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From: Presidency

To: Delegations

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Subject: Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EU) 2018/848 as regards certain production, labelling and certification rules and certain rules on trade with third countries

- *Presidency's suggested amendments*

The Annex to this note contains the Presidency's suggested amendments to the above-mentioned proposal.

2025/0417 (COD)

Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

amending Regulation (EU) 2018/848 as regards certain production, labelling and certification rules and certain rules on trade with third countries

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 43(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee¹,

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions²,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,

Whereas:

¹ OJ C, ...

² OJ C, ...

- (1) Regulation (EU) 2018/848 lays down provisions for the authorisation of products and substances for use in organic production. In particular, the Commission may authorise products for cleaning and disinfection in processing and storage facilities for use in organic production and include them in restrictive lists. However, there are a number of challenges associated with the establishment of such lists, as confirmed by several reports from the Expert Group for Technical Advice on Organic Production (EGTOP)³. First, there are a large number of products and substances for cleaning and disinfection of processing and storage facilities currently available on the Union market. Second, the processing and storage of organic products takes place in many different types of establishments and involves the use of a wide range of equipment, machinery and buildings. Third, the equipment and machinery for processing and storage must be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the manufacturers' specifications in order to ensure its appropriate maintenance and operation. With a view to allowing organic operators to use products and substances for cleaning and disinfectants available on the market, the requirement for the Commission to authorise products for cleaning and disinfection in processing and storage facilities for use in organic production and include them in restrictive lists should be deleted.

³ EGTOP, 'Final report on the criteria for evaluation of products for cleaning and disinfection', 8 December 2021, https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/document/download/2cd40421-9a7e-432c-9818-947cc97358c4_en?filename=egtop-report-on-criteria-cleaning-and-disinfection_en.pdf; EGTOP, 'Final report on cleaning and disinfection (III)', 14 April 2025, https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/document/download/bc0480a6-d269-468b-97df-3da3216f0d4d_en?filename=final-report-egtop-on-cleaning-disinfectant-iii_en.pdf; EGTOP, 'Final report on cleaning and disinfection (IV)', 6 November 2025, https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/farming/organic-farming/co-operation-and-expert-advice/egtop-reports_en

- (2) Regulation (EU) 2018/848 lays down rules for the import of products from third countries for the purpose of placing such products on the Union market as organic or in-conversion products. Under those rules, organic products can have access to the Union market where they comply with the Union rules on organic production or where they come from third countries whose organic production and control systems have been recognised as equivalent to those of the Union, either through an international agreement between the Union and those third countries or where the third countries were recognised for the purpose of equivalence under Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.
- (3) In Case C-240/23 *Herbaria Kräuterparadies II*, the Court of Justice of the European Union (ECJ) ruled that Regulation (EU) 2018/848 must be interpreted as meaning that a product imported from a third country whose organic production and control systems have been recognised as equivalent to those of the Union, either through an international agreement between the Union and those third countries or where the third countries were recognised for the purpose of equivalence under Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, may not have on its labelling either the organic production logo of the European Union or, in principle, terms referring to organic production. The ECJ further ruled that, in order to ensure the effectiveness of Regulation (EU) 2018/848, as well as to preserve the powers which that Regulation confers on the Commission, the use of the organic production logo of the third country from which such product comes should be permitted on the product, even where that logo contains terms identical to those referring to organic production, within the meaning of Article 30(1) of that Regulation (EU) 2018/848 and Annex IV thereto.
- (4) The use for a product imported from a third country whose organic production and control systems has been recognised as equivalent to those of the Union of the organic production logo of a third country is not liable to harm fair competition within the internal market in organic products or to give rise to ambiguity that may mislead consumers. This is because such a logo neither places the product concerned on the same level as Union organic products from the point of view of competition or is it liable to give the impression that the product concerned complies with all the requirements laid down by Regulation (EU) 2018/848.

- (5) Terms referring to organic production, including their derivatives and diminutives, are used both in the Union and in third countries to suggest to the purchaser that the product and its ingredients have been produced in accordance with applicable organic production methods. This is also the case in the Codex Alimentarius guidelines CAC/GL 32⁴, where terms referring to organic production methods such as ‘organic’, ‘biological’, ‘ecological’ or words of similar intent including diminutives are used to suggest to the purchaser that the product or its ingredients were produced in accordance with organic production methods. In addition, certain organic production rules in third countries require terms referring to organic production to be used for products and their ingredients that have been produced in accordance with applicable organic production methods.
- (6) Not every third country whose organic production and control systems have been recognised as equivalent to those of the Union has its own organic production logo. Consequently, if products from such third countries could not bear terms referring to organic production, this would deprive operators in those third countries of the possibility to indicate the organic status of such products and to suggest to purchasers in the Union that those products originate from organic production and are produced in accordance with organic production methods in their countries of origin. This would also be difficult to reconcile with the Codex Alimentarius guidelines CAC/GL 32 because it would not be possible to refer to organic production methods in the labelling of such products despite them meeting all the corresponding conditions set out in those guidelines.
- (7) In order to ensure the effectiveness of Regulation (EU) 2018/848, as well as to preserve the powers which that Regulation confers on the Commission, products imported from third countries whose organic production and control systems have been recognised as equivalent to those of the Union, either through an international agreement between the Union and those third countries or where the third countries were recognised for the purpose of equivalence under Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, which have access to the Union market as organic products, should therefore be allowed to bear terms referring to organic production.

⁴ Guidelines for the production, processing, labelling and marketing of organically produced foods GL 32–1999: https://www.fao.org/input/download/standards/360/cxg_032e.pdf

- (8) The recognition of the organic production and control systems of a third country as equivalent to those of the Union means that such a system has been assessed as meeting the same objectives and principles as those of the Union by applying rules which ensure the same level of assurance of conformity, even if that is achieved through different means.
- (9) Differences between the rules applied in organic production and control systems of third countries recognised as equivalent and those applied in the Union are intrinsic to the equivalence regime. The assessment of equivalence by the Commission has shown that while some of those differences are limited in scope, other differences involve rules of organic production which play an important role in the structure of organic production in the Union and contribute to achieving the objective of satisfying consumer expectations as regards organic products whilst ensuring fair competition within the internal market between products that fully comply with Union production and control rules and those that comply with rules equivalent to those Union rules. Those rules include living soil, animal welfare standards and processing of food using minimum artificial inputs.
- (10) A Eurobarometer survey conducted in June and July 2024 and entitled ‘Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP’ indicated that the organic production logo of the European Union is the food product logo of which Europeans are the most aware. It is essential to both consumers and producers because it makes it easier for consumers to identify organic products and helps producers to market them across the Union.
- (11) In order to ensure fair competition within the internal market between products that fully comply with Union production and control rules and those that comply with rules equivalent to those Union rules, and in order to respond to consumer expectations that products imported from third countries whose organic production and control systems have been recognised as equivalent to those of the Union meet standards as high as those of the Union, the use of the organic production logo of the European Union should be allowed in the labelling, presentation and advertising of products imported from those third countries, provided that, in addition to those equivalent rules, those products comply with certain additional production and control requirements.

- (12) In order to preserve the effectiveness of Regulation (EU) 2018/848 as regards trade with third countries, such additional requirements should correspond to production and control rules that play an important role in the structure of organic production in the EU and contribute to achieving the objective of satisfying consumer expectations as regards organic products whilst ensuring fair competition within the internal market.
- (13) Where there are changes to the production and control rules in the Union or in third countries whose organic production and control systems have been recognised as equivalent to those of the Union, the power to adopt certain acts should be delegated to the Commission in respect of adding or amending the additional production and control requirements with which products imported from those third countries must comply in order to use the organic production logo of the European Union.
- (14) Operators in the Union that produce organic food and feed rely on the use of ingredients imported from third countries whose organic production and control systems have been recognised as equivalent to those of the Union. Such ingredients are used in variable proportions during the processing of organic products in the Union and are necessary for a large variety of organic products processed in the Union. Processing operations in the Union, when using those ingredients, take place in compliance with the production rules set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/848. The use of the organic production logo of the European Union should therefore be allowed by products processed in the Union and that contain organic ingredients either produced in accordance with this Regulation or imported from third countries whose organic production and control systems have been recognised as equivalent to those of the Union and where those ingredients account for 5% or less of the organic agricultural ingredients of the product (by weight for food and in general for feed). Where those ingredients account for more than 5% of the organic agricultural ingredients of the product (by weight for food and in general for feed), and in order to ensure a fair competition within the internal market between processed products containing ingredients that fully comply with Union production and control rules and those that comply with rules equivalent to those Union rules, and in order to respond to consumer expectations in relation to the use of the organic production logo of the European Union, that logo should be allowed in the labelling, presentation and advertising of processed products containing ingredients imported from those third countries, provided that, in addition to those equivalent rules, those ingredients comply with certain additional production and control requirements.

- (15) Regulation (EU) 2018/848 provides that the use of the organic production logo of the European Union is obligatory for all organic prepacked food produced within the Union. It is therefore necessary to exclude from that obligation prepacked food produced within the Union with ingredients imported from third countries whose organic production and control systems have been recognised as equivalent to those of the Union and where those ingredients account for more than 5% of the agricultural ingredients of the product by weight and do not comply with certain additional production and control requirements.
- (16) Regulation (EU) 2018/848 lays down provisions on the conditions under which Member States can exempt smaller operators from the obligation to be in the possession of a certificate pursuant to Article 35(1) of that Regulation. The increasing costs experienced by smaller operators since the entry into application of Regulation (EU) 2018/848 have increased their turnover in relation to unpacked organic products other than feed. This has created a barrier to the fulfilment of the conditions relating to their turnover in order to be exempted from the obligation of being in possession of a certificate pursuant to Article 35(1). Such a barrier in turn results in increased costs due to that obligation. The conditions relating to the annual turnover under which Member States can exempt smaller operators from being in possession of a certificate pursuant to Article 35(1) of that Regulation should therefore be abolished revised upward and calculated as an average over a longer-term period. In addition, the condition relating to annual sales should be revised upwards in order not to hinder smaller operators from being exempted from the obligation of being in possession of a certificate pursuant to Article 35(1) of that Regulation.

- (17) Regulation (EU) 2018/848 lays down provisions on the composition of groups of operators in the Union and in third countries. Evidence in relation to the implementation of those provisions shows significant difficulties in setting up groups of operators that fulfil requirements as regards the composition of members, in particular the annual turnover, and as regards their legal personality. Such difficulties include administrative costs and the need to reorganise the economic activities of groups of producers that are currently in cooperative associations, operator cooperatives, associations, federations or organisations. Such difficulties prevent smaller operators from becoming part of groups of operators, since provisions in place do not appropriately reflect the needs and resource capacity of small farmers and operators, at the disadvantage of the development of organic farming both in the Union and in third countries. In third countries, the reorganisation of the producers' activities can also result in difficulties in supplying the Union with products originating from them, with the consequent risk of trade disruptions. The requirements relating to the annual turnover of the members of the groups of operators should therefore be ~~abolished~~ revised upward and calculated as an average over longer-term period. In addition, the requirement relating to the maximum eligible surface areas of members' holdings should be revised upwards in order to allow the integration into groups of operators of smaller operators.
- (18) The recognition of third countries whose organic production and control systems have been recognised as equivalent to those of the Union will expire on 31 December 2026. On 28 June 2021, the Council authorised the Commission to open negotiations with the eleven third countries recognised for the purpose of equivalence under Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 with a view to concluding international agreements with them on trade in organic products. On that basis, the Commission has been conducting technical exchanges with these third countries. Those exchanges show different levels of progress, due to the diversity of legal and regulatory frameworks and complexities linked to varying consumer perceptions of organic production from one organic production system to the other. It is therefore necessary and urgent for those third countries to continue to be recognised until 31 December 2036 to avoid disruptions in the trade of organic products.

- (18a) Conversion periods for bovine and equine animals for meat production should be simplified in order to ensure uniform application of organic production rules across Member States. The simplification facilitates practical implementation by operators and competent authorities, reduces administrative complexity, and promotes consistency in the application of the rules throughout the Union.
- (19) Regulation (EU) 2018/848 lays down a conversion period for poultry for meat production and a minimum age at slaughter, in cases where slow-growing poultry strains are not used. Such provisions do not lay down any specific conversion period or a minimum age at slaughter for quails. In the Member States where organic quails are raised for meat production, their production cycle is shorter than the one applicable to other species of poultry for meat production, since they are slaughtered from 42 days of age. The conversion period should be five weeks. This corresponds to one week less than the minimum age of slaughter for these species. Hence, the current period of conversion of 10 weeks for poultry for meat production is not appropriate for quails and should be shortened taking into account their age at slaughter. It is therefore appropriate to set a conversion period of five weeks for quails for meat production and a minimum age of 42 days at slaughter.
- (19a) The rules governing grazing in organic production—specifically allowing non-organic animals to use organic pasturage for a limited period—should be simplified to facilitate practical application and reduce the administrative burden for operators and competent authorities. This modification enhances flexibility and streamlines implementation while safeguarding the integrity of organic production, as organic animals remain fully traceable and the essential condition that non-organic animals are not present on organic land concurrently with organic animals is strictly maintained.

- (20) Regulation (EU) 2018/848 lays down rules on veterinary treatments. Those rules provide that, for terrestrial animals, the withdrawal period after the use of chemically synthesised allopathic medicinal products as defined in Regulation (EU) 2019/6 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵ is twice the normal withdrawal period and with a minimum duration of 48 hours. This means that, even if the applicable normal withdrawal period of the veterinary medicinal product is zero days, the withdrawal period must be a minimum of 48 hours. For aquaculture, those rules provide that the withdrawal period after the use of allopathic veterinary medicinal products must be twice that of an authorised veterinary medicinal product, or a minimum of 48 hours if no period is specified. To avoid a burden for the production of terrestrial animals, particularly in cases where the withdrawal period specified in the veterinary medicinal product is zero days, the provisions for terrestrial animals and aquaculture should therefore be aligned.
- (21) Regulation (EU) 2018/848 lays down rules on housing and husbandry practices for poultry, including that poultry must be provided with continuous daytime open air access from as early an age as practically possible. However, such rule can put at risk the safety of young, unfeathered birds in the period of their production cycle when they need, among other elements, stable temperatures to develop their feeding and drinking behaviours, their immunisation against infections, and shelter from any predators. That rule should therefore be amended to require access to open air areas only to birds that are sufficiently feathered to regulate their body temperature when exposed to outdoor climatic conditions.
- (22) Regulation (EU) 2018/848 provides that the total usable surface area for fattening poultry in poultry houses of any production unit must not exceed 1 600 m². This limits the further development of organic fattening poultry production by limiting the size of any fattening poultry house in an organic production unit without bringing additional benefit to animal welfare and the environment. Regulation (EU) 2018/848 should therefore be amended to define the maximum usable surface area for fattening poultry at the level of the poultry houses.

⁵ Regulation (EU) 2019/6 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on veterinary medicinal products and repealing Directive 2001/82/EC (OJ L 4, 7.1.2019, p. 43, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/6/oj>).

- (22a) In order to ensure access to juveniles where such juveniles are not available in organic form in sufficient quantities for on-growing purposes in organic aquaculture production, Member States should be allowed to authorise the use of non-organic juveniles under specific conditions and for a limited period.
- (22b) In order to ensure a smooth transition to the amended provisions concerning the application of additional production and control requirements for imported equivalent organic products and the 5% threshold in case of imported equivalent organic ingredients, it is necessary to provide operators in the Union and the third countries as well as control authorities and control bodies, with sufficient time to adapt to the new requirements. The implementation of those provisions requires the adoption of further implementation rules concerning controls and certification procedures. Therefore, their application should be deferred.
- (22c) In order to avoid disruptions in trade and to ensure legal certainty, transitional measures should be laid down, in particular as regards the use of the Union organic logo for products imported from third countries recognised under the equivalence regime and for products produced within the Union using ingredients originating from such countries. Those transitional measures should ensure continuity of market access while maintaining consumer confidence in organic production standards.
- (23) Since the objectives of this Regulation, in particular fair competition and the proper functioning of the internal market in organic products, as well as ensuring consumer confidence in those products and in the organic production logo of the European Union, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of the required harmonisation of the rules on organic production, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.
- (24) Regulation (EU) 2018/848 should therefore be amended accordingly.

- (25) In view of the need to avoid unnecessary disruptions in the trade of organic products and to ensure a smooth transition to the scheme of recognition of third countries through international agreements, as well as to remove unnecessary burdens on organic operators, this Regulation should enter into force, as a matter of urgency, on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EU) 2018/848 is amended as follows:

- (1) in Article 24(1), point (g) is deleted;

- (2) Article 30 is amended as follows:

- (a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

‘1. For the purposes of this Regulation, a product shall bear terms referring to organic production where, in the labelling, advertising material or commercial documents, such a product, its ingredients or feed materials used for its production are described in terms suggesting to the purchaser that the product, ingredients or feed materials have been produced in accordance with this Regulation. In particular, the terms listed in Annex IV and their derivatives and diminutives, such as ‘bio’ and ‘eco’, whether alone or in combination, may be used throughout the Union and in any language listed in that Annex for the labelling and advertising of products referred to in Article 2(1) which comply with this Regulation or are imported from a third country under the conditions laid down in Article 45(1), points (b)(ii) or (iii), for the purpose of placing such products on the market within the Union as organic or in-conversion products or products referred to in article 30(5) points (b) or (c).’;

- (b) in paragraph 2, the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:

‘For the products referred to in Article 2(1), the terms referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be used anywhere in the Union, in any language listed in Annex IV, for the labelling, advertising material or commercial documents of a product which does not comply with this Regulation or is not imported from a third country under the conditions laid down in Article 45(1), points (b)(ii) or (iii), for the purposes of placing that product on the market within the Union as an organic or in-conversion product or products referred to in article 30(5) points (b) or (c).’;

(3) in Article 32(1), point (b) is replaced by the following:

‘(b) In the case of prepacked food produced in the Union, the organic production logo of the European Union referred in Article 33 shall also appear on the packaging, except in the following cases:

- (i) in the case referred to in Article 30(3);

- (ii) in the cases referred to in points (b) and (c) of Article 30(5);

- (iii) in the cases where the processed food as referred to in point (a) of Article 30(5) is made with ingredients imported in accordance with Article 45(1), points (b)(ii) or (iii) and where such ingredients account for more than 5% of the organic agricultural ingredients of the product by weight of the processed food and do not comply with the requirements set out in Annex VII.’;

(4) Article 33 is replaced by the following:

‘Article 33

Organic production logo of the European Union

1. The organic production logo of the European Union may be used in the following cases:

(a) in the labelling, presentation and advertising of products which are produced in accordance with the rules laid down in Chapters II, III, IV, V, VI or imported in accordance with article 45(1) point (b) (i);

(b) in the labelling, presentation and advertising of products that are imported in accordance with ~~of~~ Article 45(1), points (b)(ii) or (iii), and that comply with the requirements set out in Annex VII;

(c) in the labelling, presentation and advertising of ~~for~~ processed food referred to in:

(i) Article 30(5), point (a), and

(ii) processed feed referred to in Article 30(6), with ingredients that are imported in accordance with Article 45(1), points (b)(ii) or (iii), provided that those ingredients comply with the requirements set out in Annex VII or represent less than 5% of the organic agricultural ingredients of the product by weight for processed food or less than 5% of the organic ingredients of agricultural origin that are contained in the processed feed;

(d) for information and educational purposes related to the existence and advertising of the logo itself, provided that such use is not liable to mislead the consumer as regards the organic production of specific products, and provided that the logo is reproduced in accordance with the rules set out in Annex V. In such case, the requirements of Article 32(2) and point 1.7 of Annex V shall not apply.

The organic production logo of the European Union shall not be used for processed food referred to in Article 30(5), points (b) and (c), and for in-conversion products as referred to in Article 30(3).

2. Except where used in accordance with paragraph 1, point (d), the organic production logo of the European Union is an official attestation in accordance with Articles 86 and 91 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625.
3. The use of the organic production logo of the European Union shall be optional for products imported from third countries. Where that logo appears in the labelling of such products in accordance with paragraph 1, the indication referred to in Article 32(2) shall also appear in the labelling.
4. The organic production logo of the European Union shall follow the model set out in Annex V, and shall comply with the rules set out in that Annex.

5. National logos and private logos shall be allowed in the labelling, presentation and advertising of products which may bear the organic production logo of the European Union. may be used in the labelling, presentation and advertising of products which comply with this Regulation.
6. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 54 amending Annex V as regards the organic production logo of the European Union and the rules relating thereto.
7. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 54 amending Annex VII on the use of the organic production logo of the European Union for products imported in accordance Article 45(1), with points (b)(ii) or (iii), by adding requirements that need to be met to fulfil consumers' expectations and maintain fair competition on the Union market of organic products, or by amending those added requirements, as regards in particular the use of sustainable systems for plant production, of livestock production systems ensuring animal welfare and sustainable nutrition, of food processing methods using minimum artificial inputs, while at the same time taking into account third countries' specificities for products not grown or processed in the Union.';

(5) Article 35 is amended as follows:

(a) in paragraph 8, Article 35(8), the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:

'Member States may exempt from the obligation to be in the possession of a certificate referred to in paragraph 2 operators that sell unpacked organic products other than feed directly to the final consumer, provided that those operators do not produce, prepare, store other than in connection with the point of sale, or import such products from a third country, or subcontract such activities to a third party, and provided that:

(a) such sales do not exceed 10 000 kg per year.'; or

(b) such sales do not represent an annual turnover in relation to unpacked organic products exceeding EUR 40 000, calculated on the average of the past 5 years.'

(b) paragraph 9 is replaced by the following:

‘The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 54 amending: paragraph 8 of this Article, by increasing the annual sales weight and the turnover; and

(b) the model of the certificate set out in Annex VI.’

(6) ~~in~~ Article 36, ~~paragraph 1~~ is amended as follows:

(a) paragraph 1 is amended as follows:

(i) point (b) is replaced by the following:

‘(b) only be composed of members

(i) whose annual turnover of organic production is not more than EUR 50 000 or whose standard output of organic production is not more than EUR 30 000 per year, both calculated on the average of the past 5 years; or

(ii) who have each holdings of maximum:

— ~~(i)~~ 10 hectares,

— ~~(ii)~~ one hectare, in the case of greenhouses, or

— ~~(iii)~~ 30 hectares, exclusively in the case of permanent grassland;’;

~~(ii)~~ point (d) is replaced by the following:

‘(d) have legal personality or be part of a farmer cooperative association, operator cooperative, association, federation or organisation that has legal personality;’;

(b) in paragraph 3, the following point (d) is added:

‘(d) the conditions set out in point (b) of paragraph 1.’;

(7) in Article 48(1), second subparagraph, the date ‘31 December 2026’ is replaced by ‘31 December 2036’

(8) Annex II is amended as follows:

(a) Part II is amended as follows:

(a) ~~in point 1.2.2. is amended as follows: , points (c) and (d) are replaced by the following:~~

(i) point (a) is replaced by the following::

'(a) 12 months in the case of bovine animals and equine animals for meat production;'

(ii) point (c) is replaced by the following:

'(c) 10 weeks for poultry for meat production, except for Peking ducks and quails, brought in before they are three days old;

(iii) point (d) is replaced by the following:

(d) seven weeks for Peking ducks and five weeks for quails brought in before they are three days old;';

(aa) point 1.4.2.1. is replaced by the following:

'Without prejudice to point 1.4.2.2, organic animals shall graze on organic land. However, non-organic animals may use organic pasturage for a limited period each year, provided that they are not present on the organic land at the same time as organic animals.';

(ab) in point 1.4.2.2.1., point (b) is deleted;

(b) point 1.5.2.5. is replaced by the following:

'1.5.2.5. The withdrawal period, as defined in Article 4, point (34), of Regulation (EU) 2019/6 of the European Parliament and of the Council*, of a chemically synthesized allopathic veterinary medicinal product, ~~including of an antimicrobial veterinary medicinal product,~~ shall be twice the withdrawal period referred to in:

- (a) the product information for veterinary medicinal products used within the terms of their marketing authorisation; or
 - (b) Article 115 of that Regulation, where a medicinal product is used outside of the terms of the marketing authorisation in accordance with Article 113 of that Regulation.’
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* Regulation (EU) 2019/6 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on veterinary medicinal products and repealing Directive 2001/82/EC (OJ L 4, 7.1.2019, p. 43, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/6/oj>).’;

- (c) in point 1.9.4.1, in the third subparagraph, the following point is added:

‘(j) 42 days for quails.’;

- (d) point 1.9.4.4. is amended as follows:

- (i) point (e) is replaced by the following:

‘(e) continuous daytime open air access shall be provided from as early an age as birds are sufficiently feathered to regulate their body temperature when exposed to outdoor climatic conditions and whenever physiological and physical conditions allow, except where temporary restrictions have been imposed pursuant to Union legislation;’;

- (ii) point (m) is replaced by the following:

‘(m) the total usable surface area for fattening poultry in poultry houses shall not exceed 1 600 m² in any poultry house;’;

- (b) ~~in~~ Part III **is amended as follows:** ⁵

in point 3.1.2.1(e), the second and third subparagraphs are replaced by the following:

‘By way of derogation from point (a), Member States may authorise the introduction of non-organic juveniles for on-growing purposes on an organic production, provided that at least the latest two thirds of the duration of the production cycle are managed under organic management. That derogation shall expire on 31 December 2036.

For aquaculture holdings situated outside the Union, such derogation may only be granted by control authorities or control bodies that have been recognised in accordance with Article 46(1). That derogation shall expire on 31 December 2036.’;

(b) ~~in~~ point point 3.1.4.2(f) is replaced by the following:

‘The withdrawal period, as defined in Article 4, point (34), of Regulation (EU) 2019/6, of an allopathic veterinary medicinal product shall be twice the withdrawal period referred to in:

- (a) the product information for veterinary medicinal products used within the terms of their marketing authorisation; or
- (b) Article 115 of that Regulation, where a medicinal product is used outside the terms of the marketing authorisation in accordance with Article 114 of that Regulation.’;

(c) in part IV, point 2.2.3. is deleted;

(d) in part V, point 2.4. is deleted;

(e) in part VII, point 1.4. is deleted;

(9) In Annex III, point 7.5. is deleted;

(10) The following Annex is added:

‘ANNEX VII

Requirements referred to in Article 32(1), point (b) and Article 33(1), points (b) and (c):

- (1) point 1.2 of Part I of Annex II;
- (2) point 1.7.5 of Part II of Annex II;
- (3) point 1.7.11 of Part II of Annex II;
- (4) point 2.2.2(f) of Part IV of Annex II’.

Article 1a

Transitional provisions

Products imported from third countries in accordance with Article 45(1), points (b)(ii) or (iii) of Regulation 2018/848, as well as products produced within the Union using ingredients imported in accordance with Article 45(1), points (b)(ii) or (iii) of Regulation 2018/848 , which have been labelled with the organic logo of the European Union and placed on the market [12 months after the entry into force of this Regulation], may continue to be labelled with the organic logo of the European Union and palced on the market until stocks are exhausted.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Article 1a of this Regulation, as well as Article 1(3) of this Regulation related to the amendments of Article 32(1)(b)(iii) of Regulation 2018/848 and Article 1(4) of this Regulation related to the amendments of Article 33(1) points (b) and (c)(ii) of Regulation 2018/848, shall apply from [12 months after the entry into force of this Regulation].

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels,

For the European Parliament
The President

For the Council
The President

