitted as a breeding practice;

Subsection e) A Breeding Management Program shall be designed, which shall detail the origin of the stock and the methods used for breeding. Said program shall be approved by a specialist in the matter.

SECTION 84.- Simultaneous organic and conventional aquacultural production. It is expected that the entire enterprise farming is managed under the organic system. As an exception, SENASA may allow the coexistence of organic and conventional production units within the same enterprise farming, provided there is a clear physical separation between the units to avoid escapes or possible confusion or fraud. In addition, the facilities for input and product storage for both types of production shall be separated and must count with a responsible staff that keeps separate records of both units. In all cases, the following requirements shall be complied with:

Subsection a) Only organic and conventional animals of different species may coexist. In this case, conventional production units shall also be under the control system of the certifying entities;

Subsection b) Regarding land-based facilities, physical barriers shall be established between organic and conventional units. The land-based organic and/or in-conversion units shall be located upstream from the conventional units, they shall be separated and shall have their own water distribution system, in order to reduce contamination risks between them;

Subsection c) Regarding lakes and seas, the distance between the organic and conventional units shall be sufficient in order to prevent that a possible contamination in the conventional system affects the organic one. Therefore, aquatic streams shall be taken into account.

SECTION 85.- Animal management. Regarding animal management, the following shall be complied with:

Subsection a) Take the official manuals on good practices into consideration;

Subsection b) Minimize animal handling in order to avoid stress and injuries deriving from management procedures. Grading operations shall be kept to a minimum;

Subsection c) Manage the breeders with special care by assisting to their animal welfare needs. When applicable, anesthesia may be used to obtain sperm or eggs;

Subsection d) Guarantee animal welfare in the productive aquatic environment. The stocking densities set out in Annex VII of this resolution shall be considered for each species or group of

species. Fin injuries or other type of injuries shall be prevented, and the animal growth rate, behavior, and health shall be taken into consideration, as well as the quality of the water;

Subsection e) Use artificial light by complying with the following requirements:

Paragraph I) the prolongation of natural light shall respect the ethological needs and health of the animals. The amount of natural and artificial light shall not exceed SIXTEEN (16) hours per day;

Paragraph II) abrupt changes in light intensity shall be avoided at the time of changeover by using of dimmable lights or background lighting.

Subsection f) Allow aeration to ensure animal welfare and health. Mechanical aerators shall be preferably powered by renewable energy sources. Said use shall be documented in the aquacultural records;

Subsection g) Only use oxygen during animal treatment or to assist during critical periods of transport or production, under the following circumstances:

Paragraph I) in exceptional cases of temperature rise or drop in atmospheric pressure or accidental pollution;

Paragraph II) during lot sampling and classification;

Paragraph III) in order to assure the survival of the farm lots.

Subsection h) Verify/ensure that the management system and the environmental conditions of the production area guarantee that there is no significant deposit or accumulation of waste;

Subsection i) Own a removal, treatment and management mechanism for dead animals in order to avoid environmental pollution;

Subsection j) Take the adequate measures to prevent the escape of aquaculture animals in order to reduce the impact on the local ecosystem, including its recovery, when applicable. Said situation shall be documented;

Subsection k) Identify the aquatic animals farmed per lot, which shall be traceable since birth until slaughter and trade;

Subsection l) Keep records of the conditions previously mentioned.

SECTION 86.-Feeding Program. The design of the Feeding Program shall meet the following requirements:

Subsection a) it shall cover the nutritional needs of the animals during each development stage. Plant matter used in feed shall originate from organic cultivation;

Subsection b) it shall contribute to animal health and welfare; therefore, it is essential that:

Paragraph I) the quality of the product and the nutritional composition contribute to achieving a high quality in the final product;

Paragraph II) it reduces the impact on the environment;

Paragraph III) it takes a preventive approach in order to avoid disease transmission through feed;

Paragraph IV) A fasting or depuration period may only be applied to handled or slaughtered organisms or when there occur extreme weather conditions that justify the application of said period.

SECTION 87.- Requirements applied to feedstuff. The feedstuff used for the feeding of animals within the organic aquaculture shall comply with the following requirements:

Subsection a) General requirements:

Paragraph I) For the feeding of animals within the organic aquaculture, only the raw materials of mineral origin detailed in Annex V of this resolution may be used, as well as the additives mentioned in Annex VI of this resolution, complying with the restrictions mentioned therein;

Paragraph II) No growth factors or synthetic amino acids shall be used.

Subsection b) Specific requirements on feed for carnivorous aquaculture animals.

Paragraph I) The feed for carnivorous aquaculture animals shall be preferably supplied in the following order:

Subparagraph 1) feed originating from organic aquaculture;

Subparagraph 2) fish meal and fish oil originating from the by-products of organic aquaculture;

Subparagraph 3) fish meal, fish oil, and ingredients originating from trimmings of fish caught for human consumption in sustainable fisheries;

Subparagraph 4) organic raw materials of animal and/or plant origin.

Paragraph II) When the feed mentioned in the previous paragraph is not available, fish meal and fish oil originating from the by-products of conventional aquaculture may be used, as well as the by-products of fish caught for human consumption for a transitional period established by SENASA. Said materials shall not exceed THIRTY PER CENT (30 %) of the daily ration;

Paragraph III) The feed portion may comprise a maximum of SIXTY PER CENT (60 %) of organic plant matter;

Paragraph IV) In salmon and trout feed rations, natural pigments approved by SENASA, which originate from organic sources, may be used. If no organic sources are available, other natural pigments may be used;

Paragraph V) No dead animals originating from any aquacultural production system may be used as animal feed if their death was caused by a disease or an unknown reason;

Paragraph VI) As a preventive sanitary measure, no feed originating from animals of the same taxonomic group may be used as feed for aquaculture animals.

Subsection c) Specific requirements on feed for other aquaculture animals.

Paragraph I) The aquaculture species mentioned in A), sections A5, A7, and A8 of Annex VII of this resolution shall be fed with feed (zooplankton and phytoplankton) available in its natural form in ponds, water reservoirs, and controlled environments;

Paragraph II) When the available feedstuff mentioned in the previous paragraph is not sufficient, organic feed of plant origin may be used, preferably produced in the farm itself. Operators shall keep records that support the need to use additional feed.

SECTION 88.- Health. Health within the production systems is based on prevention. In case prevention is not enough, health treatments shall be applied.

Subsection a) Disease prevention is based on:

Paragraph I) keeping the aquatic environment in optimal conditions;

Paragraph II) applying the good practices for aquacultural management;

Paragraph III) conducting regular tests on the specimen;

Paragraph IV) regularly cleaning and disinfecting the facilities, equipment, and utensils;

Paragraph V) providing sufficient high-quality feed according to the needs of the animals;

Paragraph VI) an adequate stocking density of aquatic organisms;

Paragraph VII) rearing breeds and strains adapted to the environment.

Subsection b) Health treatments:

Paragraph I) Sick animals shall be treated immediately to prevent their suffering by respecting the rules established in Sections 38 to 42 of this Annex;

Paragraph II) The use of immunological veterinary treatments is permitted;

Paragraph III) It is preferable that animals under treatment are isolated in special pools for quarantine.

SECTION 89.- Rules for disease prevention. The following rules shall be take into account:

Subsection a)The health condition of animals and eggs shall be notified at the moment of joining the production system, and biosecurity measures shall be taken in order to prevent the introduction and transmission of diseases in cultivated organisms and its further extension to the aquatic environment;

Subsection b)The design of the Health Program shall detail biosecurity practices. It shall be approved by a specialist in the matter, who shall visit the farmat least ONCE (1) per year;

Subsection c)Uneaten feed, feces, and dead animals, shall be removed in an adequate and safe manner. Composting is recommended in order to avoid any risk of harming the environment regarding water quality, diseases, and the attraction of insects, birds and rodents. If the death of an animal is presumed to have been caused by notifiable pathogens appearing in the national standards, that animal may not be used as input for compost;

Subsection d) The operator may propose the application and duration of fallowing, and the certifying body shall assess its relevance;

Subsection e) The water may be treated with ultraviolet light and the ozone shall only be used in hatcheries, nurseries, and in recirculating systems;

Subsection f) Forthe biological control of ectoparasites, preference shall be given to the use of cleaner fish;

Subsection g) Records shall be kept on the activities performed during each cycle.

SECTION 90.- Veterinary treatments. In case the preventive measures are not enough, veterinary treatments shall be used if faced with a health issue taking into account the following rules:

Subsection a) Veterinary treatments shall maintain the following order of preference:

1.1. Substances from plants, animals or minerals in a homoeopathic dilution;

1.2. Plants and their extracts without anesthetic effects;

1.3. Trace elements, minerals, naturalimmunostimulants or authorized probiotics;

1.4. Treatments with chemically-synthesized veterinary products.

Subsection b) All veterinary treatments shall be prescribed by a specialist after performing tests and they shall be documented in the records kept by the operators;

Subsection c) The maximum number of treatments with an application of chemically-synthesized veterinary products, excluding vaccines and compulsory eradication programs, depends on the duration of the species production cycle and shall be of:

Paragraph I) For production cycles not exceeding ONE (1) year, ONE (1) treatment;

Paragraph II) For production cycles exceeding ONE (1) years, up to TWO (2) treatments per year;

Paragraph III) In the cases where said maximum numbers are exceeded, the affected aquaculture animals shall not be sold as organic products.

Subsection d) The use of parasite treatments, not including compulsory control programs, shall be limited to ONE (1) treatment when the production cycle is less than EIGHTEEN (18) months and, if the cycle should be longer, treatments shall not exceed TWO (2) per year;

Subsection e) The withdrawal period after applying the chemically-synthesized veterinary products and the parasite treatments mentioned in the previous paragraphs, including treatments applied according to compulsory control and eradication programs, shall be twice the legal withdrawal period, or in a case this period is not specified, it shall be of FORTY-EIGHT (48) hours;

Subsection f) Any use of veterinary drugs shall be notified to the certifying body prior to trading aquaculture animals. Treated stocks shall be clearly identified.

SECTION 91.- Transport of live aquatic animals. The transport of live aquatic animals shall be performed according to the following rules:

Subsection a) Live fish shall be transported in suitable tanks with water which quality shall meet their physiological needs in terms of temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH, salinity, nitrate and nitrite;

Subsection b) Transport shall have the necessary protection to avoid contamination both during transport and at destination. It shall ensure traceability and keep records;

Subsection c) Precautions shall be taken to reduce stress on the animals being transported. During transport, the stocking density of live organisms shall not reach detrimental levels for the species, and no synthetic tranquilizers or stimulants shall be administered.

Subsection d) Before transporting animals, tanks shall be thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and washed.

SECTION 92.- Slaughter. In addition to what was established in the applicable standards on the matter, organic slaughtering is subjected to the following rules:

Subsection a) Animal slaughter and processing shall follow the rules established in the applicable organic standards;

Subsection b) The techniques previous to slaughter shall render animals immediately unconscious and numb to pain;

Subsection c) Differences between harvesting sizes, species and the distance of production sites to slaughterhouses shall be taken into account when considering optimal slaughtering conditions;

Subsection d) Waste waters deriving from slaughtering and processing plants shall undergo an effluent treatment process.

SECTION 93.- Waste management. Waste management shall include the management of wastes within the production unit and its surroundings. Therefore, it is preferable to use fungi, bacteria or other natural beneficial organisms for the treatment of water, the reduction of muds, and for existing organic wastes or wastes produced by the system. In addition, a cleaning and maintenance program shall be complied with on the area and the areas nearby in order to guarantee the quality of the environment of the production system.

SECTION 94.- Storage of aquacultural products. The storage of aquacultural products shall be performed in the following manner:

Subsection a) Parameters shall be controlled, according to the type of processing on the products to be stored, in order to guarantee the quality and safety of said products;

Subsection b) In case organic and non-organic products are required to be stored in the same tank, there shall be an adequate physical separation between them, showing the pertinent identification;

Subsection c) If transport or storage is performed with ice, it shall be ensured that said ice does not contain contaminants that may affect the product.

SECTION 95.- Control requirements.

Subsection a) The operators that initiate an organic enterprises and produce more than FIFTY (50) tons of organic products per year shall submit a research on the Assessment of Environmental Impact to the certifying body in order to obtain an approval.

Paragraph I) The land-based enterprises mentioned in the previous subsection shall count with a settling pond for the treatment of effluents.

Subsection b) Any operator working at an aquacultural farm under organic management shall submit the Organic Production Management Scheme to the certifying body and obtain an approval. Said Scheme shall show the following information:

Paragraph I) the species ethological conditions and production cycles;

Paragraph II) monitoring of the water quality;

Paragraph III) Program for sustainable management;

Paragraph IV) Feeding Program;

Paragraph V) Health Program;

Paragraph VI) Program for breeding management;

Subsection c) The monitoring of the quality of the water that enters the system and the wastewater shall comply with the national and/or provincial standards. In case these are not defined, the operator shall establish the criteria to ensure the maintenance of the water quality, which shall be approved by the certifying body. The monitoring frequency shall be of, at least, once per cycle for systems not presenting risks. Records shall be kept on the monitoring performed, which shall be available within the production units.

SECTION 96.-Records on Animal Production. The operator shall keep updated records which shall be available for the certifying body and SENASA within the production units. If an operator has both organic and conventional production units in the same area, he/she shall keep separate records of both units. Records on animal aquaculture shall contain information regarding:

Subsection a) origin and date of incorporation of the animals to the production unit;

Subsection b) lot number, age of animals, animal average weight, total weight of the lot, and destination of the animals leaving the production unit;

Subsection c) animal escapes;

Subsection d) type and amount of feedstuff being provided. Records shall be kept on its origin and support;

Subsection e) measures for disease prevention detailing fallowing, cleaning and disinfecting of facilities and equipment, and water treatments;

Subsection f) veterinary treatments, their support, prescription, type of product, doses, date of administration, method of application, waiting time, and detail of effects;

Subsection g) measuring of physical, chemical and biological parameters of the quality of in-flowing and out-flowing water within the farm and within each production unit.

SECTION 97.- Seaweed and aquatic plant production. Scope of application. The scope of application covers seaweed and aquatic plant production for human consumption, to be used as feedstuff, and other uses.

For the purpose of this resolution, the definition of seaweed covers both big marine seaweed present in its natural form and the ones obtained from cultivation, such as phytoplankton, microphytes, and blue-green seaweed (such as spirulina).

SECTION 98.- Organic seaweed and aquatic plant production system. The organic production of seaweed and aquatic plants may be performed by means of cultivation or sustainable harvest.

SECTION 99.- Period of conversion. The following periods of conversion from conventional units into organic ones are hereby established:

Subsection a) for wild harvesting systems: SIX (6) months;

Subsection b) for cultivation systems: SIX (6) months or an entire production cycle, whichever period is the longest.

SECTION 100.- Sustainable harvest. The harvest of wild seaweeds and aquatic plants or of a group of them in aquatic environments and their coasts is considered to be an organic production system provided that:

Subsection a) harvesting areas are subjected to the control system, they have a high-quality ecology, and are adequately healthy;

Subsection b) harvesting does not affect the stability within the natural habitat in the long term or the maintenance of the species within the area;

Subsection c) records shall be kept in the unit or premises and shall enable the operator to verify that the harvesters have harvested only wild organisms produced in accordance with the applicable organic standards;

Subsection d) harvesting shall be conducted in such a way that the amounts harvested do not cause a significant impact on the state of the aquatic environment. Measures shall be taken to ensure that organisms can regenerate. Said measures shall be set out in the Program for Sustainable Management mentioned in Section 75 of this Annex.

Paragraph I) harvesting methods;

Paragraph II) size and minimum ages;

Paragraph III) sustainable reproductive cycles;

Paragraph IV) density and size of the remaining organisms after harvest.

Subsection e) if seaweed is harvested from a shared or common harvest area, documentary evidence shall be available to prove that the total harvest complies with the organic standards;

Subsection f) the records shall provide evidence of compliance with sustainable management and of no long-term impact on the harvesting areas.

Harvested and/or cultivated aquatic plants and seaweed shall be identified per lot.

SECTION 101.- Cultivation. The cultivation of organic seaweed and aquatic plants shall be adjusted to the following rules:

Subsection a) Cultivation shall be performed in areas where the environmental and health conditions comply with the requirements set out for sustainable harvest;

Subsection b) Cultivation techniques shall preserve the sustainability of the production system during all production stages, from the sowing of both young and adult organisms;

Subsection c) Young seaweeds shall be regularly harvested to complement the cultivated stocks within a farm, in order to ensure the preservation of a vast genetic pool;

Subsection d) In seaweed cultivation, only the nutrients present in the environment are used or the ones originating from the organic animal aquaculture of the surrounding area, as part of an integrated multi-trophic cultivation system;

Subsection e) For confined cultivation systems, if they should require external nutrient sources, they shall use the nutrients mentioned in Annex II. For this purpose, the operators shall request an authorization to the certifying body for said application along with the pertinent support. The compositional requirements and the terms of use shall be verified by a certifying body;

Subsection f) The substances mentioned in Annex VII, C may be used as conditioners within the premises where seaweeds and aquatic plants are cultivated;

Subsection g) The cultivation density shall be the appropriate one in order to avoid producing a negative impact on the aquatic environment;

Subsection h) The ropes and other equipment used for seaweed cultivation shall be reused or recycled whenever possible.

SECTION 102.- Conditioning. If the final product is fresh seaweed and aquatic plants, they shall be cleansed with water of microbiological suitability for the food industry after harvest. Salt may be used for removal of moisture. The use of direct flames is prohibited for seaweed drying. If ropes or other equipment are used in the drying process, they shall be free of anti-fouling treatments and cleaning or disinfection products. Only the products mentioned in point B of Annex VII of this resolution shall be used.

SECTION 103.- Control requirements. Once the control system is implemented for the first time, the description of the site shall include:

Subsection a) complete description of land-based and water-based facilities;

Subsection b) an assessment research on environmental impact in proportion to the production unit at the beginning of activities;

Subsection c) detailed description and a map of the coastal and maritime areas where harvest has been performed and of the in-land areas where production activities have been performed;

Subsection d) the Program for Sustainable Management for the harvest units, according to Section 75 of this Annex,

SECTION 104.- Production records. The operator shall gather his production data in one record, which shall be updated and available at all times to the certifying body and SENASA in the production units. This record shall at least include the following information:

Subsection a) list of species, date and amount of harvest;

Subsection b) date of application, type and amount of fertilizer, if any has been used;

Subsection c) regarding wild harvest, the following shall also be documented:

Paragraph I) records of harvest activities for each species in identified beds;

Paragraph II) harvest estimate volumes per season;

Paragraph III) sources of possible pollution of harvest beds;

Paragraph IV) sustainable annual yield for each bed.

SECTION 105.-Production of Bivalve Mollusks and Others. This production covers animals feeding of natural plankton and organic particles through filtration. The production of bivalve mollusks and others shall comply with the already mentioned general principles of organic aquacultural production and with the following rules:

Subsection a) It is preferred that the conformation of the integrated multi-trophic cultivation system includes filter-feeding bivalve mollusks as they have a beneficial effect on coastal water quality due to their ability to attract and transform nutrients;

Subsection b) Cultivation area. Bivalve mollusk farming may be carried out in:

Paragraph I) natural and controlled areas delimited by posts, floats or other clear markers, and restrained by nets, cages, containers, or bags on trestles;

Paragraph II) ponds or tanks under a polyculture system.

Subsection c) Organic mollusk farms shall minimize extinction risks on species of conservation interest. If preventive measures against predators are used, the necessary precautions shall be taken in order to avoid the harming of natural fauna;

Subsection d) Collection of reproductive material. Wild reproductive material originating from outside the limits of the production unit may be used when no significant harm is made on the environment, when the local laws allow it, and provide that:

Paragraph I) it originates from stocks which sustainability is not affected by harvest;

Paragraph II) it originates from natural settlements or from bivalve seed catchers;

Paragraph III) records are kept on wild seed origins, which shall ensure the traceability and identification of the harvesting area.

Subsection e) Management. Production management shall meet the following rules:

Paragraph I) The organic stocking density shall not exceed the mollusk stocking density in the conventional production systems of the area;

Paragraph II) Sorting and stocking density adjustments shall be made to regulate biomass in order to ensure animal welfare and the high quality of the product;

Paragraph III) Bio-fouling organisms shall be removed by physical means. Mollusks may only be treated ONCE (1) during the production cycle with a lime solution to control competing fouling organisms;

Paragraph IV) A Program for Sustainable Management shall be designed and adopted, which shall be further assessed and controlled by the certifying body. Said Program shall mention: the condition of the aquatic environment prior to beginning the enterprise; seed origin, productivity, management, expected yield, among others.

Subsection f) Cultivation rules.

Paragraph I) Bivalve mollusk cultivation may be performed on ropes and other containment systems listed in section A6 of Annex VII of this resolution;

Paragraph II) Bottom cultivation of bivalve mollusks is only permitted where no significant environmental impact is caused at the harvesting and growing sites. The evidence of minimal environmental impact shall be supported by a survey and report on the exploited area to be provided by the operator to the certifying body. The report shall be added as a separate chapter to the Program for Sustainable Management;

Paragraph III) Oyster cultivation in bags on off-bottom structures is permitted provided they are set out so as to avoid the formation of a total barrier along the shoreline, and in an appropriate place in relation to tidal flow in order to optimize production.

Paragraph IV) For this type of production, biomass estimation on cultivation shall be made at the beginning of activities.

Subsection g) Control visits. For bivalve mollusks, they must be conducted prior and during maximum production of biomass.

Subsection h) Production records. Records shall be kept on all production activities, which shall be updated and available to the certifying body and SENASA within the production unit, and which shall at least mention:

Paragraph I) animal origin;

Paragraph II) lot number;

Paragraph III) date of introduction;

Paragraph IV) treatments;

Paragraph V) date and volume of collected biomass;

Paragraph VI) location;

Paragraph VII) transports;

Paragraph VIII) destination.

MANUFACTURING STANDARDS

General Manufacturing Standards for Products

SECTION 106: General requirements for manufacturing products. Manufacturing plants that transform, preserve, fraction, or pack agricultural organic products shall comply with the provisions for the manufacture of conventional products, with the general organic standards, and with the specific requirements for the finished products listed in this Resolution.

Subsection a) Substances and/or techniques that reconstitute properties lost in the transformation and storage of organic products, that correct the consequences of a negligent action during the transformation of such products, or that may mislead their very nature, are hereby prohibited.

Subsection b) Careful techniques for manufacture and environmental care shall be used while minimizing the use of additives and/or processing aids.

Subsection c) During all the stages of the manufacturing process, the operator shall:

Paragraph I) bear in mind the provisions laid down in Sections 4 and 6 of this Annex;

Paragraph II) make rational use of water and energy; and

Paragraph III) preserve the integrity of the organic product: this is achieved by implementing mainly mechanical, physical, or biological manufacturing methods that minimize the use of non-agricultural ingredients, additives, and processing aids.

Subsection d) The same organic and conventional ingredient or organic in conversion ingredient shall not be used in the manufacture of the same product.

Subsection e) During the manufacturing process, operators shall:

Paragraph I) adopt precautionary measures intended to avoid contamination risk by non-authorized substances or products; and

Paragraph II) use authorized techniques and products for organic manufacture, for the cleaning and sanitation of facilities and equipments, monitor its effectiveness, and keep records.

Subsection f) During the manufacture of products, use water of microbiological quality for the food industry in order to ensure the safety of such products.

Subsection g) Treat the waste and/or by-products of the manufacturing process in such a way that they do not pollute the environment.

SECTION 107: Manufacture of organic and conventional products. Should an operator manufacture, fraction, status, or store organic and/or conventional products and/or products in conversion into organic in the same manufacturing plant of organic products, he shall comply with the following requirements:

Subsection a) the plant shall have separated and identified rooms for the storage of raw materials and finished products, whether organic or conventional products, or products in conversion; and

Subsection b) the facilities and equipments of such plant shall be cleaned prior to any manufacturing process.

Subsection c) Should the manufacturing process apply batch production, it shall be performed by means of physically separated full series or during the period of the series that are performed with conventional products or with products in conversion, initiating the manufacture with the organic series.

Subsection d) Should the manufacturing process be continuous, the selfpriming at the production line shall be performed considering the product of such selfpriming as a conventional product.

Subsection e) Should operations not be frequent, the operator shall communicate well in advance to the certifying entity the starting date of the manufacturing process and have available an updated record of all the operations carried out and the quantities produced.

Subsection f) The operator shall take the necessary measures to ensure batch identification and to avoid mixtures or interchanges of conventional products or products in conversion and organic products.

SECTION 108: Products and substances intended for the manufacture of food.

Subsection a) When manufacturing organic products, only the following ingredients shall be used:

Paragraph I) products and substances stated in Annex VIII to this Resolution;

Paragraph II) preparations of microorganisms and enzymes usually used in the transformation of food, however, the enzymes to be used as food additives shall be listed in Paragraph 1 of the Annex VIII to this Resolution;

Paragraph III) water and salt (sodium chloride or potassium chloride) usually used in the manufacture of foodstuff;

Paragraph IV) minerals (including trace elements), vitamins, amino acids, and micronutrients, only if the official standards require their use in the foodstuffs in which they are incorporated; and

Paragraph V) ingredients of organic agricultural origin, except for those stated in Section 123 of this Annex.

Subsection b) Yeast and yeast products are considered to be ingredients of agricultural origin.

For the production of organic yeast, the following ingredients may be used:

Paragraph I) substances listed in paragraph 3 of Annex VIII to this Resolution;

Paragraph II) preparations of microorganisms and enzymes usually used in the transformation of foodstuff, nevertheless, the enzymes to be used as additives shall be listed in paragraph 1 of the Annex VIII to this Resolution; and

Paragraph III) drinking water and salt.

Subsection c) Neither products nor ingredients shall be subjected to treatments with ionizing radiation, or contain substances that are not listed in Annex VIII to this Resolution.

Specific Manufacturing Standards for Organic Viticultural Products

SECTION 109: Scope. The scope comprises all products obtained by alcoholic fermentation of organic grapes (*Vitisvinifera L.*) and organic grapes must. Every wine labeled as organic shall comply with the standards for the manufacture of conventional wines and with the provisions of this Resolution in terms of general and specific organic production.

SECTION 110: General guidelines for manufacture. In order to obtain organic wine, the following actions shall be performed:

Subsection a) Ensure product traceability from vine cultivation to obtaining the final product.

Subsection b) Respect good manufacturing practices at all stages from grape production, harvest, transport, and vinification, including the necessary cares at the means of transport and facilities where the manufacturing process is performed. All of this with the purpose of avoiding contaminations and obtaining a product with the minimum amount of inputs unrelated to the natural production process.

Subsection c) Minimize the amount of substances added during the production process, and prioritize biological, mechanical, and physical treatments. For that purpose, the following actions shall be taken into account:

Paragraph I) use healthy grapes;

Paragraph II) protect the wine from oxidation by means of an inert atmosphere;

Paragraph III) apply low temperatures at the beginning of the process;

Paragraph IV) avoid microbial contaminations; and

Paragraph V) work at a low pH.

Subsection d) Respect the environment while using rationally energy resources and water, and applying procedures for the reuse of waste and by-products.

SECTION 111: Raw materials. Organic grapes shall be used in order to obtain organic wine and must.

SECTION 112: Harvest. The cleaning of the elements used in the harvest, transport, and processing shall be performed with the products stated in Annex XI to this Resolution, as long as they are authorized for oenological use by the National Institute for Viticulture (INV, by its initials in Spanish.)

The following practices are recommended for such harvest:

Subsection a) harvest grapes appropriately according to the type of wine produced, with trained personnel and appropriate tools, bearing in mind the level of ripeness and health of the berries and grape bunches;

Subsection b) do not damage the goods and select the grapes according to its quality, avoiding those crushed or infected with fungus or other pathogenic agents; and

Subsection c) plan de harvest for the coolest hours of the day, avoiding a prolonged exposure of the harvested bunches and boxes to the sun, so they can be immediately processed in order to avoid anticipated processes of oxidation and fermentation.

SECTION 113: Transport. The transport of organic grapes shall be carried out according to the following guidelines:

Subsection a) The transport of the harvested grapes to the winery shall be performed by means of fit containers, preferably stackable and shallow to avoid the squashing and crushing of grapes and bunches and to maintain the quality and integrity of the product. Such containers shall be made of materials approved to be in contact with food and easy to clean.

Subsection b) The containers shall be identified in such a way that ensure content traceability during the whole process, and shall also be accompanied by the movement documents and by the documents of entry to the reception area in the winery.

Subsection c) As a precautionary measure, and for the purposes of avoiding confusion and fraud, the transport of containers of grapes and bunches with different status and origins shall be avoided.

Subsection d) During the transport to the winery, the containers shall be covered in order to avoid dust accumulation, insects, or undesirable substances over the grapes and bunches.

SECTION 114: Specific manufacturing guidelines. The manufacturing process shall be adjusted to the following guidelines:

Subsection a) The manufacturing process shall be performed in effectively cleaned facilities authorized by the competent authority, in production lines or shifts that are separated from the conventional production.

Subsection b) Should organic and conventional wine be produced in the same plant, the different reception areas for raw materials shall be duly separated and identified in order to avoid confusions.

Subsection c) In accordance with Annex IX to this Resolution, should the use of dry ice or other allowed product be necessary for lowering grape or juice temperature at the beginning of the pre-fermentative maceration, and for creating and maintaining an inert atmosphere to avoid the development of aerobic bacteria that cause acetous fermentation, it shall be allowed.

Subsection d) The extraction of juice by means of mechanical pressing and/or treading systems is a recommended practice to avoid damaging or disintegrating the solid components of the bunch.

Subsection e) The addition of sulfur dioxide as a microbial agent shall be performed immediately after the treading, while adapting its use to a minimum dose and bearing in mind the limits authorized by Annex IX to this Resolution.

Subsection f) Once the treading has finished, the necessary analysis shall be performed for quality parameters in order to allow the performing of possible corrective actions in the manufacturing process with products stated in Annex IX to this Resolution.

Subsection g) Fermentation shall be performed preferably with the natural yeasts of the grape or must as a pre-fermentative agent, or by means of the inoculation of the selected native yeasts.

Subsection h) The use of native yeasts with high initial concentrations is recommended in order to achieve an appropriate fermentation and to facilitate natural vinification, while ensuring a good nutrition and development of yeasts that avoid slow or incomplete fermentations.

Subsection i) The use of pure strains of yeast, lactic bacteria, and enzymes, as long as they do not originate from genetically modified organisms, is hereby accepted.

SECTION 115: Oenological practices and restrictions. For the manufacture of organic wine, those practices and oenological processes intended for modifying musts or wines with the purpose of correcting or covering defects in such product shall be excluded. Hence:

Subsection a) The use of the following practices, processes, and oenological treatments is hereby prohibited:

Paragraph I) partial concentration through cooling in wine in order to increase the alcoholic strength;

Paragraph II) elimination of sulfur dioxide by means of physical processes throughout manufacture;

Paragraph III) treatment by electro dialysis for tartaric stabilization of wine;

Paragraph IV) partial dealcoholisation of wine;

Paragraph V) treatment with cation exchanger for tartaric stabilization of wine; and

Paragraph VI) the use of ionizing radiation, microwaves.

Subsection b) The use of the following practices, processes, and oenological treatments is hereby authorized:

Paragraph I) for centrifugation and filtration, with or without an inert fining agent, pore size shall not be smaller than TWO TENTHS OF MICRONS (0.2 microns.)

Paragraph II) for thermal treatments, temperature shall not exceed SEVENTY DEGREES CENTIGRADE (70 °C.) The use of cooling techniques shall be allowed for the thermal conditioning of the harvest, fermentation control, preservation, wine refrigerating stabilization, and fermentation stoppage in the manufacture of wines with residual sugar.

SECTION 116: Oenological processes. Organic wine production shall comply with the following oenological processes:

Subsection a) Acidity control.

Paragraph I) for acidification, the addition of must or wine from the early harvest, which have high levels of acidity, is preferred. Should this not be possible, the substances stated in Annex IX to this Resolution shall be used;

Paragraph II) regarding acidification the substances stated in Annex IX to this Resolution shall be used.

Subsection b) Clarification and stabilization:

Paragraph I) Natural clarification is preferred, though, should this not be possible, physical clarification or fining (temperature, filtration, and centrifugation) shall be accepted.

Paragraph II) In the stabilization process, cold and heat are preferred.

Paragraph III) Should the aforementioned methods not be effective, only clarifying and stabilizing substances stated in Annex IX to this Resolution shall be used.

Subsection c) Cut or blend: only the blending of organic wines shall be allowed.

Subsection d) Sulfiting:

Paragraph I) the addition of sulfur as an antiseptic for empty tanks, vessels, and conduction means; as an inhibitor for the growth of undesirable yeasts, in its different formulations such as those listed in Annex IX of this Resolution;

Paragraph II) the content of total sulfur dioxide in the finished product, expressed in mg/l (MILIGRAMS PER LITRE,) shall be the minimum possible and shall not exceed the limits established in Annex IX to this Resolution;

Subsection e) Microbiological stabilization: the use of laser flash and amicrobic filtration by means of membrane inert filters shall be allowed.

Subsection f) Ageing: wine *crianza* and ageing by means of natural systems in wooden barrels shall be allowed, as well as the use of chips and staves, as long as they do not originate from treated or carbonized wood, and their size do not be bigger than TWO MILIMETERS (2mm.)

Subsection g) Storing: in order to generate and maintain an inert atmosphere for wine storage, the use of the products listed in Annex IX to this Resolution shall be allowed. The containers allowed for storage may be the following:

Paragraph I) wooden barrels, tanks, and casks fit for oenological use, comprising food grade silicon caps;

Paragraph II) stainless or epoxidised steel vessels fit for oenological use; and

Paragraph III) concrete tanks with inner lining of solvent-free epoxy coating fit for oenological use.

Subsection h) Other oenological processes: the addition and/or dilution of carbon dioxide shall be allowed only when the final product (sparkling wines) requires so. Should such requirement be technically justified, wine treatment with purified or activated charcoal with lavage and exempt from toxic substances, shall be allowed for deodoration.

Subsection i) Containers and packages for product trade: containers and caps shall be approved for oenological use. The use of capsules containing lead, tin, or polystyrene and of adhesive

materials containing polyvinyl chloride (PVC) is hereby prohibited. The use of plastic biodegradable capsules shall be allowed.

Subsection j) Labeling: Labeling shall conform to the following guidelines:

Paragraph I) Only wines produced from organic grapes, and manufactured and packaged in compliance with organic standards shall be labeled as “*Organic, Ecologic, or Biologic Wine.*”

Paragraph II) The authorized certifying entity that has certified the organic status of the manufacture shall be stated whether in the single field of vision or in the back label.

Paragraph III) The use of papers or inks containing heavy metals is hereby prohibited on the labels.

Subsection k) Records: Processes and inputs that allow the traceability of the product from grape harvest to packaged wine shall be stated on the records that are kept by the manufacturing plant.

Subparagraph l) Storage: batches of packaged organic wine shall be identified in such a way that their traceability from their origin be ensured. The storage shall be performed in areas separated from non-organic wine batches.

Specific Manufacturing Standards for Textile Products

SECTION 117: Textile fibers processing. The processing of organic plant and animal textile fibers originating from organic production systems shall comply with the applicable requirements concerning conventional and general organic production, and with the following subsections:

Subsection a) In order to label as organic a product obtained from the textile industry, the ONE HUNDRED PER CENT (100 %) of its raw materials shall originate from a certified organic production system.

Subsection b) Nevertheless, should the participation of one or more organic raw materials in a textile product be under A HUNDRED PER CENT (100 %), a reference may be made to the organic origin of such materials provided that the following Paragraphs be complied with:

Paragraph I) the name organic shall be incorporated only after the certified raw material stated in the list of constituent materials;

Paragraph II) the participation rate in the mixture shall be stated; and

Paragraph III) the rate of conventional or artificial fiber shall not exceed the FIFTY PER CENT (50 %) of the final product.

Subsection c) Proceedings that ensure the integrity and traceability of the product at all stages of the process and the isolation from other conventional processes shall be provided.

Subsection d) For units processing organic products, products in conversion to organic, and conventional products, production lines and the areas of storage and warehouse shall be separated by time and/or place.

Subsection e) The textile process shall ensure the compliance with the objectives and general principles of this standard in order to maintain the quality and character of the natural fibers in the final product.

Subsection f) Mechanical or physical processes shall be prioritized, and the use of water, energy, and chemical synthesis inputs shall be minimized.

Subsection g) Contamination shall be minimized to cause the minimum environmental impact. Wastes released into the environment shall be minimal and its recycling shall be allowed. Should such recycling or reuse not be possible, those wastes shall be stored and disposed of in accordance with the current environmental standards.

Subsection h) Operators shall have an environmental management system that includes the following information:

Paragraph I) responsible staff with competence in the environmental area;

Paragraph II) procedures for minimizing wastes and discharges, as well as for residue monitoring;

Paragraph III) a training plan for personnel in the field of water and energy preservation, treatments for effluents and for the disposal of inputs;

Paragraph IV) an improvement plan; and

Paragraph V) records of input use and effluents treatment, including the disposal of sludge.

Subsection i) Inputs use shall conform to those allowed and approved by the competent authority (natural, recyclable or reusable substances, biodegradable substances, and substances of low environmental impact.)

Subsection j) Fibers from genetically modified organisms shall not be used.

Subsection k) Operators processing fibers in an artisanal way shall describe the procedures used in order to show the general compliance with this standard. Such procedures shall be technically assessed in each case by the certifying entity.

SECTION 118: Combed yarn production. The production of organic combed yarn and its products and by-products shall comply with the requirements for conventional production, with the general requirements for organic production, with Section 117 of this Resolution, and with the following

subsections:

Subsection a) Manufacturing standards shall be applied from the transport of raw materials at the production site (sheared yarn), including its reception and conditioning at the processing plant, and its cleaning, drying, sizing, carding, combing, packaging, and labeling of cleaned, carded, and combed yarn, and its valuable by-products (yarn noils and grease.)

Subsection b) In order to be known as organic, the HUNDRED PER CENT (100 %) of the raw materials used in combed yarn and the intermediate products and by-products shall originate from a certified organic production system.

Subsection c) Manuals of procedure and records describing the different practices in the process shall be established, updated, and inspected by the certifying entity.

Subsection d) Only inputs approved by the competent authority shall be used.

Subsection e) Stowage and warehouse areas shall be roofed and conditioned, and shall ensure an appropriate separation of the conventional raw materials.

Subsection f) The label shall read “Organic Yarn (or Ecologic/Biologic)” and state the following information:

Paragraph I) Name of the product: (e.g. Cleaned Yarn, Carded Yarn, Combed Yarn, Yarn Grease, Yarn Noils;)

Paragraph II) Category: Organic / Organic in conversion;

Paragraph III) Origin and processing batch identification number / production batch number;

Paragraph IV) Manufacturing establishment;

Paragraph V) Logo of the certifying entity authorized by SENASA, and authorization number in SENASA Register.

Subsection g) Environmental management policy. Operators shall have an environmental management policy that clearly states the objectives proposed. Depending on the stages of the process, this policy shall include the following items:

Paragraph I) Responsible person, with technical training, accredited in the environmental field;

Paragraph II) procedures for minimizing wastes and discharges;

Paragraph III) procedures for monitoring wastes and discharges;

Paragraph IV) procedures to follow in the event of incidents regarding wastes and contamination;

Paragraph V) personnel training records in terms of water and energy conservation, of the appropriate and minimal use of chemicals and of their appropriate disposal; and

Paragraph IV) a continuous improvement program.

Subsection h) At wet processing stages the records for the use of chemicals and energy, water consumption, effluent treatments, and sludge disposal shall be kept.

Subsection i) Liquid waste treatment. Operators/Establishments processing organic yarn shall comply with the national and/or provincial official dispositions, and be responsible for the treatment of liquid waste under the following conditions:

Paragraph I) An audit/certification of their treatments by third party agencies shall be required. Such agency shall comply with the following requirements:

Subparagraph 1) That the third party agency be specifically accredited/certified in environmental sanitation.

Subparagraph 2) That an agreement with the operator be signed. Such agreement shall state the scope of the audit and the analysis to be performed.

Paragraph II) The use of receiving ponds for effluent treatments, sedimentation, anaerobic treatment, and evaporation is hereby allowed, and the reutilization of water is recommended.

Paragraph III) Liquid waste disposal to public areas is hereby prohibited, under any circumstance; as well as to water flows and soil that have not been previously treated. Effluents shall be treated according to the compliance with the current national and/or provincial legislation.

Paragraph IV) The use of physical treatments and treatments using permitted coagulants and flocculants, as well as biological oxidation treatments, is hereby authorized.

Paragraph V) Should liquid wastes be taken to external treatment plants (private/municipal,) such plants shall reliably certify the compliance with the conditions established herein.

Paragraph VI) All units performing wet processing shall, whether directly or indirectly connected to dumping systems, have at least one internal or external effluent treatment plant. These units shall measure and monitor sediments, temperature, and pH.

Paragraph VII) Periodic analysis of effluents shall be performed, and its results shall be registered.

Subsection j) Solid waste treatment. Procedures for waste collection, warehousing, and withdrawal of solid residues originating or not from wool shall be necessary.

Subsection k) For the manufacture of combed yarn, only inputs listed in Annex X to this Resolution shall be used.

PACKAGING, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE OF PRODUCTS

SECTION 119: Packaging. The packaging of organic products shall be performed according to the following subsections:

Subsection a) packages/containers used for the transport of organic primary products from holdings to manufacturing plants, or for direct consumption shall comply with the following Paragraphs:

Paragraph I) be manufactured with materials allowed by the Argentine Food Code if they are in direct contact with food;

Paragraph II) be clean and free from contaminants while avoiding contaminant migration to the product;

Paragraph III) ensure the organic status of the products contain therein;

Paragraph IV) be labeled according to current standards and in such a way that they ensure product traceability;

Paragraph V) be, preferably, biodegradable and/or recyclable; and

Paragraph VI) be environmentally friendly manufactured.

Subsection c) During the whole packaging process, the necessary precautions shall be taken in order to avoid mixtures, confusions, or substitutions of organic products by products of another status.

SECTION 120: Cleanness and disinfection: facilities, equipments, and implements shall be cleaned and disinfected in order to avoid contaminations. For that purpose, only products listed in Annex XI to this Resolution shall be used.

Subsection a) Should operators store conventional products, organic products, or products in conversion to organic within the same facilities, the appropriate cleaning and identification measures shall be taken before the storage of organic products. The operators shall register these operations.

Subsection b) For pest management and control at manufacturing plants (facilities, equipments, and utensils) the following measures shall be applied in order of preference:

Paragraph I) preventive methods, by means of applying good manufacturing, cleaning, and disinfection practices, while preventing the access of pests to the facilities;

Paragraph II) should these methods be insufficient, mechanical, physical, and/or biological methods, such as noise, sound, and ultrasound barriers, light, ultraviolet light, traps (pheromones and baits), controlled temperature and atmosphere, and diatomaceous earth, among others, shall be implemented;

Paragraph III) should these methods be insufficient, products for pest control stated in Annex III to this Resolution shall be used for handling, storage, and transport or at manufacturing plants, in such a way that contact with organic products is avoid.

SECTION 121: Transport: The transport of organic products shall be performed in accordance with the following subsections:

Subsection a) The means of transport shall protect the load while ensuring the maintenance of its organic status and avoiding all kinds of product contamination during transport. They shall be clean and their effective cleaning shall be verified and registered.

Subsection b) When transporting organic products, it shall be done by means of packages, containers, or suitable and closed vehicles only, in such a way that replacing their content be impossible. Such means shall have a label identifying the operator, the product, the certifying entity, and, as the case may be, the brand and batch identification. The goods shall have documents (delivery order, consignment note, or other) authorizing their transport. Such documents shall state date, status, units, and amounts of transported goods, origin, destination, and transport identification, among others, all these in order to ensure traceability.

Subsection c) Organic products only shall be transported. As an exception, organic products shall be transported with products of another status when goods conditioning and identification ensure an effective physical separation between them.

Subsection d) Substances that may pose risk of contamination shall not be transported together with organic products.

Subsection e) Both the expediting and the receiving operators shall keep documentary records of operations that:

Paragraph I) vouch for the origin, destination, amounts, and characteristics of the transported products;

Paragraph II) ensure the traceability of such products; and

Paragraph III) identify the transport.

Subsection f) In the case of organic products transported in bulk, the mean of transport shall comply with a prior cleaning protocol in order to avoid contamination risk.

Subsection g) The operator receiving the products shall check the closing of the packaging or container and that the information stated in the label corresponds to the transport documents accompanying the goods.

SECTION 122: Storage. The storage of organic products both packaged and in bulk shall be performed according to the following guidelines:

Subsection a) Storage areas for products shall be maintained clean and identified, as well as the batches, avoiding the mixture or contamination with products or substances that do not comply with the organic standards. Organic products shall be clearly identifiable at all times.

Subsection b) Should organic and non-organic products be stored within the same deposit, there shall be a suitable physical separation between them both.

Subsection c) Primary products may have a post-harvest handling by means of permitted products and/or treatments stated in Annex III to this Resolution.

SECTION 123: Labeling and advertising. Organic products and products in conversion to organic agriculture shall be labeled and advertised in compliance with the current standards for conventional products and with the following guidelines:

Subsection a) The label shall state the lot number identifying origin and processing, the number of the certifying entity that certified the last stage of the process, its number in the National Registry of Organic Products Certifying Entities, and the official isologotype when appropriate.

Paragraph I) Organic products labeling. For labels, advertisements, and commercial documents, when mentioning the organic condition by means of the terms “biological”, “ecological”, “organic”, “eco”, or “bio”, such term shall not appear colored, or in sizes or characters that make it more visible than the sales description.

Subparagraph 1) The abovementioned terms may be used in products or in the list of their ingredients for use and human consumption, and in raw materials and feedstuff. Such terms refer to their

manufacture under an organic production system and to their compliance with the following guidelines:

1.1 in the case of agricultural and livestock products, live or not transformed, packages may read “organic product” in visible prints and/or labels stuck on its face and close to the sales description , when corresponds to the final product;

1.2 transformed products may read “organic product” next to the sales description provided that at least NINETY FIVE PERCENT (95 %) mass/mass of the ingredients of agricultural and livestock origin (excluding water and salt) are organic. The remaining FIVE PERCENT (5 %) of conventional agricultural and livestock origin shall be accepted only when its ingredients are essential and do not exist in the market in its organic form. No transformed foodstuff shall contain the same ingredient both in its organic and conventional form. The caption “organic product” may be included on its face.

Paragraph II) Products having at least NINETY PERCENT (95 %) of organic ingredients of agricultural and livestock origin, shall not be labelled as products originating from organic agriculture. Mention of organic status in a list of ingredients shall be made only in products complying with such condition.

Paragraph III) Labelling for plant products in conversion.

The caption “product in conversion to organic agriculture” may be next to the sales description on the main face of the product when:

Subparagraph 1) the productive system originating the product has complied with a conversion period of at least TWELVE (12) months prior to its harvest; those products that have not complied with the TWELVE (12)-month conversion period shall be labeled as conventional products; and/or

Subparagraph 2) the product contains only one plant ingredient.

Subsection b) Advertising shall be consistent with the status and labeling of the product and shall not mislead the consumer or user with deceptive appearances.

Control system

General Control Standards

SECTION 124: Control system actors. The control system is established and implemented by SENASA who authorizes certifying bodies, which are responsible for a direct follow-up and control over organic operators.

SECTION 125: Duties of SENASA: Within the control system and by means of the Directorate for Agri-Food Quality under the scope of the National Directorate for Agri-Food Safety and Quality, SENASA has the following duties:

Subsection a) Design the control system and ensure its effectiveness. In order to do that, SENASA shall:

Paragraph I) Establish the minimum control requirements with which the certifying bodies shall comply.

Paragraph II) Perform audits to certifying bodies: the audits performed by SENASA include the assessments of the internal procedures of the certifying bodies regarding controls, management, and the assessment of control files, as well as the resolution of the non-conformities.

Paragraph III) Supervise operators by means of both announced and unannounced visits.

Paragraph IV) Perform samplings of products on the market.

Paragraph V) Respond complaints before suspected fraud.

Subsection b) Authorize both public and/or private, national or foreign certifying bodies to perform the follow-up, control, and certification of organic products while determining the scope of the authorization case-by-case. In order to do that, SENASA shall verify that the personnel of the certifying bodies have the sufficient knowledge about the risk factors affecting the organic status of the products, as well as qualifications, vocational training, and experience in the field of general organic production; and that the appropriate rotation standards of inspectors in their inspection activities is complied with.

Subsection c) Control operators that wish to certify organic products by means of supervision visits, samplings for the detection of unauthorized products and techniques, or contaminations, among others.

Subsection d) Ensure that the controls performed by the certifying bodies are objective,

Subsection e) Interpret the organic standards and apply the exceptions stated therein when appropriate.

Subsection f) Draw up system reports: List of active operators, production and trade reports, reports on the performance of the certifying bodies, reports on penalties, complaints, and grievances, among others.

Subsection g) Make legislative proposals that reach new products, new control requirements, new inputs or practices permitted or prohibited in view of the fundamental principles governing organic production.

Subsection h) Accept or reject the request for the reduction of the conversion period submitted by the certifying bodies.

SECTION 126: Organic products certifying bodies. Certifying bodies certifying organic products in the Argentine Republic shall be authorized by SENASA and registered with the National Registry for Organic Products Certifying Bodies.

Subsection a) Certifying bodies registered with the National Registry for Organic Products Certifying Bodies, authorized at the time when this resolution enters into force, and which certify plant and/or animal products may still operate within the system with the same scope and registration number by which they were authorized.

Subsection b) Entities that register under the scope of this standard shall complete the application form for registration stated in Annex XII to this Resolution and comply with the general and specific requirements.

SECTION 127: General requirements for registration with the National Registry of Organic Products Certifying Bodies. In order to register with the National Registry for Organic Products Certifying Bodies, certifying bodies shall comply with the following general requirements:

Subsection a) Filling the Application for Registration with the force of a sworn statement; the certifying body shall fill in the form stated in Annex XII to this Resolution and pay the fee fixed by the current legislation for such registration.

Subsection b) Submit a copy of the proof of registration for the Tax Payer Identification Number (C.U.I.T.) before the General Administration for Revenue and the General Directorate for Income Tax of the corresponding jurisdiction.

Subsection c) Bodies shall also submit the following documents:

Paragraph I) Bylaws or Corporate Contracts, or Articles of Incorporation that explicitly include in their objectives the functions of inspection and/or certification of

organic products, ensuring objectivity when implementing such functions regarding operators under their control, and

Paragraph II) a certified copy of the registration with the General Inspection for Justice accrediting that the corporate headquarter of the certifying body is in Argentine territory. Foreign certifying bodies that certify organic products produced in third countries that comply with the Argentine standards are hereby exempted.

Subsection d) All types of Corporations shall submit the following documents:

Paragraph I) A certified copy of the Bylaws or Corporate Contract.

Paragraph II) A certified copy of the minutes to determine allocation of positions and its modifications, if any, duly registered with the Public Registry of Commerce (RPC, by its initials in Spanish) or with the General Inspection for Justice (IGJ, by its initials in Spanish), as appropriate.

Subsection e) Cooperatives shall submit the following documents:

Paragraph I) A certified copy of the Bylaws, registered with the National Institute for Economic and Social Asociativism (INAES, by its initials in Spanish).

Paragraph II) A certified copy of the minutes to determine allocation of positions of the Manager and the members of the Board of Directors.

Subsection f) Non-profit associations shall submit the following documents:

Paragraph I) A certified copy of the Bylaws or Corporate Contract.

Paragraph II) A certified copy of the minute to determine allocation of positions.

Paragraph III) A certificate of approval issued by the General Inspection for Justice.

Subsection g) Non-commercial partnerships shall submit a certified copy of the Articles of Partnership.

Subsection g) For non-profit associations of organic producers or equivalent bodies, or similar. Such associations may apply for registration with the National Registry for Organic Products Certifying Bodies, with the purpose of certifying the production of their own members intended for consumption in the domestic market, submitting the mechanism of certification and operational procedures. Besides the compliance with all the general requirements established by this Section, such associations shall have a Certification Committee mostly composed of members that are not bound to the associations, and shall issue rulings with by majority.

SECTION 128: Specific requirements for registration with the National Registry for Organic Products Certifying Bodies. Bodies interested in registering with the aforementioned Registry shall comply with this Section, with ISO guidance 17065 in its updated version, and shall also submit the following information:

Subsection a) Quality and Procedures Manuals.

Subsection b) Certifying Body Production and Manufacture Standards.

Subsection c) Name and identification number of the Line Manager who shall have a university degree with competence in this field, and who shall prove appropriate knowledge and skills for fulfilling his duties.

Subsection d) Name and identification number of the Quality Manager who shall have a university degree with competence in this field, and who shall prove appropriate knowledge and skills for fulfilling his duties.

Subsection e) Payroll and identification number of inspectors performing inspections for the certifying body, who shall have a university degree with competence in this field, and who shall prove appropriate knowledge and skills for fulfilling his duties. For specific subjects, experts with proven aptitudes in the field to be inspected may be considered exceptionally.

SECTION 129: Duties of the certifying bodies before SENASA. Certifying bodies shall comply with the following subsections:

Subsection a) Provide to SENASA personnel entry to its offices and facilities, and all the necessary information and assistance.

Subsection b) Renew the registration before December 31 of each year for the next calendar year and pay the fees fixed for its presence in the Registry. Should the certifying body not renew its registration for the second year running, SENASA may deliver the withdrawal registration.

Subsection c) Inform SENASA about the changes in the organizational structure of the body.

Subsection d) Inform SENASA about the changes in the standards of the body for their approval prior to its entry into force.

Subsection e) Have enough qualified personnel and the necessary resources for the development of activities.

Subsection f) Ensure objectivity, impartiality and efficiency when performing its activities.

Subsection g) Ensure that, at least, the minimum control requirements and precautionary measures listed in Sections 130-138 of this Annex be applied to operators subject to SENASA's control.

Subsection h) Maintain confidentiality of the information obtained from its operators.

Subsection i) Submit to SENASA the inspector's payroll with its history for approval, and notify the changes to the inspectorate immediately.

Subsection j) Should irregularities or failures to comply with the organic standards be detected, SENASA shall interrupt and/or cancel the total or partial certification of products produced by operators and under their control, according to their gravity.

Subsection k) Keep updated documentary records of their activities and operators, and maintain them for a period equivalent to the lifespan of the organic product on the market and never less than FIVE (5) years.

Subsection l) Perform inspections on the establishments, facilities, and operators' offices, in accordance with the current organic standards.

Subsection m) Certify products under the organic status when such products comply with the official organic standards and with the standards of the certifying body approved by SENASA. Likewise, they shall not delegate to third parties the power to certify.

Subsection n) Submit a report with their annual business overview to the DIRECTORATE FOR AGRI-FOOD QUALITY of the SENASA according to the detail required by such Directorate.

Subsection ñ) Should certifying Bodies perform tasks by means of outsourcing, the following control measures shall be applied:

Paragraph I) Submit a list of the contracted companies with a description of their activities and the accreditation of their service quality;

Paragraph II) Submit copies of the agreements signed between the certifying bodies and the contracted companies stating the service offered and the validity of the agreement, among others.

Minimum control requirements and precautionary measures

SECTION 130: Records. The operators shall keep records for identifying production/manufacture operations throughout the production chain in order to establish evidences of the correspondence with the organic condition. Such records shall be kept by the operator for a period of not less than 5 (FIVE)

years. Should an operator have organic and conventional production units within the same area, he/she shall keep independent records of both units.

Subsection a) Records shall be always updated and available for the certifying body and/or SENASA at the establishments, they shall also state the date and be signed by a responsible person.

Subsection b) For all productions, should an operator perform both organic and conventional productions, he/she shall keep the same records at both productions in order to prove sufficient separation between them and avoid confusions or mixtures.

SECTION 131: Obligations of the operator to enter an organic system. To enter the organic production control system, the operator shall submit to the certifying body what is stated in sections 132 to 137.

SECTION 132: Application for Certification / Original Survey. Such document shall:

Subsection a) Have the nature of a sworn statement and be dated and signed in all its pages by the person that signed the agreement with the certifying body, or by whoever this person appoints by note, which shall be attached to all the submission before SENASA.

Subsection b) Have, at least, the following information:

Paragraph I) name of the establishment and personal information of the operator;

Paragraph II) interests in land (title holder, tenant, bailee, others);

Paragraph IV) activities to be certified;

Paragraph IV) registration number at the National Health Registry of Agricultural and Livestock Producers and Operators (RENSPA);

Paragraph V) total establishment(s) and lot(s) area;

Paragraph VI) establishment(s) location, including geographical coordinates by means of the WGS 84 coordinate system, according to the following subparagraphs:

Subparagraph 1) regarding productive establishments, the GPS point shall be at the homestead or main house, or inside the establishments ONE HUNDRED METERS (100m) away from the main entrance. For individual lots or small areas, measurement should be taken in the center of such area;

Subparagraph 2) regarding wildcrafting, points delimiting the area to be harvested;

Subparagraph 3) regarding beekeeping, a GPS point per apiary;

Subparagraph 4) regarding manufacturing establishments GPS points shall correspond the location of the offices. Should offices not be in the same building than the plant, a GPS point locating the manufacturing plant shall also be submitted.

Paragraph VII) location map of the establishment in a detailed cadastral map on scale;

Paragraph VIII) establishment plan with cardinal points, location and reference of its neighbors (name and surname or corporate name, and the type of activities that it performs), identification of lots, areas and activities, isolation measures for adjacent establishments or internal establishments (if conventional products are produced in the establishment), structures, improvements, watering places, roads, storage places, location of animal productions, streams, channels and swamps, either sheared or from adjacent fields;

Paragraph IX) sketches of facilities if sheared by conventional and organic production, and flow charts showing separation in the space between both productions;

Paragraph X) cleaning and disinfection protocol for tools, machineries, transport elements, and facilities;

Paragraph XI) description of the landscape

Subparagraph 1) phytogeographic region to which it belongs;

Subparagraph 2) sketch of land units of the establishment's lots;

Subparagraph 3) detail of land usage capacity;

Subparagraph 4) detailed analyses (water, land, salinity, others) when the certifying body deems it necessary;

Paragraph XII) assessment of possible contamination sources;

Paragraph XIII) irrigation system detailing water origin and quality;

Paragraph XIV) descriptive memory of the treatments performed in each lot over the last THREE (3) years, detailing the following information:

Subparagraph 1) crops;

Subparagraph 2) farmlands;

Subparagraph 3) agrochemicals used (dates of application, registered trademark, active ingredient, type of product, controlled pest, product or animal over which the treatment was

applied) and any other treatment applied on crops or storage sites;

Subparagraph 4) pests, diseases, and weeds detected in the area;

Subparagraph 5) facilities and machineries used;

Subparagraph 6) productive history shall be submitted in the form of a matrix; lots shall be placed in rows, fields in columns, and crops/production in the junction between rows and columns. The last column shall be saved for comments. Such history shall be included in the records of the establishment, which may be required by the implementing authority to the certifying bodies.

Paragraph XV) detailed description of the isolation status of the productive units;

Paragraph XVI) crops, animals of livestock and/or working animals at the establishment, their location in the land, and the treatments that they have received;

Paragraph XVII) production plan. It shall contain the following information:

Subparagraph 1) statement of the all the lots in the establishment whether organic, conventional, or in conversion to organic, if any, identifying the lots in the same way that was assigned in the plans;

Subparagraph 2) rotation program of all lots for a minimum period of FIVE (5) years, by means of a matrix; lots shall be placed in rows, fields in columns, and crops/production in the junction between rows and columns. A last column shall be added for comments. Any change shall be informed to the certifying body and approved by it;

Subparagraph 3) pest and diseases management and control ensuring the preservation of the biodiversity and the sustainability of the system;

Subparagraph 4) physiological product management program;

Subparagraph 5) program for the management of soil fertility and soil preservation, for that purpose;

Subparagraph 6) livestock management program;

Subparagraph 7) livestock feeding program;

- Subparagraph 8) animal health program;
- Subparagraph 9) reproductive and replenishment program;
- Subparagraph 10) manure and compost spreading program.

SECTION 133: Specific information according to the type of production.

Subsection a) Regarding livestock holdings

- Paragraph I) origin and stocks of animals, species, breeds, categories, and ages;
- Paragraph II) animal identification, individual or by lots, the latter in the case of poultry or general rodeo sheep;
- Paragraph III) Feed management: annual grazing plan, relating forage offer and livestock per lot, feed origin;
- Paragraph IV) description of animal welfare conditions;
- Paragraph V) description of veterinary treatments to be used;
- Paragraph VI) full description of livestock facilities;
- Paragraph VII) full description of manure storage facilities;

Subsection b) Regarding establishments with fields (gas, oil, coal, mining in general);

- Paragraph I) name of the company performing the extractions and date of the start of the extractive activities;
- Paragraph II) copy of the agreement between the extraction company and the owner of the establishment;
- Paragraph III) details of the location of the infrastructure installed that resulted from the extraction (wells, pools, pipes, others), accompanied by graphic material indicating its georeferenced location;
- Paragraph IV) procedure envisaged for risk mitigation measures;
- Paragraph V) periodic reports assessing the results of the application of mitigation procedures;

Subsection c) Regarding wildcrafting. A suitable independent professional shall draft a report including, at least, the following information:

- Paragraph I) plan indicating extreme GPS points of the wildcrafting area;
- Paragraph II) harvest frequency;
- Paragraph III) potential output of the species to be harvested per unit area;
- Paragraph IV) coverage of the species to be harvested;
- Paragraph V) restocking/reproductive characteristics of the species;

Paragraph VI) composition of the natural and spontaneous flora;

Paragraph VII) evidence of the harvesting training provided to the staff;

Paragraph VIII) monitoring including closure areas.

Subsection d) Regarding establishments producing in fragile ecosystems. Given the particularity of these ecosystems, SENASA shall assess and approve case by case the situations presented. Such situations shall be previously analyzed and approved by the certifying body.

Paragraph I) Regarding livestock holdings in fragile ecosystems, the operator shall submit, for each region, an Assessment for Forage Resources, which shall be drafted by a suitable independent professional, according to the methodology established and supported by official agencies. Such assessment shall state, at least, the following information:

Subparagraph 1) a plan with a scale of ONE TO FORTY THOUSAND (1:40.000) to ONE TO ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND (1:100.000), indicating lots and facilities;

Subparagraph 2) feed origin;

Subparagraph 3) distribution of the forage offer per lot, throughout the year;

Subparagraph 4) grazing plan throughout the year relating forage offer and livestock per lot;

Subparagraph 5) periodic forage resources monitoring;

Paragraph II) Productive units in areas with native forests.

Clearcutting land clearing for the preparation of land for organic production in areas with native forests shall not be permitted as a standard practice. In such cases, besides the permit for land clearing, a management programme shall be presented before SENASA for its approval. Such programme shall support the sustainability of the productive system in accordance with the concepts laid down in Section 18 of this Annex.

Such programme is part of the Production Plan and shall be previously approved by the certifying body.

Subsection e) For manufacturing/transforming establishments:

Paragraph I) authorizations before the corresponding jurisdiction;

Paragraph II) manufactured products. Should the establishment manufacture conventional products, it shall describe the separation method between the organic production batches at manufacture and storage;

- Paragraph III) diagram of the manufacturing process;
- Paragraph IV) description of the process;
- Paragraph V) water origin and quality;
- Paragraph VI) list of inputs, ingredients used in the process and their origin, and any other substance that intervene in the manufacturing process;
- Paragraph VII) cleaning and health control plan for equipments, machines, transport elements, and warehouses, in order to avoid potential contaminations. Health status description of the facilities. Products used for cleaning and health control;
- Paragraph VIII) analyses and quality controls on the process and products.

SECTION 134: Notification of neighbors. Notify to the adjacent neighbors that your establishment is producing in accordance with the organic standards and your condition as an operator under the control of a certifying body. Such neighbors shall take the necessary measures to prevent that the treatments applied on their establishments affect the organic production. In a broad sense, every owner of the production that borders on the organic production, whether lessee/sharecropper/bailee, shall be a regarded as a neighbor as well.

SECTION 135: Land tenure documentation. Should the operator not be the owner of the establishment at the moment of signing the agreement with the certifying body, the corresponding contract supporting the use of the land / aquatic environment / manufacturing plant shall be submitted. In such contracts/agreements the following information shall be stated: the appropriate identification of the batch / establishment / manufacturing plant, the activities to be performed, the validity period, and the signature of the people / companies involved.

SECTION 136: Agreement with the Certifying Body for the organic certification. The parties to the agreement, certifying body and producer/manufacturer, shall sign an agreement containing explicitly, at least, the following information:

- Subsection a) The scope of the certification, detailing the activities and the establishment(s), batches, parcels, grazing areas, others, over which such activities are performed;
- Subsection b) Period of validity of the agreement. The agreement shall remain in force for the whole period during which the certifying body still performs follow-ups, controls, and certifications;
- Subsection c) Responsibilities of the parties:

Paragraph I) Responsibilities of the operator before the Certifying Body:

- Subparagraph 1) produce/manufacture under the current official organic standards and under the standards laid down by the certifying bodies approved by SENASA; the operator has to know such standards and adopt them in order to ensure the organic status of its production/manufacture;
- Subparagraph 2) provide all the information required in the current official standards, and by the certifying body;
- Subparagraph 3) accept the exchange of information between the certifying bodies that are in charge of the production activities of one operator and its subcontractors, should this be the case;
- Subparagraph 4) accept the transfer of its control file to the new certifying body, when the operators decide to change the certifying body;
- Subparagraph 5) accept the established inspection visits regime and other controls performed by the certifying body;
- Subparagraph 6) permit the inspectors of the certifying body and the personnel authorized by SENASA to access all the areas of the productive unit / manufacturing plant, and records,
- Subparagraph 7) submit the label for consideration by the certifying body;
- Subparagraph 8) do not misuse records, certificates, or logos;
- Subparagraph 9) accept the sanctions regime determined by SENASA and the certifying body, in the event of rules infringement;
- Subparagraph 10) accept that the certifying body immediately notifies SENASA when it decides to withdraw from the control system;
- Subparagraph 11) accept that the control file shall be kept by the certifying body for a minimum period of FIVE (5) years;
- Subparagraph 12) report speedily to the certifying body about any irregularity or infringement that affects the organic status of its products or of the organic products that it received from other operators;

Subsection II) Responsibilities of the certifying body before the operator:

- Paragraph 1) maintain the confidentiality of the information received;

- Paragraph 2) perform scheduled inspections on the operator, and surprise inspections when appropriate;
- Paragraph 3) implement the monitoring program for contaminants and non-permitted product wastes;
- Paragraph 4) authorize the operator to the logo of the certifying body;
- Paragraph 5) grant the organic product certificate when the official organic standards and the standards of the certifying body are complied with;
- Paragraph 6) apply the corresponding sanctions in the event of non-compliances by the operator;

SECTION 137: Agreement with the persons in charge of the contracted manufacturing companies. Should the operator require outsourcing the processing of products in an establishment (manufacture, extraction, wine-making, storage, among others) in order to commercialize them processed, such establishments shall be monitored by the certifying body; both parties shall be severally liable for such stage of the process. Likewise, the operator shall sign an agreement with the person in charge of the manufacturing establishment to which s/he contracts the process. In this agreement, such person states knowing and respecting the organic standards, receiving inspections from the certifying bodies and/or from SENASA, keeping records of the processes, and making available all documents that show the compliance with the organic standards and the traceability of the organic product.

SECTION 138: Obligations of the operator for remaining in the organic production system. In order to remain in the organic production system, operators shall comply with the following subsections:

Subsection a) Keep records that contain, at least, the following information:

- Paragraph I) origin, nature, amount of inputs and their use, keeping supporting documents;
- Paragraph II) ingredients, additives, and other substances from the manufacturing process;
- Paragraph III) stored raw materials;
- Paragraph IV) nature, quantity, and consignees of the dispatched/sold products, keeping supporting documents;
- Paragraph IV) analyses performed.
- Paragraph VI) For plant productions, the following information shall be registered:
 - Subparagraph 1) sowing, planting, growing practices: date, kind, quantity, description, affected parcels/batches;

Subparagraph 2) use of fertilizers, soil conditioners: date of application, type and quantity, and affected parcels;

Subparagraph 3) use of phytosanitary products: date and reason of the treatment, type of product and treatment method;

Subparagraph 4) purchase of agricultural inputs: date, type and quantity of the acquired product;

Subparagraph 5) harvest: date, type and amount of production of the organic crops or crops under conversion into organic, place and type of warehouse;

Subparagraph 6) accidental contamination.

Paragraph VII) For animal productions, the following information shall be registered:

Subparagraph 1) by species and category, as regards livestock arriving at the holding: origin and date of arrival, status (organic, under conversion into organic, conventional), identification mark and veterinary record;

Subparagraph 2) livestock leaving the holding: age, category, number of head, weight in case of slaughter, identification mark and destination;

Subparagraph 3) animals lost and reasons; changes in categories;

Subparagraph 4) as regards feed: type and condition, (organic, under conversion into organic, conventional), including feedsupplements, proportions of various ingredients of rations, transhumance where appropriate;

Subparagraph 5) types of reproduction;

Subparagraph 6) as regards prophylaxis, therapeutic interventions, and veterinary care: date of treatment, practitioner's prescription for veterinary care, with reasons and withdrawal period.

Paragraph VIII) Should an operator perform daily sales of the production to a final sale point, records may register global sales per month.

Subsection b) Keep updated the information that has already been stated in the application for certification / original survey.

Subsection c) Annually ratify or rectify the statement in the Production Plan originally submitted with the application for certification / original survey or in the one that includes the last amendments, extending the scope of the rotation program as it is implemented.

SECTION 139: Responsibilities of the Certifying Bodies. Certifying bodies shall:

Subsection a) Establish the entry of an operator to the organic production control system from the date of Start of the Conversion Period. The certifying body shall assess all the information and documents established in Sections 9, 132 to 135, and 137 of this Annex.

Subsection b) Delimit isolation areas. Certifying bodies shall establish Buffer Zones in order to avoid potential contamination, whether in farm boundaries or in batches adjacent to conventional productions. Likewise, they shall verify the minimum isolation distances established in relation to the genetically modified crops.

Subsection c) Document risk analyses procedures of the productions and operators, in order to:

Paragraph I) select the operators according to their risk level, they shall be later subjected to both scheduled and surprise visits;

Paragraph II) serve as the basis for determining the frequency and the opportunity of both scheduled and surprise visits;

Paragraph III) perform additional inspections of random nature on, a least, TEN PERCENT (10 %) of the operators subjected to monitoring, according to their risk category;

Paragraph IV) perform surprise inspections that shall represent, at least, TEN PERCENT (10 %) of all the performed inspections.

Subsection d) Authorize the use of homemade intra-facility preparations only after having assessed the composition, origin of their components, method of preparation, preservation, and usage of such preparations. Likewise, their withdrawal period shall be observed.

Subsection e) Perform control inspections to the operators appropriately and in accordance with the risk analysis of the productive system and with the records of the operator, which shall adjust to the following requests:

Paragraph I) Perform on a compulsory basis at least ONE (1) visit a year to all the operators.

On such obligatory visit, the certifying body shall perform a full physical control of the unit and register the verified records, inputs used, amounts produced, and the visual confirmations performed. Likewise, samples shall be

collected and analyzed in case of suspicion of use of products or techniques non-permitted by the organic standards.

Subparagraph 1) Of all the inspections to be performed, at least TEN PERCENT (10 %) shall be unannounced; for the selection of operators, their risk analysis shall be considered.

Paragraph II) Plan and perform additional random inspection visits with at least TEN PERCENT (10 %) of the operators, according to their risk category.

Paragraph III) Ensure the aptitude of the inspectors regarding the production system to be inspected.

Paragraph IV) After each control inspection, an Inspection Minute shall be drafted and signed by the inspector and by the person responsible for the production/manufacture or by its agent; and an Inspection Report signed by the inspector. Such report shall faithfully state the situation of the operator in order to assess the level of compliance with the standards, and shall include at least the basic contents detailed in Section 143 of this Annex.

Subsection f) Perform samplings and analysis, according to the following paragraphs:

Paragraph I) In order to objectively establish the initial situation of the farming yield at the beginning of the follow-up, the certifying body shall demand the performing of soil and water analysis to the operator, if necessary.

Paragraph II) For the detection of contaminants and non-permitted products the certifying body shall comply with the following subparagraphs:

Subparagraph 1) Design and implement an Annual Plan for the Monitoring of Residues of Contaminants and Non-Permitted Products for the organic production.

Subparagraph 2) Collect and perform samplings for the detection of non-authorized products for the organic production, for the verification of the use of techniques that do not comply with the organic production, or for the detection of possible contaminations with non-authorized products for the organic production.

2.1 The amount of samples that the certifying body shall collect and analyze per year shall be, at least, 5% (FIVE PERCENT) of the amount of operators under its control.

The selection of operators from which the samples were collected shall be based on a general risk assessment for the unfulfillment of the organic production standards throughout all stages of the production, manufacture, and distribution.

- 2.2 Should there be suspicion of use of products or techniques not authorized by the organic production standards, the certifying bodies shall collect and analyze samples; in that case, no minimum number shall be applied to samples that shall be collected and analyzed.
- 2.3 Samples shall be analyzed by the laboratories of SENASA National Network, or by the laboratories accredited by ISO/IEC 17025, by GAFTA (Grain and Feed Trade Association), or by FOSFA (Federation of Oils, Seeds and Fats Association).
- 2.4 Samples shall be taken by qualified personnel from the certifying body, or by personnel from the laboratory that performs the analysis. For the particular case of grains, samples collection shall be performed by an Agronomic Engineer or by a Grain Receiver Expert.
- 2.5 Samples shall be perfectly identified and prepared, the origin of the batches shall be detailed, as well as the productions from which they originate from.
- 2.6 The certifying body shall have a written procedure for the collection of samples to be analyzed; such procedure shall comply with the standards established by SENASA for the different products, or with internationally recognized standards or sampling plans.
- 2.7 The laboratory shall submit the results to the certifying body, which shall be assessed by the Technical Manager and a copy of it shall be submitted to the operator.
- 2.8 The same sampling and analysis criterion applied for the detection of contaminants and non-permitted residues shall

be applied to sample collection for the detection of genetically modified organisms (GMO). Likewise, given the prohibition on the use of seeds originating from GMO, the following is required:

2.8.1 Seeds

2.8.1.1. Inspectors shall perform an *in situ* verification of the label of seed packages and of its sales invoices; they shall also register this in the inspection report;

2.8.1.2. Should unlabelled seeds be bought, or seeds from own productions of cross-pollinated crops with approved events and contamination risk (e.g. corn, cotton) be used, the certifying body shall demand to the operators the performing of the laboratory analyses.

2.8.1.3. The certifying body has the updated list of approved genetically modified events in the Argentine Republic.

2.8.2 Finished products

For products deriving from species with approved genetically modified events, the certifying body shall request to the operator to have the analysis of the final product in order to detect the possible presence of such events.

Subsection g) Certifying organic products: The certifying body shall issue the supportive documents stated in Annexes XIII and XIV to this Resolution (Evidence of Operator under Organic Follow-up and Certificate of Organic Product) upon request of the operator, the verification of the compliance with all the current organic standards, and the possession of the information and supportive documents established in their manual of procedures.

Subsection h) Submitting Applications for Reduction of the Conversion Period. The certifying body is responsible for the performance of the primary assessment of all the supportive documents

and of the reason for application for reduction of the conversion period before SENASA. Moreover, the certifying body shall ensure the compliance with Section 12 of this Annex.

Paragraph I) This submission shall be accompanied by a report issued by the technical manager of the certifying body that results from the “Technical report for the application for reduction of the conversion period” issued by the professional staff of the body which supports the application of the operator and states all the documents that have been analyzed. In addition, in such technical report all the analyzed documents shall be stated.

Subparagraph 1) At the time of submitting the application for reduction of the conversion period, the certifying body shall verify that the operator has no Non-Conformities.

Subsection i) Notifying and exchanging information between the certifying bodies and SENASA. For this purpose, the certifying bodies shall comply with the following paragraphs:

Paragraph I) Exchanging information with other certifying bodies when the operators and their subcontractors are inspected by the different certifying bodies.

Paragraph II) Notifying SENASA without delay about any changes of certifying body, if any, that its operators or contractors make.

Paragraph III) Submitting all the pertinent elements of the control file and the reports that identify possible shortcomings or non-compliances with the organic production standards to the new certifying body, whenever the operators decide to change the Body.

Paragraph IV) Verifying, if it is a new certifying body, that the operator has resolved or is resolving the non-compliances stated in the report of the certifying body that has performed the previous control.

Paragraph V) Informing SENASA without delay when the operator withdraws from control regime.

Paragraph VI) Informing SENASA without delay about irregularities or offenses that affect the organic condition of the products produced by the operators under its control or under the control of other certifying bodies.

Subsection j) Publishing information of its operators. The certifying body shall provide SENASA with the payroll and addresses of the operators under its control, the scope of the certification, and the products under its control.

SECTION 140: Control inspections. Certifying bodies shall perform inspections at the establishments under follow-up and register such inspections by means of a Certificate and an Inspection Report.

Subsection a) Inspections shall be based on:

Paragraph I) Comments by the inspector.

Paragraph II) Interviews to the operator or qualified authorities.

Paragraph III) Verification of records and documental evidences.

Paragraph IV) Verification of the solution to the non-compliances, negligence, or mistakes verified in previous visits, in a timely and effective manner.

SECTION 141: Types of inspections. The different types of inspections may be the following:

Subsection a) Initial Inspection or Diagnostic Test. It corresponds to the first inspection performed by the certifying body with the purpose of verifying the statement of the operator in the application for organic certification / original survey, demonstrating the initial situation of the productive system of the operator, and observing the compliance with the organic standards. Such inspection shall be performed within THIRTY (30) calendar days from the signing of the agreement between the operator and the certifying body.

Subsection b) Follow-up Inspections. Follow-up inspections may be announced or not; their objective is to verify the compliance with the organic standards and the Annual Production Plan proposed by the operator.

Subsection c) Additional inspections. The certifying body shall plan and perform to the operators a number of additional inspections, preferably unannounced, which are established according to: i) risk analysis of the non-compliance with the organic production/manufacture standards, ii) the records of the operators.

SECTION 142: Inspection Certificate. The Inspection certificate shall be signed by the inspector and by the person responsible for the production that accompanied during the visit or its appointed agent. Such certificate shall state the actions performed during the inspection and the non-compliances detected therein.

SECTION 143: Inspection Reports. All Inspection Reports shall state the comments made and the non-compliances detected, if any. Moreover, the verification of the documents, records, inputs purchase invoices and sale invoices of organic products, conventional and under conversion, shall be registered with the purpose of demonstrating compliance with the organic standards. For organic,

under conversion into organic, and conventional products the Inspection Reports shall include, at least, the following aspects:

Subsection a) For plant production:

Paragraph I) Details of the batches and its crops, varieties, sowing and harvesting dates, among others.

Paragraph II) Climatic problems that could have affected the crops.

Paragraph III) Manures, initial works, tillages, crop maintenance, others, performed in each batch.

Paragraph VI) Broodsstock or seeds origin.

Paragraph V) Description of the health status of the crops. Products used for the control of pests, diseases, and weeds, and physiological management of the products.

Paragraph VI) Identification of warehouses of inputs and products.

Paragraph VII) Specific information for the purpose of assessing the rise and continuity of environmental diversity, and the maintenance or rise in soil fertility.

Paragraph VIII) Physical, chemical and/or microbiological analyses performed by instruction of the inspector, should there be suspicion of use of non-authorized products

Paragraph IX) For wild systems, verifiable criterion concerning system stability, harvested products, and harvest criterion shall be applied.

Paragraph X) Performance of traceability.

Subsection b) For animal production:

Paragraph I) Origin of the animals; breeding stock renovation.

Paragraph II) Species, breeds, and ages.

Paragraph III) Animal identification.

Paragraph IV) Amount of animals.

Paragraph V) Animal stocking density at housings / animal stocking density.

Paragraph VI) Animal rotation.

Paragraph VII) Origin of the feedstuff.

Paragraph VIII) Welfare conditions.

Paragraph IX) Breeding methods.

Paragraph X) Confirmation of the existence and implementation of the study of forage resources.

Paragraph XI) Total photoperiod to which the animals are subjected.

Paragraph XII) Veterinary treatments: withdrawal periods observation.

Paragraph XIII) Disinfection and cleaning methods of the facilities.

Paragraph XIV) Manure distribution.

Paragraph XV) Characteristics and conditions of the facilities.

Paragraph XVI) Performance of traceability.

Paragraph XVII) For transhumant productions, inspections shall cover all involved establishments.

Subsection c) For manufactured products:

Paragraph I) Detail of the manufactured products.

Paragraph II) Description and flowchart of the manufacturing process.

Paragraph III) Origin of inputs, ingredients, and other substances that intervene in the manufacturing process.

Paragraph IV) Analyses and quality controls.

Paragraph V) Mass balance table.

Paragraph VI) Description of the health status of the facilities.

Paragraph VII) A cleaning program, products used for cleaning and health control of the equipment, machines, transport elements, and warehouses in order to prevent possible contaminations.

Paragraph VIII) Physical, chemical, and microbiological analyses shall be performed by indication of the inspector should there is suspicion of use of a non-authorized product.

Paragraph IX) Verification of isolation of the conventional productions, if any.

Paragraph X) Packages and labels control.

Paragraph XI) Performance of traceability.

Subsection d) For all kinds of productions:

Paragraph I) Separation and identification of the different types of productions (organic under conversion and conventional) in batches, zones, warehouses or storehouses, manufacturing plants, and storages.

Paragraph II) Input storage.

Paragraph III) Transport of products to other establishments, their packages or containers, their sealing system, and their labeling.

SECTION 144: Measures to avoid contaminations. The operator or certifying body, as appropriate, shall comply with the following subsections:

Subsection a) Isolation and cleaning.

Paragraph I) At the primary production stage:

Subparagraph 1) The operator shall ensure enough isolation of his organic production by means of buffer zones, shelterbelts, streets, edging cultivations, among others, with the purpose of avoiding risk of contamination.

1.1 The width and method of isolation shall depend on the origin of the source of contamination (pollen, agrochemicals drifts, surplus waters from fields with conventional managements, others) and the weather and geomorphologic conditions of the area; its efficiency shall be assessed by the certifying body.

1.2. Regarding the cultivation of genetically modified species, the following distances shall be respected:

1.2.1. TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY METERS (250 m)
for maize;

1.2.2. EIGHT HUNDRED METERS (800 m) for cotton;
and

1.2.3. For soya, a specific distance is not required since it is an autogamous species.

1.2.4. For other cultivations, it shall be defined in due course.

Subparagraph 2) The operator shall ensure the cleaning of all the machines used for tilling, sowing, harvesting, transporting, handling, and storing, registering the measures taken in the corresponding records.

Paragraph II) Handling and storing stages.

Subparagraph 1) During handling and storing stages, the operator shall take precautionary measures of isolation and identification of the product.

1.1. When the plant handle and process bulk grains, it shall exclusively use organic grains.

- 1.2. As an exception, storing plants may operate with organic and conventional grains, as long as they respect the isolation criterion of the product for time and/or space, in the following manner:
 1. 2.1. Isolation in space: waterwheels and distribution, cleaning, drying, transporting, and storing systems used for organic grains shall be independent from the ones used for conventional grains.
 1. 2.2. Isolation in time: after entering a batch of conventional grains, a thorough cleansing of facilities, equipment, and transport systems (waterwheels, screw conveyors, conveyor belts, others) shall be performed before the entry of the organic grain batch, and such cleaning shall be registered. Moreover, a purge with organic grains shall be performed, and such grains shall be considered as conventional for its commercialization.

Subsection b) Systematic monitoring.

The certifying body shall design an Annual Plan for the Monitoring of Residues of Contaminants and Non-Permitted Products for the organic production on the universe of operators under follow-up. Such plan shall be performed on a sample from them according to the provisions of Section 139, Subsection e) of this Annex, in order to detect residues of non-permitted inputs for the organic production system and which are regularly used for the conventional production in the area. The analyses shall be performed on the productive system and/or final products to be certified.

Subsection c) Directed sampling.

The certifying body shall arrange the performance of the analyses stated in Section 139, Subsection e), of this Annex, on the operators identified with a risk level or when there is suspicion of irregularities or non-compliances with the current regulations.

SECTION 145.- Issuance of supportive documents. The certifying bodies shall issue the supportive documents mentioned in Annexes XIII and XIV of this resolution to every operator subjected to their

controls and complying with the applicable organic standards, in order to certify the organic production process. Said documents are:

Subsection a) “Evidence of Operator under Organic Follow-up”, shall follow the format detailed in Annex XIII of this resolution. It enables the identification of the operator, the type of production, and the validity period. The operators shall request a copy of the supportive documents of their suppliers;

Subsection b) “Organic Product Certificate – Act 25127”, shall follow the format detailed in Annex XIV of this resolution, unless the products are sold to foreign countries and said countries demand the use of their format. Guarantees the organic condition of the product.

Paragraph I) Every business transaction shall be supported by an organic product certificate;

Paragraph II) The organic product certificate shall be issued as an original and a duplicate and it shall be issued every time there is a modification in the ownership of the product. The original (colored paper), sole document of transactional value, shall accompany the goods up to the premises of the first consignee, and shall be kept until the expiring date of the product, and never for less than FIVE (5) years. The duplicate shall stay with the certifying entity and shall be available to SENASA;

Paragraph III) When the format of the transactional certificate demanded by the destination country is followed, the following statement shall be included in the pertinent box, according to the model of the form: “This document certifies that the products mentioned in box 9 have been obtained according to the standards of organic production and control laid down by Act No. 25127 and its regulations”;

Paragraph IV) Compliance with the safety system established by SENASA for the emission of the organic product certificate is compulsory for all authorized certifying bodies;

Paragraph V) The organic product certificates that do not respect the safety system established by SENASA shall not be considered as valid.

SECTION 146- Information on the control system. The certifying bodies shall send SENASA all requested information to prove the efficiency of the established controls and all information regarding

the operators under their follow-up. This includes the inspections that were conducted, the analyzed samples, the irregularities or infractions observed, the measures applied to production lots and operators, among others. SENASA may request additional information if needed.

Import

SECTION 147.- Import. The organic products produced in foreign countries can be traded within the Argentine market under the import methods detailed below:

Subsection a) Method of equivalent recognized guarantees:

SENASA may recognize the products originating from countries that have equivalent standards and control systems. For this reason, SENASA shall conduct an assessment for each case according to the following procedure:

Paragraph I) Granting and maintaining the recognition of equivalent guarantees:

Subparagraph 1) For granting:

1.1. SENASA shall establish the procedures for granting the equivalence and shall take into account the criteria established in directives CAC/GL 32 of the *Codex Alimentarius*.

The requesting country shall send SENASA the following information:

- 1.1.1. Standards for production, manufacturing, labeling, and trading;
- 1.1.2. Control system (organization, implementation);
- 1.1.3. Minimum control requirements;
- 1.1.4. Scope of the organic certificate;
- 1.1.5. Comparative assessment between the standards and control system of the requesting country and those of Argentina;
- 1.1.6. Diagnostic information comprising: list of organic operators and certifying bodies authorized by the competent authority of the exporting country,

report on the situation of the organic production and trade.

- 1.2. SENASA demands all additional information considered necessary by the competent authority of the requesting country and may conduct a test *in situ* on the efficiency of the application of production standards and control measures;
- 1.3. SENASA shall specify the scope of recognition;
- 1.4. Control authorities or certifying bodies authorized by the competent authority of the requesting country shall comply with the requirements set out in the last updated version of the ISO/IEC 17065 Guide.

Subparagraph 2) For maintaining the recognition, the competent authority of the recognized country shall:

- 2.1. Annually submit a report before March 31st regarding the application of and compliance with the standards and control system within its territory. This includes a detailed report on annual production and trade; on the results of the audits performed by accreditation bodies and competent authorities to the certifying bodies; the updated list of operators and its scope; a detailed report on compliance with non-conformities by the operators and the certifying bodies; and a list of the imposed sanctions;
- 2.2. Immediately inform SENASA of any type of detected irregularity or infractions;
- 2.3. Inform SENASA of any type of modification in its organic standards regarding the production system and the control measures before their implementation;
- 2.4. Make available any type of requested information to SENASA.

Paragraph II) Import of products originating from countries with equivalent recognized guarantees. The product shall be supported by a certificate issued by the

competent authority or the certifying entity that assessed the last process in the country of origin and that confirms that the product complies with the standards and control system considered as equivalent. The organic product certificate shall comply with what was established in Annex XIV of this resolution.

Subsection b) Method of compliance with Argentine organic production, manufacturing, and labeling standards and control system in foreign countries:

Paragraph I) the products shall be certified by certifying bodies authorized by SENASA that comply with the requirements set out in the last updated version ISO/IEC 17065 Guide;

Paragraph II) the certifying bodies shall control the production in the country of origin by verifying that the Argentine applicable organic standards are being complied with;

Paragraph III) the certifying bodies authorized by SENASA shall not be able to certify for a second time the services performed by other certifying bodies or organisms.

Paragraph IV) the certifying bodies shall be subjected to the audits performed by SENASA for their authorization and maintenance in order to be able to conduct the certification of organic products in foreign countries. The costs of said audits shall remain at the expense of the certifying bodies.

SECTION 148.- Responsibilities of the Importer. The importer, following any import method, shall comply with the following responsibilities:

Subsection a) regarding the import procedure:

Paragraph I) inform about his/her organic product import activity to SENASA and subject its company to the control system of a certifying body authorized by SENASA;

Paragraph II) guarantee that the imported goods are supported by the Organic Product Certificate which follows the Argentine format established in Annex XIV of this resolution;

Paragraph III) demand that the organic products are imported in the right packages or containers, which shall show a sealing system that prevents the

replacement of its contents and the identification of the exporter, and all marks and numbers used in order to identify the lot;

Paragraph IV) make the organic product certificate available to the certifying body and SENASA up to the expiring date of the product and never less than FIVE (5) years.

Subsection b) regarding the certifying body and for each consignment:

Paragraph I) provide the certificates that identify the last exporter;

Paragraph II) provide the name and address of the first consignee;

Paragraph III) provide any information about the transport method of the products from the exporter to the first consignee, and from the storage premises of the first consignee to the final consignee, whenever the certifying body requires so;

Paragraph IV) submit a complete description of the premises and their import activities, specifying the entry points into the Argentine Republic and any other facilities used for the storage of imported products waiting to be delivered to the first consignee.

ANNEX II (Section 6)

Permitted fertilizers, soil conditioners, and nutrients
(to which Sections 17, 19, and 101 of Annex I refer)

The certifying body shall verify the origin, composition, preservation, and terms of use of the following inputs:

Denomination	Description and terms of use
Fresh solid or farmyard manure	<p>Product comprising a mixture of animal excrements and plant matter (animal bedding).</p> <p>It may be added to the soil for crops intended for human consumption, which edible part is not in contact with the soil at least until NINETY (90) days prior to harvest. Regarding the crops intended for food which edible parts are in direct contact with the soil surface or with soil particles, it shall be added prior to sowing the crops and at least A HUNDRED AND TWENTY (120) days prior to harvest.</p> <p>Excrement originating from intensive farming is hereby prohibited.</p>
Composted farmyard manure	<p>Product obtained by mixing animal excrements and plant matter (animal bedding). For compost activation, appropriate plant-based preparations or microorganism preparations may be used.</p> <p>It may be used once its stability and maturity is achieved.</p> <p>Intensive farming origin is hereby prohibited.</p>
Dried farmyard manure and dehydrated poultry manure	<p>The certifying body shall verify its origin and composition.</p> <p>Intensive farming origin is hereby prohibited.</p>
Solid manure, including poultry manure and composted farmyard manure	<p>Intensive farming origin is hereby prohibited.</p>
Liquid animal excrements	<p>To be applied after appropriate dilution and/or controlled</p>

Denomination	Description and terms of use
	<p>fermentation.</p> <p>Liquid animal excrement can be added to crops intended for human consumption, which edible part is not in contact with the soil at least NINETY (90) days prior to harvest; and to crops with edible parts, which are in direct contact with the soil surface or with soil particles, at least A HUNDRED AND TWENTY (120) days prior to harvest.</p> <p>Intensive farming origin is hereby prohibited.</p>
Composted or fermented household waste	<p>Product obtained from household waste separated according to its source, which has been submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation.</p> <p>Only plant and animal household waste.</p> <p>Maximum concentrations in mg/kg (MILLIGRAMS PER KILOGRAM) of dry matter; cadmium: SEVEN TENTHS (0.7); copper: SEVENTY (70); nickel: TWENTY-FIVE (25); lead: FORTY-FIVE (45); zinc: TWO HUNDRED (200); mercury: FOUR TENTHS (0.4); chromium (total): SEVENTY (70); chromium (VI): non-detectable.</p>
Peat	<p>If used extensively, it is hereby prohibited as soil conditioner.</p> <p>Its use is only permitted for pots and/or seedings for vegetable cultivation, floriculture, forestation and nurseries. Synthetic additives are excluded.</p>
Natural products originated by biological organisms (worms, earthworms, and others)	<p>As a fertilizer and to improve soil structure and biological activity.</p>
Guano	<p>It can be added to the soil for crops intended for human consumption, which are not in contact with the soil at least NINETY (90) days prior to harvest. For crops intended for food for human consumption, which edible parts are in direct contact with the soil surface or with soil particles, it shall be added prior to sowing the crops and at least A HUNDRED AND TWENTY (120) days prior to harvest.</p>

Denomination	Description and terms of use
Composted or fermented mixture of plant and/or animal matter.	Product obtained from the mixture of plant and/or animal matter, which has been subjected to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production.
The following products or by-products of animal origin: Blood meal, hoof meal, horn meal, bone meal or degelatinized bone meal, fish meal, meat meal, feather meal, wool, agglomeration of skin and fur (1), hair, dairy products and hydrolyzed proteins (2)	They shall be added to the soil prior to sowing or planting. (1) Maximum concentration in mg/kg (MILLIGRAMS PER KILOGRAM) of dry matter of chromium (IV): non-detectable. (2) They shall not be applied to the edible parts of the crop.
Products and by-products of plant origin for manure	For example: oilseed cake meal, fruit skin.
Seaweed and seaweed products	Provided they are directly obtained by means of: 1) physical processes, including dehydration, freezing, and grinding; 2) extraction with water or aqueous acid and/or alkaline solutions; and 3) fermentation.
By-products of the sugar industry: vinasse and its extracts	Ammonium vinasse excluded
By-products of industries producing ingredients originating from organic farming	Not treated with synthetic additives.
Sawdust, bark, wood waste, wood ash, and composted bark	Originating from wood that has not been treated with preservatives (excluding aquaculture.)
Wood ash and composted bark	Originating from non-resinous wood which has not been treated with preservatives (only for aquaculture.)
Aluminium-calcium phosphate and soft ground rock phosphate	Cadmium content less than or equal to NINETY MILLIGRAMS PER KILOGRAM (90 mg/kg) P ₂ O ₅ . Use limited to basic soils (pH>7.5).

Denomination	Description and terms of use
Crude potassium salt (kainit) and potassium sulfate (it may contain magnesium salt.)	Potassium sulfate obtained by a physical extraction process.
Natural foliar fertilizers (plant extracts, infusions, protein lysate)	Foliar treatment authorized by a certifying body in special cases of stress, such as: water stress, frosts, hails, and others.
Calcium carbonate (limestone rock, chalk, marl, ground calcareous rock, calcareous sand, phosphate chalk)	Natural origin only.
Magnesium and calcium carbonate	Natural origin only. For example, magnesium chalk, ground magnesium, calcareous rock
Magnesium sulfate (kieserite, Epsom salts, and others)	Natural origin only.
Calcium chloride solution	Foliar treatment for apple trees due to calcium deficit.
Calcium sulfate (gypsum)	Natural origin only.
Elemental sulfur	
Trace elements	
Sodium chloride	Mineral salt, rock salt.
Stone dust and clay	
Humic acids and others (Leonardite)	It shall be obtained mainly from the collection from natural deposits as a by-product of mining operations. The extraction shall be done by means of water and alkali only (excluding synthetic additives.) If not a by-product of mining operations, its use shall be limited to a small scale (greenhouses, tunnels, pots or seedings for vegetables, aromatic plants, and nurseries.)
Biodynamic preparations	As a fertilizer and for improving biological activity.
Biofertilizers (boil, slurry, microorganisms, for example: Bradyrhizobium)	Non-transgenic.

Denomination	Description and terms of use
Organic compost (bokashi, others)	As a fertilizer and for improvement of soil structure and biological activity.
Shells	
Chitin (polysaccharide obtained from crustaceans)	

Note: Composted material shall be produced through a process combining plant and animal matter with an initial C/N ratio between 25/1 and 40/1. Producers using aerated static pile composting or pot composting shall maintain the composted material at a temperature between 55 and 77 °C for THREE (3) days. Producers using a windrow composting system shall maintain the composted material at a temperature between 55 and 77 °C for 15 days, during which such materials shall be turned at least five times. Such conditions shall be ensured by the operator and verified by the certifying body.

ANNEX III

Permitted products for pest and disease control, and for the
physiological management of products
(to which Sections 17, 19, 32, 58, 120, and 122 of Annex I refer)

Commercial products containing these active or generic substances shall be approved by SENASA. Homemade products of in-farm use and which are not intended for trade may be used, when authorized by the certifying body, after assessment of the source of the raw materials, the methods for preparation and preservation, and the form of use of said preparations, and the observation of the withdrawal period. Such products are the following:

A. Application in Field

A.1. For Pest and Disease Control

1.- Substances of animal and/or plant origin

Name	Description, compositional requirements and conditions of use
Natural plant preparations, excluding tobacco	
Sawdust, bark, wood residues, wood ashes and bark mulch	Such as mulching to avoid weed proliferation. The products shall originate from forestry species not treated with preservatives
Preparations made with pyrethrum, extracted from <i>Chrysanthemuncinerariefolium</i>	Insecticide
Preparations made with <i>Quassiaamara</i>	Insecticide and repellent
Preparations made with <i>Ryaniaspeciosa</i>	
Preparations made with <i>Meliaazedarach</i> , <i>Azadirachtaindica</i>	Insecticide
Rotenone extracted from <i>Derris sp.</i> , <i>Lonchocarpus sp.</i> and <i>Terphrosia sp.</i>	Insecticide. Only when precautions are adopted to avoid the contamination of waterways
Hydrolyzed proteins	As attractants
Plant oils (not GMO)	Insecticide, acaricide, fungicide, bactericide and sprout

	inhibitor
Propolis	
Beeswax	Pruning agent
Gelatin	Insecticide
Lecithin	Fungicide
Seaweed, seaweed meals and extracts. Sea salts and salt water	Not chemically treated
Casein	
Organic acids of natural origin (<i>e. g.</i> , vinegar)	The addition of chemical substances or the use of chemical processes is hereby prohibited
Chitin, chitosan	Of natural origin, nematicide
Insect-based extract	
Biol	Fungicide for foliar treatment. Its use in edible parts is hereby prohibited

2.- Organisms used for biological pest and disease control

Name	Description, compositional requirements and conditions of use
Non-transgenic microorganisms (bacteria, viruses, fungi, others). <i>Such as: Bacillus thuringiensis, Granulosisvirus, Trichoderma</i>	
Sterilized male insects	
Natural enemies	Species shall not cause a negative impact on the ecosystem

3.- Substances produced by microorganisms

Name	Description, compositional requirements and conditions of use
Products or by-products from microorganisms (<i>e.g.</i> , Spinosad)	Insecticide. Only when measures are taken to reduce the risk to parasitoids and to the development of resistance

4.- Substances only used in traps and/or dispersers

Name	Description, compositional requirements and conditions of use

Pheromones, kairomones	Attractant, sexual behavior disrupter; only in traps and dispersers
Preparations made with metaldehyde that contain a repellent against superior animal species.	Its use is only permitted in traps (1)
Pyrethroids (only deltamethrin or lambda-cyhalothrin)	Insecticide: only in traps with specific attractants (1)
Baits	Rodenticides (1)
Oils	As an adhesive to capture insects in traps

(1) The products used in traps and sprays shall not be released into the environment and shall not be in contact with cultivated plants.

5.-Preparations to be spread in the areas between the cultivated plants

Name	Description, compositional requirements and conditions of use
Ferric phosphate (iron (III) orthophosphate)	Molluscicide

6.- Other substances traditionally used in organic farming

Name	Description, compositional requirements and conditions of use
Copper compounds in the form of copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride, tribasic copper sulfate, copper oxide, and Bordeaux mixture	Required: prescription and application rates approved by the certifying body. As bactericide and fungicide up to 6 kg of copper per hectare per year. Risk mitigation measures shall be taken to protect water and non-target organisms (e.g., buffer zones)
Sodium silicate	
Kaolinite	Insecticide, repellent; it prevents fruit and trunk burning
Quartz sand	Repellent
Sulfur	Fungicide, acaricide
Products of animal and plant origin (e.g., sheep fat and plant oil)	Repellent. Only for the non-edible parts of the crop
Fatty-acid potassium salts (soft soap)	Insecticide

Calcium polysulfide	Fungicide
Diatomaceous earth	
Paraffinic oil	Insecticide, acaricide

7.- Other substances

Name	Description, compositional requirements and conditions of use
Ethyl alcohol	A result of fermentation
Homeopathic and ayurvedic preparations	
Biodynamic preparations	
Calcium hydroxide	Fungicide of limited use, only for fruit trees (including nurseries) to control <i>Nectriagalligena</i>
Sodium bicarbonate	Fungicide
Potassium bicarbonate	Fungicide and insecticide
Potassium permanganate	Fungicide, bactericide; only for fruit trees, olive trees and vines
Laminarin	Inductor of self-defense mechanisms of crops

8.- Treatments and physical barriers

- Fire originating from liquefied gas (for weed removal);
- Heat treatments;
- Mechanical control devices, such as crop protection nets, spiraled barriers, glue-coated plastic traps, sticky bands;
- Light and food traps;
- Removable plastic bands (similar to mulching).

A2 For physiological management of products

- Ethylene for the induction of pineapple flowering.

B.-. Application in facilities for post-harvest management

B1.- For pest and disease control

- Ozone;

- Atmospheres controlled with carbon dioxide, nitrogen, vacuum, inert gases;
- Cold, heat and water steam treatments;
- Lyophilisation;
- Ultraviolet light;
- Chlorine dioxide;
- Organic acids (citric, lactic, peracetic, etc.);
- Diatomaceous earth;
- Drinking water;
- Light and food traps;
- Baits.

B2.-For physiological management of products

Ethylene as a ripening regulator for bananas, kiwis and kakis; for degreening citric fruits when such a treatment is part of a strategy to prevent fruit fly damage; and for sprouting inhibition of potatoes and onions.

Cold treatment.

ANNEX IV (Section 8)

Minimum surface areas indoors and outdoors and other characteristics of housing for different species and types of production
(to which Section 32 of Annex I refers)

1. Bovines, equines, sheep, goats, and pigs

Category	Indoors area (required area per animal)		Outdoors area (exercise area, excluding pasturage)
	Minimum live weight (kg)	(m ² /head)	(m ² /head)
Breeding and fattening livestock: bovine and equine	Up to 100	1.5	1.1
	Up to 200	2.5	1.9
	Up to 350	4.0	3.0
	Over 350	5, with a minimum of 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 FORTY (40) days		7.5 sow	2.5

Fattening pigs	Up to 50	0.8 pig	0.6
	Up to 85	1.1 pig	0.8
	Up to 110	1.3 pig	1.0
	Over 110	1.5 pig	1.2
Piglets	Over 40 days and up to 30 kg.	0.6 piglet	0.4
Brood pigs		2.5 m ² /female 10 m ² /male	1.9 m ² /female 8.0 m ² /male

Given the extensive farming characteristics that are incidental to the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, the rest of the mammals are not considered.

2. Poultry

Category	Indoors area (required area per animal)			Outdoors area (m ² of area available in rotation/head)
	No. of animals/m ²	Cm of perch/animal	Nest	
Laying hens in fixed housing	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
Laying hens in mobile housing (1)	12	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 maximum of 21 kg live weight/m ²	20, for guinea fowl only		4: broilers and guinea fowl 4.5: for ducks 10: for turkey 15: for geese In all the species mentioned above the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year shall not be exceeded.

Fattening chicks in mobile housing	16 (2) in mobile housings with a maximum of 30 kg live weight/m ²			2.5: provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded
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(1) Henhouses shall have openings ensuring appropriate ventilation and structures serving as a shelter in the event of extreme weather conditions. Likewise, they shall be located away from water bodies.

(2) Only in the case of mobile housings no

ANNEX V (Section 9)
Raw materials for animal feed
(to which Sections 36, 41, and 87 of Annex I refer)

a) Raw materials of mineral origin

- Limestone seashells
- Calcium gluconate
- Calcium carbonate
- Magnesium oxide (anhydrous magnesia)
- Magnesium sulfate
- Magnesium chloride
- Mono and dicalciumdefluorinated phosphate
- Magnesium carbonate
- Calcium-magnesium phosphate
- Magnesium phosphate
- Monosodium phosphate
- Calcium-sodium phosphate
- Sodium bicarbonate
- Sodium carbonate
- Sodium sulfate
- Potassium chloride
- Sodium chloride

b) Other raw materials for feedstuff

Products and by-products from fermentation processes of microorganisms which cells have either died or been neutralized:

- *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*
- *Saccharomyces carlsbergiensis*

ANNEX VI (Section 10)
Additives used in animal feed
(to which Sections 36, 41, and 87 of Annex I refer)

A. - Technological additives:

a) Preservatives:

- Sorbic acid
- Formic acid
- Sodium formate
- Acetic acid
- Lactic acid
- Propionic acid
- Citric acid

b) Antioxidant substances:

- Tocopherol-rich extract of natural origin.

c) Emulsifying, stabilizing, gelling and thickener agents:

- Lecithin. Only if derived from organic raw materials. Use restricted to feed for aquaculture.

d) Binding and anti-caking agents, and coagulants:

- Sodium ferrocyanide (maximum dose of 20 mg/kg NaCl calculated as ferrocyanide anion).
- Colloidal silica
- Purified diatomaceous earth
- Bentonite - Montmorillonite
- Kaolinitic clays, without asbestos
- Natural mixtures of steatites and chlorites
- Vermiculite
- Sepiolite
- Natrolite-Phonolite
- Sedimentary clinoptilolite (all species)
- Pearlite

e) Silage additives:

- Enzymes, yeasts and bacteria shall be permitted only when climate conditions do not allow an appropriate fermentation.

B. - Organoleptic additives:

- Flavoring compounds
- Only extracts from agricultural products

C. - Zootechnical additives:

- Enzymes and microorganisms

D. - Nutritional additives

a) Vitamins and pro-vitamins obtained from agricultural products. If obtained synthetically, they shall be identical to those obtained from agricultural products.

b) Trace elements:

- Iron
 - Ferric oxide
 - Ferrous carbonate
 - Monohydrate and/or heptahydrate ferrous sulfate
- Iodine:
 - Anhydrous calcium iodate
- Cobalt:
 - Monohydrate basic cobalt carbonate
 - Monohydrate and/or heptahydrate cobalt sulfate
- Cooper:
 - Basic cupric carbonate, monohydrate
 - Cupric oxide
 - Cupric sulfate, pentahydrate
- Manganese:
 - Manganous carbonate
 - Manganous oxide
 - Monohydrate manganous sulfate
- Zinc:
 - Zinc oxide
 - Monohydrate and/or heptahydrate zinc sulfate
- Molybdenum:
 - Sodium molybdate

- Selenium:
 - Sodium selenate
 - Sodium selenite

ANNEX VII (Section 11)

The aspects of organic aquaculture

(to which Sections 78, 85,101, and 105 of Annex I refer)

A) Species under the scope of the Animal Organic Aquaculture Standards:

- Section A1:

Organic production of salmonids in fresh water:

Brown trout (*Salmotrutta*), Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchusmykiss*), Brooktrout(*Salvelinusfontinalis*), and Atlantic salmon (*Salmosalar*).

Production system	They shall be produced in systems of permanent water flow, which ensure a minimum of 60% oxygen saturation for stock, its welfare, and the disposal of farming waste.
Maximum stocking density	20kg/m ³

- Section A2:

Organic production of salmonids in seawater:

Atlantic salmon (*Salmosalar*), Brown trout (*Salmotrutta*), and Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchusmykiss*).

Maximum stocking density	10 kg/m ³ in net pens at the sea.
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- Section A3:

Organic production of Liza (*Mugilliza*), Black drum(*Pogoniascromis*), WhitemouthDrummer(*Micropogoniasfurnieri*), and Flounder (*Paralichthys spp.*) in ponds or land-based structures, tidal zones, and coastal lagoons.

Containment system	Ponds, land-based structures, tidal zones, or coastal lagoons in controlled environments.
Production system	There shall be adequate renewal of water to ensure the welfare of the species. At least 50% of the dikes shall have plant covering.
Maximum stocking density	4kg/m ³

- Section A4

Organic production of Sturgeon in freshwater:

Species concerned: *Acipenser* family

Production system	Water flow in each rearing unit shall be sufficient to ensure animal welfare.
Maximum stocking density	30 kg/m ³

- Section A5

Organic production of fish in inland waters:

Species concerned: Carp family (*Cyprinidae*) and other associated species in the context of polyculture.

Production system	<p>In ponds, which size shall ensure animal welfare. The fertilization of the ponds shall be carried out, when appropriate, with a maximum application of 20 kg of nitrogen/ha.</p> <p>Treatments involving synthetic chemicals for the control of hydrophytes and plant covering present in production waters are hereby prohibited.</p> <p>Buffer zones with natural vegetation contiguous to production zones shall be maintained. Polyculture could be used on condition that it conforms to the criteria laid down in the specifications for the other species.</p>
Farming yield	The total produce of species is limited to 1.500 kg of fish per hectare per year.

- Section A6

Organic production of mollusks and echinoderms:

Production system	<p>Long-lines, rafts, bottom culture, net bags, cages, trays, lantern nets, bouchot poles, and other containment systems.</p> <p>For mussel cultivation on rafts, the number of drop-ropes shall not exceed 5/m² of surface area.</p>
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	The maximum length of drop-ropes shall not exceed 20 m. During production cycle, subdivision of drop-ropes shall be permitted without increasing stocking density at the outset.
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- Section A7

Fish from warm and lukewarm freshwater: Tilapia (*Oreochromis sp.*), Sorubim (*Pseudoplatystoma sp.*), South American Catfish (*Rhamdiaquelen*), Pirapitai(*Bryconorbygnianus*), Pacu(*Piaractusmesopotamicus*), and Silverside (*Odonthestesbonariensis*).

Production system	Ponds and net cages
Maximum stocking density	In a pond: up to 1 fish/m ³ In a cage: 30 kg/m ³

- Section A8

Organic production of Whiteleg shrimp (*Litopenaeusvannamei*), Argentine red shrimp (*Pleoticusmuelleri*), and Freshwater shrimp (*Macrobrachiumsp.*).

Establishment of production units	Location at sterile clay areas to reduce environmental impact of pond construction to a minimum. Such ponds shall be built with the natural pre-existing clay.
Conversion time	Six months per pond, corresponding to the normal lifespan of a farmed shrimp.
Origin of breeding material	Farm origin. Certificate for freedom for specific diseases.
Eyestalk ablation	It is hereby prohibited.
Farm stocking densities and maximum production limits.	Sowing: maximum of 22 post-larvae/m ² Maximum instantaneous biomass: 240 g/m ²

B). Products for cleaning and disinfection used in aquaculture.

B1) Substances for cleaning and disinfecting equipment and facilities, in the absence of aquaculture animals, seaweed, and aquatic plants.

- Ozone
- Sodium cholride
- Sodium hypochlorite
- Calcium hypochlorite
- Lime (calcium oxide)
- Caustic soda
- Alcohol
- Hydrogen peroxide
- Organic acids (acetic acid, lactic acid, citric acid)
- Humic acid
- Peroxyacetic acids
- Iodophores
- Copper sulphate (expiration date to be determined by SENASA)
- Peracetic and peroctanoic acid
- Tea seed cake made of natural camelia seed (used exclusively in shrimp production)

B2) Limited list of substances for use in the presence of aquaculture animals, seaweed, and aquatic plants:

- Limestone (calcium carbonate) for pH control
- Dolomite for pH correction

C) Organisms used as conditioners at aquatic organism farming premises.

Organisms	Description; composition requirements; terms of use
Bioremediators	If they do not originate from organic sources, they shall be recognized by a certifying entity.

ANNEX VIII (Section 12)

Products and substances permitted in the processing of food intended for human consumption, yeast production, and yeast products

(to which Section 108 of Annex I refers)

1. Food additives, including excipients

The food additives listed in the following Table can be used to perform functions indicated in the specified food products, according to the provisions laid down in the General Standards for Additives of the *Codex Alimentarius*.

REG No.	Name of the additive	Food of plant origin	Food of animal origin	Specific conditions
153	Charcoal		Yes	Goat cheese coated with ashes. Morbier cheese
160	Annatto, bixin, norbixin		Yes	Red Leicester cheese Cheddar cheese Mimolette cheese
170i	Calcium carbonate	Yes	Yes	It shall not be used as colorant or for Calcium enrichment of products.
220	Sulfur dioxide	Yes	Yes	In fermented beverages of fruits and wines, without sugar addition, including cider and perry, or in mead.
224	Potassium metabisulfite	Yes	Yes	In fruit fermented beverages and wines, without sugar addition, including cider and perry, or in mead.
223	Sodium metabisulfite		Yes	Crustaceans (*)
250 or 252	Sodium nitrite Potassium nitrite		Yes Yes	Meat products Indicative added amount expressed as NaNO ₂ : 80mg/kg

REG No.	Name of the additive	Food of plant origin	Food of animal origin	Specific conditions
				Maximum residual quantity expressed as NaNO ₂ : 50mg/kg Indicated added amount expressed as KNO ₃ : 80mg/kg Maximum residual quantity expressed as KNO ₃ : 50mg/kg
270	*Lacticacid (L-D y DL-)	Yes	Yes	
290	Carbon dioxide	Yes	Yes	
296	Malic acid (DL-)	Yes		
300	Ascorbic acid	Yes	Yes	Meat products (*)
301	Sodium ascorbate		Yes	Meat products combined with nitrites y nitrates (*)
306	Tocopherol-rich extract	Yes	Yes	Antioxidant for fats and oils
307	Tocopherols (mixed natural concentrates)	Yes	Yes	
322	Lecithin (obtained without bleaching agents or organic solvents)	Yes	Yes	Dairy products (*)
325	Sodium lactate		Yes	Dairy and meat products
327	Calcium lactate		Yes	
330	Citric acid	Yes	Yes	Crustaceans and mollusks (*)
331i	Disodium citrate		Yes	
332i	Dipotassium citrate		Yes	
333	Calcium citrate	Yes		
334	Tartaric acid	Yes		

REG No.	Name of the additive	Food of plant origin	Food of animal origin	Specific conditions
335	Sodium tartrate	Yes		
336	Potassium tartrates	Yes		
341i	Monocalcium phosphate	Yes		Raising agent for raising flour
392	Rosemary extract	Yes	Yes	Only when derived from organic production
400	Alginic acid	Yes	Yes	Dairy products (*)
401	Sodium alginate	Yes	Yes	Dairy products (*)
402	Potassium alginate	Yes	Yes	Dairy products (*)
406	Agar	Yes	Yes	Dairy and meat products (*)
407	Carrageenan	Yes	Yes	Dairy products (*)
410	Carob bean gum (Locust bean gum)	Yes	Yes	
412	Guar gum	Yes	Yes	
413	Tragacanth gum	Yes	Yes	
414	Arabicgum	Yes	Yes	
415	Xanthan gum	Yes	Yes	
416	Karaya gum	Yes	Yes	
422	Glycerol	Yes		For plant extracts
440	Pectin (not amidated)	Yes	Yes	Dairy products (*)
464	Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose	Yes	Yes	Encapsulation material for capsules
500	Sodium carbonates	Yes	Yes	Milk caramel (<i>dulce de leche</i>), acid cream butter, and sour milk cheese (*)
501	Potassium carbonate	Yes		
503	Ammonium carbonates	Yes		
504i	Magnesium	Yes		

REG No.	Name of the additive	Food of plant origin	Food of animal origin	Specific conditions
	carbonates			
508	Potassium chloride	Yes		
509	Calcium chloride	Yes	Yes	Milk coagulant
511	Magnesium chloride	Yes		
516	Calcium sulfate	Yes		Excipient
524	Sodium hydroxide	Yes		Superficial treatment of baking products for snacks
551	Silicon dioxide	Yes		Anti-caking agent for aromatic plants and spices
553b	Talc	Yes	Yes	Coating agent for meat products
938	Argon	Yes	Yes	
939	Helium	Yes	Yes	
941	Nitrogen	Yes	Yes	
948	Oxygen	Yes	Yes	

(*) This additive can only be used if it is proven, upon satisfaction of the competent authority, that there is no other technological alternative offering the same guaranties and/or allowing keeping the specific characteristics of the product.

2. - Processing aids and other products that can be used for processing ingredients of agricultural origin derived from organic production.

The processing aids listed in the following Table can be used to perform the functions indicated in the specified food products, according to the provisions laid down in the General Standards for Additives and Processing aids of the *Codex Alimentarius*.

Denomination	Manufacture of food products of plant origin	Manufacture of food products of animal origin	Specific conditions
Calcium chloride	Yes		Coagulant
Calcium carbonate	Yes	Yes	Texture enhancer, Coagulationagent in the manufacture of cheese
Calcium hydroxide	Yes		
Calcium sulfate	Yes		Coagulant
Magnesium chloride or Nigari	Yes		Coagulant
Potassium carbonate	Yes		Drying of grapes
Sodium carbonate	Yes	Yes	For the production of sugars, for dairy products as neutralizing substance
Lactic acid		Yes	Dairy products, coagulationagent, pH regulator for the brine bath of cheese.
Citric acid	Yes	Yes	To regulate the pH of the brine bath in the production of cheese. Oil production and hydrolysis of starch.
Sodium hydroxide	Yes		For the production of sugar and rapeseed oil.
Sulfuric acid	Yes	Yes	For the production of sugar and gelatin.
Hydrochloric acid		Yes	For the production of gelatin and for regulating the pH of the brine bath of some of

Denomination	Manufacture of food products of plant origin	Manufacture of food products of animal origin	Specific conditions
			the Gouda, Edam and other cheese
Ammonium hydroxide		Yes	For the production of gelatin
Hydrogen peroxide		Yes	For the production of gelatin
Carbon dioxide	Yes	Yes	
Nitrogen	Yes	Yes	
Ethanol	Yes	Yes	Solvent
Tannic acid	Yes		Filtering processing aid
Egg albumin	Yes		
Casein	Yes		
Natural gelatins	Yes		
Fish tail	Yes		
Plant oils	Yes	Yes	Greasing, unmolding or anti-foaming agent
Silicon dioxide as gel or colloidal solution	Yes		
Activated charcoal	Yes		
Talc	Yes		
Bentonite	Yes	Yes	Sticking agent for mead
Kaolinitic clays	Yes	Yes	Propolis
Cellulose	Yes	Yes	To produce gelatin
Diatomaceous earth	Yes	Yes	To produce gelatin
Pearlite	Yes	Yes	To produce gelatin
Hazelnut shell	Yes		
Rice flour	Yes		
Beeswax	Yes		Unmolding agent

Denomination	Manufacture of food products of plant origin	Manufacture of food products of animal origin	Specific conditions
Carnauba wax	Yes		Unmolding agent
Sulfur acid	Yes		pH adjustments in sugar extraction
Tartaric acid and salts	Yes		
Potassium hydroxide	Yes		pH adjustment for sugar production
Preparation of crust components	Yes		

3. Processing aids for the production of yeast and yeast products.

Denomination	Basic yeast	Yeast Mixture/Formulation	Specific conditions
Calcium chloride	X		
Carbon dioxide	X	X	
Citric acid	X		To regulate the pH in yeast production
Lactic acid	X		To regulate the pH in yeast production
Nitrogen	X	X	
Oxygen	X	X	
Potato starch	X	X	For filtering
Sodium carbonate	X	X	To regulate the pH
Plant oils	X	X	Greasing, removing or anti-foaming agent

4. Flavoring agents

Substances and products labeled as flavoring agents or natural flavoring preparations, as defined in the General Requirements for Natural Flavoring Agents(CAC/GL 29-1987).

5. Water and salts

- drinking water
- salts (with sodium chloride or potassium chloride as basic components generally used in food manufacture.)

6. Preparations of Microorganisms and Enzymes

Any preparation based on microorganisms and enzymes normally used as processing aid in the manufacture of food, except the microorganisms and enzymes genetically obtained/modified or derived from organisms genetically obtained/modified.

7. Minerals (including trace elements), vitamins, amino acids and essential fatty acids and other nitrogen components.

Approved only if their use is legally required in food products to which they are incorporated.

ANNEX IX (Section 13)

Products and substances authorized to be used or added in the manufacture of organic wines
(to which Sections 114 and 116 of Annex I refer)

Type of treatment	Name of products or substances	Specific conditions
Aeration and oxygenation	Air Gaseous oxygen	
Centrifugation and filtering	Pearlite Cellulose Diatomaceous earth	For exclusive use as inert filtering/processing aid
Inert atmosphere creation	Nitrogen Carbon dioxide Argon	
Fermentation	Yeasts (1)	Preferably, indigenous strains derived from organic raw materials, if available.
Yeast feeding	Diammonium phosphate Thiamine dihydrochloride	To facilitate yeast development
Preservation, disinfection and inhibition of fermentation	Sulfur dioxide Potassium bisulphite or potassium metabisulphite	a) Maximum content of sulfur dioxide shall not exceed 100 milligrams per liter in red wines with residual sugar content below 2 grams per liter. b) Maximum content of sulfur dioxide shall not exceed 150 milligrams per liter in white and <i>rosé</i> wines with residual sugar content below 2 grams per liter. c) For the rest of wines, the maximum content of sulfur dioxide is reduced to 30 mg per liter, in comparison to conventional wines.
Deodorization	Charcoal for oenological use	
Clarification	Edible gelatin (2) Fish tail (2) Egg albumin (2)	

Type of treatment	Name of products or substances	Specific conditions
	Tannins (2) Casein Potassium caseinates Silicon dioxide Bentonite Pectolytic enzymes Arabicgum (2) Potassiumalginate	
Acidification	Tartaric L(+) acid Correction with organic musts	
De-acidification	Neutral potassium tartrate Tartaric L(+) acid, calcium carbonate, and potassium bicarbonate. Correction with organic musts	
Malolactic fermentation	Lactic bacteria	To favor or induce malolactic fermentation
Addition as antioxidant	L-ascorbic acid	
Injection and preservative	Nitrogen Carbon dioxide	
Stabilization	Citric acid	
Acidity correction	Tannins (2)	
Addition	Metatartaric acid	
Precipitation of tartaric salts	Potassium bitartrate	
Maturing and ageing	Oak chippings	Of neither treated nor carbonized wood of a size not less than 2 mm.

(1) For the different yeast strains: derived from organic raw materials, if available.

(2) Derived from organic raw materials, if available.

ANNEX X (Section 14)

Products permitted for the production of combed wool

(towhich Section 118 of Annex I refers)

A) Process inputs

1) Washing detergents:

1.1. permitted: biodegradables 90% (NINETY PER CENT) (measured in oxygen demand) in more than 28 (TWENTY-EIGHT) days.

1.2. prohibited: APE (ethoxylatealkylphenol), EDTA – DTPA.

2) pH stabilizers:

2.1. sodium bicarbonate

2.2. sodium hydroxide

2.3. citric acid

2.4. lactic acid

2.5. tartaric acid

3) Emulsifying agents and process aids (surfactants, lubricants, antistatic agents, others)

3.1. biodegradable lubricating plant oils > 90% (OECD 301)

3.2. citric acid

3.3. fatty alcohols

3.4. soaps

3.5. palmitates

3.6. stearates

3.7. oleates

4) Bleaching agents

4.1. hydrogen peroxide < 20% boron-free

4.2. sodium bicarbonate

4.3. sodium hydroxide

4.4. sodium and potassium carbonate

B) Inputs treating liquid residues

- coagulants and flocculants:
- aluminum sulfate
- ferric chloride

ANNEX XI (Section 15)

Authorized products to clean and disinfect premises, facilities, machinery and equipment used in the production, manufacture, storage, transportation, distribution and commercialization of organic products of plant and animal origin
(to which Sections 32, 61, 62, 70, 112, and 120 of Annex I refer)

- Potassium and sodium soap
- Water and steam
- Lime milk
- Lime
- Quicklime
- Sodium hypochlorite (for example, as aqueous solution)
- Caustic soda
- Potassium hydroxide
- Hydrogen peroxide
- Natural plant essences, except for orange terpenes for slaughterhouses
- Citric, peracetic, formic, lactic, oxalic and acetic acids
- Alcohol
- Nitric acid (dairy equipment)
- Phosphoric acid (dairy equipment)
- Products for cleaning and disinfecting of teats and milking facilities
- Sodium bicarbonate
- Sodium carbonate

ANNEX XII (Section 16)

Application Form for the Registration of Certifying Bodies with the
National Registry of Organic Product Certifying Bodies
(to which Section 126 and 127 of Annex I refer)

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION			
INDIVIDUAL OR ENTITY		SWORN STATEMENT	
Name or Company Name:			
Legal Domicile			
Street:		No.:	Floor: Dept.:
Town:	Province:	Zip Code:	
Business address:			
Street:		No.:	Floor: Dept.:
Town:	Province:	Zip Code:	
Telephone:	Fax:	E-Mail:	
Branches or Agencies:			
Applies for authorization to:			
Register number			
Tax Payer I.D. (CUIT) No.		D.G.R.	
R.P.C.		I.G.J.	
Legal Agent:			
Name and Surname:			
ID: (C.I / L.E / L.C / D.N.I)			
Position:			
Responsible Technician:			
Surname and Name:			
I.D: (C.I / L.E / L.C / D.N.I)			
Profession:		Professional Registration No.:	
Legal Domicile:			
Street:		No.	Floor: Dept.:
Town:	Province:	Zip Code:	
Telephone:	Fax:	E-Mail:	

Authorized Substitute:		
Surname and Name:		
ID: (C.I / L.E / L.C / D.N.I)		
Profession:		Professional Registration:
Legal Domicile:		
Street:		No.: Floor: Dept.:
Town:	Province:	Zip Code:
Telephone:	Fax:	E-Mail:

Signature and full name of the Legal Agent:

.....

Place and Date:

.....

ANNEX XII (Section 16)
 Application Form for the Registration of Certifying Body with the
 National Registry of Organic Product Certifying Bodies
 (to which Section 126 and 127 of Annex I refer)

COMMERCIAL RECORD CARD

SWORN STATEMENT

A) For Commercial Business Organizations:	Type:
Date of Incorporation:	Legal Personality No.:
Initiation of Activities:	Granted by:
Duration:	Domicile of Headquarters:
Place where the Board of Directors Operates:	
Foreign Subsidiaries:	

B) For Cooperatives	
Number of partners:	I.N.A.E.S. Registration No.:
2 nd tier organization to which it is affiliated:	
Domicile of Headquarters:	
Place where the Board of Directors Operates:	
Foreign Subsidiaries:	

C) For Non-Profit Associations or Foundations	
Date of Founding:	Legal Personality No.:
Initiation of Activities:	Granted by:
Duration:	Domicile of Headquarters:
Place where the Board of Directors Operates:	
Foreign Subsidiaries:	

ANNEX XII (Section 16)

Application Form for the Registration of Certifying Bodies with the
National Registry of Organic Product Certifying Bodies
(to which Section 126 and 127 of Annex I refer)

INSPECTORS' PAYROLL

SWORN STATEMENT

Surname and Name	Type and No. of I.D.	Domicile	Professional Degree	Prof. Reg. No.

ANNEX XIII (Section 17)

Template Evidence of “Operator under Organic Follow-up”
(to which Sections 139 and 145 of Annex I refer)

The document supporting that an organic operator is under follow-up by an authorized certifying body shall state at least the following information:

Evidence of “Operator under Organic Follow-up”	
1 Name and Address of the operator: Main Activity (producer, manufacturer, marketer)	
2 Other operator’s data (Tax Payer I.D. (CUIT) No., RENSPA - <i>National Health Registry for Agricultural and Livestock Producers</i> -, other)	Name, address, and National Register No. of the Organic Product Certifying Body:
4. Group of products/activity: - Plants and plant products: - Mushrooms: - Yeasts: - Aquatic plants and algae: - Cattle, and animal and apicultural products: - Aquaculture animals and aquaculture animal products: - Processed products (food, feed, textiles, and others)	5. Status of products: Organic production of: Production underconversion of:
6. Validity Period: Since: Until:	7. Control Date:
8. The operator hereby declares that he has subjected his activities to control, and complies with the requirements established in Act 25127 and supplementary regulations.	

Date and Place:

Signature of the Certifying Body:

(1) Validity period shall not exceed THIRTY HUNDRED SIXTY-FIVE (365) running days as from the date of issuance.

INSTRUCTIONS

For completion of the Evidence of “Operator under Organic Follow-up”
(to which Section 145 refer)

Box 4: “Group of product/ activity”:

The relevant species/activity shall be indicated (for ex.,wheat, lettuce, apples, mushroom, brewer’s yeasts, spirulina, ovine rearing, honey, pacu, orange juice, corn flour, grape must, pear purée, soya oil, sunflower expeller, top wool, etc.)

Box 5: “Status of products”:

The status of each product shall be defined: “organic” or “underconversion.”

Box 6: “Validity period”

The certifying body shall indicate the date since and until the operator is under the organic follow-up for the products indicated in box 5. Validity period shall not exceed 1 (ONE) year during which the agreement entered into by the operator and the certifying body shall be valid.

Box 7: “Control date”

It refers to the date of the last decision issued by the certifying body which provides for the maintenance of the operator under organic follow-up.

Box 8: The responsible technician of the certifying body shall sign this evidence.

ANNEX XIV (Section 18)
(to which Sections 139, 145, 147 and 148 of Annex I refer)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
ORGANIC PRODUCT CERTIFICATE
Act 25127

1. Body issuing the certificate: name and address, e-mail, webpage, register No. in the National Registry of Organic Product Certifying Body.	
2. Certificate Reference Number	
3. Product Exporter (name and address)	
4. Producer or Manufacturer of the Product (name and address)	5. Shipping country
	6. Destination country
7. First Consignee of the Product (name and address)	8. Purchaser/Importer (name and address)

<p>9. Description of the product (number of units, characteristics of packages, brand, container identification, means of transport, batch No.).</p>	<p>10. Nomenclature Code of the Foreign Trade</p>	<p>11. Declared Quantity</p> <p>Gross weight (kg)</p> <p>Net Weight (kg)</p>
<p>12. Statement of the body issuing the certificate</p> <p><i>“This document certifies that the products mentioned in box 9 have been obtained according to the standards of organic production and control laid down by Act No. 25127 and its regulations.”</i></p>		
<p>13. Additional Statement: status/category</p> <p>Status:</p> <p>Invoice:</p> <p>Batch No.:</p>		
<p>14. Place of issuance and date of the certificate, name and signature of the authorized person</p>		

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMPLETE THE CERTIFICATE

Title: ARGENTINE REPUBLIC – ORGANIC PRODUCT CERTIFICATE

Boxes to be completed:

1. Body issuing the certificate: name, address (e-mail or webpage) and register number in the National Registry of Organic Product Certifying Body of SENASA, held by the body issuing the certificate.
2. Certificate No.: the certificate number of the certifying body is stated with the legend “ORIGINAL” or “DUPLICATE”, as appropriate.
3. Marketer/Exporter of the product: name and address.
4. Producer/Manufacturer of the product (company that has performed the last processing, packaging, and labeling of the product batch): name and address.
5. Shipping country: identify the country of origin.
6. Destination country: identify the country where the products are intended to.
7. First consignee of the products: name and address.
8. Importer identification: name and address.
9. Description of the product: characteristics of the product, trade name of the product, type and number of packages, brands, identification of containers, number of batches, and identification of the means of transport (number of the air waybill / name of the ship.)
10. Nomenclature code of the foreign trade: tariff position.
11. Declared quantity: gross weight and net weight, both in kilograms.
Other units (in case of liquids indicate the volume in liters.)
12. Statement of the body issuing the certificate: the following reference is made: *“This document certifies that the products mentioned in box 9 have been obtained according to the standards of organic production and control laid down by Act No. 25127 and its regulations.”*
13. Additional statements: there shall state “Organic product” or “Product under conversion”. Any other statement that the certifying body deems appropriate may be included, such as number of invoices, delivery dockets, number of manufacture/production batch, etc.
14. Place of issuance. Date. Name and surname of the authorized person. Signature of the authorized person. Seal of the certifying body.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMPLETE THE CERTIFICATE

Title: ARGENTINE REPUBLIC – ORGANIC PRODUCT CERTIFICATE

Boxes to be completed:

1. Body issuing the certificate: name, address (e-mail or webpage) and register number in the National Registry of Organic Product Certifying Body of SENASA, held by the body issuing the certificate.
2. Certificate No.: the certificate number of the certifying body is stated with the legend “ORIGINAL” or “DUPLICATE”, as appropriate.
3. Marketer/Exporter of the product: name and address.
4. Producer/Manufacturer of the product (company that has performed the last processing, packaging, and labeling of the product batch): name and address.
5. Shipping country: identify the country of origin.
6. Destination country: identify the country where the products are intended to.
7. First consignee of the products: name and address.
8. Importer identification: name and address.
9. Description of the product: characteristics of the product, trade name of the product, type and number of packages, brands, identification of containers, number of batches, and identification of the means of transport (number of the air waybill / name of the ship.)
10. Nomenclature code of the foreign trade: tariff position.
11. Declared quantity: gross weight and net weight, both in kilograms.
Other units (in case of liquids indicate the volume in liters.)
12. Statement of the body issuing the certificate: the following reference is made: *“This document certifies that the products mentioned in box 9 have been obtained according to the standards of organic production and control laid down by Act No. 25127 and its regulations.”*
13. Additional statements: there shall state “Organic product” or “Product under conversion”. Any other statement that the certifying body deems appropriate may be included, such as number of invoices, delivery dockets, number of manufacture/production batch, etc.
14. Place of issuance. Date. Name and surname of the authorized person. Signature of the authorized person. Seal of the certifying body.