BIODYNAMIC ASSOCIATION CERTIFICATION

DEMENTER AND ORGANIC PRODUCTION STANDARDS

FOR THE USE OF DEMETER AND RELATED TRADEMARKS

Based on and complying with the Demeter International Standards for Biodynamic Agriculture (June 2012 edition) and complying with the EU Regulations 834/2007 and 889/2008 for Organic production and labelling of organic products as amended.

December 2012 Edition
# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreword</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Principles</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The Farm Organism – Farm Individuality</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Arable and Plant production</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Seeds and propagation material</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1 Seeds</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.2 Propagation materials</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.2.1 Propagation material for vegetables</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.2.2 Propagation material for trees and perennial crops</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Manures</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.1 Amount of manure</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.2 Brought in manure and soils</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Plant care and protection</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.1 Protection in storage</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4 Market gardens and field vegetables</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4.1 Seed, propagation material and seedlings</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4.2 Manure, soils and potting mixes</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4.3 Plant care and protection</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4.4 Weed control</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4.5 Production under glass and plastics</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4.6 Harvest and preparation for sale</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4.7 Exceptions for market gardens with vegetables and ornamental plants</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5 Orchard production and other perennial crops</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5.1 Plant material</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5.2 Manures and soil husbandry</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5.3 Plant care and protection</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5.4 Support stakes</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6 Mushrooms</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7 Sprouts and shoots</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8 New crops and production techniques</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.9 Clearing of virgin rainforest and other high value conservation areas</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.10 Biodiversity reserve</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.11 Natural areas</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.12 Seaweed production

4. Biodynamic Preparations

5. Animal Husbandry

5.1. Requirement to have livestock

5.1.1 Landless livestock production is prohibited

5.2. Stocking rate

5.3 Co-operation between farms

5.4. Management

5.4.1. Cattle management

5.4.2. Management of sheep, goats and horses

5.4.3. Management of pigs

5.4.4. Management of poultry

5.5. Feeding

5.5.1. Brought in feed and conversion feed

5.5.2. Feeding of dairy cows, sheep, goats and horses

5.5.3. Feeding of beef cattle

5.5.4. Feeding of replacement calves, calves for fattening, foals, lambs and kids

5.5.5. Guest animals

5.5.6. Community pasture

5.5.7. Feeding of pigs

5.5.8. Feeding of poultry

5.6. Breeding and identification

5.6.1. Breeding

5.6.2. Identification of stock and record keeping

5.7. Origin of animals, brought in stock, and marketing

5.7.1. Milk, dairy cows and calves

5.7.2. Beef cattle for finishing

5.7.3. Sheep and goats

5.7.4. Pigs

5.7.5. Poultry

5.7.6. Bee products

5.8. Veterinary treatment of animals

5.9. Transport and slaughter of stock

5.10. Cleaning and disinfecting

6. Exclusion of Genetically Modified Organisms and Nanotechnology

7. Conversion, Certification, Contract

7.1. Conversion and the production manager
7.2. Demeter conversion of the holding ........................................... 42
  7.2.1 Organic conversion ............................................................ 42
7.3. Demeter certification and use of the trademark .................... 43
  7.3.1 Certification in conversion ................................................ 44
  7.3.2 Contract ............................................................................ 44

Appendix 1 Calculation of the stocking rate ........................................ 45
Appendix 2 Permitted brought in feeds ............................................ 46
Appendix 3 Permitted feed extenders and additives ....................... 47
Appendix 4 Permitted and restricted fertilisers and soil conditioners ..................................................... 48
Appendix 5 Permitted materials and methods for plant care and protection .............................................................. 50
Appendix 6 Example of progress through the conversion phase ... 52
Appendix 7 Derogations ................................................................ 53
Appendix 8 Minimum age at slaughter for poultry ......................... 55
Appendix 9 Products authorised for cleaning and disinfecting of livestock, buildings and installations (e.g. equipment and utensils) .............................................................. 55
Appendix 10 Biodynamic preparations ............................................ 56
Appendix 11 BDA Organic certification requirements .................... 59
Appendix 12 Definitions ................................................................ 63
Appendix 13 Minimum inspection requirements and control measures (for producers) .............................................................. 66
Appendix 14 Required records ........................................................ 71
Appendix 15 Minimum surface areas indoors and outdoors, and other characteristics of housing ....................... 73
Appendix 16 Care of the environment .............................................. 75
Appendix 17 Changes since the March 2010 edition ....................... 77

Postscript ...................................................................................... 79
Foreword

Origin of this document and its legal status

This document has been produced by the Biodynamic Association Certification Scheme in the UK. Biodynamic Association Certification is the certification arm of the Biodynamic Agricultural Association (BDA) who is the legal owner of all current trademarks and logos.

This standards manual is based upon the Demeter International Standards for biodynamic production (June 2012 edition). These International Standards set the framework for the BDA national Demeter Standards. Products that are marketed with the Demeter trademark must have been produced within the International Standards. The legal requirements of standards are equally applicable to all producing enterprises.

For certification of agricultural, horticultural, orchard production, vineyard, beekeeping, forestry and seaweed enterprises the legal requirements of EC regulations 834/2007 and 889/2008 governing organic agriculture must also be met. This edition of the BDA Certification standards therefore incorporates a number of additions to comply with the above requirements. These are inserted into the text or appear as appendices (see list of contents) and are highlighted in italics font. Some further changes to the text of the International Standards have been made to improve readability.

BDA Certification also operates an organic certification scheme. To qualify for organic certification within this scheme, the producer must comply with all of the standards contained in this document with the exception of specific organic requirements as set out in Appendix 11.

These standards are in no way a substitute for other legal requirements, such as for safety and health, which apply to food production and marketing in general.

Scope of the Standards

These BDA Certification Production Standards are to be used in conjunction with the current version of the Demeter International Processing and Labelling Standards and the BDA Organic Processing Standards. The combined Demeter production and processing standards establish the rules for biodynamic/organic production and Demeter/organic labelling and advertising for all stages of production, preparation, import and distribution of biodynamic products. The combined Demeter standards apply to the following product categories:

1. live or unprocessed agricultural products,
2. processed agricultural products for use as food,
3. feed,
4. vegetative propagating material and seeds for cultivation.
5. seaweed

The BDA Certification standards shall apply to any operator involved in activities at any stage of production, preparation and distribution relating to the products specified above.

Demeter Standards for trout production, beekeeping and wine production are published as separate standards.

Fertilisers are not covered by EC or Demeter standards but Appendix 4 of these standards lists those fertilisers and soil conditioners which may, under certain circumstances, be used to supplement standard organic and biodynamic practices. Products obtained from the hunting or fishing of wild animals (i.e. deer, fish, etc.) are not covered by these standards and should not be labelled as Demeter or organic. The EU organic regulations referred to above apply to yeasts used as food or feed.
Registration and Inspection

Any operator wishing to produce and market organic or biodynamic items within the above categories shall (i) notify the BDA Certification Office of their intentions and (ii) be prepared to undergo the required annual inspection. All production units not already certified must produce a conversion plan designed to ensure compliance with these standards (see Section 7). A certificate is awarded once a period of conversion has been successfully completed (see Appendix 6).

Requirement for Testing

Normally responsibility for testing of soils, livestock and products to demonstrate compliance with the Standards lies with the producer. The Certification Office may also require specific testing to be undertaken by the producer for this purpose. Records of any testing carried out must be made available at the inspection.

The inspector or other representative of the Certification Body may take samples at any time to test for products or residues not authorised under these Standards. However, where the use of unauthorised products is suspected, such samples must always be taken.

Derogations

Demeter and organic standards are subject to constant change and are becoming stricter in the course of time. As new provisions are introduced a period has normally been allowed during which derogations to the standards have been permitted, providing specific conditions have been met. It is essential for all producers to contact the Certification Office whenever derogation is required (see Appendix 7). The sanction for failure to make such application may involve the de-certification of the category of production involved.

Suspension or withdrawal of certificate

Where a critical non-compliance is found, all reference to organic, biodynamic, and Demeter production or certification must be removed from the area, livestock or products concerned. Where a manifest infringement is found, or a critical non-compliance with prolonged effect, the operator concerned shall not be allowed to market products with any reference to organic, biodynamic, or Demeter production methods or certification. Definitions for non-compliances are given in Appendix 12.

Labelling

The current labelling standards from Demeter International are to be followed for labelling of both food and non-food production from biodynamic agriculture. The labelling of produce with the legally registered (and hence protected) words and logos ‘Demeter’, ‘In conversion to Demeter’ or ‘from Biodynamic production’ as well as any other indications which state or imply a connection to this method, requires that there is a certification contract covering the producer, processor and trader.

The labelling standards from the EU regulations 834/2007 and 889/2008 are included in the Biodynamic Association Organic Processing Standards. These standards are to be followed for the labelling of any products that refer to the organic or biodynamic production method.

The Demeter International Standards and BDA Organic Processing Standards are available on the BDA website and are issued to BDA licensees.

In order to be compliant with EU regulations, and following registration, inspection and certification by the BDA, those involved with the marketing of either Demeter-certified or organic-certified produce must ensure that their produce labels carry ‘GB-ORG-06’ (or the EU organic code number of the inspection body of the operator that carried out the last operation on the product if this operator is not certified by the BDA). There is a new requirement to use the EU organic logo on labels for all organic and Demeter products as of 1 July 2012.
1. Principles

In life processes many diverse forces, which do not originate solely from material interactions, work together. All agricultural measures rely on activating processes which enhance and enliven these natural connections.

The Biodynamic method has largely to do with the forming of living interactions and cannot be defined in the way the production methods for an inanimate article can be. Work done by the human hand in caring for the fertility of the soil, the plants, the seeds and propagating material, as well as the animals, in harmony with local conditions, can develop the farm or garden into a living organism. The huge diversity of the natural world means that agricultural practices that are suitable in one place may be completely inappropriate in another. The inclinations and capabilities of the farmer need to be taken into account for the various farm organisational possibilities which meet these standards. The correct timing of those measures which affect living processes plays an important role, in particular correct timing is important for the conscientious and regular use of the Biodynamic preparations, as well as the consideration of cosmic rhythms in plant production and animal husbandry.

The production standards for Demeter certification express an internal agreement covering the outwardly active Biodynamic agriculture. They set the framework for the guidelines which are formulated by national organisations for Biodynamic agriculture. Products that are marketed with the Demeter trademark must have been produced within these standards. The legal requirements of these standards are equally applicable to all producing enterprises.

Biodynamic work requires that one is strongly connected with the essential nature of the Biodynamic method, its principles and aims. To this end it is necessary to delve into the natural processes using observation, thinking and perception. An ever-deepening understanding of the connections in nature, based on knowledge, can be gained by constant striving. Cooperative work in the various advisory associations, public events, magazines and books are all important sources of aid and support.

The special body of knowledge which is the basis for Biodynamic agriculture, insofar as it extends beyond practical and scientific experience, is derived from Rudolf Steiner’s “Agricultural Course” of 1924 and the spiritual context of anthroposophy within which this course was held.

The aim is always to practise agriculture in such a manner that structuring the farm as an integrated unit results in productivity and health, those inputs needed for production being generated out of the farm itself. Bringing in of external inputs should be kept to a minimum. If external inputs must be brought in, they should come if possible from biodynamic production. If not available, then external inputs should come from organic production, naturally or naturally derived substances, or low solubility mineral fertilisers.

If, however, one wants to use these standards in such a way, as is often the case with laws, that the only concern is with adherence to formalities, or loopholes are sought for economic advantage, one should practise agriculture in some other fashion. It is the task of the Demeter organisations, with their representatives and the advisory services, to prevent such developments from occurring.

In the end it is important that each grower is increasingly able to act responsibly toward these standards from his own knowledge. Each individual can thank the greater Biodynamic activity for a part of his existence and success. Each local act, even when unseen, contributes to the wider community, therefore everyone should at all times act in such a way that the trust of the consumer in the biodynamic method and in Demeter products is confirmed and justified.

On the Structure:

In the present time there is a material world view arising from natural science which has as its basis the materialistic evolutionary principle which states that the next evolutionary step develops from a lower one through competition and selection. In Anthroposophy, developed by Rudolf Steiner, a starting point can be found in spiritual science because there the following evolutionary principle can be found: over
the progress of world evolution the physical has been increasingly able to incorporate higher beings such as animals and man. The physical embodiment of much older, higher, world-beings is the newest step in world evolution.

Agriculture is the expression of an active formative meeting between mankind and the natural world. The form of the landscape is determined by the needs of people living together in a particular culture. The products, which this agriculture yields, must speak to the being of mankind in order to be able to truly nourish. The keeping of cattle, with the resulting manure production, has been and still is the basis for arable production. Animal husbandry requires feed production, cattle in particular needing roughage, which is an important factor to consider when designing the crop rotation. Plant production is determined by the needs of both man and animal, and requires a conscientious approach to soil husbandry. Locally appropriate management acknowledges the needs of plant and soil, animal and man. Therefore the section on arable and plant production including manure and soil considerations stands first in the standards, then the preparations are detailed, followed by the animal kingdom. Finally the legal regulations are summarised.

With the exception of the foreword and introduction which puts the ideas in context, the text is laid out in three prints. The bold print highlights the headings and key points. The standard text elaborates the details and is based on the Demeter International Standards. The italics text is based on the EU organic regulations 834/2007 and 889/2008.

On labelling:

The labelling of produce with the legally registered (and hence protected) word(s) and/or logos “Demeter”, “In conversion to Demeter”, “from the Biodynamic method”, or “from Biodynamic production”, as well as any other indications which state or imply a connection to this method legally requires that there is a certification contract covering the producer, processor and trader.

2. The Farm Organism – Farm Individuality

"Now a farm comes closest to its own essence when it can be conceived of as a kind of independent individuality, a self-contained entity. In reality, every farm ought to aspire to this state of being a self-contained individuality.

Rudolf Steiner (GA 327, "Agricultural Course", 2nd Lecture.)

All life is formed according to organic principles. Separately emerging organs unite together to give a living entity. This organism is more than the sum of its parts. Organisms are contained by a skin, allowing an inner life to develop which exists in relation to the outer terrestrial and cosmic environment. If this inner life is subject to a self-determined development, an individuality is formed.

If an agricultural enterprise is organised on these principles, and forms from its own resources a system of soil life, plant development and appropriate animal husbandry, then we can justifiably speak of a farm organism. Such enterprises produce healthy food because of the resultant soil fertility, the enhanced life forces in the plants and animal husbandry compatible to the livestock type. At the same time the activities of these enterprises promote, through their environmental awareness, a landscape that is capable of development and regeneration.

Each locality is different from every other one. Every agricultural practice through its methods of working the soil, its rotations and its fertiliser policies develops a particular soil flora and fauna. The animals which are kept and the type of housing chosen for them, determines soil fertility parameters. The human decisions and ways of working co-operatively give the enterprise a particular character. On top of that man can develop a greater harmony and order in the structure of the farm organism out of spiritual-scientific awareness.
3. Arable and Plant production

As plants are life forms that are particularly dependent on environmental influences, they require, as well as a suitable growing location, sufficient light and warmth. The prerequisite for good development of leaves, flowers and fruit/seeds is a vital living soil that allows good root penetration. The design of this growing location is of greater importance for the health of the plant than are individual plant husbandry measures. Equally important is the choice of appropriate varieties and species. The one-sidedness of various cultivated plants should be balanced out by use of a crop rotation appropriate to the local conditions. The development of sustainable soil fertility requires that consideration be given to including sufficient legumes (if possible not only annuals) as well as a high proportion of leaf crops in the rotation. In addition use should be made of livestock manure or organic material, both preferably composted, from biodynamic or organic production;

"To fertilise means to enliven the soil". This dictum leads us towards a method of fertility building that has its origins in the connections between the life spheres of plant and animal. In any fertility programme the appropriate use of the Biodynamic preparations is of prime importance.

Biodynamic production shall use tillage and cultivation practices that maintain or increase soil organic matter, enhance soil stability and soil biodiversity, and prevent soil compaction and soil erosion. An important aim when working the soil is the intensification of soil biological processes.

Energy efficient methods should be given priority.

Hydroponic production is prohibited.

3.1. Seed and propagation material

The inner qualities and the outer characteristics of the seed influence on the one hand the resistance of the crop during its growth and on the other the yield potential (as related to its growing location) and its nutritional qualities. In order to achieve the qualities set as goals for biodynamic agriculture, particular care and attention to detail is required. Open pollinated varieties, propagated in biodynamic agriculture, shall be used in preference.

3.1.1. Seeds

Seeds must originate preferably from biodynamic agriculture, or else from organic agriculture if biodynamic seed is unavailable.

Seeds from biodynamic agriculture or from organic agriculture must not be treated with synthetic chemical seed treatment agents at all, including in storage. Irradiation with ionising radiation is excluded.

If seeds are unavailable in biodynamic or organic quality, untreated seed of non organic origin may be used after approval by the Certification Office (see Appendix 7).
Hybrids of cereals, with the exception of corn (Zea maize), are excluded for the production of feed and food.

Seeds and plant material produced using protoplasm and cytoplasm fusion techniques are prohibited.

Seed of genetically modified varieties may not be multiplied or sown on Demeter enterprises.

3.1.2. Propagation material

Propagation material must originate preferably from biodynamic or if not available then from organic agriculture.

3.1.2.1. Propagation material for vegetables

The Certification Office can issue a derogation to use non organic propagation material (produced without the use of genetic engineering) in the case of unavailability of biodynamic or organic propagation material. This derogation may not be given for vegetable seedlings and young plants for growing on that have a short time to maturity and sale (e.g. lettuce, etc.)

(see Appendix 7)

3.1.2.2. Propagation material for trees and perennial crops

If propagation material for trees and perennial crops can be documented as being unavailable from biodynamic or organic production, untreated non organic propagation material may be used.

(see Appendix 7)

The unavailability of organic seed and/or propagation material must be proven to the Certification Office.

3.2. Manures

Enlivening the soil and the maintenance and development of soil fertility are basic objectives of the biodynamic method. The greatest influence in this regard, besides the methods used to work the soil and the structure of the crop rotation, is the careful use of prepared manures from domesticated animals, in particular the cow.

3.2.1. Amount of manure

The maximum amount of nitrogen that may be supplied by way of the manures used, averaged over the crop rotation, may not exceed the amount that would be produced by those animals which the farm could support from its own fodder production (the maximum permitted is 1.4 manure unit/ha or 112 kg N/ha based on the total area of the farm; see Appendix 1).

Market gardens are allowed to import up to a maximum of 170 kg N/ha if nitrogen export is higher than 112 kg N/ha. The deficit has to be substantiated by a nitrogen balance, to be approved by the Certification Office.
If the organic manures produced by the farm, together with other plant husbandry methods are not sufficient for the soil's requirements, brought in manures as specified in Appendix 4 may be used. However, forced growth is to be avoided.

The amount of nitrogen on the area in question, imported in brought in manures, may not exceed that which could be supplied by compost, livestock manure from the holding and/or green manures and in any case must be less than 0.5 manure unit/ha or 40 kg N/ha based on the total area of the farm. (exception: perennial crops). Permitted manures are listed in Appendix 4.

All manures must be handled with care and attention. The storage capacity must be adequate and an appropriate method for spreading is required. Nutrient losses during storage and use by volatilisation and leaching are to be minimised.

3.2.2. Brought in manures and soils

Rock dusts (including those containing phosphate) and soils can be used. Synthetic nitrogen sources, Chile saltpetre, water soluble phosphatic fertilisers, as well both pure potassium salts and potassium salts with a chloride content of greater than 3%, are totally prohibited.

Municipal composts and sewage sludge are not allowed.

The fertilisers that may be imported are listed in Appendix 4.

Imported animal manures may not originate from animals kept in intensive animal husbandry systems, or systems using no floor litter. In this section “intensive” includes any animals that do not have regular, reliable and effective access to the outdoors (e.g. hens kept in barns etc.); or subject to unethical practices (e.g. beak clipping of hens, tooth cutting of piglets etc.)

Appropriate systems must be applied to prevent the contamination of certified land by residues of veterinary remedies, feed additives such as antibiotics, natural feed contaminants such as mercury in fish meal and other residues such as herbicides in the litter.

Fertilisers that are covered in Appendix 4, Section 3.1 require derogation from the Certification Office before importation (see Appendix 4).

The origin, amount, and use (which area, which crop) of all brought in fertilisers must be adequately documented.

Soil pH is to be maintained and regulated according to soil and crop requirements. If necessary lime may be used.

The use of brought in manures is limited.

Imported nitrogen In commercial organic manures must not exceed 0.5 manure unit/ha

Careful storage, preparation and spreading.

Synthetic nitrogen fertilisers, Chile saltpetre, water soluble phosphate, pure potassium salts and those with more than 3% chloride are strictly prohibited.

No animal manures from intensive animal husbandry systems.

The origins and use of brought in fertilisers and soils are to be documented.

pH-value to be maintained at optimal levels.
3.3. Plant care and protection

A high degree of resistance to fungal, bacterial and insect attack in the crops is the aim of using the many faceted biodynamic method, (which includes aspects of landscape care and development), over the whole farm.

In addition, pests, diseases and weeds shall be controlled by a combination of the following measures:

- Appropriate species and varieties
- Appropriate rotation programme
- Mechanical cultivation procedures
- Protection of natural enemies of pests through provisions favourable to them (e.g. hedges, nesting sites, release of predators)
- Flame weeding

If these methods prove insufficient, the techniques and materials listed in Appendix 5 may be used.

Use of copper or sulphur to control pests or disease in crops is only permitted if derogation is obtained from the Certification Officer prior to use. Derogation for use of copper will only be given for perennial crops or to treat blight in potatoes. (See Appendices 5 and 7).

Synthetic chemical materials to control pests, fungal attack (including prophylactic usage), viral or other diseases, weeds, or to regulate growth in crops are prohibited.

Any usage of a material not permitted by these standards leads to decertification of the farm, or at least the treated crops and areas.

New materials and methods may be tested only with the agreement of the Certification Office (see Appendix 7).

3.3.1. Protection in storage

Storage of Demeter products is to be carried out in the spirit of these standards, in such a way that any loss of quality is avoided (e.g. through the choice of storage containers, methods of protection against pests etc.)

If a significant pest problem arises the Certification Office is to be informed. It will decide how to implement control measures based on the principles in these standards. Product contamination during control measurements must be strictly avoided.

3.4. Market gardens and field vegetables

Production from market gardens, field vegetable production, hop production and other perennial crops are just as much organs in the farm enterprise as arable production. However farms with a large proportion of such production require a particular overall plan for the enterprise.
On intensive market gardens, which have different crops following each other frequently on the same area of land, particular care in the soil husbandry is necessary. A fertiliser programme based on animals kept on the enterprise itself is strongly recommended. If it is not possible to keep animals, cooperation with another Biodynamic enterprise that does, by exchanging feed or manure, is recommended. The preparation of manures using the Biodynamic compost preparations is to be given particular attention.

A further recommendation is to extend the crop rotation to include representatives of plant families not normally grown, (e.g. Phacelia or buckwheat) as break crops. Legumes and other plants useful for soil development or for beneficial insects should always be in the crop rotation.

As well as the methods described in the sections above, market gardens, intensive field vegetable production, orchards and other perennial crops must meet the following requirements:

- Biodynamic soils, which are highly active, will have a high rate of metabolism when they are worked intensively, and hence measures to build the humus content require particular attention.
- Manure from non organic animal husbandry can only be brought in when it is not available from biodynamic or organic enterprises. Approval from the Certification Office is required.
- The soil however may not be kept free of vegetation through the whole year. Mulching is allowed (see 3.4.4.).

### 3.4.1. Seed, propagation material and seedlings

The regulations in Section 3.1 – Seed and propagation material - apply.

### 3.4.2. Manures, soils and potting mixes

Well rotted, prepared manure from ruminants, which are part of the farm herd, form the most important basis for fertilising. If manures have to be brought in, special care has to be taken that they are residue free and that the animals are not from enterprises using intensive animal husbandry methods. (See Appendix 4).

*Such manure must come from extensive husbandry in the sense of Article 6(4) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91 and evidence that the relevant livestock were fed GM free feeds must be available.*

Soils and potting mixes should be produced from a mixture of on farm materials if possible. At least 25% by volume of such materials should consist of prepared composts made from plant material or animal manure.

Plant materials for composting and finished compost made from bark, leaves, wood shavings etc. that comes from community areas may be used if a residue test proves that they are acceptably clean. The use of commercial potting mixes requires the agreement of the Certification Office.

Fertilisers, crop rotation and growing techniques used are to be arranged so as to minimise nitrogen leaching to the ground water, or the enrichment of nitrates in the vegetables.
Peat is only allowed as a constituent for propagation beds and potting mixes. The proportion of peat is to be kept as low as possible and may not exceed 75%. The use of synthetic soil improving agents is not allowed. All fertilisers must meet the requirements of these standards (see Appendix 4).

Soil-less growing techniques (hydroponics, thin soil layer etc.), crops grown on inert substrates (e.g. scoria) and container crops are not allowed. Thin soil layer techniques (with the exception of cress and sprouts grown on a base that is sold with the sprouts) are not allowed.

Chicory roots should be forced in soil. If water techniques are used, the water must have no additives which are prohibited in these standards. If water-forcing techniques are used, the chicory must be marketed with a declaration to this effect.

Potting mixes and growing substrates may be steam sterilised. After sterilisation, the Biodynamic compost preparations, liquid compost extracts, the horn manure preparation or the cow pat pit preparation are to be promptly used to guide the microbial re-colonisation of the soil.

3.4.3. Plant care and protection
The regulations in Section 3.3 “Plant care and plant protection” apply. Production under cloth or film especially plastic which covers the soil should be kept to a minimum. Perforated materials suitable for reusing are to be preferred.

3.4.4. Weed control
Crop rotation, how the soil is worked and crop husbandry are of decisive importance for weed control. Mechanical measures are to be preferred over thermal techniques. Steaming of the soil in the field is not permitted.

The use of industrial mulching materials, such as mulching paper or weed suppressing mats, is restricted to soils heavily covered with weeds, because of the wider ecological effects of complete weed suppression and the difficulty of spraying the field sprays. The use of such materials requires the agreement of the Certification Office.

3.4.5. Production under glass and plastics
The energy usage for heating crops under glass or plastic should be kept as low as possible and, with exception of seedling production and ornamental plants having a higher heat requirement, must be limited to an appropriate extension of the growing season.

Energy saving techniques, such as the use of special heating systems (e.g. ground or vegetation heating) must be introduced to the enterprise wherever possible.
In glasshouses, shallow soil steam sterilisation is allowed. After sterilisation, the biodynamic compost preparations, liquid compost extracts, the horn manure preparation or the cow pat pit preparation are to be promptly used to guide the microbial re-colonisation of the soil.

After steam sterilising measures must be taken to ensure microbial recolonisation.

3.4.6. Harvest and preparation for sale
The high quality of biodynamically produced products is to be maintained by careful harvest, preparation and storage techniques.

3.4.7. Exceptions for market gardens with vegetables and ornamental plants

Enterprises growing ornamental plants as well as vegetables must convert the areas in ornamental production at the same time if there is no clear, permanent, spatial separation of the production areas and glasshouses. Fertilisers, plant protection, soils and potting mixes must meet these standards requirements.

If there is clear, permanent, spatial separation of the production areas and glasshouses as separate production units, the Certification Office can approve the ornamental section to be converted in steps. The aim is to convert the entire enterprise within five years. During these five years, the use of non organic soils and potting mixes is possible on the ornamental section. Origin, type, amount, and usage, must be documented.

The plant protection materials used must however meet these standards. The separation of the production areas must be defined by careful documentation (plot history cards, plot layout, farm diary, and/or other similar records).

Organic wastes from the ornamental production areas which are not yet fully converted must be composted separately and used only on this area.

Non organic raw and ready to use materials may be imported on to the ornamental production area. Here again, exact records are to be kept.

The varying production methods between the ornamental plants and the vegetables, as well as non organically produced brought in ornamentals must be declared to the consumer as such by labelling in a clear unambiguous fashion.

3.5. Orchard Production and other perennial crops
Despite the limited possibilities in orchard production, all the available measures of mixed planting, green sward, interplanting and soil husbandry are to be used. These measures can be supported by intensive husbandry of the perennial crop. The timely use of measures, in particular to strengthen the plant, can balance out this one sidedness.

That perennial crops remain rooted in the one locality demands better husbandry of the immediate environment. Creating harmony here can help to reduce the requirement for particular treatments.
The green sward should suit the locality and consist of many different plant species. The soil may not be kept free of vegetation or natural cover throughout the whole year. The establishment year may be an exception to this regulation if necessary. (see Appendix 7)

3.5.1. **Plant material**
If plant material of the required varieties is available from Demeter production, then this must be used in preference. If plant material is available only from organic production, then this must be used.

3.5.2. **Manures and soil husbandry**
In orchards that have no animals of their own, the amount of outside organic fertiliser that may be imported is limited to 1.2 manure units/ha of orchard area. The total amount of fertiliser used may not exceed the equivalent of 96kg N/ha of orchard area.

3.5.3. **Plant care and protection**
Recognising the particular conditions in orchard production the regulations in Section 3.3 - Plant care and protection – apply

3.5.4. **Support stakes**
In northern climates no tropical or sub tropical woods are allowed to be used as support stakes for reasons of environmental degradation. The tropical grasses, bamboo and tonkin, may be used.

3.6. **Mushrooms**
Demeter standards in this area are currently under development. Interested persons are requested to contact the Certification Office for further information.

The rules for organic certification of mushrooms are given in Appendix 11.

3.7. **Sprouts and shoots**
The production of sprouts and shoots must use seeds, roots and rhizomes, which have been multiplied biodynamically. Material of non organic origin is not allowed.

The water used in the production of sprouts and shoots must be of drinking quality. If used, all substrates and carriers must meet the requirements of these standards. In cases of doubt, the Certification Office should be asked for approval.
3.8. New crops and production techniques

New crops or production techniques not covered in these standards, and which are not usual practice in organically managed enterprises, may only be trialled with the permission of Demeter International or Demeter UK. (see Appendix 7)

3.9. Clearing of virgin rainforest and other high value conservation areas

The clearance of virgin rainforest for agricultural usage is forbidden. Other high value conservation areas must also be protected, and may only be cleared after derogation has been approved by the Certification Office. (see Appendix 7)

3.10 Biodiversity Reserve

The farm must show a commitment to the maintenance of farm biodiversity. If the Biodiversity reserve on the farm and in areas directly adjacent to it does not reach 10% of the total farm area, a biodiversity plan that documents how this will be achieved, with a clear time frame, must be approved by the BDA Certification Office. This plan can include other cultural elements such as the maintenance of rare or endangered breeds of plants and animals, fostering bird/insect life by providing habitats, utilisation of Biodynamic plant and animal breeding, etc.

Areas counting as Biodiversity reserve:
- Lightly grazed fields that allow for some vegetation to flower and go to seed
- Forested fields (agro forestry)
- Undisturbed forest
- Headlands
- Land seeded to annual/perennial plants that are allowed to go through flowering
- Fallow land as part of the rotation or otherwise
- Undisturbed grasslands (no mowing in the course of a year)
- Fence lines (width of undisturbed land can be counted)
- Native trees, single trees appropriate to the location (100m2 per tree) and tree lined avenues
- Hedges, field and stream bank tree groves
- Water races, ponds, wet lands, riparian areas
- Ruderal areas (e.g. landslips), some windrows and heaps
- Dry stone walls
- Unsealed natural paths and tracks
- Other biodiversity reserve contributions, including husbandry of rare or endangered plant and animal species
- Other elements approved in the Biodiversity plan.

3.11. Natural Areas

See Appendix 11 – BDA Organic Standards.
3.12. Seaweed Production

Standards for Organic aquaculture and seaweed production are specified in EU regulations 834/2007, Article 13 and 710/2009.

4. Biodynamic Preparations (see Appendix 10)

All the measures used on a biodynamically managed enterprise must be evaluated according to holistic principles. In a living totality, it is of real importance not only to balance out the material requirements of the system, but also as Rudolf Steiner explicitly indicated in the Agriculture Course, to balance the depletion of life forces. Conscientious attention to detail in the production, storage and usage of the preparations is of huge importance in this regard.

Spiritual scientific knowledge indicates that components of mineral, plant and animal origin can be metamorphosed by the effects of cosmic/earthly influences during the course of the year, into preparations imbued with forces. When used in the soil, on plants and manures, these preparations contribute to enlivening the earth, stimulating yield and quality in plants, and health, vitality and production of animals on the biodynamic farm.

The preparations should be made on the farm, or in co-operation with other farms, if possible. The plants and animal sheaths for their production should come from the farm, or if possible from another biodynamically managed enterprise. The experience and knowledge gained to date from observation and experimentation is to be used in their production and usage.

The full effect can only be expected when all the preparations (compost, and spray preparations) are used in manures and for plant care throughout the year using appropriate methods and times (such as stirring for one hour). An effective method of stirring the preparations, or a contract with a stirring and spraying service, must be present on the enterprise and inspected as part of the annual inspection.

The spray preparations are to be used as appropriate to the crop type:
- Cow-horn manure is to be spread at the start of the vegetative phase, or after harvest of the certified crop, but in any case at least once a year.
- Horn silica is to be sprayed as the plant stage of development dictates, however at least once a year.
- The spray preparations must be applied with clean equipment.

All organic manures (livestock manures, compost etc.) are to be treated with the compost preparations. It is recommended to spread a composite preparation (such as cowpat prep, barrel compost, prepared 500 etc.) as a substitute on those areas which receive no prepared manure in the course of the year.
A prerequisite for the certification of the farm as "In Conversion to Demeter" after 12 months of farming to these standards is at least one application of the cow-horn manure and the horn silica, as well as the spreading of prepared manures (or the cow pat preparation produced with the compost preparations as a substitute) on all areas of the enterprise. This applies equally to new areas to be converted.

Preparation usage is a valuable aid in the conversion phase.

All farm manures must be prepared with the compost preparations. Intensively managed areas (arable, vegetables, vineyards and orchards) including those in mountainous regions and all land producing fodder must be completely covered with the spray preparations every year. This requirement does not apply to unused or other permanently non-productive areas.

A derogation from the requirement to use biodynamic compost and spray preparations can be granted for steep slopes in mountainous regions (providing they are not intensively managed or mown) and for areas that cannot be driven on. This derogation can be considered by the Certification Office when the licensee produces a preparation management plan describing the planned preparation usage (areas incompletely or not covered and with what frequency, stirring and spraying machinery available on the farm, proposed improvements to the coverage in the future, etc.) The derogation has a time limit but may be renewed. (See Appendix 7)

5. Animal Husbandry

These standards indicate intentions for animal husbandry, giving mostly only the minimum requirements.

Domesticated animals, as ensouled beings, are particularly dependent on our care. Daily management should be carried out in such a way that the animal receives all due care, as well as provision for carrying out its innate behavioural traits. Imbalances at either the physical or soul level need to be recognised in time and carefully rectified. Continuous observant care of the animals is a prerequisite for this.

Animal husbandry, with the accompanying fodder production is an important part of the agricultural enterprise. With respect to the development of the enterprise, the farm organism cannot do without livestock. This applies to the ruminant in particular. The fodder plants and the well-balanced manure that comes into being because of cattle, contribute considerably through the enlivening of the soil, to the long term flourishing of a farm. The harmonious co-operation of mankind with the three kingdoms of nature can lead to a living, ensouled farm organism.

"You must know, for instance, that the cosmic influences that come to expression in a plant come from the interior of the earth and are led upwards. Thus, if a plant especially rich in these cosmic influences is eaten by an animal, the manure that the animal’s digestion system provides as a result of consuming such fodder, will be just the right thing for the soil where that plant grows."

Rudolf Steiner

Experience shows that animals which are born and reared on a farm which cares for their feed and husbandry needs in a loving way, have good health and fertility with a high lifetime production.
Therefore every effort must be made to organise optimal living conditions for the animals in each given situation and to bring animals into the farm only from other equally well run enterprises.

5.1. Requirement to have livestock
Demeter certification of agricultural enterprises without the incorporation of ruminants or Equidae on the farm is not normally permitted. Derogations from this requirement have to be regulated by the Certification Office. (see Appendix 7)

In market gardens and in enterprises having solely perennial crops, the requirement to have their own animals is not obligatory if manures, compost, green manures and preparation usage is particularly intensive.

5.1.1 Landless livestock production is not permitted.
Landless livestock production, by which the operator of the livestock does not manage agricultural land is prohibited.

5.2. Stocking rate
The stocking rate is determined by the possibilities for fodder production, as dictated by climate and the local conditions. It is to take into account the maintenance and development of soil fertility. It must be low enough to prevent poaching of the soil, over-grazing of vegetation, soil erosion, etc.

The minimum stocking rate will be set by the Certification Office. The maximum stocking rate may not exceed 2.0 livestock units/ha, corresponding to a maximum of 1.4 manure units/ha.

5.3. Co-operation between farms
Co-operation between certified biodynamic farms (e.g. the exchange of fodder or animal manures) in the sense of a biological unit is possible. The standards are to be applied to this new unit as a whole.

In cases where no biodynamic farm is sufficiently close by, co-operation can be organised between the certified biodynamic farm and an organic farm. In either case, however, there must be a legal contract, which must be lodged with the Certification Office.

Before co-operation with an organic farm is permitted, the following conditions must be fulfilled:
   a) The co-operating partner farm must feed the animals with 100% organic fodder,
   b) The co-operating partner farm must be converted entirely to organic production.
   c) Derogation must be requested from the Certification Office (see Appendix 7).

Farmyard manure has to be prepared on the farm where it originates (ideally in the stable, or at least six weeks before application). The equivalent manure for the complete area may not exceed 1.4 mu/ha or 112 kg N/ha per year.
5.4. Management

The management of animals is to follow principles of biodynamic husbandry as well as those relating to the animal type and its being. Care for the animals showing respect and love promotes well being, health and their production capabilities.

In biodynamic and organic stock farming, all livestock on one and the same production unit must be reared in accordance with the rules laid down in these Standards.

However a holding may be split up into clearly separated units which are not all managed under biodynamic or organic production. As regards animals, different species shall be involved.

Where not all units of a holding are used for biodynamic or organic production, the operator shall keep the land, animals and products used for, or produced by, the organic units separate from those used for, or produced by, the non-organic units and keep adequate records to show the separation.

The management system should allow the animals free contact with their natural surrounding (sun, rain, earth under foot etc.) if at all possible. This should be guaranteed in particular by access to pasture whenever conditions allow, or at least to the open air.

In cases where herbivores have access to pasturage during the grazing period and where the winter-housing system gives freedom of movement to the animals, the obligation to provide open air areas during the winter months may be waived (see Appendix 15).

The final fattening phase for adult bovines for meat production may take place indoors, provided that this indoor period does not exceed one fifth of their lifetime and in any case for a maximum period of three months.

Tethering of livestock in housing is forbidden. For security or welfare reasons a limited derogation may, after approval by the Certification Office, be issued for certain animals.

By derogation from the above, cattle in small holdings can be tethered if it is not possible to keep them in groups appropriate to their behaviour requirements. For this purpose, a smallholding is defined as a unit containing a maximum of 20 cattle. Tethered cattle must have daily access to pastures, open air runs or exercise runs for a period of at least one hour. Tethering must allow for ease of movement. Ample bedding and water must be provided. This derogation must be authorised by the Certification Office.

The housing design and other management conditions must be organised such that the animals can express normal behavioural characteristics and movement; e.g. they must be able to stand and lie down unhindered, and have a dry, warm resting place. Housing in which the animals have freedom of movement are therefore preferred.
Livestock must have easy access to feeding and watering. Insulation, heating and ventilation of the building must ensure that air circulation, dust level, temperature, relative air humidity and gas concentration, are kept within limits which are not harmful to the animals.

Care must be taken to provide in livestock housing and open air areas a good environment with sufficient light, plentiful natural ventilation, and protection from wind, rain, sun, and extreme temperatures. Open air areas may be partially covered.

Housing for livestock will not be mandatory in areas with appropriate climatic conditions to enable animals to live outdoors.

The stocking density in buildings should provide for the comfort and well-being of the animals which, in particular, shall depend on the species, the breed and the age of the animals. It shall also take account of the behavioural needs of the animals, which depend in particular on the size of the group and the animals' sex. The optimum density will seek to ensure the animals' welfare by providing them with sufficient space to stand naturally, lie down easily, turn round, groom themselves, assume all natural postures and make all natural movements such as stretching and wing flapping. (See Appendix 15)

Housing, pens, equipment and utensils must be properly cleaned and disinfected to prevent cross-infection and the build-up of disease-carrying organisms. Only the products listed in Appendix 9 of these Standards can be used for such cleaning and disinfection of livestock buildings and installations. Faeces, urine and uneaten or spilt food must be removed as often as necessary to minimise smell and to avoid attracting insects or rodents. Only the products listed in Appendix 5 can be used for the elimination of insects and other pests in buildings and other installations where livestock are kept.

Where livestock are reared in groups, the size of the group must depend upon their stage of development and the behavioural needs of the species concerned. The keeping of livestock in conditions, or on a diet, which may encourage anaemia, is prohibited.

Changes to the construction which are necessary from an appropriate animal husbandry viewpoint (e.g. the building in of access to pasture, bays for rearing groups of calves, rebuilding of fully slatted floors etc.) are to be completed inside a maximum five year conversion period. (see Appendix 7)

5.4.1 Cattle management

The horns of ruminants have significance for the development of life forces. They provide an opposing balance of forces to the intensive digestion and absorption processes. They are a part of the total being of the cow. In comparison to other animal types, cattle manure has a particularly stimulating effect on soil fertility. The horns also have a large significance as a sheath in the production of the biodynamic preparations.
Dairy cattle and cows suckling calves are to have access to pasture whenever conditions allow. In exceptional circumstances where this is not possible (i.e. in certain cases for bulls), access to the open air must be available all year round. Young stock (breeding replacements) have the same requirement for freedom of movement reasons. To tether cattle all year around is not allowed (see rules on tethering in Section 5.4 above). Cows should be given freedom of movement at calving. A calving bay should be provided.

**Bulls over one year old must have access to pasturage or an open-air exercise area or an open-air run.**

The cattle housing type and the internal arrangement and fittings must meet the following requirements:
- The sleeping stalls for cattle are to have appropriate bedding.
- Floors must be smooth, but not slippery.
- Fully slatted floors (more than 50%) are not permitted and the slatted area may not be calculated as resting-place.
- Cow trainers are not permitted.
- Sufficient area to be provided and the herd managed to allow the expression of social behaviour and unhindered feeding.

There must be at least as many feeding/sleeping stalls as there are animals in the housing. In cattle housing with ad lib feeding, fewer feeding stations may be offered.

Calves are to be given contact with each other as soon as possible. The housing of calves in boxes is prohibited after the age of one week. They are to be reared in groups from the second week on if there are sufficient numbers of animals of the same age.

Dehorning of animals and dehorned animals are not permitted on the farm. In well-justified cases, derogation may be approved by the Certification Office but must be reviewed annually. If approved, dehorning must be carried out at the most appropriate age by qualified personnel and any suffering of the animals must be reduced to a minimum. (see Appendix 7)

**5.4.2. Management of sheep, goats and horses.**

The conditions for cattle apply to sheep, goats and horses accordingly.

In addition for sheep, operations such as castration, attaching elastic bands to the tails and tail docking must not be carried out systematically in biodynamic farming. Some of these operations may be authorised by the Certification Office if they are intended to improve the health, welfare or hygiene of the sheep. Authorised use of these operations should be included in a livestock management plan. Such operations must be carried out at the most appropriate age by qualified personnel and any suffering of the animals must be reduced to a minimum.
Certification of wool is only possible when a sheep can be verified to be born and raised in a Demeter or organic certified flock. In practice this means that certified wool must come from either closed flocks, flocks in which bought in sheep were born and raised on certified holdings, or the first shearing of sheep born and raised on the certified holding.

5.4.3. Management of pigs

Sleeping stalls are to be spread with straw (or other organic litter). Fully slatted floors (more than 50%) and management where animals are tied up are not permitted. Access to the open air where rooting is possible must be offered where ever possible.

(see Appendix 7)

Sows may be contained for farrowing for the shortest time (only for 14 days at the latest). They may not be tied up in housing. Sows must have access to the open-air and free range wherever local conditions allow. Open sows, gilts and young sows are to be kept in groups.

Confining pens with narrow slatted floors or cages are not allowed for weaned piglets.

Tooth cutting or other preventative tooth filing of piglets is not allowed and neither is tail or ear docking. Nose rings or hog rings, which prevent the pigs from rooting, are forbidden.

5.4.4. Management of poultry

Basic regulations for species-appropriate Demeter poultry husbandry.

All poultry species require management that allows their natural behaviour. For the improvement of the social structure in poultry flocks, two roosters should be kept for every 100 layer hens.

Poultry, must have easy access to an open-air run whenever the weather conditions permit. The open air run area must be mainly covered with vegetation and must provide protection, for example with bushes, trees or artificial protection. Sufficient sand-bath area and areas for sun-bathing must be supplied. Water poultry must have an adequate water supply. Ducks need to have water areas for swimming; geese need a supply for plunging their heads and necks. The poultry must have easy access to adequate numbers of drinking and feeding troughs.

The minimum indoor and outdoor areas required are specified in Appendix 15.
Buildings and housing must be constructed and maintained in a way that meets the natural requirements of the birds. Sufficient daylight, good climatic conditions in the housing as well as low dust exposure are indispensable preconditions for the health and welfare of poultry. Sufficient feeding troughs and water-bowls must be provided. At least one third of the floor area shall be solid, that is, not of slatted or of grid construction, and covered with a litter material such as straw, wood shavings, sand or turf. In poultry houses for laying hens, a sufficiently large part of the floor area available to the hens shall be available for the collection of bird droppings. Raised slatted floors must have pits for the manure. There must not be more than three slatted floors one upon the other.

For poultry that normally perch, elevated resting places appropriate to the species must be provided. The perches must be of a size and number commensurate with the size of the group and of the birds. Minimum length of perch is:

- 18 cm of perch per laying or breeding hen,
- 20 cm of perch per guinea fowl.

Eggs must be able to be laid in nest boxes, and a sufficient number of boxes must be provided (see Appendix 15).

The exit/entry pop-holes must have a length of at least 4 m per 100 m² floor area of the poultry house. Or they must be a minimum of 1 m per 150 layer hens, 250 young layer hens and 500 kg live weight of poultry for fattening. Whichever of the above specifications for pop-holes is the greater must be used. The height of the pop-holes is to be adjusted so that animals can walk through upright.

The housing may contain a maximum of:

- 3,000 layer hens (preferably held in flocks of 1000 hens), or parent animals for layer hens or fattening animals,
- 2 x 3150 young layer hens and parent animals,
- 10 x 100 layer quails,
- 1,000 turkeys,
- 2,500 chickens for fattening,
- 2,500 guinea fowl,
- 2 x 100 geese,
- 2 x 200 ducks,
- 10 x 250 quail for fattening.

The total usable area of poultry houses for meat production on any single production unit, must not exceed 1,600 m².

Stocking rate, number and width of pop-holes, equipment for feeding and water supply, higher perches and nests with litter or with a smooth inlay must be adjusted to the weight of the animals.

Daylight can be extended by illumination to a maximum of 16 hours a day. In the scratching area and in the area for feeding and water supply there must be sufficient daylight. For illumination only lamps without a stroboscopic effect are permitted.

Nest boxes are to be provided for egg laying.

At night there must be at least eight hours of darkness.
Buildings shall be emptied of livestock between each batch of poultry reared. The buildings and fittings shall be cleaned and disinfected during this time (as specified in Appendix 9). In addition, when the rearing of each batch of poultry has been completed, runs shall be left empty to allow vegetation to grow back. Documentary evidence of the application of this period shall be kept. These requirements shall not apply where poultry is not reared in batches, is not kept in runs and is free to roam, throughout the day.

Where poultry are kept indoors due to restrictions or obligations imposed on the basis of Community legislation, they shall permanently have access to sufficient quantities of roughage and suitable material in order to meet their ethological needs.

Any mutilations of poultry such as beak cutting, trimming, or castration are prohibited. The keeping of capons is prohibited as well.

To prevent the use of intensive rearing methods, poultry shall either be reared until they reach a minimum age or else shall come from slow-growing poultry strains as defined by DEFRA. Where slow-growing poultry strains are not used by the operator, minimum slaughter ages for poultry as specified in Appendix 8 shall apply.

The aforementioned requirements are obligatory for all operations regardless of the number of poultry kept.

The following requirements are not obligatory on farms with a total number less than 100 layer hens, 100 chickens for fattening, 20 turkeys, geese or ducks.

Depending on the local climate of the country, it makes sense to offer housing with different climate areas (warm inner area and an outer area called winter garden, with an adjacent poultry run. Such a poultry run, which counts as open run area (pasture area), fenced in but not roofed, with pop-holes to the pasture and covered with scratchable, humidity absorbing material, protects the pasture close to the housing from high input of manure. For pasture for geese and ducks a shelter is sufficient.

During the active phase the animals must not be hindered in their access to the different housing zones. Both the winter garden and the housing must be illuminated.

Pasture must not be further from the housing than 150 m for layer hens, animals for fattening and turkeys, and 80 m for ducks. For geese the distances are unrestricted.

To minimise the risk of an infection with pathogens like Salmonella, Campylobacter, etc., during the rearing of young layer hens, a large open air run can be an alternative to pasture access.

The breeding and hatching has to be included in the inspection process.
5.5. Feeding

Feeds must be appropriate to the class of animals, its age and its physiological needs, with care also being given to providing sufficient mineral nutrition. The necessary minerals and trace elements should be of natural origin as far as possible (herbs, leaf forage etc.).

Fodder produced on the farm forms the basis of animal nutrition. In the case of herbivores at least 60% of the feed (DM), must originate on the farm or in co-operation with another Demeter farm in the same region. In the case of pigs and poultry, at least 50% of the feed (DM) must originate on the farm or in co-operation with another Demeter farm in the same region.

Each enterprise should strive for full self-sufficiency. Concentrates should comprise mainly grain and legumes. The feeding of by-products of industrial extraction is not permitted.

Antibiotics, sulphonamide drugs, coccidiostats, hormones, synthetic compounds from organic chemistry and pharmaceuticals are not permitted as additives to feed. Isolated amino acids, growth promoters, production enhancers (feed antibiotics and enhancers) and synthetic chemical feed additives (except vitamins) are not allowed. (See Appendix 3)

Finishing practices shall be reversible at any stage of the rearing process. Force-feeding is forbidden.

5.5.1. Brought in feeds and in conversion feeds

If fodder is to be imported onto the holding, particular care in choosing feed quality suitable to Demeter production is to be taken.

Brought in feed should originate from Demeter production if possible. If Demeter feeds are not available, then feeds should be from organic production.
- At least two thirds of the annual fodder requirements DM (dry matter) offered to the animals must originate from Demeter production.
- With regard to fodder supplied in the feed ration and calculated on a daily basis:
  - Certified Demeter in conversion feeds from on-farm production (2nd year of conversion and above) can be fed up to a maximum of 50% DM of the feed ration. Certified Demeter in conversion feeds brought in from another holding can be fed up to a maximum of 30% DM of the feed ration.
  - Feeds from on-farm production which is in the first year of conversion to Demeter can be fed up to a maximum of 20% DM of the feed ration. However, the total amount of in conversion feeds (1st year and above) may not exceed the limits stated in the first bullet point above.
  - Organic feeds can be fed up to a maximum of 20% DM of the feed ration.
• For a transition period, until supplies of Demeter feeds are more widely available, the limit on organic feeds can be increased to 50% DM of the feed ration if derogation is obtained from the Certification Office.

  (See Appendix 7)

• Certified Demeter in conversion feed, feed from land on the holding in the first year of conversion to Demeter, and organic feed may together not exceed 50% DM of the feed ration.

With regard to grazing of Demeter in conversion land by Demeter certified livestock (i.e. when a Demeter farm brings additional land into conversion):

• Grazing of Demeter in conversion land by Demeter livestock is limited by the requirement that at least two thirds of the annual fodder (DM) must be from Demeter production (see above) and by the relevant organic standards.

• Grazing of land that is Demeter in conversion should be restricted to young stock, dry cows and dry ewes wherever possible. Milking cows, ewes in milk, livestock within three months of finishing and laying hens should be grazed on fully Demeter certified land wherever possible.

• Fodder produced on the farm from areas that are in the first year of conversion to Demeter (the stand down year in which no certification exists) can comprise up to 20% of the annual fodder requirement for roughage consuming animals and 10% for other animals.

By derogation from the above, the use of a limited proportion of non organic feed of agricultural origin is authorised for poultry where farmers can show to the satisfaction of the Certification Office that they are unable to obtain feed exclusively from organic production.

The maximum percentage of non organic feeding stuffs authorised for poultry per period of 12 months is:

  5% until 31 December 2014.

These figures shall be calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feeds from agricultural origin. The maximum percentage authorised of non organic feed in the daily ration, except during the period each year when the animals are under transhumance, must be 25% calculated as a percentage of the dry matter. Only non organic feeds on the permitted list (see Appendix 2) may be used unless derogation is obtained from the Certification Office.

Herbivores and pigs are not permitted to be fed non organic feeds.

By derogation from the above, when forage production is lost or when restrictions are imposed, in particular as a result of exceptional meteorological conditions, the outbreak of infectious diseases, the contamination with toxic substances, or as a consequence of fires, DEFRA can authorise for a limited period and in relation to a specific area, a higher percentage of non organic feeding stuffs where such authorisation is warranted. Upon approval by DEFRA, the Certification Office shall apply this derogation to individual operators. DEFRA will inform other Member States and the Commission of the derogations they have granted.

(See Appendix 2)
Brought in feeds, feed-preparations, feed additives, minerals and vitamin mixtures, as well as silage making processing aids, etc are only permitted for those products listed in Appendices 2 and 3.

Any brought in feeds must be produced without the use of GMOs or their derivatives. Documented evidence of this is required in cases where a significant risk of GMOs may be present.

Verification of the unavailability of Demeter feeds is also required for any brought in feeds. Record of the origin, status, quantity, and use must be supplied for all brought in feeds must be kept and made available at inspection visits.

5.5.2. Feeding of dairy cows, sheep, goats and horses.

The fodder must be appropriate and contain as high a content of roughage (e.g. pasture, hay, silage) as possible, but at least 60% DM throughout the entire year. The majority of summer feeds must be green material, preferably grazed from pasture.

In winter the animals should get as much hay as possible (cows three kgs per animal per day with small ruminants getting correspondingly less). If climatic conditions do not allow the harvesting of good quality hay, exemptions may be given by the Certification Office to feed silage of grass (clover) mowed after the start of flowering as a substitute. The base fodder ration may not consist solely of silage over the course of the whole year.

The maximum amount of brought in feed from certified organic sources is limited to 20% (calculated on an annual dry matter basis).

Feeds of animal origin are excluded. This restriction does not apply to milk and milk products.

For purely pastoral farms, where grain growing because of climatic conditions is not practical and for very poor or extreme locations, the Certification Office can make exceptions on documented reasons in the permissible amount of brought-in feed. (see Appendix 7)

5.5.3. Feeding of beef cattle

The feed ration must be appropriately constituted for ruminants, with a proportion of at least 60% roughage in all seasons e.g. hay, silage or feed straw. Silage can form the majority of the feed ration, but summer feeding must include fresh green material.
5.5.4. Feeding of replacement calves, calves for fattening, foal, lambs and kids

The following feeds, as far as possible from on-farm production, can be used: milk, if possible mother’s milk, roughage, milled grains. Calves and foals should get milk for at least three months, sheep and goats 45 days. Fattening on milk alone without the addition of some form of roughage is prohibited.

Feeds of animal origin – except milk and milk products - are forbidden to be fed to ruminants.

Enterprises without their own dairy production must rear brought in calves on milk from a farm which is certified Demeter or organic, or buy in weaned animals from such farms.

Animals from organic farms and reared in this way may only be marketed using the Demeter trademark six months after weaning, at the earliest, providing they have been fed and managed to the standards during this period.
Piglets must be fed on natural milk for a minimum period of 40 days.

Average ration see Section 5.5.1

- Pigs must be fed biodynamically or organically produced feeds.

- The total amount of brought in feed including biodynamically grown feed is limited to 50% (DM) in cases where more than 5 livestock units of pigs are held on the farm.

- The Certification Office may allow the purchase of certified organic fodder for pigs in amounts up to 50% if no Demeter fodder is available. The unavailability has to be proven.

- Feeds from land on the holding that is in the first year of conversion to Demeter can be fed up to a maximum of 10% DM. This regulation is restricted to newly acquired areas on certified Demeter farms.

5.5.8. Feeding of poultry

Species specific feed requirements must be respected.

Poultry must be fed biodynamically or organically produced feeds.

A part of the diet must be given so that poultry can forage for food. Poultry must have at least 20% of their fodder as whole grains fed in the litter or in the open air run. Structured raw material has to be provided to poultry for fattening as whole grain in the compound feeds.

All poultry must get some grit. They must be able to drink from open water sources, at least by means cups, trays or similar. Geese and turkeys must have access to green pasture during the vegetation phase. Geese must have at least 35% of their feed as fresh pasture calculated on a dry matter basis. Ducks must be able to dabble to take up roughage feed.

The Certification Office may allow the purchase of certified organic fodder for poultry in amounts up to 50%, if no Demeter fodder is available. The unavailability has to be proved.

Feeds from land on the holding that is in the first year of conversion to Demeter can be fed up to a maximum of 10% DM. This regulation is restricted to newly acquired areas on certified Demeter farms.

By way of derogation from the above, the Certification Office may allow the purchase of non organic feeds as specified in 5.5.1 above if Demeter and organic feeds are not available. The unavailability has to be proven.
5.6. Breeding and identification

5.6.1. Breeding

The animals should be born and reared on a certified Biodynamic farm, if possible as part of a permanent herd. Poultry chickens should hatch after natural incubation if possible.

In the choice of breeds or strains, account must be taken of the capacity of animals to adapt to local conditions; their vitality and their resistance to disease. In addition, breeds or strains of animals shall be selected to avoid specific diseases or health problems associated with some breeds or strains used in intensive production (e.g. porcine stress syndrome, PSE Syndrome, sudden death, spontaneous abortion, difficult births requiring caesarean operations, etc.) Preference is to be given to indigenous breeds and strains.

A principle of the biodynamic method is the keeping of male sires on the farm and is therefore highly recommended. Artificial insemination cannot fully replace the effect of the male influence in the farm herd and is not recommended.

It is not permitted to produce animals using genetic manipulation, or by the use of biotechnology (embryo transfer, sperm separation for sex determination).

5.6.2. Identification of stock and record keeping

All farm-bred and brought in stock must be unequivocally and permanently identified with an earmark, or other marking. For poultry and other small livestock, group identification is adequate. Brought in animals must be accompanied by a document stating their origin. It must be possible to trace the animals back to the farm on which they were born and to their parents.

A stock management diary is to be kept (see also Section 5.8, Veterinary treatment of animals) which allows reconstruction from birth to the point of sale. Documents, which contain the same information (for instance a herd book), can replace the stock management diary.

5.7. Origin of animals, brought in stock and marketing

Brought in stock for breeding or herd expansion should in preference come from certified biodynamic enterprises. Only if they are not available may animals from certified organic farms be brought in.

Animals brought in for the purposes of meat production shall come exclusively from Demeter enterprises and only if unavailable may be sourced from certified organic enterprises.

If the brought in animals come from certified organic farms, they may be marketed as Demeter after being managed and fed to these standards (see tables).
If biodynamic or organic livestock are not available, non organic livestock can be brought in for breeding purposes only and with the approval of the Certification Office. The progeny and milk from these livestock can be Demeter or organic certified, but the brought in non organic livestock can never be used for meat purposes.

The rules for brought in non organic livestock are specified in the three paragraphs that follow below.

Non-organic young mammals may be brought in for breeding purposes when a herd or flock is constituted for the first time and they shall be reared in accordance with the Demeter production rules immediately after they are weaned. Moreover, the following restrictions shall apply at the date on which the animals enter the herd:

(a) buffalo, calves and foals shall be less than six months old;
(b) lambs and kids shall be less than 60 days old;
(c) piglets shall weigh less than 25 kg.

This derogation must be authorised beforehand by the Certification Office.

Non-organic adult male and nulliparous female mammals may be brought in for the renewal of a herd or flock for breeding purposes only and shall be reared subsequently in accordance with the Demeter production rules. Moreover, the number of female mammals is subject to the following restrictions per year:

(a) up to a maximum of 10 % of adult equine or bovine, including bubalus and bison species, livestock and 20 % of the adult porcine, ovine and caprine livestock, as female animals;
(b) for units with less than 10 equine or bovine animals, or with less than five porcine, ovine or caprine animals any renewal as mentioned above shall be limited to a maximum of one animal per year.

Derogation is required from the Certification Office. The rules in 5.7.1 to 5.7.5 and 7 of these Standards shall apply.

The percentages referred to in the paragraph above may be increased up to 40 %, subject to prior authorisation by the Certification Office, in the following special cases:

(a) when a major extension to the farm is undertaken;
(b) when a breed is changed;
(c) when a new livestock specialisation is initiated;
(d) when breeds are in danger of being lost to farming as laid down in Annex IV to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1974/2006 (9) and in that case animals of those breeds must not necessarily be nulliparous.

For the establishment, renewal or reconstitution of the flock, when biodynamically or organically reared poultry are not available, non organically reared poultry may be brought in providing that pullets for egg production and poultry for meat production are less than three days old.
Non-organically reared pullets for egg production of not more than 18 weeks may be brought into a biodynamic or organic livestock unit when organically reared pullets are not available, subject to the following conditions:

- prior authorisation of the Certification Office;

- feed and veterinary treatments as specified by the EU Regulations 834/2007 and 889/2008 shall apply to non-organically reared pullets intended to be brought into biodynamic or organic livestock units;

- eggs from non-organically reared pullets must not be sold as Demeter, but may be sold as organic if birds are kept according to these standards from the time that they are brought onto the holding.

Where livestock comes from non organic farms the periods laid down in 5.7.1 to 5.7.5 and 7 below must be observed if the products from these livestock are to be marketed as Demeter or Organic and during these periods all the rules set out in these Standards must be complied with.

Where livestock is obtained from non organic farms, special attention must be paid to animal health measures. The Certification Office may apply, depending on local circumstances, special measures, such as screening tests, and quarantine periods.

5.7.1. Milk, dairy cows and calves

Milk may only be marketed under the label “In Conversion to Demeter” if the dairy cows are fed from areas of the farm, which have this certification level. Full organic certification must be achieved before labelling milk as “In Conversion to Demeter”.

In the case of loss of Demeter certification, “in conversion to Demeter” may be used only if the feed has been harvested at the earliest 18 months after the incident. Demeter certification of the milk is possible as soon as the feed comes from Demeter certified areas (see Section 5.5.1).

If single dairy cows of non organic origin are brought in their milk may be marketed as Demeter or “In conversion to Demeter”, depending on the certification level of the feed, after 6 months of feeding and management to these standards.

Brought in animals for breeding from certified organic farms may be marketed as Demeter after feeding and management to these standards for at least 12 months.

Calves brought in for rearing on nurse cows should be drawn preferably from Demeter farms. If this is not possible, they must come from certified organic farms.

Calves for breeding, that come from non organic management, may be brought in only subject to the rules in 5.7 above and with a derogation to be approved by the Certification Office. (see Appendix 7)
5.7.2. Beef cattle for finishing

Brought in beef cattle for finishing, of organic origin, must be fed and managed for at least 2/3 of their lives according to these standards if they are to be marketed as **Demeter**.

Bovines, which were born on the farm before conversion began, or which have been brought in from non organic origins cannot be marketed for meat as Demeter, “In conversion to Demeter”, or organic.

Progeny of brought in non organic breeding females may be marketed for meat as Demeter or Organic (as appropriate) if they are fed and managed according to these standards since birth.

**LABELLING OF PRODUCTS FROM ANIMALS BROUGHT IN FROM ORGANIC OR NON ORGANIC SOURCES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product for sale Cattle</th>
<th>Certification status of the animal on arrival</th>
<th>Fed and managed to the standards</th>
<th>Labelling of the sale product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>Organic</td>
<td>—</td>
<td><strong>Demeter</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>Non organic</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td><strong>Demeter</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef from store cattle</td>
<td>Organic</td>
<td>At least 2/3 of their lives.</td>
<td><strong>Demeter</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef from breeding cattle</td>
<td>Non organic</td>
<td></td>
<td>Progeny of brought in non organic breeding females may be marketed as Demeter or Organic if they are fed and managed to these standards since birth. Beef from brought in non organic females cannot be marketed as Demeter, in conversion to Demeter, or organic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef from breeding cattle</td>
<td>Organic</td>
<td>At least 12 months</td>
<td><strong>Demeter</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.7.3 Sheep and goats

The order of rank described in Section 5.7 regulates brought in stock.

Milk from brought in non organic breeding stock may be marketed under the Demeter trademark after 6 months.
### Labelling of Products from Brought in Animals of Organic or Non Organic Origin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product for sale</th>
<th>Certification status of the animal when brought in</th>
<th>Feed and management conforming to the standards</th>
<th>Labelling of the sale products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheep and goats</td>
<td>Organic</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Demeter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>Non organic</td>
<td>6 Months</td>
<td>Demeter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>Organic</td>
<td>At least 6 Months</td>
<td>Demeter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>Non organic</td>
<td></td>
<td>Progeny of brought in non organic breeding females may be marketed as Demeter or Organic if fed and managed to these standards since birth. Meat from breeding stock brought in from non organic cannot be marketed as Demeter, in conversion to Demeter or Organic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 5.7.4. Pigs

The order of rank described in Section 5.7 restricts the purchase of female “young stock” and the other basic requirements.

Bringing in of piglets should preferably be from Demeter enterprises. If unavailable, animals from farms certified organic may be obtained.

Piglets for the purpose of meat production may only be brought in from Demeter or organic origin.

Pigs for breeding may only be brought in from non organic origin if no animals of biodynamic or organic origin are available, and then only as specified in Section 5.7 and with derogation approved by the Certification Office (see Appendix 7).

Newly weaned piglets of non organic origin weighing less than 25 kg may be brought in to start a new herd. Pigs which were brought in as non organic may only be brought in for breeding purpose, and may not be sold as Demeter or organic for the purposes of meat production.

Only piglets from management systems using floor litter and with undocked tails may be brought in.
### 5.7.5 Poultry

Day old chicks and pullets may be brought in. The order of rank described in Section 5.7 regulates brought in stock. Purchase of non organic pullets is not possible for *Demeter* certification.

Eggs from brought in organic pullets may be marketed under the *Demeter* trademark if fed and managed according to the standards. **Marketing of the eggs using the Demeter label after feeding and management according to the standards.**

Eggs from brought in non organic pullets may be marketed as *organic* if fed and managed according to the standards. **Eggs from non organic pullets marketed as organic**

The order of rank described in Section 5.7 (second paragraph) regulates brought in stock. If chicks of organic origin are not available, conventional chicks may be brought in (see Appendix 7). **Poultry for the purposes of meat production can be brought in from non organic origin as ‘day old chicks’.**

Poultry for the purpose of meat production that are brought in from non organic origin must be brought in as ‘day old chicks’. That means they must have left the breeding house at the latest 3 days after birth. **Poultry for the purpose of meat production that are brought in from non organic origin as day old chicks and are fed and managed to the standards can be marketed as *Demeter*. The minimum time limits for slaughtering are to met. (see Appendix 8)**
LABELLING OF PRODUCTS FROM BROUGHT IN ANIMALS OF ORGANIC OR NON ORGANIC ORIGIN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product for sale</th>
<th>Certification status of the animal when brought in</th>
<th>Age when brought in</th>
<th>Feed and management conforming to the standards</th>
<th>Labelling of the sale products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eggs</td>
<td>Organic pullets</td>
<td>18 Weeks maximum</td>
<td>The same certification status as the feed</td>
<td>Demeter/ In conversion to Demeter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs</td>
<td>Non organic pullets</td>
<td>3 days maximum or 18 weeks with a derogation</td>
<td>Since purchase (feed and vet treatments comply with organic standards from hatching)</td>
<td>Organic after 6 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry for meat</td>
<td>Organic</td>
<td>30 Days</td>
<td></td>
<td>Demeter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry for meat</td>
<td>Non organic day old chicks</td>
<td>3 days maximum</td>
<td>From arrival to slaughter: at least – Hens: 81 days Cockerels: 150 days</td>
<td>Demeter (or Organic) after 10 weeks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.7.6. Bee products

The production and certification conditions for honey and hive products are regulated in ‘Standards for Beekeeping and Hive Products for the use of Demeter, Biodynamic and related Trademarks’.

5.8. Veterinary treatment of animals

The health of animals is primarily to be assured by observant animal husbandry, breeding and feeding, choosing of the right breed, as well as through the use of prophylactic measures such as management appropriate to the class of stock. If however health problems occur, treatment to alleviate the condition must be given immediately.

The development and management of biodynamic livestock systems requires special care in nurturing positive health and vitality, ensuring the proper control of disease and the encouragement of positive animal welfare. (“Positive welfare” is used here in the sense used by Farm Animal Welfare Council (FAWC) to mean the satisfaction of the animal’s needs, including behavioural needs and not merely the avoidance of cruelty). This must be provided for by a plan drawn up by the farmer, preferably working in partnership with a veterinary surgeon and agreed between them during and after conversion, to develop and operate an organic livestock system which conforms to these Standards. The plan must ensure the development of a pattern of health building and disease control measures appropriate to the particular circumstances of the individual farm and allow for the evolution of a farming system progressively less dependent on allopathic veterinary medicinal products.
Disease prevention in organic livestock production shall be based on the following principles:

(a) the selection of appropriate breeds or strains of animals;

(b) the application of animal husbandry practices appropriate to the requirements of each species, encouraging strong resistance to disease and the prevention of infections;

(c) the use of high quality feed, together with regular exercise and access to pasturage, having the effect of encouraging the natural immunological defence of the animal;

(d) ensuring an appropriate density of livestock, thus avoiding overstocking and any resulting animal health problems.

**Principles of disease prevention plan is required.**

**In these Standards -**

“Allopathic veterinary medicinal products” means antibiotics and chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products, vitamin preparations as well as mineral and glucose solutions.

“Chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products” means anti-parasitic drugs, hormones and mediators, anti-inflammatory and analgesic drugs, drugs which affect the nervous system (e.g. sedatives and anaesthetics) and drugs with a specific effect on target organs (e.g. bronchiodilators and spasmyotics).

“Immunological preparations” means vaccines and antisera.

Organic, anthroposophical, homeopathic, herbal extracts, phytotherapeutic remedies and other natural remedies and methods of treatment are to be used in preference. Synthetic chemical veterinary remedies and antibiotics must be given either by the vet, or following his or her directions.

Routine and prophylactic treatment with materials that are not termed natural remedies (e.g. synthetic allopathic medicines, antibiotics, anthelmintics) is not allowed unless legally required. An exception to this is in those cases where parasitism is endemic in the area in which the farm is located. Anthelmintics may only be given in conjunction with a faecal egg count to prove the presence of parasites, and an appropriate clean pasture-grazing regime.

*Where due to an identified disease risk the welfare of animals cannot be maintained by management practices alone, the Certification Office may permit the strategic use of a chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicines or antibiotics, in the context of the health plan referred to above. Vaccination is permitted in cases where there is a known disease risk. Single, two in one or four in one vaccines are preferred to more complex multiple vaccines unless such cover is specifically required. Vaccine choice and use should be agreed with the nominated veterinary surgeon to ensure adequate disease protection during the conversion phase with, where possible, progressive reductions in use as the biodynamic farm becomes established.*
Veterinary treatments to animals, or treatments to buildings, equipment and facilities, which are compulsory under national or Community legislation shall be authorised, including the use of immunological veterinary medicinal products when a disease has been recognised as present in a specific area in which the production unit is located;

When using veterinary allopathic remedies, twice the legal withdrawal period, or at least 48 hours if there is no legal withdrawal period, is to be observed.

Animals are not allowed to get more than three courses of treatment of allopathic medicines or antibiotics in one year (except vaccination and measurements against ecto-parasites). Animals with a productive life of less than one year may have only one treatment. If they receive more than one, the animal or products derived from them are to be marketed as non organic. It is possible to go through a second conversion period as specified below:

- 12 months or ¾ of lifetime for equidae and bovines.
- Six months for small ruminants and pigs and animals for milk production.
- 10 weeks for poultry for meat production (brought in before they are three days old). Can be sold as organic, but not Demeter.
- Six weeks in the case of poultry for egg production.

The use of organophosphates as a veterinary remedy (for instance, against myasis on sheep, or against other external animal parasites) is not allowed either as a prophylactic usage or as a treatment for an existing condition.

Avermectin products are only to be used as a last resort in cases where there is no viable alternative, and only with derogation from the Certification Office. To protect soil life, manure from livestock treated with Avermectin products is normally required to be collected for at least two weeks and composted separately.

The treatment with hormones or similar substances to synchronise oestrus or to increase the growth rate of meat animals (including antibiotics, coccidiostats and other artificial aids for growth promotion) is not permitted. Nevertheless, hormones may be administered to an individual animal, as a form of therapeutic veterinary treatment.

Where livestock is obtained from non organic units, special measures such as screening tests or quarantine procedures may apply, depending on local circumstances.

Every treatment given to an individual animal, or to the herd as a whole, no matter what the treatment was, is to be recorded in detail in the appropriate farm records. This record must state, for each treated animal, the treatment, the method, the medicine used, the withholding time and the date of treatment. Treated livestock must be clearly identified, either individually or by batch. These records are to be kept and made available when requested.
The use of all medicines, including allopathic veterinary medicinal products, immunological preparations, herbal and homeopathic products must be summarised in the animal health plan referred to above.

5.9. Transport and slaughter of stock

The slaughtering of animals requires particular care and attention. One must be conscious, that all processing of meat begins with the death of a living being with a soul. Ethical and moral considerations require that the animal is handled all the way from transport to slaughter such that stress, fear, thirst and pain are avoided as far as possible. Transport distances should be kept as short as possible and therefore animals should be slaughtered in the region in which they were reared. Transport distances shall be kept short, if possible not more than 200 kilometres.

The driving of animals with electric prods is forbidden. The use of any allopathic tranquilliser, prior to and during transport, is prohibited.

Livestock and livestock products are to be identified at all stages of their production, preparation, transport and marketing.

5.10 Cleaning and disinfecting

Permitted materials are detailed in Appendix 9

6. Exclusion of Genetically Modified Organisms and Nanotechnology

The use of genetically modified organisms (GMO), or products from them, is not allowed. All products used in biodynamic or organic certified production have to be produced without GMOs or products from them. This includes feeds, processing aids, plant protection products, fertilisers, soil conditioners, seeds, vegetative propagating material, micro-organisms and animals in biodynamic or organic production. Brought in non organic products that are permitted in these standards must be verified to be free of GMOs, and in cases where there is a risk of GMOs in brought in products a declaration must be obtained from the supplier confirming that the product contains no genetic modification (see Appendix 2).

Demeter International (DI) adopts the precautionary principle in the implementation of nanotechnology, and therefore excludes it from all usage in biodynamic agriculture, and from all Demeter certified products. DI will monitor developments in the field of nanotechnology, including the stance of other organic certifiers and review this policy in the light of new information that becomes available.

7. Conversion – Certification – Contract

Conversion is a process of change encompassing the many developmental steps that the enterprise goes through on the way to a new state of equilibrium.
7.1. Conversion and the production manager

Essential agricultural knowledge and skills based on interest in the method, its background and principles, are important prerequisites for successful farming. Membership in a biodynamic working group is recommended to guarantee the exchange of ideas, communal work assistance and support.

7.2. Demeter conversion of the holding

To convert a holding into a biodynamic one, a conversion plan shall be produced in conjunction with advisors, which contains a description of the fields belonging to the enterprise (size, crops), a detailed picture of the farm organism, a rotation plan, a fertiliser plan, a picture of the animal husbandry intentions, as well as measures to minimise the effects of environmental contamination (e.g. from industry, or roads with heavy traffic densities) or spray drift from conventionally farmed neighbouring land.

The detailed picture of the enterprise is to contain a description of the conditions of the soils and the most recent usage of materials prohibited in these standards as well as an exact farm map.

The Certification Office can request tests for residues from agricultural chemicals, or investigate other exceptional environmental influences.

The normal Demeter conversion period is three years. The Demeter conversion period normally begins when a written application is received in the Certification Office.

During the conversion period all the rules established in the Demeter Standards shall apply.

Exceptions are possible in certain circumstances (see Section 7.3.1). Further details are provided in Appendix 6.

The enterprise is to be converted in its entirety, in one step to the biodynamic method.

When there is simultaneous conversion of the complete production unit, including livestock, pasturage and/or any land used for animal feed, the total combined Demeter conversion period for livestock, pasturage and/or any land used for animal feed, shall normally be 36 months.

Livestock converted as part of a simultaneous conversion can only be converted for breeding purposes and milk production. Non organic livestock cannot be converted for the purposes of meat production.

Reduced Demeter conversion periods are possible under certain circumstances as discussed in Section 7.3.1.
Where it can be justified, (see Appendix 7) certification of the individual areas can follow the crop rotation as long as the whole farm is managed organically. The areas that have not yet been certified are to be managed as a fully separate unit during this period.

One and the same farm manager may not manage a Demeter farm and a non organic farm. (See additional comments in livestock management Section 5.4).

Parallel production is not allowed. Production of the same crop on areas carrying differing levels of certification leads to downgrading to the lower status of the whole crop. In cases where a comprehensive protocol defining separation procedures exists, the Certification Office can allow the planting of different varieties of the same crop in the case of cash crops, cereals and grain legumes for fodder. Derogations for perennial crops require approval (see Appendix 7).

Livestock, other than poultry, intended for meat production must be raised from birth on a unit managed in accordance with these Standards.

Otherwise, when a production unit is converted, livestock products may be sold as Demeter products provided the livestock are reared according to the rules laid down in these Standards for at least the periods set out below.

- 6 months in the case of cattle and sheep for milk production;
- 10 weeks for poultry for meat production, brought in before they are three days old;
- six weeks in the case of poultry for egg production.

Exact documentation is required in all these cases. The entire holding must reach full Demeter certification no longer than five years after the first conversion certification. Conversion over a longer period requires approval (see Appendix 7).

7.2.1 Organic Conversion

See Appendix 11.

7.3. Demeter certification and use of the trademark

"Demeter certification" is granted to an enterprise annually if it has been farmed to these standards. An annual farm inspection comprising of a full organic inspection as well as a full Demeter inspection is a pre-condition for continuing certification. The Demeter inspection shall be carried out by an inspector approved by the Certification Office. Part of the certification is submission of an inspection form. A Demeter Certification Officer grants certification. When Demeter certification has been granted the enterprise then has the right to label its produce with the Demeter logo (Demeter Trademark Logo).

Inspection forms will be sent out before the annual inspection and must be completed as instructed. Records must be kept as specified in Appendix 14 and made available at the annual inspection. Any intended management changes, or other measures, which could have a substantial influence on the farm as a whole, must be reported to the Certification Office.
If corrective actions for non compliances found at an inspection are not provided after two written requests, the Certification Office may immediately suspend Demeter certification and cancel the contract.

7.3.1. Certification in conversion
The prerequisite for conversion certification is management of the whole enterprise to these standards, as defined in the section “Conversion”. The use of the trademark is then governed by the following time line:

- Marketing of produce from the first conversion year with labelling that implies that it is a product of organic agriculture e.g. “from organic production” or “from Biodynamic production” or similar wording is not allowed.
- Produce harvested 12 months after the start of conversion, may, if certification has been granted, be marketed as “In conversion to Demeter”. Crops harvested more than 36 months (perennial crops), or sown more than 24 months after the start of conversion can be marketed as “Demeter” once certification is granted.

These time periods may be shortened in exceptional cases:
- if an enterprise can be shown to have been managed extensively, products after the first conversion year can be labelled “In conversion to Demeter”. After the second conversion year, full Demeter certification is possible.
- If an enterprise or part thereof is certified organic for a minimum of three years full Demeter certification can be given for the first harvest, provided that all provisions of these standards have been implemented.
- Partial conversion and new areas follow the above regulations with the additional requirement for documentation.

For animal products, certification corresponds to the certification status of the fodder. See tables listed in 5.7.

7.3.2. Contract
If the farm manager applies to the Certification Office for certification and all the conditions are met, the enterprise receives a contract for the use of the trademark. The application for certification requires written acceptance by a representative of the Demeter Committee. Only when the contract and the agreement have been signed are the rights to use the trademark given to the applicant for one year.

The manager of the enterprise itself must be a member of the Biodynamic Association Certification Scheme in the UK, which in turn is a co-operating member of Demeter International. The conversion contract must document, because of the current situation, in particular the origin of cattle.
Appendices 1 – 17

Appendix 1 - Calculation of the stocking rate

The manure units determine the stocking rate.
One manure unit corresponds to 80 kg N and 70 kg P₂O₅.
One livestock unit (e.g. one cow) excretes 0.7 manure units in a year.
For those animals which produce differing amounts of manure because of their breed or production level, adjustments up or down are to be made.

The manure units are to be calculated on the average number of animals stocked on the farm during the year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal type</th>
<th>Livestock Unit/Animal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breeding bulls</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cows</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle over 2 Years old</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle 1-2 Years old</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calves</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep and goats up to 1 year old</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep and goats over 1 year old</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses under 3 Years old and young horses</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses 3 years and older, ponies and small breeds of horses.</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigs for meat production (20-50 kg)</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigs for meat production over 50 kg</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breeding boars</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breeding sows (including piglets to 20 kg)</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breeding sows without piglets</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piglets</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laying hens (without replacement stock)</td>
<td>0.0071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pullets</td>
<td>0.0036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table birds (chickens, cockerels for meat)</td>
<td>0.0036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ducks for meat</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkeys for meat</td>
<td>0.0071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geese for meat</td>
<td>0.0036</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 2    Permitted brought in feeds (normally only feeds of certified Demeter or Organic origin may be brought in)

Fodder produced on the farm forms the basis of animal nutrition; complete self-sufficiency is the aim. If, however, fodder must be imported, particular care must be exercised that the choice is appropriate to the production of Demeter quality products. Brought in feeds are to be chosen in the following priority: 1) fodder from certified Demeter enterprises, 2) fodder from enterprises certified organic to the EU regulations 834/2007 and 889/2008 (or comparably controlled enterprises), 3) feeds from non organic sources for poultry only (see Section 5.5.1), as specified on the DEFRA approved ‘green list’ of non organic products. Other use of non organic feeds is restricted to exceptional circumstances and only with approval from the Certification Office.

Up to 50% DM of the fodder in an average ration may come from areas that are in conversion to Demeter, and up to 20% DM from organic areas. Imported Demeter in conversion feed and organic feed may together not exceed 50% DM of the daily intake. The bringing in of feeds of non organic origin is not allowed without approval from the Certification Office and within the limits specified in 5.5.1. The Certification Office is allowed to approve the import of a maximum of 50% of organic feeds for pigs and poultry, if Demeter feeds are not available. This non-availability has to be substantiated. Imported feeds must be documented and be declared as part of the annual return proving that the standards have been followed.

Brought in Demeter or Organic Certified Feeds:

a)   Ruminant diets:
    - Basic staple feeds like hay, straw, silage, maize and beets
    - grain, bran, grain offal
    - Pulses
    - Hay made from foliage
    - Herbs
    - Molasses
    - Grassland and arable products not mentioned elsewhere
    - Fodder mixes containing the above mentioned ingredients
    - Litter of fruits and vegetable
    - By-products of processing (products of animals are excluded)

b)   Pigs :
    In addition to a) above the following may be used:
    - Skim milk powder without additives and milk products
    - Plant oils of natural origin (providing there is no concern about residue levels)
    - Clean vegetable litter

c)   Poultry:
    In addition to a) and b) above the following may be used:
    - Milled dried herbage
    - Paprika powder

Brought in non organic feeds.

d) Under normal circumstances, non organic feeds may not be fed to herbivores. Feeds on the DEFRA approved ‘green list’ may be fed in limited amounts to poultry only and as specified in paragraph 5.5.1. Any other use of non organic feeds is restricted to exceptional circumstances and only with derogation from the Certification Office.

This procedure under d) is subject to approval as derogation by the Certification Office (see Appendix 7)
Appendix 3  Permitted feed extenders and additives

- Stock salt
- Calcified seaweed, feed lime, lime from seashells
- Seaweed
- Mixtures of minerals and vitamin preparations (= Premix: no individual amino acids, preferably of natural origin)
  Only minerals as permitted under EU Organic Regulation 889/2008 and 505/2012.
  Only vitamins permitted under EU Organic Regulation 889/2008 and as specified below:
  - Vitamins derived from raw materials occurring naturally in feeding stuffs,
  - Synthetic vitamins identical to natural vitamins for monogastric animals, or
  - With approval from the Certification Office, synthetic vitamins A, D, and E identical to natural vitamins for ruminants.
- Rock dust (as permitted by EU Regulation 889), Cod-liver oil,
- Non organic molasses as a carrier in mineral blocks or as an aid to reduce dust, or as an aid in pressing (max. 1% of the production ration calculated on a dry matter annual basis)
- For beekeeping: sugar (refer to Standards for Beekeeping and Hive Products for the use of Demeter, Biodynamic and related Trademarks for the allowable limits).

Premixes must not contain any genetically modified substances, or be produced with the help of gene technology. Written proof to this effect must be supplied to the inspection body.

The following are allowed as aids in the silage making process:

- Feed grade sugar
- Grain meals from grain produced to these standards
- Lactic acid
- Whey
- Molasses
- Salt
Appendix 4 Permitted and Restricted Fertilisers and Soil Conditioners

In principle, the enterprise is to aim for self-sufficiency in its manures and fertilisers. Importation of the brought in fertilisers listed in 1. to 4. below may only be as need dictates. The use of brought in materials requires particular care with respect to their effects on the quality of Demeter products. The biodynamic preparations are to be used if possible with brought in materials. Brought in materials are to be declared at the annual inspection. In some cases the results of a residue test are to be supplied (e.g. for compost from green material). New fertilisers may be trialled only with the agreement of the Certification Office.

1. Fertilisers and Soil Conditioners brought in from Demeter or Organic certified sources
   - Compost
   - Livestock manures, semi liquid manures from animals (even after biogas extraction)
   - Liquid manures from plants
   - Spent mushroom compost from Demeter or Organic certified mushroom production
   - Organic wastes (harvest residues etc.)
   - Straw

2. Fertilisers and Soil Conditioners brought in from non-certified sources
   - Livestock manures (as far as possible prepared with the biodynamic compost preparations at the place of origin – no brought in liquid or semi liquid manures of non organic origin, and not from intensive systems).
   - Straw and other plant materials.
   - Commercial propagation mixes with formal approval for use in organic production systems
   - Processing by-products (fertilisers made from pure horn, bone meal or meat-bone meal (where possible from organic or biodynamic certified livestock)*, hair and feather, or other similar products) as an addition to the farmyard manure
   - Fish, composted or fermented with the preparations. Testing for heavy metals may be required. Factory fishmeal or fish wastes from fish farming are excluded.
   - Seaweed products
   - Fresh wood products: saw dust, bark and wood wastes (as long as they are not contaminated with fungicides and insecticides) and wooden ash from untreated wood. These can only be used after thorough composting.
   - Municipal green waste that is certified as free of contamination (PAS 100 or similar)
   - Peat without synthetic additives for growing seedlings, in as far as no alternatives are available;
     (Seaweed products and peat are to be used sparingly for reasons of resource depletion)

3. Fertilisers and Soil Conditioners of natural mineral origin
   - Rock dusts (composition must be known)
   - Pulverised clays (e.g. bentonite)
   - Liming agents, slow release types to be used in principle (dolomite, calcium carbonate, seashells, calcified seaweed – only from dead marine deposits or fossil forms on land).

3.1. Only if the results of soil testing prove the need and with approval from the Certification Office may the following materials be used:
   - Natural rock phosphate, low in heavy metals
   - Ground basic slag
   - Crude potassium salts, potassium magnesium sulphate and potassium sulphate (Chloride content max 3%). Only from naturally occurring potassium salts.
   - Magnesium sulphate (only of natural origin)
   - Sulphur (i.e. elemental sulphur)
   - Trace elements
4. Miscellaneous
- Water soluble seaweed extracts
- Extracts and preparations from plants
- Biodynamic preparations
- Microbial or plant based compost activators

*) In as far as it meets the requirements of Annex I of EU Regulations 834/2007 and 889/2008, or in the case of bone meal or meat meal if it fulfils the requirements of EC Regulation 1069/2009 for Category 3.
Appendix 5 Permitted materials and methods for plant care and protection

The material listed here, especially under 3. and 5., may only be used in cases of proven need and only if the biodynamic measures (e.g. rhythmical use of horn silica for insect control, or peppering) can't bring the problem under control. Any use of sulphur in Section 3 or any of the materials in Section 5 require prior approval from the Certification Office.

It should be kept in mind that use of some materials (e.g. Microfine sulphur, pyrethrum) could possibly endanger predator insect populations. Any use of traps or dispensers (with the exception of pheromones) shall prevent the substances from being released into the environment and prevent contact between the substances and the crops being cultivated. The traps shall be collected after use and disposed of safely.

New materials and methods may be trialled only with the agreement of the Certification Office. If commercial preparations are bought in, care must be taken that they are free from constituents prohibited in these standards and are not produced by transgenic methods.

1. Biological agents and technologies
   - Encouragement and use of natural control agents for plant pests (predator populations of mites, parasitic wasps etc).
   - Sterilised male insects
   - Insect traps (Coloured boards, sticky traps, attractants).
   - Pheromones (Sex-attractants; attractants in traps and dispensers)
   - Mechanical repellents (Mechanical traps, slug and snail fences and such methods)
   - Repellents (non synthetic agents to deter and expel pests e.g. oil of thuya)

2. Adhesion aids, materials to promote plant health.
   - Preparations that promote plant disease resistance and inhibit pest and diseases:
     Plant preparations (stinging nettle liquid manure, equisetum tea, wormwood tea etc.), propolis, milk and milk products
     Additional products approved and published by the Demeter International Standards Committee.

3. Agents for use against fungal attack
   - Sulphur –only with approval from the Certification Office.
   - Potassium Bicarbonate*

4. Agents for pest control
   - Virus, fungal and bacterial preparations (e.g. Bacillus thuringiensis, Granulose virus)
   - Pyrethrum extracts and powder, but not for mushroom production (no synthetic pyrethroids).
     The use as protection in storage is allowed only if no chemical synergists are included in the formulation. The same regulation applies in agricultural production if materials with equally effective natural synergists are available.
   - Quassia tea
   - Oil emulsions (without synthetic chemical insecticides) based on vegetable or mineral oil in the case of perennial crops
   - Potassium soaps (Soft soap)
   - Fe (III) Orthophosphate (molluscicide)*
   - Azadirachtin (Neem - insecticide)*
   - Rodenticide (only in bait boxes or similar such that predators are not jeopardised)
   - Quartz sand

5. Permitted aids on specialised crops, perennial crops, ornamental plants and to treat blight in potatoes. Derogation from the Certification Office is required prior to use.
   - Diatomaceous earth*
- Calcium Hydroxide
- In cases of need, copper may be used such that the amount averaged over 5 years shall not exceed 3 kg/ha/year, preferably with a maximum of 500g/ha/spray.
- Sulphur preparations such as Hepar Sulphuris*, lime sulphur (insecticide, fungicide, arcaricide*).

*) In as far as it meets the requirements of Annex II of EC regulations 834/2007 and 889/2008.
Appendix 6  Example of progress through the conversion phase

The usual time for areas of land, or crops to be in conversion can be seen in the following diagram. If the land had been previously farmed intensively using conventional methods, conversion may take longer. In favourable cases the conversion period can be shortened (see Section 7.3.1.).

Point of time 0:  The clock begins i.e. the last use of materials prohibited in these standards. From this point on the enterprise is managed to the requirements of these standards. In the first year, counted from the start of the clock, all produce harvested has no certification.

Point of time 1:  12 Months after the clock begins; products harvested from this time on can carry the certification “In conversion to Demeter”

Point of time 2:  24 Months after the clock begins; products sown 24 month after the start of conversion can be marketed as “Demeter” once certification is granted. Perennial crops harvested from this time on can carry the certification “In conversion to Demeter”.

Point of time 3:  36 Months and longer after the clock begins; Products harvested from perennial crops can carry the “Demeter” certification.

Example 1. Grain:
Rule of thumb: The third harvest has Demeter certification.

Example 2. Milk:
If milk or milk products (e.g. from on-farm processing) are to be marketed with the label “In conversion to Demeter”, at least 80% of the feed fed to the animals must be certified “In conversion to Demeter”. A maximum of one third of the feed ration fed may come from the first year of conversion.
## Appendix 7  Derogations are required for the following

The following derogations are specified in the Demeter International Standards, and can be approved by Biodynamic Association Certification. All approved derogations will be recorded and reported to the Demeter International Accreditation Council.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bringing in seeds of untreated, non organic origin</td>
<td>11 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil kept free of vegetation</td>
<td>17 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New crops and production methods (e.g. new fertilisers, plant protection and plant care agents)</td>
<td>13, 18 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearing of high value conservation areas</td>
<td>19 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No preparations used on steep or inaccessible land</td>
<td>21 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No animals carried by the enterprise (animals consuming roughage)</td>
<td>22 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperation between farms</td>
<td>22 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renovation of buildings taking longer than five years</td>
<td>25 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to pasture for pigs</td>
<td>26 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dehorning and dehorned stock (as on livestock health plan)</td>
<td>26 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit on imported organic feeds</td>
<td>30 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guest animals</td>
<td>33 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Pasture</td>
<td>33 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brought in non organic breeding stock (10% rule)</td>
<td>36 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brought in non organic breeding stock (40% rule)</td>
<td>36 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brought in non organic stock to establish herd or flock</td>
<td>36 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brought in pullets</td>
<td>37 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bringing in non organic meat chicks</td>
<td>37 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progressive conversion of farm areas</td>
<td>47 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The same variety on certified and non organic areas of the enterprise (parallel production): only for perennials</td>
<td>47 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longer conversion time (more than five years)</td>
<td>47 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brought in non organic feed on ‘green list’ (see DEFRA)</td>
<td>31, 50 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of up to 170 kg/ha N in horticultural operations</td>
<td>11 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bought in fertilisers (Appendix 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, and 4.4)</td>
<td>12, 52 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bought in fertilisers (Appendix 4.3.1)</td>
<td>12, 52 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finishing cattle indoors</td>
<td>23 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tethering (As on livestock health plan)</td>
<td>23 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castration, tail docking, etc (as on livestock health plan)</td>
<td>26 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Use of Avermectin products ........................................................................ 44 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Simultaneous conversion (as in application report) ..................................... 46, 64 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Reduced organic conversion (as in application report) ............................... 65, 66 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Reduced Demeter conversion period (in application report) ...................... 48 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Use of synthetic vitamins ............................................................................. 51 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Use of copper or sulphur – Appendix 5 ....................................................... 55 **</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** derogations to be approved by the Certification Office
* derogations to be approved by the inspector at the inspection.

An application for a derogation that is not specified in the Demeter International Standards or EU Organic Regulation must be sent by Biodynamic Association Certification to Demeter International according to the procedures specified in the Demeter International Directions.
Appendix 8  Minimum age at slaughter for poultry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>species</th>
<th>Minimum age (days)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chickens</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capons (organic only)</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peking ducks</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>female Muscovy ducks</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>male Muscovy ducks</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallard ducks</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guineafowl</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>male Turkeys and roasting</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geese</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>female Turkeys</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix 9  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, paracetic 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
Appendix 10  Biodynamic preparations

Quality assurance for the production of the biodynamic preparations.
This Appendix gives guidelines for preparation, production, and use. It is a recommendation only. The biodynamic measures which are required for Demeter certification are contained in Section 4.

1. General aspects
The biodynamic compost and spray preparations (= “preparations”) created out of natural and organic substances are used in minute doses to enhance soil life, plant growth and quality and animal health. They act as a kind of “bio regulator”, resulting in the self regulation of biological systems, e.g. the farm’s whole biological cycle (1).

They are essential to biodynamic agriculture and their use is a recognised requirement of the Demeter Standards.

The production of preparations takes place on the farm. The method of production involves taking certain plant materials (e.g. chamomile flowers, grated oak bark and dandelion flowers), cow manure or quartz meal, placing them in selected animal organ parts and fermenting them in the soil for certain period of time, usually half a year. After the preparation has been dug out remaining residues of animal organs are disposed of according to the current regulatory requirements.

Application rates for the field sprays are 300g/ha (Horn manure) and 5g/ha (Horn silica) and 1-2 cm³ each of the compost preparations per 10 m³ of compost or deep litter manure/slurry.

For full details on the application and use of the biodynamic preparations see (2)(3).

2. Basic principles for making the preparations
The biodynamic preparations will be produced under the use of natural processes (e. g. winter soil rest and summer soil life) ideally at the farm on which they are to be applied. All the materials used for making the preparations should originate from this farm as far as possible.

Living biological processes are essential during production. The organs used are chosen for the unique properties they possess as a result of their former function within the animal organism. Their function is to concentrate the constructive and formative living forces into the substances of the preparations.

The animal organs used need to be of food quality standard. Disinfectants are deleterious to the process.

Produced in this special way, the preparations develop a strong yet subtle power whose effect may be compared to that of homeopathic remedies.

3. The materials required for the production of preparations
The following materials are used in the production of the biodynamic preparations and the estimated quantities of organ material required per acre.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preparation</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Animal Organ</th>
<th>Quantity/year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field Sprays</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horn manure</td>
<td>Cow manure</td>
<td>Cow horn</td>
<td>1 Horn / ha (*)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horn silica</td>
<td>Quartz meal</td>
<td>Cow horn</td>
<td>1 Horn / 25 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compost Preparations:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamomile</td>
<td>Flowers</td>
<td>Intestine (2*)</td>
<td>30 cm / 100 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Bark</td>
<td>Bark</td>
<td>Skull (3*)</td>
<td>1 skull / 300 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dandelion</td>
<td>Flowers</td>
<td>Peritoneum (4*)</td>
<td>30 x 30 cm / 100 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not affected by Regulation (EC) 1774/2002:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yarrow</td>
<td>Flowers</td>
<td>Stag’s bladder (5*)</td>
<td>1 bladder / 250 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stinging nettle</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
<td>none</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valerian</td>
<td>Flower extract</td>
<td>none</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. **The origin and treatment of the animal organ material**

The required animal organ material should be taken from fully certified organic animals originating from the farm wherever possible. The origin of other horns used in the production of Horn Manure is possible too.

Currently bovine intestines can only be used from BSE free countries.

All animal organs (except of stag’s bladder and horns) are material of Category 3 qualified for food according to Regulation (EC) 1774/2002.

The organs are used either fresh or dried.

Before filling with oak bark, the skull is placed in a closed container filled with saw dust and left for a period of time during which it is cleaned of any fleshy remains by means of a process of microbial maceration. After the skull is removed waste material is disposed of in accordance with current regulatory requirements.

During the production process, the filled organ material is carefully protected from disturbance by wild animals (through the use of unglazed pots, careful fencing etc.)

After the production of preparations is completed all remaining animal residues are disposed of in the required way.

5. **Record keeping**

Careful records are kept of the entire production process so that checks can be made of the following:

- The origin of the organ material (abattoir, type and origin of the animal, quantities)
- Site where preparations are being made (sketch of site)
- Date of insertion in the soil and of its extraction
- Confirmation of the disposal of any remains.

6. **Control**

Records will be checked as part of regular Demeter inspection.

7. **Risk assessment**

The application of the biodynamic preparations presents no additional risk, because

- the organ material used is of food standard quality (skull, bovine intestine, peritoneum) or permitted fertiliser (horn),
- Remaining material is removed and disposed of when production is complete,
- Biological stabilisation and the neutralisation of pathogens takes place during the half-year fermentation period,
- The amounts of prepared substance applied is extremely low (very few grams per acre),
- The compost preparations are applied to the manure and compost and not directly on the plants.

Considering the extremely small quantities used and the natural micro-biological breakdown processes involved, the production and application of these preparations is virtually risk free.
Recommended literature:


The use of the Biodynamic preparations is permitted under article 12 (1) c) of EEC regulation 834/2007.
Appendix 11   BDA Organic Certification Requirements

The BDA Organic Certification is available to producers who require an organic certification and do not qualify for full Demeter certification. The standards for BDA Organic Certification of farming and gardening are identical to the Demeter standards with the exception of the following:

1. Biodynamic Preparations

Use of the biodynamic preparations as specified in Section 4 of the Demeter standards is not required for BDA organic certification.

2. Livestock Feeds

For BDA Organic Certification it is not required to feed Demeter, in conversion to Demeter, or biodynamic feeds as specified in Section 5.5 of the Demeter standards. These requirements are replaced with the requirement to feed organic feeds. In conversion to organic feeds may also be fed within the following limits:

* Up to 30% of the feed formula of rations on average may comprise in-conversion to organic feeding stuffs. When the in-conversion to organic feeding stuffs come from a unit of the own holding, this percentage can be increased to 50%. These figures shall be expressed as a percentage of the dry matter of feeding stuffs of agricultural origin.

By way of derogation from the requirement to feed organic feeds, it is possible to feed up to a maximum of 5% non organic feeds to non herbivores. This shall be calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feeds from agricultural origin. The maximum percentage authorised of non organic feed in the daily ration, except during the period each year when the animals are under transhumance, must be 25% calculated as a percentage of the dry matter. A derogation must be obtained from the Certification Office.

3. Veterinary Treatment of Livestock for BDA Organic Certification

With the exception of vaccinations, treatments for parasites and compulsory eradication schemes where an animal or group of animals receive more than three courses of treatments with chemically-synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics within 12 months, or more than one course of treatment if the productive lifecycle is less than one year, the livestock concerned, or produce derived from them, may not be sold as organic products, and the livestock shall undergo the conversion periods laid down in Section 5.8 of the Demeter standards. Records of documented evidence of the occurrence of such circumstances shall be kept to be available at the inspection.

4. BDA Organic Conversion of Land and Livestock

* The standard organic conversion period for plant and plant products is two years.

All the rules established by these standards shall apply for the following conversion periods before organic certification is achieved:
- Two years before sowing for annual crops
- Two years before its use as feed from organic farming for grassland and perennial forage
- Three years before first harvest for perennial crops other than forage.
The conversion period normally begins on the date that an application is received in the Certification Office.

For a standard organic conversion, conversion of livestock takes place after the end of the two year organic conversion of plants and plant products. In order for livestock and livestock products to be certified organic, livestock are required to be fed and managed according to these standards for the following periods of time after the two year conversion of land is complete:

- 12 months in the case of equidae and bovines, including bubalus and bison species, for meat production and in any case at least three quarters of their lifetime;
- six months in the case of small ruminants and pigs and animals for milk production;
- 10 weeks for poultry for meat production
- six weeks for poultry for egg production

By derogation from the above paragraphs, if there is simultaneous conversion of the complete production unit, including livestock, pasturage and/or any land used for animal feed, the total combined conversion period for both livestock, pasturage and/or any land used for animal feed, shall be reduced to 24 months for organic subject to the following conditions:

(a) the derogation applies only to existing animals and their offspring. However, the derogation does not apply to animals intended for meat production, other than the offspring of existing cattle which have been managed in accordance with these Standards since birth;

(b) the animals are mainly fed with products from the production unit.

(c) animals complying fully with the requirements of these Standards may be brought on to or sold off the unit but such livestock and any products from them may not be sold as organic until after the completion of the latest 24 month conversion period to which they have been subject.

However, the BDA may decide, in agreement with DEFRA, to recognise retroactively as being part of the conversion period any previous period in which:

(a) the land parcels were subject of measures defined in a programme implemented pursuant to Regulations (EC) No 1257/99, (EC) No 1698/2005, or in another official programme, provided that the measures concerned ensure that products not authorised for organic production have not been used on those parcels. In this case and with the approval of the BDA, the organic conversion period can be reduced by up to 12 months.
b) the parcels were natural or agricultural areas which were not treated with products not authorised for organic production. This period can be taken into consideration retroactively only under the condition that satisfactory proof has been furnished to the BDA allowing it to satisfy itself that the conditions were met for a period of at least three years. In this case and with the approval of the BDA the organic conversion period can be reduced by up to 4 months.

In the case of parcels which have already been converted to or were in the process of conversion to organic farming and which are treated with a product not authorised for organic production, DEFRA may reduce the length of the conversion period to less than the period laid down in paragraph 1 above in the following two cases:

(a) parcels treated with a product not authorised for organic production as part of a compulsory disease or pest control measure imposed by DEFRA;

(b) parcels treated with a product not authorised for organic production as part of scientific tests approved by DEFRA.

In these cases, the length of the conversion period shall be fixed taking into account all of the following points:

- the process of degradation of the plant protection product concerned must guarantee, at the end of the conversion period, an insignificant level of residues in the soil and, in the case of a perennial crop, in the plant,

- the harvest following the treatment may not be sold with reference to organic production methods,

- DEFRA must inform the other Member States and the Commission of its decision to require compulsory treatment.

The conversion rules specified above shall apply to the whole area of the production unit on which animal feed is produced.

The organic conversion period may be reduced to 1 year for pasturages, open air runs and exercise areas used by non-herbivore species. The organic conversion period can be reduced to 6 months for non herbivores where the land concerned has not received treatments with products not authorised for organic production for at least 12 months before the start of the organic conversion period. This derogation must be authorised by the BDA.

**Organic conversion for non-herbivores in 1 year is possible**
5. Natural Areas

The collection of plants and parts thereof, growing naturally in natural areas, forests and agricultural areas is considered an organic production method and may be marketed as Organic provided that:

- Those areas have received no treatments with products other than those referred to in Appendices 4 and 5 for a period of three years before collection.
- The collection does not affect the stability of the natural habitat or the maintenance of the species in the collection area.

6. Mushroom Production

For organic production of mushrooms, substrates may be used, if they are composed only of the following components:

(a) farmyard manure and animal excrements:

(i) either from holdings producing according to the organic production method;
(ii) or referred to in Appendix 4, only when the product referred to in point (i) is not available; and when they do not exceed 25% of the weight of total components of the substrate, excluding the covering material and any added water, before composting;

(b) products of agricultural origin, other than those referred to in point (a)

- from holdings producing according to organic production method;
- peat not chemically treated;
- wood, not treated with chemical products after felling;
- mineral products referred to in Appendix 4,
- water and soil.

7. Aquaculture and Seaweed Production

Standards for Organic aquaculture and seaweed production are specified in EU regulations 834/2007, Article 13 and 710/2009.
Appendix 12     Definitions

For the purposes of these standards:

1. ‘advertising’ means any representation to the public, by any means other than a label, that is intended or is likely to influence and shape attitude, beliefs and behaviours in order to promote directly or indirectly the sale of biodynamic or organic products;

2. ‘aquaculture’ is as defined in Council Regulation (EC) No 1198/2006 of 27 July 2006 on the European Fisheries Fund (1);

3. ‘biodynamic agriculture’ is the agricultural method described by Rudolf Steiner in his course of lectures on Agriculture given at Koberwitz, Silesia, June 7 to June 16 1924.

4. ‘biodynamic preparations’ are specialist soil, foliar, and compost treatments unique to the biodynamic method; further details are given in Appendix 10.

5. ‘conversion’ means the transition from non organic to biodynamic or organic farming within a given period of time, during which the provisions concerning biodynamic or organic production have been applied;

6. ‘Demeter’ is the certified trademark for products produced to these standards and the Demeter Processing Standards, and is the certified trademark for products produced according to the biodynamic agricultural method.

7. ‘equivalent’, in describing different systems or measures, means that they are capable of meeting the same objectives and principles by applying rules which ensure the same level of assurance of conformity;


9. ‘first consignee’ means the natural or legal person to whom the imported consignment is delivered and who will receive it for further preparation and/or marketing;

10. ‘food’, ‘feed’ and ‘placing on the market’ as defined as given in Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (2);


12. ‘holding’ means all the production units operated under a single management for the purpose of producing agricultural products;

13. ‘hydroponic production’ means the method of growing plants with their roots in a mineral nutrient solution only or in an inert medium, such as perlite, gravel or mineral wool to which a nutrient solution is added;

14. ‘in-conversion feeds’ means feeds produced during the conversion period to biodynamic or organic production, with the exclusion of those harvested in the 12 months following the beginning of the conversion.
15. 'importer' means the natural or legal person within the community who presents a consignment for release for free circulation into the Community, either in person, or through a representative;

16. 'ingredients' means the substances, including additives, used in the preparation of the products specified in the Foreword (scope), and as further defined in Article 6(4) of Directive 2000/13/EC;


18. 'labelling' means any terms, words, particulars, trademarks, brand name, pictorial matter or symbol relating to and placed on any packaging, document, notice, label, board, ring or collar accompanying or referring to a product;

19. "livestock production" shall mean the production of domestic or domesticated terrestrial animals (including insects). The products of hunting and fishing of wild animals shall not be considered as organic production;

20. 'mark of conformity' means the assertion of conformity to a particular set of standards or other normative documents in the form of a mark;

21. 'mass catering operations' means the preparation of organic products in restaurants, hospitals, canteens and other similar food business at the point of sale or delivery to the final consumer;

22. 'non-organic': means not coming from or not related to a production in accordance to Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 and Regulation (EC) No 889/2008;

23. "operator" means the natural or legal persons responsible for ensuring that the requirements of these standards are met within the Demeter or organic certified business under their control;


25. "organic" means coming from or related to organic production;

26. "plant production" means production of agricultural crop products including harvesting of wild plant products for commercial purposes;


29. "preparation" shall mean the operations of preserving and/or processing of biodynamic or organic products, including slaughter and cutting for livestock products and also packaging, labelling and/or alterations made to the labelling concerning the biodynamic or organic production method;

30. 'processing aid' means any substance not consumed as a food ingredient by itself, intentionally used in the processing of raw materials, foods or their ingredients, to fulfil a certain technological
purpose during treatment or processing and which may result in the unintentional but technically unavoidable presence of residues of the substance or its derivatives in the final product, provided that these residues do not present any health risk and do not have any technological effect on the finished product;

31. ‘produced by GMOs’ means derived by using a GMO as the last living organism in the production process, but not containing or consisting of GMOs nor produced from GMOs;

32. ‘produced from GMOs’ means derived in whole or in part from GMOs but not containing or consisting of GMOs;

33. ‘production unit’ meaning all assets to be used for a production sector such as production premises, land parcels, pasturages, open air areas, livestock buildings, the premises for the storage of crops, crop products, livestock products, raw materials and any other input relevant for this specific production sector;

34. “stages of production, preparations and distribution” means any stage from and including the primary production of an organic product up to and including its storage, processing, transport, sale or supply to the final consumer, and where relevant, labelling, advertising, import, export and subcontracting activities;


36. ‘veterinary treatment’ means all courses of a curative or preventive treatment against one occurrence of a specific disease.
Appendix 13

MINIMUM INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS AND CONTROL MEASURES (FOR PRODUCERS)

General Requirements

1. When the control arrangements are first implemented, the operator shall draw up and subsequently maintain:

   (a) a full description of the unit and/or premises and/or activity;

   (b) all the practical measures to be taken at the level of the unit and/or premises and/or activity to ensure compliance with the organic production rules;

   (c) the precautionary measures to be taken in order to reduce the risk of contamination by unauthorised products or substances and the cleaning measures to be taken in storage places and throughout the operator’s production chain. Where appropriate, the description and measures provided for in the first subparagraph may be part of a quality system as set up by the operator.

2. The description and the measures referred to in paragraph 1 shall be contained in a declaration, signed by the responsible operator. In addition, this declaration shall include an undertaking by the operator:

   (a) to perform the operations in accordance with the organic production rules;

   (b) to accept, in the event of infringement or irregularities, the enforcement of the measures of the organic production rules;

   (c) to undertake to inform in writing the buyers of the product in order to ensure that the indications referring to the organic production method are removed from this production.

   The declaration provided for in the first subparagraph shall be verified by the control body or control authority that issues a report identifying the possible deficiencies and non-compliances with the organic production rules. The operator shall countersign this report and take the necessary corrective measures.

3. For the application of Article 28(1) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 the operator shall notify the following information to the competent authority:

   (a) Name and address of operator;

   (b) Location of premises and, where appropriate, parcels (land register data) where operations are carried out;

   (c) Nature of operations and products;

   (d) Undertaking by the operator to carry out the operation in accordance with the provision laid down in Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 and this Regulation;

   (e) In the case of an agricultural holding, the date on which the producer ceased to apply products not authorised for organic production on the parcels concerned;

   (f) The name of the approved body to which the operator entrusted control of his undertaking, where the Member State has implemented the control system by approving such bodies.
Modification of control arrangements

The operator responsible shall notify any change in the description or of the measures referred to in numbers 1 and 2 above to the BDA Certification Office.

Control visits

1. The control authority or control body shall carry out at least once a year a physical inspection of all operators.

2. The control authority or control body may take samples for testing of products not authorised for organic production or for checking production techniques not in conformity with the organic production rules. Samples may also be taken and analysed for detecting possible contamination by products not authorised for organic production. However, such analysis shall be carried out where the use of products not authorised for organic production is suspected.

3. A control report shall be drawn up after each visit, countersigned by the operator of the unit or his representative.

4. Moreover, the control authority or control body shall carry out random control visits, primarily unannounced, based on the general evaluation of the risk of non-compliance with the organic production rules, taking into account at least the results of previous controls, the quantity of products concerned and the risk for exchange of products.

Documentary accounts

1. Stock and financial records shall be kept in the unit or premises and shall enable the operator to identify and the control authority or control body to verify:

   (a) the supplier and, where different, the seller, or the exporter of the products;

   (b) the nature and the quantities of organic products delivered to the unit and where relevant, of all materials bought and the use of such materials, and, where relevant, the composition of the compound feeding stuffs;

   (c) the nature and the quantities of organic products held in storage at the premises;

   (d) the nature, the quantities and the consignees and, where different, the buyers, other than the final consumers, of any products which have left the unit or the first consignee's premises or storage facilities;

   (e) in case of operators who do not store or physically handle such organic products, the nature and the quantities of organic products bought and sold, the suppliers, and where different, the sellers or the exporters and the buyers, and where different, the consignees.

2. The documentary accounts shall also comprise the results of the verification at reception of organic products and any other information required by the control authority or control body for the purpose of proper control. The data in the accounts shall be documented with appropriate justification documents. The accounts shall demonstrate the balance between the input and the output.

3. Where an operator runs several production units in the same area, the units for non organic products, together with storage premises for input products must also be subject to the minimum control requirements.
Access to facilities

1. The operator shall:

   (a) give the control authority or control body, for control purposes, access to all parts of the unit and all premises, as well as to the accounts and relevant supporting documents;

   (b) provide the control authority or control body with any information reasonably necessary for the purposes of the control;

   (c) submit, when requested by the control authority or control body, the results of its own quality assurance programmes.

2. In addition to the requirements set out in paragraph 1, importers and first consignees shall submit the information on imported consignments referred to in Article 84.

Specific control requirements for plants and plant products from farm production or collection.

Control arrangements

1. The full description of the unit referred to in Article 63(1) (a) shall:

   (a) be drawn up even where the operator limits his activity to the collection of wild plants;

   (b) indicate the storage and production premises and land parcels and/or collection areas and, where applicable, premises where certain processing and/or packaging operations take place; and

   (c) specify the date of the last application on the parcels and/or collection areas concerned of products, the use of which is not compatible with the organic production rules.

2. In case of collection of wild plants, the practical measures referred to in Article 63(1) (b) shall include any guarantees given by third parties which the operator can provide to ensure that the provisions of Article 12(2) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 are complied with.

Communications

Each year, before the date indicated by the control authority or control body, the operator shall notify the control authority or control body of its schedule of production of crop products, giving a breakdown by parcel.

Plant production records

Plant production records shall be compiled in the form of a register and kept available to the control authorities or bodies at all times at the premises of the holding. In addition to Article 71 such records shall provide at least the following information:

   (a) as regards the use of fertiliser: date of application, type and amount of fertiliser, parcels concerned;

   (b) as regards the use of plant protection products: reason and date of treatment, type of product, method of treatment;

   (c) as regards purchase of farm inputs: date, type and amount of purchased product;

   (d) as regards harvest: date, type and amount of organic or in conversion crop production.
Several production units run by the same operator

Where an operator runs several production units in the same area, the units producing non-organic crops, together with storage premises for farm input products shall also be subject to the general and the specific control requirements laid down Section 7.2 of these standards, and in particular with reference to parallel production.

Control requirements for livestock and livestock products produced by animal husbandry

Control arrangements

1. When the control system applying specifically to livestock production is first implemented, the full description of the unit referred to in Article 63(1) (a) shall include:

   (a) a full description of the livestock buildings, pasturage, open air areas, etc and, where applicable, the premises for the storage, packaging and processing of livestock, livestock products, raw materials and inputs;

   (b) a full description of the installations for the storage of livestock manure.

2. The practical measures referred to in Article 63(1) (b) shall include:

   (a) a plan for spreading manure agreed with the control body or authority, together with a full description of the areas given over to crop production;

   (b) where appropriate, as regards the spreading of manure, the written arrangements with other holdings as referred to in Article 3(3) complying with the provisions of the organic production rules;

   (c) a management plan for the organic-production livestock unit.

Identification of livestock

The livestock shall be identified permanently using techniques adapted to each species, individually in the case of large mammals and individually or by batch in the case of poultry and small mammals.

Livestock records

Livestock records shall be compiled in the form of a register and kept available to the control authorities or bodies at all times at the premises of the holding. Such records shall provide a full description of the herd or flock management system comprising at least the following information:

   (a) as regards animals arriving at the holding: origin and date of arrival, conversion period, identification mark and veterinary record;

   (b) as regards livestock leaving the holding: age, number of heads, weight in case of slaughter, identification mark and destination;

   (c) details of any animals lost and reasons thereof;

   (d) as regards feed: type, including feed supplements, proportions of various ingredients of rations and periods of access to free-range areas, periods of transhumance where restrictions apply;

   (e) as regards disease prevention and treatment and veterinary care: date of treatment, details of the diagnosis, the posology; type of treatment product, the indication of the active
pharmacological substances involved method of treatment and veterinary prescription for veterinary care with reasons and withdrawal periods applying before livestock products can be marketed labelled as organic.

Control measures on veterinary medicinal products for livestock

Whenever veterinary medicinal products are used the information according to Article 76(e) is to be declared to the control authority or body before the livestock or livestock products are marketed as organically produced. Livestock treated shall be clearly identified, individually in the case of large animals; individually, or by batch, or by hive, in the case of poultry, small animals and bees.

Measures in case of suspicion of infringements and irregularities

1. Where an operator considers or suspects that a product which he has produced, prepared, imported or that he has received from another operator, is not in compliance with organic production rules, he shall initiate procedures either to withdraw from this product any reference to the organic production method or to separate and identify the product. He may only put it into processing or packaging or on the market after elimination of that doubt, unless it is placed on the market without indication referring to the organic production method.

In case of such doubt, the operator shall immediately inform the control body or authority. The control authority or control body may require that the product cannot be placed on the market with indications referring to the organic production method until it is satisfied, by the information received from the operator or from other sources, that the doubt has been eliminated.

Exchange of information

1. Where the operator and his subcontractors are checked by different control authorities or control bodies, the declaration referred to in Article 63(2) shall include an agreement by the operator on his behalf and that of his subcontractors, that the different control bodies or control authorities can exchange information on the operations under their control and on the way this exchange of information can be implemented.
Appendix 14  **Required Records**

1. Approved producers and those in the process of conversion to organic production must keep accurate records of their production activities and these must be made available for examination when inspections are carried out by the authorised Inspection Service. The records must be sufficiently comprehensive to demonstrate that Demeter and EU Organic Standards have been observed and they must be retained for a period of not less than 3 years. The records must include:

2. **Input records**: details of the origin, nature and quantities of all materials brought-in and the use of such materials.

3. **Output records**: details of the nature, quantities and consignees of all agricultural products sold. Quantities sold directly to the final consumer must be accounted for on a daily basis.

4. **Stock records**: As appropriate stock records for raw materials and finished products.

5. **Crop records**:
   
   **In conversion**:
   - The planned rotation
   - The cropping plan by field or area
   - Previous treatments over the last 2 crop years with agro-chemicals and artificial fertilisers by field or area.

   **Demeter or organic status**:
   - The rotational plan
   - The cropping plan by field or area
   - The source, type and rate of usage of organic materials used for fertilisation and soil conditioning by field or area
   - The source, type and rate of usage of mineral fertilisers by field or area
   - The source type and usage of products used for pest and disease control
   - The source and type of seeds and/or transplants used

6. **Biodynamic preparation records**:
   - Field sprays: date of application, rate of application, fields or areas sprayed
   - Compost preparations: date of application, rate of application, area treated
   - Other biodynamic preparations: kind of preparation, date of use, rate of use, fields or areas treated.

**Livestock Records**

7. The livestock movement book must be kept up to date and complete.

8. **Brought in stock**:
   - Species, source, Demeter or Organic status, and numbers of brought-in stock
   - Veterinary history
   - Quarantine measures undertaken
   - Conversion time by animal or group prior to full organic status

9. **Veterinary Treatments**:
   - Date of purchase of veterinary medicine
   - Name of veterinary medicine and quantity purchased
   - Supplier of veterinary medicine
- Identity of animals treated
- Number treated
- Date treatment started
- Date treatment finished
- Total quantity of veterinary medicine used
- Length of Demeter / Organic withdrawal period in number of days
- Earliest date for sale of animal or produce
- Name of person who administered veterinary medicine

10. Feedstuffs:
- Constituent ingredients of the feed
- Proportion of the constituents to the total feed (on a dry matter basis)
- Source of the constituent parts.
### Appendix 15  Minimum surface areas indoors and outdoors and other characteristics of housing in the different species and types of production

#### 1. Bovine, equidae, ovine, caprine and porcine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Indoors area (net area available to animals)</th>
<th>Outdoors area (exercise area, excluding pasturage)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Live weight minimum (kg)</td>
<td>M²/head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Breeding and fattening bovine and equidae</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 100</td>
<td>1,5</td>
<td>1,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 200</td>
<td>2,5</td>
<td>1,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 350</td>
<td>4,0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>over 350</td>
<td>5 with a minimum of 1 m²/100 kg</td>
<td>3,7 with a minimum of 0,75 m²/100 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dairy cows</strong></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bulls for breeding</strong></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sheep and goats</strong></td>
<td>1,5 sheep/goat</td>
<td>2,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0,35 lamb/kid</td>
<td>0,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Farrowing sows with piglets up to 40 days</strong></td>
<td>7,5 sow</td>
<td>2,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fattening pigs</strong></td>
<td>up to 50</td>
<td>0,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>up to 85</td>
<td>1,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>up to 110</td>
<td>1,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Piglets</strong></td>
<td>over 40 days and up to 30 kg</td>
<td>0,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brood pigs</strong></td>
<td>2,5 female</td>
<td>1,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 male;</td>
<td>8,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If pens are used for natural service: 10 m²/boar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Poultry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Indoors area</th>
<th>Outdoors area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(net area available to animals)</td>
<td>(m² of area available in rotation/ head)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No animals/m² nest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laying and breeding hens</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>7 laying hens per nest or in case of common nest 120 cm²/bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fattening poultry (in fixed housing)</td>
<td>10 with a maximum of 16 kg liveweight/m²</td>
<td>Broilers, - 1 m² per kg live weight or 4m² per bird, whichever area is greater. Guineafowl - 4 Ducks - 5 Turkey - 10 Geese - 4 m² per kg live weight or 15 m² per bird, whichever area is greater. Provided that the limit of 112 kg of N/ha/year as specified in is not exceeded for the purposes of Demeter Standards as specified in 3.2.1 (or 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded for the purposes of Organic Standards).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fattening poultry in mobile housing</td>
<td>16¹ in mobile poultry houses with a maximum of 18 kg liveweight/m²</td>
<td>Same areas as specified for poultry in mobile housing above.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Provided that the limit of 112 kg of N/ha/year as specified in is not exceeded for the purposes of Demeter Standards as specified in 3.2.1 (or 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded for the purposes of Organic Standards).
Appendix 16  Care of the environment

This Appendix provides guidance on good environmental practice with which biodynamic and organic operators are encouraged to comply. This guidance is given without prejudice to the specific conditions which may apply to individual operators under agri-environment schemes or statutory measures.

Biodynamic and Organic Production and Care of the Environment

1  Biodynamic and organic production systems are designed to produce optimum quantities of food of good nutritional quality by using management practices which aim to avoid the use of agro-chemical inputs and which minimise damage to the environment and wildlife.

2  These systems entail the adoption of management practices which underpin and support the principles and aims of organic production. The principles include:-
   i) Working with natural systems rather than seeking to dominate them;
   ii) The encouragement of biological cycles involving micro-organisms, soil flora and fauna, plants and animals;
   iii) The maintenance or development of valuable existing landscape features and adequate habitats for the production of wildlife with particular regard to endangered species;
   iv) Careful attention to animal welfare considerations;
   v) The avoidance of pollution;
   vi) Consideration for the wider social and ecological impact of the farming system.

3  When applied these principles result in production practices whose key characteristics are:
   i) the adoption of sound rotations;
   ii) the extensive and rational use of animal manure and vegetable wastes;
   iii) the use of appropriate inputs;
   iv) appropriate cultivation, weed and pest control techniques; and
   v) the observance of conservation principles.

4  Concern for the environment should manifest itself in willingness to consult appropriate conservation bodies and in high standards of conservation management throughout the holding.

5  The specific practices needed to respect the conservation principles of biodynamic and organic production will depend upon the individual circumstances on each farm. However, the following principles should be followed where applicable:
   i) Natural features such as streams, ponds, wetlands, heathland and species-rich grassland should be retained as far as possible.
ii) Grazing management of natural (or semi natural) habitats such as grassland, heath, moorland, heather and bog and rushy upland, should aim to prevent poaching of the soil and over grazing. Localised heavy stocking particularly in the nesting season should be avoided.

iii) Hedges and walls should be retained and managed using traditional methods and materials as far as possible.

iv) In hedge and ditch maintenance, the nesting season and wildlife requirements for winter feeding or shelter should be taken into account. Hedge trimming and ditch cleaning should generally not take place between 1 March and 31 August. Where practicable, the maintenance of hedges should result in hedges at diverse stages of growth.

v) If it is considered that there are reasonable grounds for alteration to hedges or to field boundaries these should first be discussed with a Conservation Advisor. If alteration does prove to be necessary, consideration should be given to the need for compensatory environmental work.

vi) The retention and management of trees in accordance with local custom and woodland practice is essential. Where re-planting is to take place, indigenous varieties of trees and shrubs should be given preference. Where practicable, natural re-generation and coppicing of appropriate species should be practised.

vii) Clear felling should be restricted so as to retain a diversity of age classes and habitat within the woodland areas of the holding.

viii) Care should be taken in the spreading of manures and slurry. The application of manure within 10 metres of ditches and watercourses and within 50 metres of wells and bore holes should be avoided. The spreading of manure or slurry on frozen ground or on saturated ground should be avoided, so as to prevent excessive run off.

ix) The land management should seek to preserve features of archaeological or historical value or interest avoiding, for example, the levelling of ridge and furrow, and the cultivation of monuments or earth works.

x) New buildings should be designed and located to have minimum impact on the landscape.

xi) Existing rights of access should be maintained.
Appendix 17  Changes from the March 2010 Edition

Relevant Standards:
These changes to the BDA Production Standards are based on the following revisions of the Demeter International Standards and EU Organic Regulation:
- Demeter International Production Standards 2010
- Demeter International Production Standards 2011
- Demeter International Production Standards 2012
- EU Regulation 505/2012

General: all references to the BDAA have been changed to BDA in line with current practice. All references to the ‘Certification Scheme’ have been changed to ‘Biodynamic Association Certification’. All references to the ‘Demeter Office’ have been changed to the ‘Certification Office’.

General: various editorial changes have been made to improve presentation, but these do not substantially change the requirements of the standards.

Forward: a number of minor changes have been made to the forward to bring it into line with current practice and terminology.

3.10 Biodiversity Reserve: A new requirement has been added to the Demeter Standards which requires that at least 10% of the total area of a farm must be areas with a high level of biodiversity.

4 Biodynamic Preparations: an exception to the requirement to use biodynamic preparations is specified for permanently non-productive areas. A derogation from the requirement to use biodynamic preparations can be granted for areas with severely limited access.

5.4.4 Management of Poultry: this section of the Demeter Standards have been substantially rewritten with some additions and changes to requirements.

5.5.1 Brought in Feeds and In Conversion Feeds: The limit on in conversion feeds brought in from another holding has been reduced to 30% to comply with EU regulation 889, Article 21.1.

5.5.1, 5.5.7, 5.5.8, Appendix 2: Feeding of Pigs and Poultry: non organic feeds are no longer permitted for Demeter certified pigs. Non organic feeds up to a maximum of 5% of the ration are allowed for Demeter certified poultry, but only if a derogation is obtained from the Certification Office. This provision is due to expire on December 31 2014.

5.5.8 Feeding of Poultry: a number of additions and revisions have been made to requirements for feeding of whole grains, access to water, access to green pasture for geese and turkeys, and freedom for ducks to dabble.

5.5.6 Common Land: Additional specification for certification of milk and meat from livestock that have grazed common land.

5.7.2 Beef Cattle for Finishing: Progeny of brought in non organic breeding stock must be fed and managed according to standards since birth (previously since 12 weeks before birth)
5.7.3 Sheep and Goats: Progeny of brought in non organic breeding stock must be fed and managed according to standards since birth (previously since conception).

5.7.4 Pigs: Progeny of brought in non organic breeding stock must be fed and managed according to standards since birth (previously since conception).

5.7.5 Poultry: Brought in non organic chicks for meat production must be fed and managed according to the standards for 10 weeks.

Appendix 3:
The use of mineral feed supplements is limited to those specified in EU Regulations 889/2008 and 505/2012.
The use of non organic molasses in feed blocks or feeds is limited to 1% of the feed ration on a dry matter annual basis.

Appendix 4, 2: addition of bone meal and meat-bone meal to the list of permitted fertilisers and soil conditioners from non-certified sources. New restrictions are specified for the use of non certified fish and fish wastes.

Appendix 4, 3: restrictions are specified for sources of calcified seaweed.

Appendix 7: Additional text has been added to specify procedures for Biodynamic Association to grant derogations in line with Demeter International Standards and Directions.

Appendix 11, 2 BDA Organic Certification Requirements: Non organic feeds up to a maximum of 5% of the ration are allowed for Demeter certified non herbivores (pigs and poultry), but only if a derogation is obtained from the Certification Office.

Appendix 11,4 BDA Organic Conversion of Land and Livestock: Changes to the rules for conversion of livestock in both standard and simultaneous conversions to bring them into line with EU reg 889.

Appendix 15: Some changes have been made to the indoor and outdoor areas for poultry.
Postscript

The Demeter Production Standards have been developed by members of Demeter International. Advisors as well as the regional working groups for Biodynamic agriculture and every practising Biodynamic farmer had the possibility to contribute to this development process through attendance at meetings of the respective organisations.

The Standards become the prerequisite for Demeter certification after adoption by the Members’ Assembly of Demeter International e.V., ratification by the International Biodynamic Association (IBDA) and adoption by the respective organisation of each country.

The current version of these Standards arose from co-operation between those involved in practical work, advisory activity and science. They reflect the state of knowledge at a particular point in time. Therefore, development of the Standards is a continuing process. Suggested additions or changes should be sent to the co-ordinator of the Standards Committee at Demeter International:

The Standards Committee
Demeter International production standards
Attention: Ian Henderson
lan.henderson@demeter.net

These Standards are valid for all production enterprises - farms, market gardens, and orchards – that have, or seek, Demeter certification, until they are superseded by the adoption of an amended version.

December 2012