Annex I

RULES ON THE STOCKING DENSITY AND THE MINIMUM SURFACE FOR INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AREAS FOR LIVESTOCK AS REFERRED TO IN CHAPTER II

Part I: Stocking density and minimum surface for indoor and outdoor areas for bovine animals, ovine animals, caprine animals and equine animals as referred to in Article 3

1. Bovine animals

	Indoor area (net area available to animals)		**Outdoor area (exercise area, excluding pasture)**
	Live weight minimum (kg)	**m^2/ head**	**m^2/ head**
	Up to 100	1,5	1,1
	Up to 200	2,5	1,9
	Up to 350	4,0	3
	Over 350	5 with a minimum of 1 m^2/100 kg	3,7 with a minimum of 0,75 m^2/100 kg
Dairy cows		6	4,5
Bulls for breeding		10	30

2. Ovine animals and caprine animals

	Indoor area (net area available to animals)	**Outdoor area (exercise area, excluding pasture)**
	m^2 / head	**m^2 / head**
Sheep	1,5	2,5
Lamb	0,35	0,5
Goat	1,5	2,5
Kid	0,35	0,5

3. Equine animals

	Indoor area (net area available to animals)		**Outdoor area (exercise area, excluding pasture)**
	Live weight minimum (kg)	**m^2 / head [size of boxes according to height of horses]**	**m^2 / head**
Breeding and fattening equine animals	Up to 100	1,5	1,1
	Up to 200	2,5	1,9
	Up to 350	4,0	3
	Over 350	5 with a minimum of 1 m^2/100 kg	3,7 with a minimum of 0,75 m^2/100 kg

Part II: Stocking density and minimum surface for outdoor areas for cervine animals as referred to in Article 6

Cervine animals species	**Minimum surface for outdoor area per enclosure or per pen**	**Stocking density maximum number of adult animals** (*) **per ha**
Sika deer *Cervus nippon*	1 ha	15
Fallow deer *Dama dama*	1 ha	15
Red deer *Cervus elaphus*	2 ha	7
Père David's deer *Elaphurus davidianus*	2 ha	7
More than one cervine species	3 ha	7 in case red deer or Père David's deer are part of the herd; 15 in case neither red deer nor Père David's deer are part of the herd

(*) Two cervine animals up to 18 months count for one cervine animal

Part III: Stocking density and minimum surface for indoor and outdoor areas for porcine animals as referred to in Article 10

		Indoor area (net area available to porcine animals meaning inside dimensions including troughs but excluding feeders in which porcine animals cannot lie down)	**Outdoor area**
	Live weight minimum (kg)	**m^2/ head**	**m^2/ head**
Farrowing sows with piglets until weaning		7,5 per sow	2.5
Fattening porcine animals Weaners, rearing pigs, gilts, rearing boars	Not more than 35 kg	0.6	0.4
	More than 35 kg but not more than 50 kg	0.8	0.6
	More than 50 kg but not more than 85 kg	1.1	0.8
	More than 85 kg but not more than 110 kg	1.3	1
	More than 110 kg	1.5	1.2
Female brood porcine animal Dry pregnant sows		2.5	1.9
Male brood porcine animal Boar		6 10 if pens are used for natural service	8

Part IV: Stocking density and minimum surface for indoor and outdoor areas for poultry as referred to in Article 14 and Article 15(2)(c) and (6) and perches or raised sitting levels as referred to in Article 15(5)

1. Parents *Gallus gallus* intended for the production of hatching eggs for future laying hens and parents *Gallus gallus* intended for the production of hatching eggs for future fattening *Gallus gallus*:

Age	≥ 18 weeks
Stocking density and minimum surface for indoor area Maximum number of breeding birds per m^2 of usable area of the indoor area of the poultry house	6
Perches for breeding birds for future laying hens Minimum cm perch/bird	18
Nests	7 female birds per nest or in case of common nest 120 cm^2/female bird
Stocking density and minimum surface for outdoor area Minimum m^2 per bird of the outdoor area	4

2. Pullets and brother roosters:

Stocking density and minimum surface for indoor area Stocking density per m^2 of usable area of the indoor area of the poultry house	21 kg liveweight/m^2
Perches or raised sitting levels or both	Any combination of perches or raised sitting levels or both providing minimum 10 cm perch/bird or minimum 100 cm^2 raised sitting level /bird
Stocking density and minimum surface for outdoor area Minimum m^2 per bird of the outdoor area	1

3. Laying hens including dual purpose strains raised for meat and egg production*:*

Stocking density and minimum surface for indoor area Maximum number of birds per m^2 of usable area of the indoor area of the poultry house	6
Perches Minimum cm perch /bird	18
Nests	7 laying hens per nest or in case of common nest 120 cm^2/laying hen
Stocking density and minimum surface for outdoor area Minimum m^2 per bird of the outdoor area	4

4. Fattening poultry *Gallus gallus* :

Stocking density and minimum surface for indoor area Stocking density per m^2 of usable area of the indoor area of the poultry house	21 kg liveweight/m^2
Perches or raised sitting levels or both	Any combination of perches or raised sitting levels or both providing minimum 5 cm perch/bird or minimum 25 cm^2 raised sitting level /bird
Stocking density and minimum surface for outdoor area for fixed houses Minimum m^2 per bird of the outdoor area	4
Stocking density and minimum surface for outdoor area for mobile houses Minimum m^2 per bird of the outdoor area	2.5

5. Fattening poultry *Gallus gallus:* capons and poulardes:

Stocking density and minimum surface for indoor area Stocking density per m^2 of usable area of the indoor area of the poultry house	21 kg liveweight/m^2
Perches or raised sitting levels or both	Any combination of perches or raised sitting levels or both providing minimum 5 cm perch/bird or minimum 25 cm^2 raised sitting level /bird
Stocking density and minimum surface for outdoor area Minimum m^2 per bird of the outdoor area	4

6. Fattening poultry other than *Gallus gallus:* Turkeys *Meleagris gallopavo* marketed whole for roasting or intended for cutting up:

Stocking density and minimum surface for indoor area Stocking density per m^2 of usable area of the indoor area of the poultry house	21 kg liveweight/m^2
Perches or raised sitting levels or both	Any combination of perches or raised sitting levels or both providing minimum 10 cm perch/bird or minimum 100 cm^2 raised sitting level /bird
Stocking density and minimum surface for outdoor area Minimum m^2 per bird of the outdoor area	10

7. Fattening poultry other than *Gallus gallus*: Geese *Anser anser domesticus:*

Stocking density and minimum surface for indoor area Stocking density per m^2 of usable area of the indoor area of the poultry house	21 kg liveweight/ m^2
Stocking density and minimum surface for outdoor area Minimum m^2 per bird of the outdoor area	15

8. Fattening poultry other than *Gallus gallus*: Peking Ducks *Anas platyrhynchos domesticus*, Muscovy Ducks *Cairina moschata* and hybrids and Mulard Ducks *Cairina moschata* × *Anas platyrhynchos:*

Stocking density and minimum surface for indoor area Stocking density per m^2 of usable area of the indoor area of the poultry house	21 kg liveweight/m^2
Stocking density and minimum surface for outdoor area Minimum m^2 per bird of the outdoor area	4.5

9. Fattening poultry other than *Gallus gallus*: Guinea fowls *Numida meleagris f. domestica:*

Stocking density and minimum surface for indoor area Stocking density per m^2 of usable area of the indoor area of the poultry house.	21 kg liveweight/m^2
Perches or raised sitting levels or both	Any combination of perches or raised sitting levels or both providing minimum 5 cm perch/bird or minimum 25 cm^2 raised sitting level /bird
Stocking density and minimum surface for outdoor area Minimum m^2/bird of the outdoor area	4

Part V: Stocking density and minimum surface for indoor and outdoor areas for rabbits as referred to in Article 18

1. For indoor area

	Indoor area (net area usable per animal excluding platforms m^2/head) for the rest area Fixed housing	**Indoor area (net area usable per animal excluding platforms m^2/head) for the rest area Mobile housing**
Nursing does with kits until weaning	0.6 m^2/doe with kits if doe liveweight is below 6 kg 0,72 m^2/doe with kits if doe liveweight is above 6 kg	0.6 m^2/doe with kits if doe liveweight is below 6 kg 0,72 m^2/doe with kits if doe liveweight is above 6 kg
Pregnant does and reproductive female rabbits	0.5 m^2/pregnant doe or reproductive female if liveweight is below 6 kg 0,62 m^2/pregnant doe or reproductive female if liveweight is above 6 kg	0.5 m^2/pregnant doe or reproductive female if liveweight is below 6 kg 0,62 m^2/pregnant doe or reproductive female if liveweight is above 6 kg
Fattening rabbits from weaning to slaughter Replacement rabbits (end of fattening to 6 months)	0.2	0.15
Adult bucks	0,6 1 if buck receiving does for mating	0,6 1 if buck receiving does for mating

2. For outdoor area

	Outdoor area (outdoor run with vegetation preferably pasture) (net area usable per animal excluding platforms m^2/head) Fixed housing	**Outdoor area (net area usable per animal excluding platforms m^2/head) Mobile housing**
Nursing does with kits until weaning	2.5 m^2/doe with kits	2.5 m^2/doe with kits
Pregnant does/Reproductive females	2.5	2.5
Fattening rabbits from weaning to slaughter Replacement rabbits (end of fattening to 6 months)	0.5	0.4
Adult bucks	2.5	2.5

Annex II

DETAILED RULES WITH RESPECT TO THE STOCKING DENSITY AND THE SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PRODUCTION SYSTEMS AND CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS FOR AQUACULTURE ANIMALS AS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 22

Part I: Salmonids in fresh water

Brown trout *(Salmo trutta*) — Rainbow trout *(Oncorhynchus mykiss)* — American brook trout *(Salvelinus fontinalis)* — Salmon *(Salmo salar)* — Arctic charr *(Salvelinus alpinus)* — Grayling *(Thymallus thymallus*) — American lake trout (or grey trout) *(Salvelinus namaycush)* — Huchen *(Hucho hucho)*

Production systems	Ongrowing farm systems must be fed from open systems. The flow rate must ensure a minimum of 60% oxygen saturation for stock and must ensure their comfort and the elimination of farming effluent.
Maximum stocking density	Salmonid species not listed below 15 kg/m^3 Salmon 20 kg/m^3 Brown trout and Rainbow trout 25 kg/m^3 Arctic charr 25 kg/m^3

Part II: Salmonids in sea water

Salmon *(Salmo salar)*, Brown trout *(Salmo trutta)* — Rainbow trout *(Oncorhynchus mykiss)*

Maximum stocking density	10 kg/m^3 in net pens

Part III: Cod *(Gadus morhua)* and other Gadidae, sea bass *(Dicentrarchus labrax)*, sea bream *(Sparus aurata)*, meagre *(Argyrosomus regius)*, turbot *(Psetta maxima [= Scopthalmus maximux])*, red porgy *(Pagrus pagrus [= Sparus pagrus])*, red drum *(Sciaenops ocellatus)* and other Sparidae, and spinefeet *(Siganus spp.)*

Production systems	In open water containment systems (net pens/cages) with minimum sea current speed to provide optimum fish welfare or in open systems on land.
Maximum stocking density	For fish other than turbot: 15 kg/m^3 For turbot: 25 kg/m^2

Part IV: Sea bass, sea bream, meagre, mullets (Liza, Mugil) and eel (*Anguilla spp*.) in earth ponds of tidal areas and costal lagoons

Containment system	Traditional salt pans transformed into aquaculture production units and similar earth ponds in tidal areas
Production systems	There must be adequate renewal of water to ensure the welfare of the species. At least 50% of the dikes must have plant cover Wetland based depuration ponds required.
Maximum stocking density	4 kg/m^3

Part V: Sturgeon in fresh water

Species concerned: *Acipenser* family

Production systems	Water flow in each rearing unit must be sufficient to ensure animal welfare. Effluent water to be of equivalent quality to incoming water.
Maximum stocking density	30 kg/m^3

Part VI: **Fish in inland waters**

Species concerned: Carp family *(Cyprinidae)* and other associated species in the context of polyculture, including perch, pike, catfish, coregonids, sturgeon.
Perch (*Perca fluviatilis)* in monoculture

Production systems	In fishponds which must be fully drained periodically and in lakes. Lakes must be devoted exclusively to organic production, including the growing of crops on dry areas. The fishery capture area must be equipped with a clean water inlet and of a size to provide optimal comfort for the fish. The fish must be stored in clean water after harvest. Areas of natural vegetation must be maintained around inland water units as a buffer zone for external land areas not involved in the farming operation in accordance with the rules of organic aquaculture. For grow-out 'polyculture' must be used on condition that the criteria laid down in the present specifications for the other species of lakes fish are duly adhered to.
Maximum stocking density	The total production of species is limited to 1 500 kg of fish per hectare per year (provided as farming yield due to specific characteristic of the production system).
Maximum stocking density only for perch in monoculture	20 kg/ m^3

Part VII: Penaeid shrimps and freshwater prawns *(Macrobrachium spp.)*

Production systems	Location to be in sterile clay areas to minimise environmental impact of pond construction. Ponds to be built with the natural pre-existing clay.
Maximum stocking density	Seeding: maximum 22 post larvae/m^2 Maximum instantaneous biomass: 240 g/m^2

Part VIII: Crayfish
Species concerned: *Astacus astacus.*

Maximum stocking density	For small-sized crayfish (< 20 mm): 100 individuals per m^2. For crayfish of intermediate size (20-50 mm): 30 individuals per m^2. For adult crayfish (> 50 mm): 5 individuals per m^2 provided that adequate hiding places are available.

Part IX: Molluscs and echinoderms

Production systems	Long-lines, rafts, bottom culture, net bags, cages, trays, lantern nets, bouchot poles and other containment systems. For mussel cultivation on rafts the number of drop-ropes must not exceed one per square meter of surface area. The maximum drop-rope length must not exceed 20 metres. Thinning-out of drop-ropes must not take place during the production cycle, however drop ropes may be subdivided without increasing the stocking density.

Part X: Tropical fresh water fish: milkfish *(Chanos chanos)*, tilapia *(Oreochromis spp.)*, siamese catfish *(Pangasius spp.)*

Production systems	Ponds and net cages
Maximum stocking density	Pangasius: 10 kg/m^3 Oreochromis: 20 kg/m^3

Annex III

INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED BY MEMBER STATES AS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 25

Part I: Information from the database referred to in Article 26(1) and the systems referred to in Article 26(2) and, where applicable, in Article 26(3) of Regulation (EU) 2018/848

1. The information concerning the availability of organic and in-conversion plant reproductive material, excluding seedlings but including seed potatoes, for each specific category saved in the database referred to in Article 26(1) or in the systems referred to Article 26(2)(a) of Regulation (EU) 2018/848 shall include the following:
   - scientific and common name (common and Latin name);
   - variety or heterogeneous material denomination;
   - in-conversion quantity available as estimated by operators (total number of units or seed weight) ;
   - organic quantity available as estimated by operators (total number of units or seed weight);
   - number of operators who uploaded information pursuant to Article 26(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/848 on a voluntary basis.

   For the purposes of this point, "seedling" means a young plant originating from seed and not from cutting.

2. The information concerning the availability of organic aquaculture juveniles for each species saved in the systems referred to in point (c) of Article 26(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/848 shall include the following:
   - species and genus (common and Latin name);
   - breeds and strains when applicable;
   - life stage (such as eggs, fry, juveniles) as available for sale as organic;
   - quantity available as estimated by operators;
   - health status in line with Council Directive 2006/88/EC[1] ;
   - number of operators who uploaded information pursuant to Article 26(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/848 on a voluntary basis.

3. The information concerning the availability of organic animals for each species saved in the systems referred to in point (b) of Article 26(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/848 shall include the following:

[1] Council Directive 2006/88/EC of 24 October 2006 on animal health requirements for aquaculture animals and products thereof, and on the prevention and control of certain diseases in aquatic animals (OJ L 328, 24.11.2006, p. 14).

- species and genus (common and Latin name);
- breeds and strains;
- production purposes: meat, milk, dual purpose or breeding;
- life stage: adults or young animals (i.e bovine animals < 6 months, bovine adult);
- quantity (total number of animals) available as estimated by operators;
- health status in line with animal health horizontal rules
- number of operators who uploaded information pursuant to Article 26(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/848 on a voluntary basis.

4. Where relevant, the information concerning the availability of organic breeds and strains adapted to organic production for species as referred to Article 26(3) of Regulation (EU) 2018/848 shall include the following:
   - species and genus (common and Latin name);
   - breeds and strains;
   - production purposes: meat, milk, dual purpose or breeding;
   - quantity (total number of animals) available as estimated by operators;
   - health status in line with animal health horizontal rules;
   - number of operators who uploaded information pursuant to Article 26(3) of Regulation (EU) 2018/848 on a voluntary basis.

5. Where relevant, the information concerning the availability of organic pullets as referred to in Article 26(3) of Regulation (EU) 2018/848 shall include the following:
   - species and genus (common and Latin name);
   - breeds and strains
   - production purposes: meat, eggs, dual purpose or breeding;
   - quantity (total number of animals) available as estimated by operators ;
   - rearing system (indicate whether multi-tiers);
   - health status in line with animal health horizontal rules;
   - number of operators who uploaded information pursuant to Article 26(3) of Regulation (EU) 2018/848 on a voluntary basis.

Part II: Information concerning the derogations granted in accordance with point 1.8.5. of Part I of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848 and points 1.3.4.3. and 1.3.4.4. of Part II of that Annex

1. The information on the derogations granted in accordance with point 1.8.5. of Part I of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848 shall include:
   - scientific and common name (common and Latin name);
   - variety;
   - number of derogations and total weight of seeds or number of plants derogated;
   - justifications for the derogation: whether for research, lack of suitable variety, conservation purpose or other reasons;
   - where applicable, as regards derogations for other reasons than research purpose, the list of species for which no derogation is granted, as they are sufficiently available in organic form.

2. For each conventional livestock species (bovine, equine, ovine, caprine, porcine and cervine animals, rabbits, poultry), the information on the derogations granted in accordance with points 1.3.4.3 and 1.3.4.4. of Part II of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848 shall include:

- scientific and common name (common and Latin name i.e. species and genus);
- breeds and strains;
- production purposes: meat, milk, eggs, dual purpose or breeding;
- number of derogations and total number of animals derogated;
- justifications for the derogation: whether lack of suitable animals or other reasons.