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**Organic Agricultural Product and Organic Agricultural Processed Product Certification Management Regulations**

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Promulgated on July 6, 2007.

Amendment to Article 25 promulgated on September 20, 2007.

Article 1

These Regulations are established in accordance with Paragraph 2, Article 5 of the Agricultural Production and Certification Act (hereinafter referred to as the Act).

Article 2

Terms used in these Regulations are defined as follows:

1. Factory (farm): a domestic premise involved in the production, processing, packaging or distribution of organic agricultural products or organic agricultural processed products.
2. Extensional assessment: an assessment performed by a certification body to determine whether a certified agricultural product operator may extend its certification scope within the valid certification period.
3. Re-assessment: an assessment performed by a certification body to determine whether a certified agricultural product operator may maintain certification by the end of the valid certification period.
4. Surveillance: an inspection performed by a certification body of a certified agricultural product operator to verify that the operator has continued to comply with certification criteria within the valid certification period.

Article 3

These Regulations shall apply to the certification of organic agricultural products and organic agricultural processed products that are produced, processed, packaged or distributed in the Republic of China (Taiwan).

Article 4

As used in these Regulations, a certification body shall refer to an organization, school, juristic person or group that has been accredited and granted an

accreditation document on organic agricultural product certification in accordance with the Act.

#### Article 5

An agricultural product operator applying for organic agricultural product or organic agricultural processed product certification shall possess one of the following qualifications:

1. A farmer;
2. A farm, livestock farm, farmer group or agricultural production and marketing group established or registered in accordance with related regulations; or
3. An operator that has obtained a business registration certificate.

#### Article 6

An agricultural product operator applying for certification of organic agricultural products or organic agricultural processed products shall make the application to a certification body by filling out an application form and providing the following documents:

1. A document verifying possession of one of the qualifications in the preceding Article;
2. Information on the geographical location of the factory (farm), including its land location labeling and a nearby area map;
3. Descriptions of the production or processes that comply with the certification criteria for organic agricultural products or organic agricultural processed products;
4. Maintenance of records and documents concerning the organic operating system, including records of operation, quality control, raw materials, inventory, product production and marketing, and records of the management of production land, facilities and environment; and
5. Other documents required by the central competent authority.

The certification criteria for organic agricultural products or organic agricultural processed products mentioned in Subparagraph 3 of the preceding Paragraph are specified in Appendix 1.

#### Article 7

Upon acceptance of an application for certification of organic agricultural products

or organic agricultural processed products, the certification body shall proceed to procedures of document review, on-site inspection, product testing and certification decision. The certification body shall notify the applicant in writing of the results of each procedural stage.

The certification body shall determine the processing period of each procedural stage. The sum of the processing periods of all stages may not exceed one year. Nevertheless, the time notified to the applicant to make corrections or improvements shall not be included in these calculations.

#### Article 8

Under any of the following circumstances, the certification body shall reject an application and clearly state the reasons:

1. Where the production or processing of organic agricultural products or organic agricultural processed products does not comply with the certification criteria, and the nonconformities are critical;
2. Where the percentage of organic raw materials of organic agricultural processed products is less than 95%;
3. Where the on-site inspection cannot be performed within six months after document review due to reasons attributable to the applicant;
4. Where the applicant, without good cause shown, fails to make corrections or improvements within the given time limit upon receipt of notification;
5. Where the results of product testing fail to comply with the provisions of Article 13 of the Act; or
6. Where the application case cannot be closed within a one-year period after the date of application acceptance for reasons attributable to the applicant.

#### Article 9

When an organic agricultural product or organic agricultural processed product is certified, the certification body shall sign a contract with the applicant and issue an organic agricultural product certificate based on the categories of the organic products.

The organic agricultural product certificate mentioned in the preceding Paragraph shall state the following items:

1. The name and address of the agricultural product operator, and the name of its statutory responsible person;

2. The product category and item;
3. The period of validity;
4. The name of the certification body; and
5. The certificate number.

The format of the organic agricultural product certificate mentioned in Paragraph 1 shall be prescribed by the central competent authority.

The product categories and items mentioned in Subparagraph 2, Paragraph 2 of this Article are specified in Appendix 2.

#### Article 10

Under any of the following circumstances, an application shall be made for modification of the organic agricultural product certificate with relevant data attached:

1. Where changes are made to the name, address or telephone number of the agricultural product operator or appointment of its principal manager; or
2. Where the certification scope is reduced in terms of the certified premises/locations or certified product items.

After the application in the preceding Paragraph has been reviewed and approved, a replacement certificate with the same period of validity as the original certificate shall be issued.

#### Article 11

If there are changes in the production, processing or maintenance of organic operating system for the organic agricultural products or organic agricultural processed products, the agricultural product operator shall report the changes to the certification body for review.

If the certification body, following review, determines that the changes would be significantly affect the results of the original certification results, the certification body shall determine whether certification will be granted to the changes by following certification procedures.

#### Article 12

Under any of the following circumstances, an extensional assessment shall be made with related document attached:

1. An addition of production premises/locations; or
2. An addition of product items.

When the assessment verifies compliance with certification criteria, a replacement certificate with the same period of validity as the original certificate shall be issued.

#### Article 13

A new application for certification shall be made when the factories (farms) producing organic agricultural products or organic agricultural processed products are relocated or product categories are to be added to the certification scope.

The preceding Paragraph shall not apply when the relocation of a factory (farm) performing the packaging or distribution of organic agricultural products or organic agricultural processed products does not involve any change to the original operation or management procedures. The factory (farm) shall comply with related health and safety regulations after its relocation.

#### Article 14

An organic agricultural product certificate may not be transferred.

#### Article 15

Organic agricultural product certificates shall have a three-year period of validity. An agricultural product operator holding a certificate shall submit a renewal application form with attached data within six months of the expiration of the period of validity. Late renewal application shall not be accepted.

Replacement certificates shall be issued after the renewal applications mentioned in the preceding Paragraph have been re-assessed and approved.

#### Article 16

A certification body shall perform surveillance of agricultural product operators with certified products at regular or unfixed intervals.

The surveillance in the preceding Paragraph shall be conducted at least once each year. The frequency of surveillance may be increased when necessary.

#### Article 17

The procedures prescribed in Paragraph 1 of Article 7 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the certification in Paragraph 2 of Article 11, the extensional assessment in

Paragraph 1 of Article 12, the re-assessment in Paragraph 2 of Article 15, and the surveillance in the preceding Article, or the certification body may implement necessary procedures in view of the situations of the individual case.

#### Article 18

If a certification body finds, in view of relevant evidence, that a certified organic agricultural product or organic agricultural processed product may not comply with certification criteria, the organization may collect samples from the factory (farm) for testing.

The cost of samples collected in the preceding Paragraph shall be born by the certified organic agricultural operators.

#### Article 19

A certification body shall notify the competent authority when it terminates the certification of an agricultural product operator in accordance with the regulations established under Paragraph 2, Article 9 of the Act.

An agricultural product operator of which the certification is terminated by the certification body shall not be allowed to make applications for certification within six months of the termination.

#### Article 20

The statutory responsible person or relevant personnel of the premises under inspection shall accompany the inspection team when a certification body performs certification, extensional assessment, re-assessment, surveillance or product sampling.

A certification body performing the activities mentioned in the preceding Paragraph shall keep records. The statutory responsible person or relevant accompanying personnel of the premises under inspection shall sign or affix their chops to the said records.

#### Article 21

A certification body shall maintain records and documents in accordance with these Regulations for three years.

Agricultural product operators shall maintain records and documents concerning the operating system of their organic agricultural products or organic agricultural processed products for at least one year. Where the labeling of a certified product indicates an expiration date, the records and documents shall be maintained until at least one year after the expiration date.

## Article 22

A certification body shall submit information, including names of certified agricultural product operators, categories and items of certified products, and the periods of validity of certificates to the central competent authority on a quarterly basis for subsequent references.

## Article 23

The language used for labeling organic agricultural products and organic agricultural processed products shall be standard Chinese, which may be supplemented by foreign languages or commonly used symbols. However, products exclusively for export shall not be subject to this requirement.

## Article 24

The container or packaging of organic agricultural products and organic agricultural processed products shall state the following items at the time of sale:

1. Product name;
2. Names of raw materials;
3. Name, telephone number and address of the agricultural product operator;
4. Place of origin;
5. Name of the certification body;
6. Number of the organic agricultural product certificate; and
7. Other items that are required to be labeled in accordance with other labeling regulations or as announced by the central competent authority.

The names of raw materials mentioned in Subparagraph 2 of the preceding Paragraph is not required when they are completely identical to the product name mentioned in Subparagraph 1.

The product name mentioned in Subparagraph 2, Paragraph 1 shall contain the word "organic."

## Article 25

The labeling of raw materials mentioned in Subparagraph 2, Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article shall comply with the following requirements:

1. The names of raw materials shall be stated in descending order based on the percentage of content, when the product consists of two or more mixed or processed raw materials; and
2. Apart from water and salt, the word "organic" or other symbolic notation may be used to indicate organic raw material items.

#### Article 26

The labeling of place of origin mentioned in Subparagraph 4, Paragraph 1 of Article 24 shall be determined and labeled in accordance with the following requirements:

1. The place of origin shall be that of the raw material accounting for no less than 95% of the product content or of the three raw materials with the highest percentages. However, if the raw materials have been processed in the Republic of China (Taiwan) and are substantially transformed, the place of origin shall be domestic or the county (city) where a domestic operator of the certified products is located;
2. The height and width of characters shall not be less than 6 mm; and
3. The labeling shall be marked in a visible place slightly below the center of the front of the packaging or container.

#### Article 27

The labeling of the certification body mentioned in Subparagraph 5, Paragraph 1 of Article 24 shall comply with the following requirements:

1. The height and width of characters shall not be less than 6 mm; and
2. The labeling shall be marked in a visible place slightly below the center of the front of the packaging or container.

#### Article 28

When a business premise possessing a business registration certificate wishes to sell bulk organic agricultural products and organic agricultural processed products, it shall use a sign near the place of display and sale to state the product name and the place of origin, and shall also display a photocopy of the organic agricultural product certificate as specified in Subparagraph 6, Paragraph 1, Article 24.

The requirements of Paragraph 3 of Article 24 and Paragraph 1 of Article 26 shall apply to the labeling of product name and place of origin mentioned in the preceding Paragraph.

The height and width of the characters for marking the place of origin mentioned in Paragraph 1 shall not be less than 3 cm.

#### Article 29

In addition to the requirements prescribed in Paragraph 3 of Article 24 and Subparagraph 2, of Article 25, the labeling of organic agricultural products and organic agricultural processed products shall not include other labeling, domestic or foreign organic markings, or other marking methods that may be misleading. This requirement shall not be applicable when marks are used as the labeling method.

#### Article 30

Marks affixed to organic agricultural products or organic agricultural processed products are limited to the followings:

1. An agricultural product mark specified in Paragraph 2, Article 12 of the Act; and
2. The mark of a certification body.

Certified organic agricultural products or organic agricultural processed products shall be affixed with the organic agricultural product marks prescribed in Paragraph 2, Article 12 of the Act, and comply with regulations mentioned in Paragraph 2, Article 12 of the Act.

When an organic agricultural product or organic agricultural processed product is affixed with all marks mentioned in each Subparagraph of Paragraph 1, the printing format shall go from large to small and shall follow the order of the Subparagraphs in Paragraph 1.

#### Article 31

These Regulations shall come into force on the date of promulgation.

#### Appendix 1

Certification Criteria for Organic Agricultural Products and Organic Agricultural Processed Products

#### Part I Crops

1. Conditions for the production environment:
  - (1) Farmland must meet the requirements as specified in the Agricultural Development Act.
  - (2) Farmland must have adequate fencing or buffering zones to prevent pollution from outside the production system thus helping protect

the crops from contamination.

(3) Irrigation water quality and the heavy metal contents of the farmland soil must meet the criteria as set forth in the attached table 1.

(4) To ensure sustainable use of soil resources, farmland must have good soil management and soil preservation measures.

2. Farmland for short-term crops require a 2-year transition period before it can acquire organic certification. The transition period of the farmland for long-term crops such as perennial fruit trees, tea trees, etc, is three years. During the transition period, organic cultivation needs to be implemented in accordance with these Criteria.

3. Crops, varieties and seeds, seedling:

(1) Varieties or seeds that can best adapt to the environment and possess pest resistance properties and, in principle, biological and genetic diversification should be selected to render the production environment more ecologically diversified.

(2) Seeds shall not be processed by synthetic chemical substance, or plant extract harmful to human body or mineral materials.

(3) During the seedling breeding process, there shall be no synthetic chemical substance used.

(4) Use of any genetically engineered seeds or seedling is prohibited.

(5) Conventional seed or seedling is allowed to be used only when qualified seeds or seedlings cannot be obtained.

(6) No synthetic chemical substance is allowed for sterilization at the site of seedling breeding facilities.

4. Weeds control:

(1) There shall be no synthetic chemical substance permitted for use to weed the farmland while ploughing manually or mechanically.

(2) Weeds must be adequately controlled by covering, overlaying, reversible ploughing, crop rotation and other physical or biological prevention methods.

(3) Use of any genetically engineered biological preparation or material is prohibited.

5. Soil and fertility management:

(1) Analysis of soil samples should be conducted in a timely fashion to understand the physical and chemical properties of soil and fertilization condition to serve as a basis for fertility management.

(2) To maintain and enhance land capacity, adequate crop rotation, green manure and fallowing should be considered.

(3) Self-produced organic fertilizer, fully fermented and decomposed compost, or other organic fertilizer should be used to improve soil environment and provide crops with adequate nutrient. Heavy metal contents of organic fertilizer must meet the standards as specified in the attached Table 1.

(4) No chemical fertilizer, including trace elements, microorganism preparation contained with chemical fertilizer and organic compound

fertilizer can be used.

- (5) Mineral fertilizer must be used in its natural composition and there shall be no chemical processing to increase its solubility or efficiency.
- (6) Use of any genetically engineered organism preparation or material is prohibited.

6. Pest control:

- (1) Combination of pest control methods such as crop rotation and other ploughing control, physical control, biological control, growing repelling or symbiotic plants and use of natural control material should be undertaken to prevent occurrence of crop diseases.
- (2) No synthetic chemical substance or plant extract harmful to human body or mineral materials is permitted.
- (3) Use of any genetically engineered biological preparation or material is prohibited.

7. Cropping, preparation, storage and packaging:

- (1) After cropping, use of additives or synthetic chemical substances is not allowed for the processing of organic agricultural products, nor is radiation or use of fumigants allowed.
- (2) To ensure the organic agricultural products are free from any contaminants from non-organic agricultural products, the cropping process and preparation, storage and packaging after the cropping must be separated from the handling of general agricultural products.

8. Technology and materials:

- (1) Technology and materials used in weeds control:
  - a. Permitted:
    - (a) Crop rotations between upland (dry field ) and paddy ( wet field ) should be rotated along with the use of seasonal and short term crops.
    - (b) Manual and mechanical weeding.
    - (c) Covering weeds or crop stubble.
    - (d) To raise poultry and farm livestock on the farmland.
    - (e) Use the plant theory of mutual promotion and restraint.
    - (f) Use materials containing weeds to make compost only after it has completed cured.
    - (g) Mulch using polyethylene, polypropylene, and other polycarbonate products must be removed from the field after use and may not be burnt.
  - b. Not permitted:
    - (a) Synthetic chemical substances.
    - (b) Residuals of agrochemicals , radioactive substances, crop residues and biological material contained with excess heavy metals .
    - (c) Genetically engineered biological preparation or material.
- (2) Soil conditioning technologies and materials:
  - a. Permitted:
    - (a) Various green manure crops.

- (b) Crop stubble, weeds, fallen leaves and the compost made of these materials.
  - (c) Beans, rice dregs, or rice bran.
  - (d) Charcoal, bamboo charcoal, smoked charcoal and pearl ashes.
  - (f) Compost from cultivated mushrooms.
  - (g) Residuals from sugar refinery such as bagasse, molasses.
  - (h) Decomposed wooden materials such as bark, saw dust, wood chip that has not been processed chemically or radioactively.
  - (i) Seaweed.
  - (j) Plant liquid manure.
  - (k) Peat, sphagnum, moss.
  - (l) Compost from poultry and livestock manure.
  - (m) Bone meal, fishmeal, crab shell powder, shrimp shell powder, shell powder, eggshell and seabird faeces.
  - (n) Ground phosphate rock, bitter earth lime, and materials with mineral powder contained with lime.
  - (o) Maifan stone powder, lennilite powder, and pearl stone powder.
  - (p) Products meeting the requirements specified in the COA-compiled Organic Fertilizer Categories Item No. 5-01 (plant residue and dregs fertilizer), Item No. 5-02 (by-product plant fertilizer), Item No. 5-03 (reprocessed fertilizer from fish waste), Item No. 5-04 (animal waste fertilizer), Item No. 5-07 ( Nitrogenous guano fertilizer), Item No. 5-08 (reprocessed fertilizer from poultry and livestock faeces), and Item No. 5-09 (compost from poultry and livestock faeces).
  - (q) Well-rotted of coconut filament that has not been chemistry and radiation processing.
- b. Not permitted:
- (a) Chemical fertilizers other than the above-mentioned.
  - (b) Crop residue and biological material with excess pesticide residue, heavy metal, or radioactive substance.
  - (c) Unclassified urban garbage or waste.
  - (d) Sludge from water drainage system.
  - (e) Waste paper, paper pulp.
  - (f) Livestock waste that has not been purified and fully decomposed.
  - (g) Human faeces, urine.
  - (h) Genetically engineered biological preparation or material.
  - (i) Chile saltpeter.
- (3) Pest control technology and materials:
- a. Permitted:
- (a) Crop rotation, intermediary cropping or mixing with symbiotic crops.
  - (b) Repelling plants.
  - (c) Reproduction and use of insect natural enemies.
  - (d) Use of such animals as poultry, frog and birds as prey.
  - (e) Use of pest-control species that are not genetically engineered.

- (f) Trapping to kill, processing through high temperature, but not burning of stubble in the field.
  - (g) Use of paper bags, net bags, plastic cloth and non-woven fabric bag that contains no synthetic chemical substance for protection.
  - (h) To set up ditch, various physical traps.
  - (i) To wrap the bottom of fruit trees with gunny bag, straw to prevent long-horned beetle.
  - (j) To select seeds through various water treatments such as salt water, lukewarm , high temperature or low temperature to process seeds. Also the use of vinegar or bleach to kill bacteria.
  - (k) Use of solar energy for sterilization.
  - (l) Use of sex pheromone, moth-trapping lamp, light and colored pest adherent paper.
  - (m) Leaching liquid or natural extract from garlic, pepper, green onion, Chinese chives, melia, citronella, peppermint, leaf mustard, marigold, and Chinese soapberry.
  - (n) Seaweeds.
  - (o) Coffee dregs.
  - (p) Plant ashes.
  - (q) Brewed vinegar, alcohol, coarse sugar, flour, milk powder and plant oil.
  - (r) Lime, lime-sulphur.
  - (s) Soap without germicide.
  - (t) Diatom earth.
  - (u) Eggshell.
  - (v) Non-genetically engineered *Bacillus thuringiensis* and other biological and viral preparation.
  - (w) Leeching liquid from plant herbs.
- b. Not permitted:
- (a) Derris trifoliata flour
  - (b) All other synthetic chemical substances and genetically engineered biological preparation or material other than those mentioned above.
  - (c) Exogenous poison.
- (4) Growth regulating technologies and materials:
- a. Permitted:
- (a) Training, pruning, grafting, girdling, and root removing.
  - (b) Vinegar, coarse sugar and amino acid.
  - (c) Ethylene gas and acetylene used to forced ripening.
- b. Not permitted: All growth regulators other than those mentioned above.
- (5) Preparation and storage technology and materials:
- a. Permitted:
- (a) Control gas such as carbon dioxide, oxygen, nitrogen and ethylene.
  - (b) Temperature adjustment.

- b.No permitted: Antibiotics and other synthetic chemical substances.
- (六) Microorganism materials:
  - a.Permitted:
    - (a) Non-genetically engineered nodule bacteria, mycorrhiza fungi, and phosphorus fungus, as well as other beneficial microorganisms.
    - (b) Foreign-made microorganism preparation can only be used after being tested by a national domestic academic R&D laboratories to certify that it is effective and non-harmful.
  - b.Not permitted: Materials contained with synthetic chemical substances.

## Part II Animal Products

### 1.Sources:

- (1) Livestock shall be managed in accordance with these Criteria from the date of birth and, moreover, organic livestock reared shall come from the organically managed female livestock.
- (2) Breeding stock and poultry may be brought in from conventional farm with a yearly maximum of 10 %, of the same species on the farm. However, subject to further approval, this restriction is removed for cases as listed below:
  - a. Unforeseen sever natural or man made events.
  - b. Considerable enlargement of the farm.
  - c.Establishment of a new type of animal production on the farm.
  - d. Small holdings
- (3) Livestock farm during the transition period may, when organic livestock is not available, purchase the following listed livestock and poultry from non-organic livestock farm:
  - a. 2 day old chicks for meat.
  - b. 12 week old hen or female duck for egg production.
  - c. 2 week old for other poultry.
  - d. Weaning livestock that meets animal health inspection requirements.

### 2. Production and manufacture process

- (1) Nutrition
  - a.Feeds from animal sources can only be use dairy products and fishmeal, while feeds from plant sources are required to meet the related Republic of China(Taiwan) regulations for organic agricultural products. Both types of feeds mentioned are all subject to certification and through the processing must be clearly separated from that of the non-organic feeds.
  - b.The ratio of organic feeds for ruminants and non-ruminants should be respectively over 85% and 80%. The restriction can be relaxed under the following special circumstances provided that

during such period the organically raised livestock and poultry are not sold as organic livestock and poultry:

(a) Serious natural calamities or man-made accidents.

(b) Extremely inclement weather or environment conditions.

c. The following additives shall not be added to the feed for raising organic livestock or poultry:

(a) Synthetic growth hormones.

(b) Plastic pellets for roughage.

(c) Preservatives.

(d) Artificial colouring agents.

(e) Urea.

(f) Livestock slaughter by-products.

(g) Waste of livestock and poultry.

(h) Antibiotics and chemicals.

(i) Improper feed additives.

(j) Genetically engineered organisms or products.

d. Ruminants should have daily access to roughage, fodder or silage.

e. Fodder preservatives such as these may be used :

(a) Probiotics and enzyme.

(b) By-products of food industry.

(c) Derivative plant products through fermentation.

(d) Synthetic chemical fodder preservatives.

f. According to the natural behavior of related animals, the shortest weaning time for cow shall be 42 days, sheep 60 days and pig 28 days respectively.

g. Young animals of mammals should be fed with similar organic milk. Under approved special circumstances, milk with no antibiotics or chemical drugs produced from a non-organic farm may be used. The alternative is to use dairy substitute made of milk products.

## (2) Health care

a. Provision of a feed ration or feed additives sufficient to meet nutritional requirement.

b. Selection of organic livestock should be those varieties that fit local conditions and are resistant to epidemics and parasites.

c. Housing and pasture should be hygienic and anti-epidemic so as to prevent outbreak and spread of disease. In addition, the space must be adequate.

d. Legitimate and needy vaccine inoculation is permitted.

e. If chemical allopathic veterinary medicines were used to organic livestock, withholding periods should be double the legal period.

f. The producer of an organic livestock operation must follow :

(a) Must not use animal drugs, except vaccine, in the absence of

illness.

(b) Must not use hormones for heat induction and heat synchronisation, except that used for an individual animal against reproductive disorders, justified by veterinary indications.

(c) Must not use synthetic parasiticides to neither slaughter livestock nor on routine basis for other livestock.

(3) Growth environment

a. In raising livestock and poultry, regardless of the size of the herd, there shall be unfavorable influence upon the animal's behavior.

b. Among the herd of livestock and poultry, there shall be no individual corral for feeding, except the following: sire, young animal or poultry, small-scale rearing, sick, and giving birth – after the confirmation process has been completed.

c. To provide shade, cover, shelter, exercise areas that fit the climatic condition and environment; in addition to a growth or production environment with fresh air, pollution free from pathogenic organisms but ample natural sunshine.

d. To provide ruminant animal an excellent herding ground with hay or sports field.

e. A clean sufficient space that livestock can lay down or rest.

f. All animal and poultry must have access to open space or the opportunity of being herded. But in the spirit that the welfare of animal and poultry is not compromised, rearing may be at a specific farm or building provided that ruminant animals are fed with fresh hays.

g. In the below-listed circumstances, livestock and poultry should be given temporary quarters:

(a) Pool weather.

(b) Reproduction period.

(c) When the health, safety and welfare of the livestock or poultry is violated.

(d) When water or soil is polluted.

h. When laying hens are being illuminated, it should not exceed 17 hours per day.

i. An organic farm should have sewage treatment plans, including reusing and recycling of renewable resources. Moreover, there shall be no heavy metal or pathogenesis to pollute the crop, soil or water source.

j. The environment of grazing production should meet the requirements as set forth in Part I of these Standards.

(4) Breeding methods, the following biotechnologies shall not be used:

a. Embryo transfer technology.

b. To use endocrine to induce sexual desire or labour.

c. Use of varieties or species generated from genetic engineering.

### 3. Transition

- (1) Transition period for the rearing ground and grazing ground should be at least two years.
- (2) The withholding periods for organic livestock and livestock products should meet the following requirements:
  - a. The raising transition periods for livestock for milking should be over 12 months.
  - b. The raising transition period for poultry for laying eggs should be over four months.
  - c. There shall be no transition period for livestock used for meat whose growth period is less than 12 months.

### 4. Transport, slaughtering, collection and packaging of livestock and livestock products:

- (1) Transport and slaughtering of livestock and collection of livestock products should take into consideration of the animal welfare.
- (2) Before or during transport, there shall be no use of synthetic tranquilizer or stimulant.
- (3) To ensure that organic livestock and livestock products are not mixed with or polluted by non-organic livestock and livestock products, the collection process and subsequent preparation, storage and packaging should be handled separately with general livestock and livestock products.

### 5. Applicable technologies and materials:

- (1) Synthetic substances for disinfecting, cleaning agents, and medical treatment use:
  - a. Alcohol
    - (a) Ethanol: For use only as disinfectant and cleaning agent and is strictly prohibited for use as feed additive.
    - (b) Isopropyl alcohol: For use only as disinfectant.
  - b. Chlorine-contained substances: For use only as sterilization or cleaning of utensils and equipment and the residue of chlorine should not exceed the safe volume prescribed for drinking water.
    - (a) Calcium hypochlorite.
    - (b) Chlorine dioxide.
    - (c) Sodium Hypochlorite.
  - c. Chlorohexidine: Veterinarian may use this during surgery. When all germicides failed to cure mastitis, it may be used to soak the breast teat.
  - d. Electrolyte without antibiotics.
  - e. Glucose.
  - f. Glycerol: For use only in soaking livestock's teat and source must be from water soluble fatty oil.
  - g. Iodide.
  - h. Hydrogen peroxide.
  - i. Phosphoric acid: For use only to clean equipment.

10. Vaccine.
- (2) Synthetic substance used as local treatment, elimination of ectoparasite or local anaesthesia:
    - a. Iodide.
    - b. Hydrated lime.
    - c. Mineral oil: For use only in local application or for lubricant use.
    - d. Copper sulphate.
  - (3) Feed additives:
    - a. Trace minerals: For use only as nutrient or enhancement and the varieties and dosage must meet the national standards.
    - b. Vitamins: For use only as nutrient or enhancement.

### Part III Processing, packaging, and distribution

#### 1. Scope

- (1) The heating, dry, smoking, mixing, grinding, stirring, separation, distillation, extraction, fermentation, pickling, dehydration, shelling, milling, or freezing of organic raw materials, or other procedures sufficient to change the physical or chemical characteristics of the original product.
- (2) The selection, washing, cutting, or packaging of organic raw materials, where the process does not change the physical or chemical characteristics of the original product.
- (3) Sale of an organic agricultural product or organic agricultural processed products after substantially changing the original packaging or original labeling .

#### 2. Qualifications

- (1) All facilities and sites comply with relevant regulations.
- (2) The plant (farm) has received relevant registration verification documents in accordance with law .
- (3) The organic raw material content of processed products shall not be less than 95%.

#### 3. Environmental conditions

- (1) There are no harmful gases, radioactive matter, sources of spreading pollution, trash dumps, or potential major breeding grounds of harmful organisms near the plant (farm).
- (2) The plant (farm) shall have sanitation and waste management plans in order to maintain the cleanliness of facilities, equipment, and sites.

#### 4. Harmful organism control

- (1) The following preventive measures shall be taken as a first priority:
  - a. Elimination of habitats, food sources, and breeding areas for harmful organisms.
  - b. Measures preventing harmful organisms from entering processing facilities and equipment.

- c. Control of environmental conditions. For instance, control of temperature, humidity, illumination, and ventilation to prevent the proliferation of harmful organisms.
  - (2) Adoption of biological, physical, or mechanical control measures. For instance, use of sex pheromones, moth-attracting lights, light traps, acoustic traps, colored paper stickers, or solar disinfection.
  - (3) If the foregoing harmful organism prevention and control measures are ineffective, the plant (farm) can use the harmful organism control materials listed in Attached Table 2. However, the materials in this table may not come into direct contact with organic raw materials or final products.
  - (4) Prohibitions:
    - a. Synthetic chemical substances not listed in Attached Table 2; plant extracts or mineral substances harmful to humans.
    - b. Use of radiation or fumigants; use of any preparations or materials containing genetically-modified organisms.
5. Production processes
- (1) The processor shall adopt necessary measures to prevent the mixing of organic non-organic agricultural products, and shall avoid contact between organic agricultural products and prohibited substances.
  - (2) Organic agricultural products shall be produced at independent sites. If a production site is also used to produce ordinary products, facilities, equipment, and areas must be cleaned thoroughly; production of organic and ordinary products must take place at clearly differentiated times.
  - (3) Biological, physical, or mechanical methods may be used to produce organic agricultural products. The methods used shall, as a rule, preserve the natural ingredients and nutritional value of the organic products.
  - (4) Radiation treatment, fumigants, or filtration equipment that may contain or produce hazardous substances may not be used in the production process.
  - (5) Any waste produced in the production process shall not have a negative impact on the ecological environment.
  - (6) The use of raw materials, food additives, and other substances shall comply with the following regulations:
    - a. The same raw material may not be simultaneously used in mixed organic form, during the organic transformation period, and as the non-organic source form.
    - b. Use of the food additives and other substances listed in Attached Table 3 is permitted. However, the amounts used should be the minimum needed to produce the desired product, and use shall comply with relevant laws and regulations.
    - c. The use of water and salt during the production process shall comply with drinking water quality standards and relevant sanitation standard.

- d. The use of mineral substances (including trace elements), vitamins, amino acids, and pure substances extracted from plants or animals is prohibited. However, such substances may be used when required by law, or when a product is extremely lacking in nutrients and the prior consent of the certification organization has been obtained.
  - e. The use of raw materials, food additives, or other substances containing genetically-modified organisms is prohibited.
6. The following methods are used to calculate the organic raw material content:
- (1) Solid products: Divide the total weight of organic raw materials in the product (not including water and salt) by total weight of the product (not including water and salt).
  - (2) Liquid products: Divide the total volume of organic raw materials in the product (not including water and salt) by the total volume of the product (not including water and salt). If the product consists of a reconstituted liquid concentrate, the organic raw material content shall be calculated from the concentration of raw materials in the liquid concentrate.
  - (3) Products consisting of solid-liquid mixtures: Divide the total weight of organic raw materials in the product (not including water and salt) by the total weight of the product (not including water and salt).
  - (4) Percentages shall be rounded to whole numbers.

#### Part IV Common guidelines

##### 1. Packaging

- (1) Packaging methods and materials should be simple whenever possible; avoid excessive packaging.
- (2) Packaging materials should be biodegradable, recyclable, or reusable. However, ordinary packaging materials may be used if the foregoing packaging materials cannot be obtained or are unsuitable.
- (3) The use of packaging materials containing germicides, preservatives, fumigants, pesticides, migrating fluorescent agents, prohibited substances, or genetically-modified organisms is prohibited; the use of any other packaging materials that may contaminate the product is also prohibited.
- (4) Carbon dioxide and nitrogen may be used as packaging fillers; vacuum packaging may be used.
- (5) Printing inks and adhesives should be harmless to humans whenever possible.

##### 2. Storage

- (1) Organic agricultural products may not be contaminated by other substances during the storage process. Warehouses should be

clean, sanitary, and free of residual hazardous substances; warehouses may not be treated with prohibited substances.

- (2) Apart from storage at ambient temperature, organic agricultural products may be stored under controlled ventilation, temperature, and humidity conditions.
- (3) When organic agricultural product and non-organic agricultural products are stored in the same warehouse, the two types of products shall be segregated and clearly labeled in order to prevent confusion.

### 3. Transport and delivery

- (1) Organic agricultural products shall be cleaned before loading on vehicles, and shall be kept clean during the transport process. Care must be taken to prevent contamination during transport.
- (2) Labeling and relevant instructions on the outer packaging of organic agricultural product may not be destroyed during the transport and delivery process.
- (3) ◦

When organic agricultural products and non-organic agricultural products are transported or delivered together, the products must be appropriately packaged, and must be segregated and appropriately labeled so as to prevent confusion.

### 4. Records

- (1) Records sufficient to prove the organic nature of products and receipts and vouchers must be kept.
- (2) Facility, equipment, and site cleaning and management records shall be kept.

Table 1

Allowable Heavy Metal Contents in Irrigation Water and Quality and Soil, and Organic Fertilizer for the Organic Agricultural Industry

Heavy Metal Item	Irrigation water Quality	Soil (mg/kg)	Organic Fertilizer (mg/kg)
Arsenic (As)	0.05 (mg/l)	15	50
Cadmium (Cd)	0.01 (mg/l)	0.39	5
Chromium (Cr)	0.1 (mg/l)	10	150
Copper (Cu)	0.2 (mg/l)	20	100
Mercury (Hg)	0.002 (mg/l)	0.39	2
Nickel (Ni)	0.2 (mg/l)	10	25

Lead (Pb)	0.1 (mg/l)	15	150
Zinc (Zn)	2.0 (mg/l)	25	800
pH	6.0~9.0 (pH)		
Conductivity	750 ( $\mu\text{s}/\text{cm}$ , 25°C)		

Notes:

1. The cadmium, chromium, copper, nickel, lead, and zinc concentration in soil are extract in the 0.1N HCl ; and the rest are in full quantity.
2. Irrigation water arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, mercury, nickel, lead, zinc, and pH must all comply with these permissible standards for irrigation water. If chloride ( $\text{Cl}^-$ ), sulfate ( $\text{SO}_4^{-2}$ ), total nitrogen ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ,  $\text{NO}_2^-$ , and  $\text{NH}_4^+$ ), and sodium adsorption rate (SAR) also comply with the Council of Agriculture's "Irrigation Water Quality Standards" (see table below), the conductivity of irrigation water is not subject to the permissible standard for irrigation water of 750  $\mu\text{mho}/\text{cm}$  at 25°C .

Irrigation water quality standards	Limit
Chloride ( $\text{Cl}^-$ )	175 mg/l
Sulfate ( $\text{SO}_4^{-2}$ )	200 mg/l
Total nitrogen ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ , $\text{NO}_2^-$ , $\text{NH}_4^+$ )	3.0 mg/l
Sodium absorption rate (SAR)	6.0 $\sqrt{\text{meq/l}}$

Note: This table contains only items from "Irrigation Water Quality Standards" that will have a major impact on conductivity.

Table 2

Harmful organism control substances that may be used during processing, packaging, and distribution

Name	Use conditions
1. Alcohols	
(1) Ethanol	Limited to use as a disinfectant

		and cleanser.
	(2) Isopropanol	Limited to use as a disinfectant.
2.	Wine	
3.	Chlorine materials	
	(1) Calcium hypochlorite (2) Chlorine dioxide (3) Sodium hypochlorite	(1) Limited to use in disinfecting and cleaning tools and equipment; disinfecting equipment and animal intestines; and washing eggs.  (2) Free residual chlorine concentration must comply with drinking water quality standards.
4.	Phosphoric acid	Limited to use in cleaning equipment.
5.	Vinegar	
6.	Vegetable oil	
7.	Lime , Lime sulfur	
8.	Diatomaceous earth	Limited to use in controlling pests and diseases in protective facilities.
9.	Fungicide -free soaps	
10.	Hydrogen peroxide	
11.	Coffee seed meal	
12.	Kelp	
13.	Sugar	
14.	Flour	
15.	Aquatic plant extracts	
	(1) Garlic	
	(2) Pepper	
	(3) Welsh onion	
	(4) Chives	
	(5) Neem tree, <i>Azadirachta indica</i>	
	(6) Lemongrass ( <i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> (DC.) Stapf.)	
	(7) Mint	
	(8) Mustard	
	(9) African marigold ( <i>Tagetes erecta</i> L.)	
	(10) Soap nut tree, Chinese soap berry	
	(11) Herbs	

16.	Milk powder	
17.	Wood ash	
18.	<b>Eggshell</b>	
19.	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> , Bt, Microbial pesticide, Virological pesticide  (nongenetically modified Organisms)	Limited to use as endotoxins.

Table 3

Food additives and other substances that may be used during processing, packaging, and distribution

Name	Use conditions
1. Chlorinated lime	May be used in drinking water and water used in foods; use in quantities so that residual active chlorine meets drinking water standards.
2. Chlorine dioxide	
3. Sodium hypochlorite solution	
4. Hydrogen peroxide	
5. L-Ascorbic acid ( Vitamin C )	
6. dl- $\alpha$ -Tocopherol ( Vitamin E )	
7. Sulfite	Limited to use in wine and fruit drinks; SO <sub>2</sub> residue must be under 100ppm.
8. Sodium bicarbonate	
9. Ammonium carbonate	Limited to use as a swelling agent.
10. Ammonium bicarbonate	Limited to use as swelling agent..
11. Potassium Carbonate	Limited to use in cereal products.
12. Calcium chloride	
13. Calcium hydroxide	
14. Calcium sulfate	From natural sources only.
15. Calcium citrate	
16. Calcium phosphate, monobasic	
17. Calcium phosphates, tribasic	
18. Calcium carbonate	
19. Sodium carbonate	
20. Sodium carbonate, Anhydrous	

21.	Magnesium carbonate	
22.	Magnesium sulfate	From natural sources only.
23.	Magnesium chloride	Only magnesium chloride extracted from seawater may be used. Limited to use as a coagulant in legume products.
24.	Glycerin	o Limited to use only in the hydrolysis of fats.
25.	Bentonite	
26.	Diatomaceous earth	Limited to use in filtration and absorption during the manufacture of foods.
27.	Kaolin	
28.	Talc	
29.	Perlite	Limited to use as a filter additive.
30.	Silicon dioxide	
31.	Carnauba wax	
32.	Citric acid	May be used only when extracted from fruits or obtained from fermentation of carbohydrates or other natural raw materials.
33.	Sodium citrate	
34.	Potassium citrate	
35.	Tartaric acid	
36.	D&DL-sodium tartrate	
37.	Lactic acid	
38.	DL-malic acid (Hydroxysuccinic acid)	
39.	Potassium chloride	
40.	Alginic acid	
41.	Sodium alginate	
42.	Potassium alginate ( Algin )	
43.	Calcium alginate ( Algin )	
44.	Carrageenan	
45.	Xanthan gum	
46.	Sodium hydroxide	(1) Limited to use as a pH adjuster; may be used only in processed sugar products or processed cereal products.  (2) May not be used in alkaline liquors employed to remove

		skins from fruits or vegetables.
47.	Potassium hydroxide	(1) Limited to use as a pH adjuster; may be used only in processed sugar products.  (2) May not be used in alkaline liquors employed to remove skins from fruits or vegetables.
48.	Agar-Agar	Limited to unbleached.
49.	Arabic gum	
50.	Guar gum	
51.	Locust bean gum or Carob bean gum	Used in processed animal products; limited to use in dairy and meat product processing.
52.	Gelatin	
53.	Pectin	
54.	Carbon dioxide	
55.	Ethylene	
56.	Acetylene	
57.	Nitrogen	Only from non-petroleum sources; only no-oil grade.
58.	Oxygen	Limited to no-oil grade.
59.	Natural colors	
60.	Natural yeast	
61.	Activated charcoal	
62.	Lecithin	Limited to unbleached and not processed using organic solvent.
63.	Corn starch (native)	
64.	Natural flavors	
65.	Enzyme  (1) Rennet  (2) Catalase(Extract from animal's liver )  (3) Animal Lipase  (4) Pepsin  (5) Trypsin  (6) Pancreatin	(1) May be obtained solely from edible, nontoxic plants, non-pathogenic microbes, or healthy animals.  (2) May not be processed using organic solvents.

	(7) Egg white lysozyme	
66.	Casein	Limited to use in processing of alcoholic beverages and meat products.
67.	Glucono- $\delta$ -lactone	May be obtained solely by microbial fermentation and carbohydrates oxidation.

Appendix 2 Categories and Items of organic agricultural products and organic agricultural processed products

Category	Item	Products
Organic agricultural products	Rice	paddy rice, upland rice etc
	Food grains	Barley, Wheat, Oat, Sorghum, Sweetpotato, Soybean, Peanut, ung bean, Adzuki bean etc
	Heading vegetable	Cabbage, Chinese cabbage, Chinese heading cabbage, Head lettuce, Butterhead lettuce, Cos lettuce, romaine lettuce, Cabbage mustard etc
	Green vegetables	Chinese Mustard, Field mustard, Edible rape, pak-choi, Chin-Gen-Cai, Chinese kale, Celery, Water Convolvulus, Spinach, Leaf lettuce, Garland chrysanthemum, Swiss chard, Garlic green, apanese bunching onion, Welsh onion, Chinese chive, Scape of Chinese chive, Axillary sprout of cabbage, Leaf of sweet potatoes, Amaranth etc
	Root & Tuber Vegetables	Radish, Carrot, Ginger, Onion, Potato, Bamboo shoot, Asparagus, Water bamboo, Taro, (Common burdock, Gobo, Water Caltrop, Lotus root, Yam, Kohlrabi, Big stem mustard, Celtuce etc
	Flower vegetables	Cauliflower, Broccoli, Day lily etc
	Mushrooms	Shiitake, Mushroom, Straw mushroom, Golden mushroom, Winter mushroom, Jew's Ear etc
	Fruit Vegetables	Tomato, Eggplant, Bell pepper, Chili pepper, Corn etc
	Cucurbits	Cucumber, Bitter gourds, Loofah, Wax gourds, Pumpkin, Squash, (chayote), bottle gourd etc
	Legume Vegetables	Peas, Vegetable soybean, hyacinth bean, Asparagus bean, Garden bean, Common bean, Snap bean, lima bean etc

	Melon	Watermelon, Melon, Musk Melon, Pineapple melon etc
	Large Berry	Banana, Papaya, Pineapple, Kiwi fruit, Sugar Apple, a vocado, pitaya, Passion fruit etc
	Small Berry	Grape, Strawberry, Carambola, Wax apple, Guava etc
	Stone Fruit	Mango, Longan, Litchi, Loquat, Arbutus etc
	Pome Fruit	Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Jujube, Persimmon etc
	Citrus	Citrus, Lemon, Pomelo, Grapefruit etc
	Tea	Tea
	Sugarcane	Sugarcane
	Nuts	Coconut, Almond, Walnut etc
	Others	Other agricultural products which are not listed above.
Organic agricultural processed products	Cereals processed products	All processed products which are made by rice, wheat or grains.
	Canned food	
	Refrigeration or frozen food	
	Dry fruit pickling food	
	Beverages	
	Fats and oils	
	Others	
Organic animal products	Meats	Pork, Beef, Mutton, Chicken, Duck and Other meats
	Eggs	Chicken, Duck, Quail and Other eggs
Organic animal processed products	Dairy products	Fresh milk, Milk powder, Yogurt, Butter, Cheese and Other dairy products
	Meat products	Sausages, Bacons, Hams, Fried pork fiber, Dried pork fiber, Dried sliced meat and Other meat products
	Egg products	Shell egg products, Liquid egg, Egg powder and Other egg products

	Others	Other animal processed products which are not in the above categories. For example: Tallow
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