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(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1804/1999**of 19 July 1999****supplementing Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs to include livestock production**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 37 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament⁽²⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee⁽³⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91⁽⁴⁾ provide that the Commission is to put forward proposals before 30 June 1995 concerning the principles for, and specific inspection measures covering, organic production of livestock, unprocessed livestock products and products intended for human consumption containing ingredients of animal origin;
- (2) Demand for organically produced agricultural products is rising and consumers are increasingly attracted by such products;
- (3) Livestock production allows that range of products to be extended and permits the development on agricultural holdings practising organic farming of complementary activities accounting for a major share of income;
- (4) This Regulation harmonises rules of production, labelling and inspection for the most relevant livestock species; for species, other than aquatic species, for

which no rules of production are developed in this Regulation, it is appropriate for consumer protection to harmonise at least the labelling requirements and the inspection system; for agriculture products such rules should be developed as soon as possible;

- (5) Moreover, livestock production is fundamental to the organisation of agricultural production on organic-production holdings in so far as it provides the necessary organic matter and nutrients for cultivated land and accordingly contributes towards soil improvement and the development of sustainable agriculture;
- (6) In order to avoid environmental pollution, in particular of natural resources such as the soil and water, organic production of livestock must in principle provide for a close relationship between such production and the land, suitable multiannual rotation systems and the feeding of livestock with organic-farming crop products produced on the holding itself;
- (7) In order to prevent pollution of water by nitrogenous compounds, organic-production livestock holdings should have appropriate storage capacity and plans for the spreading of solid and liquid livestock effluents;
- (8) Pastoral stockfarming carried out in accordance with the rules of organic farming is an activity particularly suited to the maintenance and exploitation of the potential of abandoned areas;
- (9) A wide biological diversity should be encouraged and the choice of breeds should take account of their capacity to adapt to local conditions;
- (10) Genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and products derived therefrom are not compatible with the organic production method; in order to maintain consumer confidence in organic production, genetically modified organisms, parts thereof and products derived therefrom should not be used in products labelled as from organic production;

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 293, 5.10.1996, p. 23.

⁽²⁾ OJ C 133, 28.4.1997, p. 29.

⁽³⁾ OJ C 167, 2.6.1997, p. 55.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 198, 22.7.1991, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 330/1999 (OJ L 40, 13.2.1999, p. 23).

- each poultry house must not contain more than:
 - 4 800 chickens,
 - 3 000 laying hens,
 - 5 200 guinea fowl,
 - 4 000 female Muscovy or Peking ducks or 3 200 male Muscovy or Peking ducks or other ducks,
 - 2 500 capons, geese or turkeys;
- the total usable area of poultry houses for meat production on any single production unit, must not exceed 1 600 m².

8.4.4. In the case of laying hens natural light may be supplemented by artificial means to provide a maximum of 16 hours light per day with a continuous nocturnal rest period without artificial light of at least eight hours.

8.4.5. Poultry, must have access to an open-air run whenever the weather conditions permit and, whenever possible, must have such access for at least one third of their life. These open-air runs must be mainly covered with vegetation be provided with protective facilities, and permit animals to have easy access to adequate numbers of drinking and feeding troughs.

8.4.6. For health reasons, buildings must be emptied of livestock between each batch of poultry reared. The buildings and fittings are to be cleaned and disinfected during this time. In addition, when the rearing of each batch of poultry has been completed, runs must be left empty to allow vegetation to grow back, and for health reasons. Member States will establish the period in which runs must be empty and they will communicate their decision to the Commission and the other Member States. These requirements shall not apply to small numbers of poultry which are not kept in runs and which are free to roam, throughout the day.

8.5. *General derogation on the housing of livestock*

8.5.1. By way of derogation from the requirements set out in paragraphs 8.3.1, 8.4.2, 8.4.3 and 8.4.5 and the stocking densities laid down in Annex VIII, the competent authorities of the Member States may authorise derogations from the requirements of these paragraphs and of Annex VIII for a transitional period expiring on 31 December 2010. This derogation can only be applied to livestock producing holdings with existing buildings, constructed before 24 August 1999 and in so far as these livestock buildings comply with national rules concerning organic livestock production, in force prior to that date, or in the absence thereof with private standards accepted or recognised by the Member States.

8.5.2. The operators benefiting from this derogation shall present a plan to the inspection authority or body, containing the arrangements which ensure, at the end of the derogation, compliance with the provisions of this Regulation.

8.5.3. Before 31 December 2006, the Commission shall present a report on the implementation of the provision of paragraph 8.5.1.

C. BEEKEEPING AND BEEKEEPING PRODUCTS

1. **General principles**

1.1. Beekeeping is an important activity that contributes to the protection of the environment and agricultural and forestry production through the pollination action of bees.

1.2. The qualification of beekeeping products as being from organic production is closely bound up both with the characteristic of the hives' treatments and the quality of the environment. This qualification also depends on the conditions for extraction, processing and storage of beekeeping products.

1.3. When an operator runs several beekeeping units in the same area all the units must comply with the requirements of this Regulation. By derogation from this principle, an operator can run units not complying with this Regulation provided that all the requirements of this Regulation are fulfilled with the exception of the provisions laid down in paragraph 4.2 for the siting of the apiaries. In that case, the product cannot be sold with references to organic production methods.

2. Conversion period

- 2.1. Beekeeping products can be sold with references to the organic production method only when the provisions laid down in this Regulation have been complied with for at least one year. During the conversion period the wax has to be replaced according to the requirements laid down in paragraph 8.3.

3. Origin of the bees

- 3.1. In the choice of breeds, account must be taken of the capacity of animals to adapt to local conditions, their vitality and their resistance to disease. Preference shall be given to the use of European breeds of *Apis mellifera* and their local ecotypes.
- 3.2. Apiaries must be constituted by means of the division of colonies or the acquisition of swarms or hives from units complying with the provisions laid down in this Regulation.
- 3.3. By way of a first derogation, subject to the prior approval by the inspection authority or body, apiaries existing in the production unit not complying with the rules of this Regulation can be converted.
- 3.4. By way of a second derogation, swarms on their own may be acquired from beekeepers not producing in accordance with this Regulation during a transitional period expiring on 24 August 2002 subject to the conversion period.
- 3.5. By way of a third derogation, the reconstitution of the apiaries shall be authorised by the control authority or body, when apiaries complying with this Regulation are not available, in case of high mortality of animals caused by health or catastrophic circumstances, subject to the conversion period.
- 3.6. By way of a fourth derogation, for the renovation of the apiaries 10% per year of the queen bees and swarms not complying with this Regulation can be incorporated into the organic-production unit provided that the queen bees and swarms are placed in hives with combs or comb foundations coming from organic-production units. In the case, the conversion period does not apply.

4. Siting of the apiaries

- 4.1. The Member States may designate regions or areas where beekeeping complying with this Regulation is not practicable. A map on an appropriate scale listing the location of hives as provided for in Annex III, Part A1, section 2, first indent shall be provided to the inspection authority or body by the beekeeper. Where no such areas are identified, the beekeeper must provide the inspection authority or body with appropriate documentation and evidence, including suitable analyses if necessary, that the areas accessible to his colonies meet the conditions required in this Regulation.
- 4.2. The siting of the apiaries must:
- ensure enough natural nectar, honeydew and pollen sources for bees and access to water;
 - be such that, within a radius of 3 km from the apiary site, nectar and pollen sources consist essentially of organically produced crops and/or spontaneous vegetation, according to the requirements of Article 6 and Annex I of this Regulation, and crops not subject to the provisions of this Regulation but treated with low environmental impact methods such as, for example, those described in programs developed under Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92 (****) which cannot significantly affect the qualification of beekeeping production as being organic;
 - maintain enough distance from any non-agricultural production sources possibly leading to contamination, for example: urban centres, motorways, industrial areas, waste dumps, waste incinerators, etc. The inspection authorities or bodies shall establish measures to ensure this requirement.

The above requirements do not apply to areas where flowering is not taking place, or when the hives are dormant.

5. Feed

- 5.1. At the end of the production season hives must be left with reserves of honey and pollen sufficiently abundant to survive the winter.

- 5.2. The artificial feeding of colonies is authorised where the survival of the hives is endangered due to extreme climatic conditions. Artificial feeding shall be made with organically produced honey, preferably from the same organic-production unit.
- 5.3. By way of a first derogation from paragraph 5.2, the competent authorities of the Member States can authorise the use of organically-produced sugar syrup, or organic sugar molasses instead of organically-produced honey in artificial feeding, in particular, when it is required by climatic conditions that provoke crystallisation of honey.
- 5.4. By way of a second derogation, sugar syrup, sugar molasses and honey not covered by this Regulation may be authorised by the inspection authority or body for artificial feeding during a transitional period expiring on 24 August 2002.
- 5.5. The following information shall be entered in the register of the apiaries with regard to the use of artificial feeding: type of product, dates, quantities and hives where it is used.
- 5.6. Other products different from those indicated in paragraphs 5.1 to 5.4 cannot be used in beekeeping which complies with this Regulation.
- 5.7. Artificial feeding may be carried out only between the last honey harvest and 15 days before the start of the next nectar or honeydew flow period.

6. Disease prevention and veterinary treatments

- 6.1. Disease prevention in beekeeping shall be based on the following principles:
 - (a) the selection of appropriate hardy breeds;
 - (b) the application of certain practices encouraging strong resistance to disease and the prevention of infections, such as: regular renewal of queen bees, systematic inspection of hives to detect any health anomalies, control of male broods in the hives, disinfecting of materials and equipment at regular intervals, destruction of contaminated material or sources, regular renewal of beeswax and sufficient reserves of pollen and honey in hives.
- 6.2. If despite all the above preventive measures, the colonies become sick or infested, they must be treated immediately and, if necessary, the colonies can be placed in isolation apiaries.
- 6.3. The use of veterinary medicinal products in beekeeping which complies with this Regulation shall respect the following principles:
 - (a) they can be used in so far as the corresponding use is authorised in the Member State in accordance with the relevant Community provisions or national provisions in conformity with Community law;
 - (b) phytotherapeutic and homeopathic products shall be used in preference to allopathic products chemically synthesised, provided that their therapeutic effect is effective for the condition for which the treatment is intended;
 - (c) if the use of the abovementioned products should prove or is unlikely to be effective to eradicate a disease or infestation which risks destroying colonies, allopathic chemically synthesised medicinal products may be used under the responsibility of a veterinarian, or other persons authorised by the Member State, without prejudice to the principles laid down in paragraphs (a) and (b) above;
 - (d) the use of allopathic chemically synthesised medicinal products for preventive treatments is prohibited;
 - (e) without prejudice to the principle in (a) above formic acid, lactic acid, acetic acid and oxalic acid and the following substances: menthol, thymol, eucalyptol or camphor can be used in cases of infestation with *Varroa jacobsoni*.
- 6.4. In addition to the above principles, veterinary treatments or treatments to hives, combs etc., which are compulsory under national or Community legislation shall be authorised.
- 6.5. If a treatment is applied with chemically synthesised allopathic products, during such a period, the colonies treated must be placed in isolation apiaries and all the wax must be replaced with wax complying with the conditions laid down in this Regulation. Subsequently, the conversion period of one year will apply to those colonies.

- 6.6. The requirements laid down in the previous paragraph do not apply to products mentioned in paragraph 6.3(e).
- 6.7. Whenever veterinary medicinal products are to be used, the type of product (including the indication of the active pharmacological substance) together with details of the diagnosis, the posology, the method of administration, the duration of the treatment and the legal withdrawal period must be recorded clearly and declared to the inspection body or authority before the products are marketed as organically produced.

7. **Husbandry management practices and identification**

- 7.1. The destruction of bees in the combs as a method associated with the harvesting of beekeeping products is prohibited.
- 7.2. Mutilation such as clipping the wings of queen bees is prohibited.
- 7.3. The replacement of the queen bees involving the killing of the old queen is permitted.
- 7.4. The practice of destroying the male brood is permitted only to contain the infestation with *Varroa jacobsoni*.
- 7.5. The use of chemical synthetic repellents is prohibited during honey extractions operations.
- 7.6. The zone where the apiary is situated must be registered together with the identification of the hives. The inspection body or authority must be informed of the moving of apiaries with a deadline agreed on with the inspection authority or body.
- 7.7. Particular care shall be taken to ensure adequate extraction, processing and storage of beekeeping products. All the measures to comply with these requirements shall be recorded.
- 7.8. The removals of the supers and the honey extraction operations must be entered in the register of the apiary.

8. **Characteristics of hives and materials used in beekeeping**

- 8.1. The hives must be made basically of natural materials presenting no risk of contamination to the environment or the apiculture products.
- 8.2. With the exception of products mentioned in paragraph 6.3(e) in the hives can be used only natural products such as propolis, wax and plant oils.
- 8.3. The beeswax for new foundations must come from organic production units. By way of derogation, in particular in the case of new installations or during the conversion period, bees wax not coming from such units may be authorised by the inspection authority or body in exceptional circumstances where organically produced beeswax is not available on the market and provided that it comes from the cap.
- 8.4. The use of combs, which contain broods, is prohibited for honey extraction.
- 8.5. For the purposes of protecting materials (frames, hives and combs), in particular from pests, only appropriate products listed in part B, Section 2, of Annex II are permitted.
- 8.6. Physical treatments such as steam or direct flame are permitted.
- 8.7. For cleaning and disinfecting materials, buildings, equipment, utensils or products used in beekeeping only the appropriate substances listed in Annex II Part E are permitted.

(*) OJ L 142, 2.6.1997, p. 1. Regulation as amended by Regulation (EC) No 2331/98 (OJ L 291, 30.10.1998, p. 10).

(**) OJ L 375, 31.12.1991, p. 1.

(***) OJ L 340, 11.12.1991, p. 28. Directive as last amended by Directive 97/2/EC (OJ L 25, 28.1.1997, p. 24).

(****) OJ L 340, 11.12.1991, p. 33.

(*****) OJ L 215, 30.7.1992, p. 85. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2772/95 (OJ L 288, 1.12.1995, p. 35).

II. Annex II is amended as follows:

1. The title of Part B is replaced by the following:

B. PESTICIDES

1. Products for plant protection.'

2. The following is inserted after Part B, Section 1:

'2. Products for pest and disease control in livestock buildings and installations:

Products listed in Section 1

Rodenticides'

3. Part C 'Other products' is replaced by the following:

'C. FEED MATERIALS

1. **Feed materials from plant origin**

1.1. Cereals, grains, their products and by-products. The following substances are included in this category:

Oats as grains, flakes, middlings, hulls and bran; barley as grains, protein and middlings; rice as grains, rice broken, bran, and germ expeller; millet as grains; rye as grains, middlings, feed and bran; sorghum as grains; wheat as grains, middlings, bran, gluten feed, gluten and germ; spelt as grains; triticale as grains; maize as grains, bran, middlings, bran, germ expeller and gluten; malt culms; brewers' grains.

1.2. Oil seeds, oil fruits, their products and by-products. The following substances are included in this category:

Rape seed, expeller, and hulls; soya bean as bean, toasted, expeller and hulls; sunflower seed as seed and expeller; cotton as seed and seed expeller; linseed as seed and expeller; sesame seed as seed and expeller; palm kernels as expeller; turnip rape seed as expeller and hulls; pumpkin seed as expeller; olive pulp (from physical extraction of olives).

1.3. Legume seeds, their product and by-products. The following substances are included in this category:

Chick peas as seeds; ervil as seeds; chickling vetch as seeds submitted to an appropriate heat treatment; peas as seeds, middlings, and bran; broad beans as seeds, middlings and bran; horse beans as seeds, vetches as seeds and lupin as seeds.

1.4. Tuber roots, their products and by-products. The following substances are included in this category:

Sugar beet pulp, dried beet, potato, sweet potato as tuber, manioc as roots, potato pulp (by-product of the extraction of potato starch), potato starch, potato protein and tapioca.

1.5. Other seeds and fruits, their products and by-products. The following substances are included in this category:

Carob pods, citrus pulp, apple pomace, tomato pulp, and grape pulp.

1.6. Forages and roughages. The following substances are included in this category:

Lucerne, lucerne meal, clover, clover meal, grass (obtained from forage plants), grass meal, hay, silage, straw of cereals, and root vegetables for foraging.

- 1.7. Other plants, their products and by-products. The following substances are included in this category:

Molasses as a binding agent in compound feedingstuffs seaweed meal (obtained by drying and crushing seaweed and washed to reduce iodine content), powders and extracts of plants, plant protein extracts (solely provided to young animals), spices and herbs.

2. **Feed materials from animal origin**

- 2.1. Milk and milk products. The following substances are included in the category:

Raw milks as defined in Article 2 of Directive 92/46/EEC (*), milk powder, skimmed milk, skimmed-milk powder, buttermilk, buttermilk powder, whey, whey powder, whey powder low in sugar, whey protein powder (extracted by physical treatment), casein powder and lactose powder.

- 2.2. Fish, other marine animals, their products and by-products. The following substances are included in the category:

Fish, fish oil and cod-liver oil not refined; Fish molluscan or crustacean autolysates, hydrolysate and proteolysates obtained by an enzyme action, whether or not in soluble form, solely provided to young animals. Fish meal.

3. **Feed materials from mineral origin**

The following substances are included in this category:

Sodium:

unrefined sea salt

coarse rock salt

sodium sulphate

sodium carbonate

sodium bicarbonate

sodium chloride

Calcium:

lithotamnion and maerl

Shells of aquatic animals (including cuttlefish bones)

calcium carbonate

calcium lactate

calcium gluconate

Phosphorus:

bone dicalcium phosphate precipitate

defluorinated dicalcium phosphate

defluorinated monocalcium phosphate

Magnesium:

anhydrous magnesia

magnesium sulphate

magnesium chloride

magnesium carbonate

Sulphur:

sodium sulphate'

4. The following Parts are added:

D. FEED ADDITIVES, CERTAIN SUBSTANCES USED IN ANIMAL NUTRITION (DIRECTIVE 82/471/EEC)
AND PROCESSING AIDS USED IN FEEDINGSTUFFS

1. **Feed additives**

1.1. Trace elements. The following substances are included in this category:

- E1 Iron:
ferrous (II) carbonate
ferrous (II) sulphate monohydrate
ferric (III) oxide
- E2 Iodine:
calcium iodate, anhydrous
calcium iodate, hexahydrate
potassium iodide
- E3 Cobalt:
cobaltous (II) sulphate monohydrate and/or heptahydrate
basic cobaltous (II) carbonate, monohydrate
- E4 Copper:
copper (II) oxide
basic copper (II) carbonate, monohydrate
copper (II) sulphate, pentahydrate
- E5 Manganese:
manganose (II) carbonate
manganous oxide and manganic oxide
manganous (II) sulfate, mono- and/or tetrahydrate
- E6 Zinc:
zinc carbonate
zinc oxide
zinc sulphate mono- and/or hepta-hydrate
- E7 Molybdenum:
ammonium molybdate, natrium molybdate
- E8 Selenium:
sodium selenate
sodium selenite.

1.2. Vitamins, provitamins and chemically well defined substances having a similar effect. The following substances are included in this category:

Vitamins authorised under Directive 70/524/EEC (**):

- preferably derived from raw materials occurring naturally in feedingstuffs, or
- synthetic vitamins identical to natural vitamins only for monogastric animals.

1.3. Enzymes. The following substances are included in this category:

Enzymes authorised under Directive 70/524/EEC.

1.4. Micro-organisms. The following micro-organisms are included in this category:

micro-organisms authorised under Directive 70/524/EEC.

1.5. Preservatives. The following substances are included in this category:

- E 236 Formic acid only for silage
- E 260 Acetic acid only for silage
- E 270 Lactic acid only for silage
- E 280 Propionic acid only for silage

1.6. Binders, anti-caking agents and coagulants. The following substances are included in this category:

- E 551b Colloidal silica
- E 551c Kieselgur
- E 553 Sepiolite
- E 558 Bentonite
- E 559 Kaolinitic clays
- E 561 Vermiculite
- E 599 Perlite

2. **Certain products used in animal nutrition**

The following products are included in this category:

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3. **Processing aids used in feedingstuffs**

3.1. Processing aids for silage. The following substances are included in this category:

Sea salt, coarse rock salt, enzymes, yeasts, whey, sugar, sugar beet pulp, cereal flour, molasses and lactic, acetic, formic, and propionic bacteria.

When weather conditions do not allow for adequate fermentation, the inspection authority or body may authorise the use of lactic, formic, propionic and acetic acids in the production of silage.

E. PRODUCTS AUTHORISED FOR CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF LIVESTOCK BUILDINGS AND INSTALLATIONS (E.G. EQUIPMENT AND UTENSILS)

Potassium and sodium soap

Water and steam

Milk of lime

Lime

Quicklime

Sodium hypochlorite (e.g. as liquid bleach)

Caustic soda

Caustic potash

Hydrogen peroxide

Natural essences of plants

Citric, peracetic acid, formic, lactic, oxalic and acetic acid

Alcohol

Nitric acid (dairy equipment)

Phosphoric acid (dairy equipment)

Formaldehyde

Cleaning and disinfection products for teats and milking facilities

Sodium carbonate

F. OTHER PRODUCTS

(*) OJ L 268, 14.9.1992, p. 1. Directive as last amended by Directive 94/71/EC (OJ L 368, 31.12.1994, p. 33).

(**) OJ L 270, 14.12.1970, p. 1. Directive as last amended by Directive 98/19/EC (OJ L 96, 28.3.1998, p. 39).'

III. Annex III is amended as follows:

1. The heading of Part A is replaced by 'A.1 Plants and plant products from farm production or collection'.
2. The following section is inserted:

'A.2. Livestock and livestock products produced by animal husbandry'

1. When the inspection system applying specifically to livestock production is first implemented, the producer and the inspection body must draw up:
 - a full description of the livestock buildings, pasturages open-air exercise areas, open air runs, etc., and, where applicable, the premises for the storage, packaging and processing of livestock, livestock products, raw materials and inputs,
 - a full description of the installations for the storage of livestock manure,
 - plan for spreading such manure agreed with the inspection body or inspection authority, together with a full description of the areas given over to crop production,
 - where appropriate, the arrangements laid down by contract with other farms as regards the spreading of manure,
 - management plan for the organic-production livestock unit (e.g. management for feeding, reproduction, health, etc.),
 - all practical measures to be taken on the livestock farm to ensure compliance with this Regulation.

The description and the measures concerned are to be set out in an inspection report countersigned by the producer concerned.

In addition, the report must specify an undertaking by the producer to carry out operations in accordance with Articles 5 and 6 and to accept, in the event of infringement, enforcement of the measures referred to in Article 9(9) and, where relevant, in Article 10(3).

2. The general requirements on inspection in points 1 and 4 to 8 of Part A.1 covering crops and crop products are applicable to livestock and livestock products.

By way of a derogation from those rules, the storage of allopathic veterinary medicinal products and antibiotics is permitted on holdings provided that they have been prescribed by a veterinarian in connection with treatment as referred to in Annex I, that they are stored in a supervised location and that they are entered in the farm register.

3. The livestock must be identified permanently using techniques adapted to each species, individually in the case of large mammals and individually or by batch in the case of poultry and small mammals.
4. Livestock records must be compiled in the form of a register and kept available to the inspection authorities or bodies at all times at the address of the holding.

Such records, which are to provide a full description of the herd or flock management system, must contain the following information:

- by species, as regards livestock arriving at the holding: origin and date of arrival, conversion period, identification mark and veterinary record;
- as regards livestock leaving the holding: age, number of head, weight in case of slaughter, identification mark and destination;

- details of any animals lost and reasons;
 - as regards feed: type, including feed supplements, proportions of various ingredients of rations and periods of access to free-range areas, periods of transhumance where restrictions apply;
 - as regards disease prevention and treatment and veterinary care: date of treatment, diagnosis, type of treatment product, method of treatment and practitioner's prescription for veterinary care with reasons and withdrawal periods applying before livestock products can be marketed.
5. Where a producer manages several livestock holdings in the same region, the units which produce livestock or livestock products not covered by Article 1 will also be subject to the inspection system as regards the first, second and third indents of point 1 of this section on livestock and livestock products and as regards the provisions on livestock management, livestock records and the principles governing storage of animal husbandry products used.'
3. The title of Part B is replaced by:
- B. Units for preparation of plant and livestock products and foodstuffs composed of plant and livestock products.'
4. The title of Part C is replaced by:
- C. Importers of plant products, livestock products and foodstuffs composed of plant and/or livestock products from third countries.'
- IV. In Annex VI, the following paragraph is introduced after the first paragraph entitled General principles':
- Pending the adoption of rules in Sections A and B of this Annex, and in order to cover specifically the preparation of foodstuffs composed of one or more livestock products, national rules shall apply'.
- V. The following Annexes are added:

'ANNEX VII

Maximum number of animals per ha Class or species	Maximum number of animals per ha equivalent to 170 kg N/ha/year
Equines over six months old	2
Calves for fattening	5
Other bovine animals less than one year old	5
Male bovine animals from one to less than two years old	3,3
Female bovine animals from one to less than two years old	3,3
Male bovine animals two years old or over	2
Breeding heifers	2,5
Heifers for fattening	2,5
Dairy cows	2
Cull dairy cows	2
Other cows	2,5
Female breeding rabbits	100
Ewes	13,3
Goats	13,3
Piglets	74
Breeding sows	6,5
Pigs for fattening	14
Other pigs	14
Table chickens	580
Laying hens	230

ANNEX VIII

Minimum surface areas indoors and outdoors and other characteristics of housing in the different species and types of production

1. BOVINES, OVINE AND PIGS

	Indoors area (net area available to animals)		Outdoors area (exercise area, excluding pasturage)
	Live weight minimum (kg)	M ² /head	M ² /head
Breeding and fattening bovine and equidae	up to 100 up to 200 up to 350 over 350	1,5 2,5 4,0 5 with a minimum of 1 m ² /100 kg	1,1 1,9 3 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 0,35 lamb/kid	2,5 2,5 with 0,5 per lamb/kid
Farrowing sows with piglets up to 40 days		7,5 sow	2,5
Fattening pigs	up to 50 up to 85 up to 110	0,8 1,1 1,3	0,6 0,8 1
Piglets	over 40 days and up to 30 kg	0,6	0,4
Brood pigs		2,5 female 6,0 male	1,9 8,0

2. POULTRY

	Indoors area (net area available to animals)			Outdoors area (m ² of area available in rotation/head)
	No animals/m ²	cm perch/animal	nest	
Laying hens	6	18	8 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 ducks 10 turkey 15 geese In all the species mentioned above the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded
Fattening poultry in mobile housing	16 (*) in mobile poultry houses with a maximum of 30 kg liveweight/m ²			2,5, provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded

(*) Only in the case of mobile houses not exceeding 150 m² floor space which remain open at night.'