

Ministerial Resolution No. (84) of 2012
Regarding the Executive Regulation of Federal Law No. (5) of 2009
Regarding Organic Inputs and Products

The Minister of Environment and Water,

- Having reviewed Federal Law No. (1) of 1972 Regarding the Competences of Ministries and Powers of Ministers, as amended,
- Federal Law No. (5) of 2009 Regarding Organic Inputs and Products,
- Cabinet Resolution No. (21) of 2009 Regarding the Organizational Structure of the Ministry of Environment and Water, as amended, and
- Pursuant to the requirements of the public interest,

Hereby resolves as follows:

Section One

Definitions

Article (1)

For the purposes of implementing the provisions of this Regulation, the following terms and expressions shall have the meanings assigned to each of them, unless the context requires otherwise:

- State** : The United Arab Emirates.
- Ministry** : The Ministry of Environment and Water.
- Minister** : The Minister of Environment and Water.
- Authority** : The Emirates Authority for Standardization and Metrology.
- Competent Department** : The concerned department within the Ministry.
- Competent Authority** : The authority responsible for regulating the production and circulation of agricultural and animal organic inputs and products in each Emirate.

- Organic Inputs** : Materials listed in the regulations and authorized for use in accordance with organic standards.
- Organic Products** : Products that are produced, processed, and circulated in a manner consistent with the standards and conditions of organic production.
- Organic Production Unit** : The approved conditions in the State relating to the production, processing, manufacturing, and circulation of Organic Inputs and Products.
- Organic Production Standards** : The approved conditions in the State relating to the production, processing, manufacturing, and circulation of Organic Inputs and Products.
- Producer** : Any natural or legal person who produces, manufactures, processes, or circulates Organic Inputs and Products.
- Processing** : The operations of preserving or transforming Organic Products, as well as modifying, organizing, and labeling them.
- Circulation** : The purchase, sale, storage, transport, and display of Organic Inputs and Products through any means of transport.
- Organic Certification** : The procedures through which Organic Inputs and Products obtain organic certification after complying with all approved procedures and standards.
- Certified Organic Production** : Production processes that comply with the conditions and standards of organic production and are certified by certification bodies.
- Certification Entities** : Entities accredited by the Emirates Authority for Standardization and Metrology and registered with or affiliated to the Ministry, which undertake the certification of local and exported Organic Products.
- Logo** : A distinctive mark affixed to Organic Inputs and Products after fulfilment of the conditions required by the Law and after the Producer or production unit has obtained Organic Certification.

Article (2)

The provisions of this Regulation shall apply to every natural or legal person who undertakes the process of organic production, manufacturing, processing, circulation, import, and export of Organic Inputs and Products. Its provisions shall also apply to licensed Organic Production Units and Certification Entities. The Ministry or the entities authorized by the competent supervisory authorities shall carry out inspection and testing operations, collect the prescribed fees, grant Organic Certification, and grant the right to use the Logo. Certification Entities and testing laboratories shall be accredited in accordance with the conditions and specifications set by the Authority.

Article (3)

The standards and conditions set forth in this Regulation shall apply to all Organic Inputs and Products.

Section Two

Standards of Organic Inputs and Products

Article (4)

Standards and Specifications of Organic Inputs

The following shall be required for organic production inputs:

1. All seeds and parts used for propagation shall be produced from Production Units holding Organic Certification. Seeds or other propagation materials shall be deemed organic if they have completed one growing season for annual crops and two growing seasons for perennial crops.
2. When introducing new varieties or if organic seeds are unavailable, conventional seeds may be used after obtaining the Ministry's approval (permit for the use of seeds/planting material). These seeds or other propagation materials (tubers, bulbs, cuttings, buds, etc.) shall be chemically untreated and not genetically modified.
3. The use of nitrogen salts in all forms shall be prohibited.
4. The materials specified in Annex (1) shall be used for fertilization, soil enrichment, and soil

properties improvement, in accordance with the conditions stated therein.

5. The use of any genetically modified organisms (GMOs), their derivatives, or products thereof as organic inputs shall be prohibited.
6. The use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides within Organic Production Units shall be prohibited. Where such materials are used in traps, the used traps shall be disposed of in a safe manner to prevent contact with the plant, soil, or water.

Article (5)

Standards and Specifications of Organic Production Units

First: Regarding the Location of the Production Unit:

1. The production unit shall be far from all direct and indirect sources of contamination, and clearly separated temporally and spatially in a verifiable manner at all stages and by various means. Separation shall be achieved in the following cases:
 - a. Separation between organic farming units and other farming units in the planting, preparation, production, and processing area.
 - b. Separation between animals used in organic production and other animals in the rearing, preparation, production, and processing area.
 - c. Separation between aquatic life and fish used in organic production and aquatic life and fish used in non-organic production.

Second: Regarding the Production Unit:

1. The production unit shall not contain water, air, or soil containing heavy elements in quantities exceeding the permissible limit nor residues of pesticides or any materials not authorized for use.
2. Organic fertilizers shall be produced using microorganisms or plants. Stone powder, heat-treated animal manure, or plants may be used for organic production purposes.
3. The materials used in the cleaning and disinfection process shall be authorized for use and consistent with the materials listed in Annex (1).
4. The producer shall maintain organized and documented records that include all data of the production unit, the materials used, and the methods of production, processing, circulation, and sales, and shall be submitted upon request in accordance with the

provisions of Article (5) of the Law.

Article (6)

Organic Product Standards

1. The presence of a supervision certificate issued by Certification Entites means that the product conforms to organic production conditions and standards. The Ministry may take the necessary samples and send them to accredited or specialized laboratories to ensure they are free from pesticides and contaminants (less than 0.05 parts per million) and from genetically modified materials.
2. A label identifying the Organic Product shall be affixed to the product, clarifying the following:
 - a. The name and address of the producing, exporting, or importing company.
 - b. A clarification of the materials included in the composition and their percentages.
 - c. The name of the certification Entity that issued the organic product certificate.
 - d. If the percentage of organic ingredients (excluding water and salt) in the product is 95% or more, it shall be labeled as an "organic product." If the percentage of organic ingredients is less than 95% and more than 70%, the percentage of the ingredients produced by organic systems and standards shall be clarified on the product.
3. The general conditions shall be met, including that the products are free from mold, insects, foreign matter, and contaminants of all types, whether microbial or mineral.
4. Upon conversion to organic production, the conversion period shall be calculated as follows:
 - a. The minimum conversion period for a farm shall be one year, and the maximum conversion period shall be 5 years, depending on the extent of pesticide use and their residues in the soil and plants. Such period shall be determined by the Certification Entity or the Competent Department based on the farm's condition and soil analyses.
 - b. In the case of cultivating annual and seasonal crops before registration, the farm shall undergo a conversion period of two years.
 - c. In the case of cultivating perennial crops before registration, the farm shall undergo a conversion period of three years.

- d. In the case of farms that have not been previously cultivated, they shall be granted organic status directly without a conversion period, such as reclaimed lands or virgin land, after soil analysis and confirmation of their freedom from contaminants and heavy elements.
 - e. Wild farms shall be granted organic status if they have not been treated with prohibited substances for a period of 3 years, after submitting a conversion request and the production unit being subject to the instructions of the Certification Entity or the Competent Department.
5. The Logo shall be affixed only to Organic Products that meet the organic production conditions. The producer, importer, and exporter of Organic Products shall obtain an "Organic Product" Logo from the Ministry. If the imported organic products bear a Logo recognized by the Authority, they shall be deemed compliant with organic production conditions.
 6. In the event of detecting any violations that affect the product's compliance with organic production conditions and standards, the product shall be withdrawn from the markets at the expense of its owner.

Article (7)

Weed and Noxious Plant Control

1. The producer shall use the materials listed in the list of authorized materials regarding the control of weeds and noxious plants within the production unit.

Article (8)

Controls on Pest and Diseases

1. The producer shall refrain from using any materials that pose a risk to human, animal, or plant health when controlling diseases and pests in the production unit.
2. The materials used in pest and disease control shall be non-systemic and shall act externally.
3. The materials used shall be non-accumulative in the soil of the production unit.
4. The producer may use mechanical control methods, traps, barriers, light, and sound.

5. The producer may adopt steam sterilization and solar sterilization methods.
6. The process of pest and plant diseases control shall be carried out by adopting methods of breeding natural enemies of pests, including releasing predators and parasitoids that control diseases.
7. Other protective compounds and materials not listed in the lists of authorized materials in Annexes (1) and (2) may be used in the event of an imminent or serious threat of crop infestation by pests or diseases, after obtaining the approval of the Competent Department or its delegate.

Article (9)

Requirements for the Collection of Wild Plants from Forests and Natural Areas

1. Edible plants and their parts that grow naturally in forests or natural areas shall be deemed Organic Products, provided that these products are collected from a specific collection area and are subject to the supervision of a Certification Entity.
2. The materials referred to in Clause (1) shall not have been treated with any of the materials not listed in Annex (2) for a period of three years before the collection process.
3. The collection process shall not cause environmental damage or affect the species available in the collection area, such that the collection practices do not constitute a violation of any law in force in the State.

Article (10)

Processed Organic Food

Processed organic food is food that has been manufactured from Organic Products using mechanical or biological processing methods (such as steaming or smoking) to preserve its nutritional value, provided that the producer refrains from using additives or any other materials during manufacturing that react chemically with or alter the characteristics of the organic food, and that irradiation methods are not used. Only modern preservation and storage methods shall be permitted, such as the regulation of humidity and temperature levels

and various drying methods (materials permitted for use in Annex 3). For packaging, it is required to use materials specifically designed for packaging and wrapping of organic food, composed of safe and safe materials that are reusable or recyclable. Such materials shall be biodegradable without leaving any harmful residues. It is also required not to use packaging and wrapping materials that cause food contamination, and not to use manufactured fungicides and preservatives. Packaging or wrapping materials for organic food shall be distinct from those used for packaging and wrapping non-organic products.

Article (11)

Storage and Transport Standards

The integrity of the Organic Product shall be maintained during the storage and transport process, whether storage is inside or outside the production unit, by adhering to the following standards:

1. Protecting organic products from mixing with non-organic products during transport and storage.
2. Protecting organic products from contact with production inputs not permitted for use in organic agriculture.
3. Cleaning storage areas and transport containers for Organic Products using methods and materials permitted for use with organic products (Annex 4).
4. Placing Organic Product data on containers, packages, and wrappers during the transport and storage process to facilitate their distinction from other products.

Article (12)

Seaweed Production Standards

1. The collection of seaweed that grows naturally in the sea, or any part thereof, shall be deemed a method of organic production, provided that the environment in which the seaweed grows is natural and not exposed to any contamination.
2. The collection operations shall not cause environmental damage or affect the species available in the collection area, such that the collection practices do not constitute any violation of any law in force in the State.

3. It is required that when using fertilizers in seaweed production, they shall be compliant and consistent with the standards set forth in the Law and the Executive Regulation.

Article (13)

Conditions and Controls for Organic Animal Production

The following is required in organic animal production:

1. The production unit shall have Organic Certification in accordance with the provisions of the Law and the Executive Regulation.
2. The origin of the animals shall be an organic environment, far from all sources of contamination.
3. In animal breeding, animals raised in a non-organic environment may be considered animals intended for organic production after passing the conversion stages mentioned in Annex (5).
4. Persons supervising the rearing of animals intended for organic production shall have sufficient knowledge and expertise regarding the needs of these animals, including the skills necessary to ensure sound and healthy conditions.
5. The conditions for keeping and rearing animals that are born and raised in an organic environment shall be observed in terms of their housing, growth needs, weather conditions, ventilation, grazing areas, drinking water, and the number of animals in proportion to the soil's capacity and without depleting pastures.
6. Animals intended for organic production shall be separated from other animals; however, grazing in common areas shall be permitted, provided that there is temporal separation.
7. The materials used in the cleaning and disinfection process shall be authorized for use in accordance with the lists of materials authorized for use in Annex (4).

Article (14)

Standards of Animal Nutrition and Feed

1. In feeding organic production animals, feeds with an organic content of not less than 85% for ruminants and 80% for non-ruminants shall be used. The organic content shall be calculated based on dry weight. In exceptional circumstances, the use of non-organically

produced feed may be permitted, in accordance with the provisions of Article (20) of this Regulation.

2. To meet nutritional standards in animal feed, the producer shall comply with the following:
 - a. Provide untreated drinking water in the production unit.
 - b. Refrain from using feed of mineral origin, trace elements, vitamins, or vitamin precursors unless they are derived from a natural source.
 - c. Refrain from using feed of animal origin, with the exception of milk and its products, fish, marine species, and their derivatives.
 - d. Refrain from using synthetic nitrogen and non-protein nitrogen compounds in the manufacture of animal feed.
 - e. The materials added to the feed and the auxiliary materials in the feed manufacturing process shall comply with the materials set out in the lists of authorized materials in Annex (3).

Article (15)

Standards for the Use of Veterinary Products

1. Animals may be vaccinated using antiparasitic and veterinary drugs for the treatment of diseases.
2. Conventional chemically synthesized veterinary products (non-organic medicines) may be used in the event of failure of organic treatment or in the case of a disease that threatens the animal's life, in accordance with the provisions of Article (20), provided that the therapeutic effect of the medicines is effective for the animal species. Treatment shall be carried out under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian, and three times the prescribed period for drug withdrawal (the period for the drug to be eliminated from the animal's body) shall be calculated before returning the treated animal to production, with a minimum of forty-eight hours.
3. The routine use of chemical veterinary drugs, antibiotics, and some vaccines for preventive treatment in organic animal production farms shall be prohibited, while Organic Products (medicinal herbs, vitamins, essential salts and minerals, natural

substances, acupuncture, dietary supplements, clay, vegetables, and tree products) may be used in preventive treatment.

4. Hormones shall not be used for treatment except under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian.
5. The use of growth promoters (a group of organic and inorganic compounds used to increase growth rates in livestock and poultry due to their ability to build protein in cells and improve feed conversion efficiency) shall be prohibited.
6. When medicines are used, the animal shall be isolated from the rest of the herd and treated in a separate place. A special mark shall be placed on the treated animals, and neither they nor their products may be sold as organic.

Article (16)

Standards for Organic Poultry Production

To meet the standards for organic poultry production, the producer shall comply with the following:

1. Raising poultry intended for organic production in open areas exposed to fresh air. Poultry may not be raised in cages within production units.
2. Covering the enclosures with natural materials such as straw, wood shavings, sand, or herbs of natural origin.
3. Providing sufficient space for laying hens as determined by the Certification Entity.
4. Providing perches in numbers and sizes consistent with the type and size of the poultry.
5. Vacating the poultry houses between each batch of poultry raised, leaving them vacant until vegetative cover has developed.
6. The Certification Entity shall determine the lighting hours when extending the natural daylight period using artificial lights, in accordance with the type of poultry.

Article (17)

Standards for the Production of Organic Honey

First: Regarding the Production Environment, the Producer Shall comply with the Following:

1. Follow the general standards in organic animal production.
2. Provide large collection areas sufficient to provide adequate nutrients and allow access to water.
3. Provide natural nectar and pollen sources from plants of organic origin.
4. The health of the bees shall be maintained based on preventive measures such as the appropriate selection of breeds, suitable environment, complete nutrition, and proper beekeeping methods.
5. Beehives shall be made of natural materials that do not pose any risk for contaminating the environment or bee products.
6. Adherence to pest and disease control in beehives as stipulated in Annex (2) of this Regulation.

Second: Regarding the Locations of Beekeeping:

1. A specific radius shall be determined from the location of the beehive within which bees may obtain suitable feed away from sources of contamination.
2. Areas where beehives may not be placed due to the potential presence of sources of contamination shall be determined.

Third: Regarding Honey Bee Feeding and Pest Control:

1. The Producer shall, at the end of each production season, maintain sufficient quantities of honey and pollen to ensure the survival of bees during the dormant period.
2. Beehives may be fed with external substances to overcome temporary shortages of food due to climatic conditions or other exceptional circumstances. In such cases, organically or non-organically produced honey or sugary substances may be used, provided that the period during which such exception may be applied is specified, and the feeding takes place between the last honey harvest and the beginning of the nectar flow period.
3. The culling of worker drones shall not be permitted except in the event of an infestation with varroa.

Fourth: Regarding the Conversion Period:

1. Bee products are considered organic when the preceding conditions have been applied for a period of not less than one year. During the conversion period, existing wax shall be replaced with organic wax. In cases where the wax cannot be completely replaced within the one-year period, the Certification Entity may extend the conversion period.
2. Wax may be reused provided that no prohibited substances have been used in the hive.
3. Bee colonies may be converted to organic production, provided that the origin of the bee strains is from Organic Production Units.
4. Bee products shall not be sold as Organic Products where chemical medicinal compounds have been used for treatment. The treated hives shall be isolated and subjected to a conversion period of one year. The entire wax shall also be replaced, and all veterinary treatments used for the treatment of beehives shall be duly documented.

Article (18)

Organic Production Standards for Fish

First: Regarding the Environment of Organic Aquaculture Production, the Producer Shall Comply with the Following:

1. Separation of Organic Production Units from other production units.
2. The production unit shall be subject to inspection and verification, provided that such inspection includes water quality, feed, and any other materials within the production unit.
3. No non-native fish species shall be introduced into the Organic Production Units.
4. Ensuring that the marine environment does not adversely affect biodiversity at the production site when selecting farming locations.
5. The boundaries and separations between organic production areas and other marine aquaculture areas shall be clearly defined to facilitate water sampling and to identify the materials used in the production unit.
6. The conversion period shall be 12 months for closed farms converted from conventional farms, commencing upon submission of the application for product registration for certification.

Second: Regarding Water Quality:

1. The water shall be suitable for the physiological requirements of marine organisms.
2. The introduction of artificial aeration or any other substances into the water shall be prohibited.
3. Appropriate protection means shall be in place to prevent the entry or exit of marine organisms to and from designated aquaculture sites for organic production.
4. The use of any methods that may harm marine fish outside the designated aquaculture sites shall be prohibited.
5. The natural photoperiod may be extended by artificial means within the water in the farms, provided that it does not exceed (16) hours per day.
6. The use of coatings and synthetic components in the structures and equipment used in organic aquaculture farms shall be prohibited in order to prevent harm to the marine environment.

Third: Regarding Feeding and Disease Control:

1. The Producer shall use feed from an organic origin. Where such feed is not available in its natural form, conventional feed may be used, provided that it does not exceed 5% of the total feed used on a dry matter basis, subject to obtaining the necessary approvals in accordance with the provisions of Article (20) of this Regulation.
2. In exceptional circumstances, the production unit may apply to increase the percentage of conventional feed, provided that it does not exceed twenty percent (20%).
3. Mineral salts and natural vitamins may be used.
4. The Producer shall not use human waste and untreated animal waste.
5. The Producer shall control diseases and adopt preventive methods using the materials listed in Annex (2).

Section Three

Powers to Determine Specifications, and Issue and Amend Schedules of

Materials

Article (19)

Powers to Determine Specifications and Publish Annexes

The Competent Department or whomever it authorizes shall undertake the following:

1. Issue and publish lists of materials authorized for use in Organic Inputs and Products within the organic production system.
2. Issue and publish lists for materials prohibited for use in Organic Inputs and Products.
3. Determine the labeling requirements and label data for Organic Inputs and Products and their Logos.
4. The annexes attached to this Regulation shall include specifications for fertilizers, soil conditioners, propagation materials, plant and animal protection materials, disease control materials, feed, water, and materials used in the preservation, storage, cleaning, and disinfection process.

Article (20)

Powers to Amend Schedules, Standards, and Conversion Periods

1. The Competent Department or whomever it authorizes shall have the power to add, remove, or amend any of the materials listed in the Schedules and lists of authorized materials, in a manner consistent with international standards and serving the public interest.
2. The Competent Department or whomever it authorizes may adopt temporary measures to address exceptional and adverse climatic conditions in the State, including permitting the use of otherwise prohibited materials to ensure the sustainability of organic production.
3. Any Producer or Organic Production Unit wishing to use any of the materials not included in the lists of authorized materials shall submit an application to the Certification Entity, which shall have the authority to approve or reject the application based on the results of

the tests it conducts.

Section Four

Conversion to Organic Production

Article (21)

Requirements for Conversion to Organic Production

1. The production unit wishing to convert to organic production shall submit a conversion application using the prescribed form for that purpose to the Certification Entity.
2. The production unit shall submit the required documents, complete the data specified in the application, and provide written consent to comply with all Organic Production Standards.
3. The conversion period shall commence from the date of submission of the application and execution of the undertaking document.
4. The production unit shall, during the conversion period, comply with all provisions of the Law and its Executive Regulations.
5. The duration of the conversion process shall be determined based on the type of Organic Product.
6. The Certification Entity may extend or reduce the conversion period based on the data provided by the Organic Production Unit.

Article (22)

Conversion and Obtaining Organic Certification

1. The Certification Entity shall examine the application and verify the completeness of all required data.
2. The Certification Entity shall carry out inspection and testing during an appropriate period(s) to ensure the fulfillment of all conversion requirements.
3. The Certification Entity shall have the power to collect samples and conduct tests, at the expense of the conversion applicant, at any entity, and at all stages, including the stage of placing the Organic Product for Circulation.

4. The applicant shall be deemed to have withdrawn the application if they fail to comply with the instructions of the Certification Entity, and no new application may be resubmitted unless the reasons for rejection have been remedied.
5. Approval may be granted on a preliminary basis and conditional upon making modifications or adjustments to the production unit.
6. Where the production unit complies with the instructions of the regulatory entity, the inspection process shall be repeated, and a final report shall be issued approving or rejecting the conversion application.
7. Upon approval of the conversion application, the production unit shall be granted Organic Certification for a period of one year, renewable for similar periods, during which it shall be subject to the supervision of the Certification Entity.
8. The production unit granted Organic Certification shall be issued an Organic Production Unit certificate.
9. Where the conversion application is rejected due to non-compliance, the decision shall include the reasons therefor.
10. Any entity wishing to import or export Organic Inputs and Products may submit an application to the Competent Department or whomever it authorizes, using the prescribed form, to obtain a marketing certificate or an export certificate, in accordance with the provisions of the Law and this Regulation.

Article (23)

Certificate of Conformity

1. The Certification Entity shall issue a certificate of conformity for organic production.
2. The Ministry shall maintain records containing all data relating to production units granted Organic Certification in the State, as well as data on importers, exporters, and entities engaged in the Circulation of Organic Inputs and Products.

Section Five
Certification Entities and Delegation of Powers

Article (24)

Certification Entities

Any entity wishing to carry out the activity of a Certification Entity in the State shall be registered with the Ministry and accredited by the Authority, shall have a permanent place of business in the State, possess adequate technical qualification, and shall not have any direct or indirect interests in the organic production, whether locally or internationally.

Article (25)

Conditions for the Use of Foreign Organic Product Logos

For the use of foreign organic product logos, the following shall be complied with:

1. The product and the production unit shall obtain Organic Certification from entities accredited or recognized by the Authority.
2. The product shall comply with the conditions and standards stipulated in Federal Law No. (5) of 2009 Regarding Organic Inputs and Products and the Executive Regulations thereof.
3. The product shall be identified as organic in Arabic or English, accompanied by supporting identification thereof.
4. The Logo and the data label shall be affixed in a clearly visible place and in a manner that prevents the removal of the Logo.

Article (26)

Data Label for Organic Inputs and Products and the Rules Governing Their Use

A label distinguishing the Organic Product shall be affixed to the product in both Arabic and English, indicating the following:

1. The name of the product, the number and location of the production unit, the date of production, and the expiry date.
2. The name and address of the producing, exporting, and importing company.

3. The name of the input, the name of the product, and the production method.
4. The percentage composition of the input (constituent materials) and of the Organic Product.
5. The name, number, and Logo of the Certification Entity that issued the organic product certificate.
6. A statement indicating that the product is permitted for use in organic production, where it is intended for use as an Organic Input.
7. Where the percentage of organic components in the product is 95% or more (excluding water and salt), it shall be labeled "Organic Product." Where such percentage is less than 95% and more than 70%, the percentage of components produced in accordance with organic methods shall be specified.

Article (27)

Use of Labels and Trademarks

Every Producer or production unit shall affix its own label or trademark to distinguish its product, provided that the product also bears the organic production Logo and data label.

Section Six

Import, Certification, and Circulation

Article (28)

Conditions for Importing and Exporting Organic Inputs and Products

1. All organic materials intended for import and export shall not contain any substances inconsistent with the standards and specifications approved in the State.
2. All organic materials intended for import or export shall include the data labels and Logos specific to organic production.
3. Upon import, the importing entity shall submit an import certificate issued by the competent Certification Entity in the country of production confirming that the product is organic. Such documents shall be retained for a period of two years from the date of import.

Article (29)

Conditions for the Circulation of Organic Inputs and Products

1. The product shall be transported in a securely sealed package, wrapping, or container.
2. The product shall bear the data labels and Logos distinctive to organic production, and the name of the Certification Entity.
3. An "organic product certificate" issued by a Certification Entity shall be provided, indicating the name of the producer, the exporter, the importer, the number of packages, the package weight, the type of product, and the name of the receiving entity.
4. Where the product originates from more than one source, the packages shall be numbered and shall indicate the product number and the Certification Entity.
5. The competent authorities shall verify all shipment data at the port of entry to ensure conformity with the accompanying certificate.
6. Upon importation of inputs, all their contents, including active substances, carriers, or solvents, as well as fertilizers and soil conditioners, shall be among the materials listed in Annexes (1), (2), and (3) of this Regulation.
7. Upon importation of plant protection materials, a certificate issued by the exporter or the producing company shall be attached confirming that the material does not contain any genetically modified substances, and that no materials derived from genetically modified organisms were used in its production, and that such materials shall be listed in Annex (2) of this Regulation.
8. The importer shall submit detailed data for each compound separately, including active substances, auxiliary substances, carriers or solvents, the purpose of their use, and the appropriate dosages. The technical information shall be recorded in the designated form. The importing company shall also provide the necessary samples for analysis.
9. Upon importation of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, and other propagation materials (such as cuttings, tubers, bulbs, seedlings, and organic offshoots), they shall be accompanied by an organic product certificate issued by a Certification Entity in the country of origin. Where seeds or other propagation materials are non-organic and are intended for use in organic production, they shall be accompanied by a certificate confirming that they are

not genetically modified and have not been chemically treated.

10. The use of lists of materials permitted for use as Organic Inputs within the organic production system is authorized in accordance with the UAE Standard Specification UAE.S GSO ISO 8157, taking into account any updates issued for such specification in this regard.

Article (30)

Inspection and Analysis of Organic Inputs and Products and Assessment of Their Suitability

The Certification Entity shall designate the locations for the inspection and analysis of local or imported Organic Inputs and Products at the expense of the production unit. It may also conduct laboratory testing, such as analysis of residues of insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, microbiological testing, mycotoxin testing, and testing for genetically modified materials, in any accredited or specialized laboratories in the State, in order to verify that the products are free from such substances.

Article (31)

The Ministry shall have the competence to impose the following administrative sanctions in case of violation of any of the provisions of the Law and its Executive Regulations, without prejudice to any other sanctions stipulated in other laws:

1. Warning.
2. Suspension of activity for a period not exceeding six months.
3. Revocation of license.

Article (32)

Any provision that contradicts or conflicts with this Regulation is hereby repealed.

Article (33)

The provisions of this Regulation shall enter into force from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Dr. Rashid bin Fahad

Minister of Environment and Water

Issued on: 30 Rabi' al-Awwal 1433 A.H.

Corresponding to: 22 February 2012 A.D.

Annexes

Lists of Materials Authorized for Use as Organic Inputs within the Organic Production System

Annex (1)

Conditioners and Positive List of Fertilizers

SN	Name	Specifications, Composition of Materials Used, and Conditions for Use
1	Farmyard Manure	Specifications and Composition of Materials Used: A mixture of animal waste and plant materials used as bedding in barns and animal production farms. Conditions for Use: <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Authorization shall be obtained from the Certification Entity, with identification of the animal sources.
2	Poultry Manure or Dried Farmyard Manure	Specifications and Composition of Materials Used: <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Residues from farms operating under intensive production systems shall not be used.
3	Compost: Animal waste including farmyard manure and poultry manure	Conditions of use: <ul style="list-style-type: none">– It shall not be derived from intensive production systems.

SN	Name	Specifications, Composition of Materials Used, and Conditions for Use
4	Liquid Animal Waste (Liquid and Fresh Animal Manure, Urine, and Slurry)	<p>Specifications and Composition of Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shall only be used after controlled fermentation or drying. <p>Conditions of use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Authorization shall be obtained from the Certification Entity, with identification of animal sources.
5	Household Waste Compost	<p>Specifications and Composition of Materials Used: A product obtained from the separated fraction of household waste, following anaerobic treatment for the production of biogas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only plant and animal materials shall be used in the production of compost. - Compost shall be produced under a controlled system approved by the Certification Entity. <p>Conditions of use: The content of one kilogram of the dry matter of this fertilizer shall not exceed the following concentration limits (mg/kg dry matter):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cadmium: 0.7 mg/kg. - Copper: 7 mg/kg. - Nickel: 25 mg/kg. - Lead: 45 mg/kg. - Zinc: 200 mg/kg. - Mercury: 0.4 mg/kg. - Total Chromium: 70. - Hexavalent Chromium: 0 mg/kg dry matter. - Authorization shall be obtained from the Certification Entity.

SN	Name	Specifications, Composition of Materials Used, and Conditions for Use
6	Peat Moss	Conditions for Use: Use shall be restricted to the production of horticultural crops (gardens, flowers, nurseries).
7	Mushroom Cultivation Waste	Conditions for Use: Use shall be permitted where the raw materials and additives are included in this list.
8	Worm and Insect Waste (Vermicompost)	Conditions for Use: Permitted for use.
9	Guano (Deposits from seabirds and their excreta along colony coasts)	Conditions for Use: Authorization shall be obtained from the Certification Entity.
10	Fermented Plant Manure (Plant-Based Compost)	<p>Specifications and Composition of Materials Used: Plant crop residues incorporated into the soil or fermented under aerobic or anaerobic conditions.</p> <p>Conditions for Use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Authorization shall be obtained from the Certification Entity.
11	Animal By-Products, including: Blood meal, bone meal and its derivatives, horn meal or hoof meal, fish meal, meat meal Feather and hair meal, wool meal and fiber meal, fur meal, hair meal, dairy products	<p>Conditions for Use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Authorization shall be obtained from the Certification Entity. – The content of hexavalent chromium shall not exceed 0 mg/kg of dry matter.

SN	Name	Specifications, Composition of Materials Used, and Conditions for Use
12	Primary or secondary plant products (such as oilseed press residues, post-fermentation barley residues, and cocoa husks)	Conditions for Use: Permitted for all fertilization purposes.
13	Algae, Seaweed, and their Products	<p>Specifications and Composition of Materials Used: Permitted for use if processed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Natural methods such as dilution, freezing, and grinding. (2) Extraction using water or dilute acids and alkaline solutions. (3) Fermentation. <p>Conditions for Use: Authorization shall be obtained from the Certification Entity.</p>
14	Wood Chips and Sawdust	Conditions for Use: The wood shall not have been chemically treated.
15	Fermented Fertilizer Derived from Tree Bark	Conditions for Use: The wood shall not have been chemically treated.
16	Wood Ash	Conditions for Use: The wood shall not have been chemically treated.
17	Rock Phosphate Powder and Calcium Phosphate	<p>Conditions for Use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The cadmium content shall be less than or equal to 90 mg/kg P₂O₅. – These materials shall be used for alkaline soils only (pH greater than 7.5).
18	Clay Minerals (such as Perlite, Vermiculite, Zeolite, Bentonite)	Conditions for Use: Permitted for use.

SN	Name	Specifications, Composition of Materials Used, and Conditions for Use
19	Basic Slag	<p>Conditions for Use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Used as a soil conditioner without limitation. – Permitted where used for soils with a pH greater than 7. – Authorization shall be obtained from the Certification Entity.
20	Crude Potassium Salts (including Kainite, Sylvinite, etc.)	<p>Conditions for Use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Such as potassium sulphate containing magnesium salts (permitted for use). – Authorization shall be obtained from the Certification Entity.
21	Potassium sulphate which may contain magnesium salts	<p>Specifications and Composition of Materials Used: Products obtained from crude potassium salts through physical extraction processes, which may contain magnesium salts.</p> <p>Conditions for Use: Authorization shall be obtained from the Certification Entity.</p>
22	Distillation Extracts	<p>Conditions for Use: Permitted for use, except for materials containing aluminum.</p>
23	Natural Calcium Carbonate (Chalk, Limestone)	<p>Conditions for Use: Permitted for use.</p>
24	Natural Magnesium and Calcium Carbonate (such as Dolomitic Limestone and Kieserite rock)	<p>Conditions for Use: Permitted for use.</p>

SN	Name	Specifications, Composition of Materials Used, and Conditions for Use
25	Calcium Chloride Solution	Conditions for Use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – For foliar application of apple trees after confirmation of calcium deficiency. – Authorization shall be obtained from the Certification Entity.
26	Calcium Sulphate (Agricultural Gypsum)	Conditions for Use: Shall be derived exclusively from a natural source only.
27	Lime derived from Sugar Production	Conditions for Use: Authorization shall be obtained from the Certification Entity.
28	Elemental Sulphur	Conditions for Use: Mined Natural Sulphur (for soil treatment).
29	Micronutrients	Conditions for Use: Micronutrients such as iron, zinc, and manganese may be used, whether applied as foliar or soil fertilizers.
30	Sodium Chloride (Table Salt)	Conditions for Use: Only ground salt derived from mining sources may be used.

Annex (2)

Positive list of Plant Protection Material

SN	Name	Specifications, Composition of Materials Used, and Conditions for Use
1	Neem Extract (Azadirachtin)	Specifications and Composition of Materials Used: Insecticide used for aphids and other sap-sucking insects. Conditions for Use: Authorization shall be obtained from the Certification Entity.
2	Natural Beeswax	Conditions for Use: Used in pruning operations for wound sealing.
3	Gelatin	Conditions for Use: General-purpose insecticide.
4	Hydrolyzed Protein	Specifications and Composition of Materials Used: Attractant substance. Conditions for Use: May be used in combination with other materials permitted in this list.
5	Lecithin	Conditions for Use: Used as a fungicide for foliar diseases and as an insect repellent.
6	Plant Oils (such as mint, garlic, pine, caraway, basil oils)	Conditions for Use: Used as insecticides, acaricides, fungicides, or as sprout inhibitors.
7	Natural Pyrethrins: Extracted from the flower of <i>Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium</i>	Specifications and Composition of Materials Used: General-purpose insecticide. Conditions for Use: Authorization shall be obtained from the Certification Entity.
8	Quassia Amara Extract	Specifications and Composition of Materials Used: Insecticide and insect repellent.

SN	Name	Specifications, Composition of Materials Used, and Conditions for Use
9	Natural Oxymatrine (Extract from Chinese herbs)	Specifications and Composition of Materials Used: Used for the control of insects and mites.
10	Rotenone extracts from the following plants: Jewel vine (Derris spp.), Lacepod (Lonchocarpus spp.), and Hoary Pea (Tephrosia spp.)	Specifications and Composition of Materials Used: Insecticide.

Second: Microorganisms Used for Biological Control

SN	Name	Specifications, Composition of Materials Used, and Conditions for Use
1	Microorganisms (bacteria, fungi, viruses) such as: Bacteria: Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt) Virus: Granulosis	Conditions for Use: Only non-genetically modified products shall be used.

Third: Materials Permitted for Use in Traps, Containers, on Soil Surfaces, and Between Plants

General Conditions:

Traps and containers used shall not allow leakage of their contents into surrounding areas, in order to prevent contamination of crops. Traps shall be collected after use and disposed of in an environmentally safe manner.

SN	Name	Specifications, Composition of Materials Used, and Conditions for Use
1	Diammonium Phosphate	Specifications and Composition of Materials Used: Attractant substances used within traps.

SN	Name	Specifications, Composition of Materials Used, and Conditions for Use
2	Metaldehyde	<p>Specifications and Composition of Materials Used: Repellent substances used within traps.</p> <p>Conditions for Use: Used as a molluscicide.</p>
3	Pheromones	<p>Specifications and Composition of Materials Used: Sex attractants used within traps and containers.</p>
4	Synthetic Pyrethroids	<p>Specifications and Composition of Materials Used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insecticide used only against fruit flies and olive flies. - Used only within traps in combination with attractants. <p>Conditions for Use: Authorization shall be obtained from the Certification Entity.</p>
5	Ferric Sulphate (Fe ₂ (SO ₄) ₃)	<p>Specifications and Composition of Materials Used: Molluscicide.</p> <p>Conditions for Use: Used only on soil surfaces and applied between plants.</p>

Fourth: Materials used in Conventional Agriculture that may be Used in Organic Agriculture

SN	Name	Specifications, Composition of Materials Used, and Conditions for Use
1	Copper compounds in the form of: (Copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride, copper sulphate, copper octanoate)	<p>Conditions for Use: Used as a fungicide with a maximum rate of 6 kg of copper/hectare/year for perennial plants.</p> <p>The Certification Entity may authorize an increase in any given year, provided that the average use over five consecutive years shall not exceed 6 kg/hectare/year.</p>
2	Ethylene Gas	<p>Conditions for Use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Used for ripening (de-greening) of bananas, kiwis, and citrus fruits. – Used as part of a fruit fly control program in citrus crops. – Used to introduce flowering in pineapple plants. – Used as sprout inhibitor in onions and potatoes.
3	Potassium Salts of Fatty Acids (Potassium Soap)	<p>Specifications and Composition of Materials Used: Insecticides.</p>
4	Potassium Alum (Kainite)	<p>Specifications and Composition of Materials Used: Used to inhibit the ripening of bananas.</p>
5	Lime Sulphur	<p>Specifications and Composition of Materials Used: Insecticide, fungicide, and acaricide.</p>
6	Paraffin Oil	<p>Specifications and Composition of Materials Used: Insecticide and acaricide.</p>

SN	Name	Specifications, Composition of Materials Used, and Conditions for Use
7	Mineral Oils	Specifications and Composition of Materials Used: Insecticides and fungicides used on fruit trees such as grapes, olive trees, and tropical trees like bananas. Conditions for Use: Permitted only in the absence of fruit on the plants.
8	Potassium Permanganate	Specifications and Composition of Materials Used: Fungicide and bactericide. Conditions for Use: Used only on fruit trees, olive trees, and grapevines.
9	Quartz Sand	Specifications and Composition of Materials Used: Insect repellent.
10	Sulphur	Specifications and Composition of Materials Used: Used for the control of fungi and mites, and acts as an insect repellent.
11	Potassium Bicarbonate	Specifications and Composition of Materials Used: Fungicide.
12	Spinosad	Specifications and Composition of Materials Used: Insecticide derived from microorganisms.

Fifth:

The following materials may be used for the control of pests and diseases in beehives:

1. Lactic, acetic, and oxalic acids
2. Formic acid
3. Sulphur
4. Natural oils (such as mint oil and camphor)
5. Use of *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt)
6. Steam and direct flame

7. Where preventive measures fail, veterinary medicinal products may be used, provided that priority is given to plant-based treatments and natural therapeutic methods

Annex (3)

Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Substances Permitted for Addition and Use During the Preparation and Manufacturing Processes of Organic Foods.

First: Food Additives and Carrier Substances

SN	Name	Product Group	Conditions for Use
1	Calcium carbonate	GA	General use except for coloring purposes or to increase calcium content in the product.
2	Carbon dioxide	GA	General use except for coloring purposes.
3	Malic acid	FV	Used in the preparation of foods of animal origin.
4	Lactic acids and Ascorbic	FV	Used in the preparation of foods of plant or animal origin.
5	Sodium ascorbate	ME	Used for preparing meat.
6	Tocopherol rich extract	F	Used as an antioxidant in oils and fats, whether of plant or animal origin.
7	Lecithin	GA	Used as an antioxidant in plant oils and animal fats.
8	Tartaric Acids and Citric	FV	Used only in the manufacture of foods of plant origin.
9	Sodium nitrate of potassium	ME	Used in the manufacture of meat products, provided that the residue in the product does not exceed 50 mg/kg.

SN	Name	Product Group	Conditions for Use
10	Calcium citrates	ME	Used only in the manufacture of foods of plant origin.
11	Sodium tartrate	CO/CB	Used only in foods of plant origin in accordance with NOP regulations.
12	Potassium tartrate	C/Co/CB	Used as an antioxidant in oils and fats.
13	Monocalcium phosphate	C	Used for flour and dough products.
14	Alginic acid	C	Used for flour and dough products for fermentation.
15	Alginates (Sodium, Potassium)	C	Used for flour and dough products.
16	Agar	C	Used for flour and dough products.
17	Carrageenan	C	Used for flour and dough products.
18	Arabic guar	C	Used for flour and dough products.
19	Calcium chloride	CB/F/FV/SO	Used for milk coagulation.
20	Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose	GA	Used in the manufacture of capsules.
21	Glycerol	GA	For the preparation of plant extracts.
22	Pectin	FV/ME	For the processing of plant and animal products, excluding dairy products.

SN	Name	Product Group	Conditions for Use
23	Sodium Carbonate	CO/CB	Used in the manufacture of foods of animal or plant origin excluding sour cream, butter, and sour milk cheese.
24	Potassium carbonate, Ammonium carbonate, Magnesium carbonate	C/CO/CB	Substances used in the preparation of foods of plant origin.
25	Calcium sulphate	CB/SO/C	Used as a carrier substance in the preparation of foods of plant origin.
26	Sodium hydroxide	-	Used in the surface treatment of some foods of plant origin.
27	Silicon dioxide	-	Used to prevent caking of herbs and spices.
28	Nitrogen	GA	Used during food manufacturing processes, whether of animal or plant origin.
29	Oxygen and Argon	GA	Used during food manufacturing processes, whether of animal or plant origin.
30	Talc	GAT	Packaging material for meat products.

Abbreviations Key:

GA	Unrestricted in generally	FV	Fruit and vegetable products
M	Dairy products	S	Sugar
F	Fat products	CO	Confectionery
ME	Meat products	CB	Cakes and biscuits

C	Cereal products	SO	Soybean products
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Second: Processing and Manufacturing Aids

SN	Arabic Name	English Name	Conditions for Use
1	الماء	Water	Used in foods of animal or plant origin.
2	كلوريد الكالسيوم	Calcium chloride	Used as a coagulant in foods of plant origin.
3	كربونات الكالسيوم	Calcium carbonate	Used only in foods of plant origin.
4	هيدروكسيد الكالسيوم	Calcium hydroxide	Used only in foods of plant origin.
5	سلفات الكالسيوم كلوريد المغنيسيوم	Calcium soleplate Magnesium chloride	A coagulant whose source is sea water and used only in foods of plant origin.
6	كربونات البوتاسيوم كربونات الصوديوم	Potassium carbonate Sodium carbonate	Used in drying grapes and sugar production.
7	حامض اللاكتيك	Lactic acid	Used to regulate pH in the cheese production vats.
8	حامض الستريك	Citric acid	Used in the production of oils and starch hydrolysis, and for pH regulation in the acids of cheese production.
9	هيدروكسيد الصوديوم	Sodium hydroxide	Used in the production of sugar and oils.
10	حامض الكبريتيك	Sulphuric acid	Used in the production of sugar and gelatin.
11	حامض الهيدروكلوريك	Hydrochloric acid	Used in gelatin production processes and regulate pH in the

SN	Arabic Name	English Name	Conditions for Use
			cheese manufacturing vats.
12	هيدرواكسيد الأمونيوم وماء الأكسجين	Ammonium hydroxide and hydrogen peroxide	Used in gelatin production.
13	كحول الإيثانول	Ethanol	A solvent used in the processing of foods of animal or plant origin.
14	ثاني أكسيد الكربون	Carbon dioxide	Used to preserve agricultural products.
15	نيتروجين	Nitrogen	Used during the manufacturing and processing of food, whether of plant or animal origin.
16	حامض التنك	Tanic acid	Used as a filtration aid.
17	بياض البيض	Egg white albumen	The eggs must be organic.
18	كازين	Casein	Used in foods of plant origin.
19	زيوت نباتية	Vegetable Oil	Used for greasing separators, or as an anti-foaming agent.
20	جيلاتين السيلكون أو المحاليل الغروية	Silicon dioxide gel or colloidal solution	Used in foods of plant origin.
21	الكربون المنشط	Activated carbon	Used in foods of plant origin.
22	بودرة التلك	Talc	Used in the packaging of meat products.
23	بنتونايت	Bentonite	Used as a binding agent.
24	كولين	Kaolin	Used for plant and animal foods.
25	تربة دايتموية	Diatomaceous earth	Used as a filtration aid.
26	البرلايت	Perlite	Used as a filtration aid.
27	قشرة البندق	Hazelnut shells	Used as release agents.
28	دقيق الأرز	Rice meal	Used for moisture absorption.
29	شمع العسل	Beeswax	Used as release agents.

SN	Arabic Name	English Name	Conditions for Use
30	شمع الأشجار	Carnauba wax	Used as release agents.

Third: Non-manufactured agricultural materials produced by conventional methods

1- Fruits, seeds, or nuts

SN	Arabic Name	English Name
1	بلوط	Acorns
2	جوزة الكولا	Cola nuts
3	عنب الثعلب	Gooseberries
4	ثمرة الباشن (الماراكوبا)	Passion fruit
5	ثمار الرز بري المجففة (العليق)	Raspberries
6	رد كيرنت مجفف (ثمرة الكيرانت الحمراء)	Red currants

2- Herbs and Spices

SN	Arabic Name	English Name
1	اللفل	Pepper
2	بذور الفجل (بذر فجل الخيل)	Horseradish seeds
3	بذور الفجل (الخولنجان)	Lesser galanga
4	زهرة العصفر (القرطم)	Safflower flowers
5	الجرجير	Water cress

3- Lichens and Seaweeds

- Permitted for use in conventional foods.
- Refined or unrefined oils and fats that are not treated with chemical substances, extracted from plants other than those specified in the following table, and all these types shall be of organic origin.

SN	Arabic Name	English Name
1	زيت الكاكاو	Cocoa
2	زيت الزيتون	Olive oil

3	زيت جوز الهند	Coconut
4	زيت عباد الشمس	Sunflower
5	زيت النخيل	Palm
6	زيت اللفت (الزيتي أو الكانولا)	Rape
7	زيت العصفور	Safflower
8	زيت السمسم	Sesame
9	زيت فول الصويا	Soybeans

4- Sugars, starches, and other materials derived from fermentations and the following tuberous plants:

SN	Arabic Name	English Name
1	سكر البنجر	Beat sugar
2	فراكتوز	Fructose
3	ورق الأرز	Rice paper
4	نشا الأرز والذرة الشمعية غير معاملة كيميائياً	Starch from rice and waxy maize

5. Additives:

SN	Arabic Name	English Name
1	كزبرة	Coriander
2	بروتين البازلاء	Pea protein
3	أمعاء الحيوانات لعمل السجق	Casings
4	جلاتين	Gelatin

Annex (4)

Permitted Cleaning and Disinfection Substances

1. Sodium and potassium soaps
 2. Water and water vapor
 3. Lime
 4. Lime milk
 5. Sodium hypochlorite (such as Clorox bleach liquids)
 6. Caustic soda and potash (potassium hydroxide)
 7. Hydrogen peroxide
 8. Natural plant oils
 9. Vinegar, acetic, lactic, formic, and oxalic acids
 10. Ethyl alcohol
 11. Nitric acid (for the disinfection of dairy equipment only)
 12. Phosphoric acid (only for disinfection dairy equipment)
 13. Formaldehyde (used for disinfection of floors)
 14. Sodium carbonate (for cleaning and disinfection of teats and dairy equipment)
- * Disinfectants shall not come into contact with plants in the field or in storage.
- * Equipment shall be disinfected before or during cultivation and sufficiently in advance of harvesting, and shall be washed with water and dried.

Annex (5)

Specified Periods for Converting Animal Products to Organic Products

SN	Type of Animal Product	Animal Types		
		Large Ruminants (breeds of cattle and camels)	Calves	Small Ruminants (sheep and goats)
1	Meat Products	Raised for 12 months, provided that at least three-quarters of their lives were under an organically managed system.	Shall not exceed six months of age and shall remain on the farm for an additional six months.	Shall be raised for at least six months.
2	Dairy Products	Dairy cattle shall undergo a conversion phase to organic for a period of 12 months, while small ruminants shall undergo a conversion period of 6 months.		

Annex (6)

Specified Periods for Converting Poultry Products (Meat - Eggs) to Organic Products

No.	Type	Period in Days
1	Broiler chicken	81
2	Female Muscovy ducks	70
3	Geese and turkeys	140
4	Female Turkeys	100
5	Pekin ducks	49
6	Male Muscovy ducks	84
7	Laying hens	42