



International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements  
EU Regional Group



Dossier

The new organic production logo of the European Union

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## 1. New EU organic logo

The basic organic production logo of the European Union (referred to in this paper as the EU organic logo) is sometimes also called “Euro-leaf”.



It was introduced with the passing of the Commission Regulation (EU) No 271/2010 of 24 March 2010 amending Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, as regards the organic production logo of the European Union.

The high-quality EU organic logo can be downloaded at the European Commission’s official website on organic food and farming: [http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/organic/eu-policy/logo\\_en](http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/organic/eu-policy/logo_en).

The specific rules for colour, background, minimum size, shape, etc. are provided in Annex XI A of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008. Additionally, the European Commission has published a set of guidelines on the use of the new EU organic logo. The term of use for the EU organic logo provides more information on the use and the copyright related to the EU organic logo: [http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/organic/files/eu-policy/logo/terms\\_use\\_logo\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/organic/files/eu-policy/logo/terms_use_logo_en.pdf).

Detailed information with examples on graphic management are explained in the user manual of the EU organic logo: [http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/organic/files/eu-policy/logo/user\\_manual\\_logo\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/organic/files/eu-policy/logo/user_manual_logo_en.pdf).

## 2. The use of the new EU organic logo

Application of new EU organic logo is possible for products placed on the market as of 1 July 2010. There are products that must be labelled with the logo, others that can be labelled voluntarily with the logo, and finally, there is a group of products that cannot be labelled with the logo.

**In general all prepacked organic food and food products in compliance with Regulations (EC) No 834/2007 and 889/2008 placed on the market from 1st July 2012 and organic wine from grapes harvested after 1st August 2012 must be labelled with new EU organic logo, combined with the compulsory additional indications as explained under point 6.**

However:

- all products produced, packaged and labelled (eg, with the old EU organic logo) before 1 July 2010 can be placed on the market until stocks are exhausted. (according to Article 95 Point 9 of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008),
- Food products packed before 1st July 2012 in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 2092/1991 or Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 (eg, with the old EU logo) can be placed on the market and sold until stocks are exhausted, without any time limit (according to Article 95 Point 9 of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008).
- Wines made from organic grapes before 31 July 2012 in accordance with either Regulation (EEC) No 2092/1991 or Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 may continue to be placed on the market until stocks are exhausted. (according to Article 95 Point 10a of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008).

The old EU organic logo will disappear progressively from the market.

### **3. List of product categories that must be labelled with the new EU organic logo**

The EU organic logo must be used for products fulfilling all following requirements:

- organic food and food products that are in the scope of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007,
- organic food and food products are single ingredient products or in case of processed products are those which contain at least 95% of organic ingredients of agricultural origin (according to Article 25 Point 1 and Article 23 Point 4 (a) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007),
- pre-packed organic food and food products.
- sold to the final consumer (including mass caterers)

The definition of a pre-packed organic food product (according to Article 1 of Directive 2000/13/EC) is: “any product which is put into packaging before being offered for sale (and presented) to the ultimate/final consumer or to mass caterers”. The above mentioned packaging might enclose the foodstuff completely or only partially, but in any case it must enclose the foodstuff in such a way that the contents cannot be altered without opening or changing the packaging. (according to Article 24 (1) b) and Article 2 (l) of Regulation (EC) 834/2007, Article 57 of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008).

For example, if a sack of organic flour (which fulfils all above requirements) is being delivered to a mass caterer or retailer who intends to sell the sack unbroken the new EU organic logo must be used. However, if an organic flour sack is foreseen for a bakery to make bread or for a certified shop where they open and repack the flour for sale in smaller bags, it does not have to be labelled with the new EU organic logo.

## 4. List of product categories that cannot be labelled with the new EU organic logo

The following groups of products may not be labelled with the new EU organic logo.

- products and food in conversion (according to Article 25 Point 1 of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007),
- processed food with less than 95% of organic ingredients of agricultural origin (according to Article 25 Point 1 and Article 23 Point 4 (b) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007),
- processed food in which the main ingredient is of hunting or fishing origin is combined with organic ingredients of agricultural origin (according to Article 25 Point 1 and Article 23 Point 4 (c) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007),
- organic products produced in accordance with national or private standards and not being in the scope (no specific standards available) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 (according to Article 57 paragraph 2 of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008), particularly:
  - animals not included in the scope of the EU Regulations, like rabbit, snail, deer, etc,
  - products of organic aquaculture, granted authorisation by the competent national authority to produce in accordance with private or national organic aquaculture standards for a transitional period, while phasing in the EU rules until 1 July 2013 (according to Article 57 paragraph 2 and Article 95 point 11 of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008),
  - wine made from organic grapes and wines produced before 31 July 2012 for which operators have no recorded evidence of compliance of Regulations (EC) No 834/2007 and 889/2008 (according Article 95 Point 10a. c) and d) of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008)
  - textiles, (e.g. cotton, linen, hemp, wool) and cosmetics,
  - pet food
- compound feed in which not all ingredients of plant or animal origin are from the organic production method or less than 95% of the product's dry matter is comprised of organic agricultural products (according to Article 60 Point 1 c) and d) of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008).
- all other products which are not food or feed (seeds, ornamentals...)

## **5. List of product categories and other materials that may be labelled with the new EU organic logo**

### **5.1. Product categories that may be labelled with the new EU organic logo**

The EU organic logo can be used on all products satisfying the requirements set out under Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 and containing at least 95% (by weight) ingredients of organic agricultural origin (according to Article 25 Point 1 and Article 23 Point 4(a) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007). In particular, the EU organic logo may be used for:

- non pre-packed organic food,
- organic food imported from third countries (according Article 24 Point 1 (last paragraph) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007),
- organic feed, in which all ingredients of plant or animal origin contained in the processed feed are from the organic production method and at least 95 % of the product's dry matter is comprised of organic agricultural products (according to Article 59 of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008),
- organic wine produced before 31st July 2012 for which operators have a recorded evidence of compliance of Regulations (EC) No 834/2007 and 889/2008 (according Article 95 Point 10a. a) and b) of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008.

### **5.2 Labelling of transport packaging**

Transport packaging or accompanying documents for organic products supplied to others than the final consumers (including mass caterers) or of organic bulk products may be labelled with the new EU organic logo. (Note: The labelling on transport packaging must comply primarily with the general provisions on packaging and transport of products to other operators or units as given in Article 31 of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008.)

### **5.3 Presentation and advertising**

The new EU organic logo may be used for presentation and advertising materials without using the obligatory indications given under 6.(according to Article 25 Point 1 of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 and article 57 paragraph 2 of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008. For the definition of the "advertising" refer to Article 2 (m) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007).

## **6. Additional compulsory requirements related to the labelling of organic products that carry the new EU organic logo**

### **6.1 The code number of the control authority or control body**

The code number of the control authority or control body shall appear in the same visual field as the logo (according to Article 58 Point 1(d) of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008).

The product indicates the code number of the control authority or control body controlling the company, which was the last to prepare, process, pack and/or label the product (according to Article 24 Point 1 (a) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 and Article 2 (i),(k),(m) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007).

#### **6.1.1 Special case of retailers and brand owners**

There is different interpretation in different EU member states on which code number has to be used where the control authority or control body controlling the producer (who conducted the last processing) is different from the one controlling the distributor, retailer, brand owner (who did not conduct the last processing):

- In most countries the rule is interpreted directly. The code number of the control authority or control body controlling the producer who conducted the last processing is being used. The code number of the control authority or control body controlling the distributor, retailer, brand owner (who did not conduct last processing) is being put voluntarily and additionally to the above.
- Alternatively in some countries, the code number of the control authority or control body controlling the distributor, retailer, brand owner as operator responsible for the placing of the product on the market is being used.

IFOAM EU Group is seeking a harmonised solution of the approach.

#### **6.1.2 Transport packaging**

When an operator transports organic products to another operator, including wholesalers and retailers, transport packages and/or accompanying documents (which can be undeniably linked with the packaging, container or vehicular transport of the product) should be labelled with the name and/or the code number of the control body or authority to which the transporting operator is subject to (according to Article 31 Point 1 of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008).

#### **6.1.3 Presentation and advertising**

In general, the code number of the control authority or control body is not required for advertising materials, in case of general information on the products' range and assortment, company's environment or company's organic orientation (according to definition of "advertising" to Article 2 (k) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007). The code number of the

control authority or control body must be provided only on documents accompanying the product.

## **6.2 Indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials of which the product is composed have been farmed**

The indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials of which the product is composed have been farmed shall be placed immediately below the code number of the control authority or control body (according to Article 58 Point 2 (c) of Regulation (EC) No 889/2008).

It shall not appear in a colour, size and style of lettering more prominent than the sales description of the product (according to Article 24. 1(c) of Regulation, subparagraph 4 of (EC) No 834/2007).

The indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials have been farmed can take the following forms (according to Article 24 Point 1(c) and following paragraphs of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007):

- 'EU Agriculture', where at least 98% of the agricultural raw material has been farmed in the EU,
- 'non-EU Agriculture', where at least 98% of the agricultural raw material has been farmed in third countries,
- 'EU/non-EU Agriculture', where some of the agricultural raw materials have been farmed in the Community and some have been farmed in a third country.
- 'XXX-Agriculture' (where XXX is the name of the country) may be used instead or additional to the above-mentioned indications "EU" and "non-EU". E.g. EU - United Kingdom - Agriculture, Poland - Agriculture, Non-EU - Australia - Agriculture. Turkey - Agriculture (according to Article 24.1 (c) of Regulation (EC) 834/2007).

The country in this indication may be mentioned as a country name, country adjective or ISO country code. For example: Denmark Agriculture, Danish Agriculture or DK Agriculture.

The 98% rule (disregarding up to 2% of ingredients) applies for the "EU" and "Non-EU" indications and the same rule applies also for the country indication. In cases where a country indication replaces "EU" and "Non-EU" indication. The 'XXX-Agriculture' (where XXX is the name of the country, eg, "Belgium Agriculture") can be used for products where at least 98% of the agricultural raw material is farmed in that country. Words "EU" and "Non-EU" in the indication "EU/Non-EU" cannot be replaced by the country, e.g. indication "Belgian/Costa Rica Agriculture" is not acceptable. (according to Article 24 Point 1(c) and following paragraphs of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007).



As on the wholesale level the logo plus obligatory indications are not compulsory, operators should request information on the origin of the raw materials from their suppliers, to be able to label the products that they sell to the final consumer correctly.

## **7. Placing the EU organic logo and the other compulsory elements on the label**

The EU organic logo, the code number and place of farming do not always have to be placed on the front side of the packaging material. They shall be marked in a conspicuous place in such a way as to be easily visible, clearly legible and indelible (according to Article 24 Point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007).

If the EU organic logo is placed on the package twice, the code number and place of farming can be displayed only once.

Detailed information with examples on graphic management are explained in the user manual of the EU organic logo: [http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/organic/files/eu-policy/logo/user\\_manual\\_logo\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/organic/files/eu-policy/logo/user_manual_logo_en.pdf).

## **8. Use of national and private logos for labelling and advertising organic products**

National and private logos can be used on organic products next to the EU organic logo (according to Article 25 Point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007). The use of private/national logos is regulated by the individual private/national rules.

## 9. Examples for Organic labelling of different food products


Food products containing organic ingredients have to be labelled in a different way depending on the products composition and ingredients. There are 3 situations possible for food products covered by the scope of the EU Organic Regulation:

- organic food product with at least 95% of organic ingredients of agricultural origin (according to Article 23 Point 4(a) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007),
- organic food product with less than 95% of organic ingredients of agricultural origin (according to Article 23 Point 4(b) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007),
- food product where main ingredient is of hunting or fishing origin, while all other ingredients of agricultural origin are organic (according to Article 23 Point 4(c) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007).

Detailed requirements for those situations are explained below in examples.

### 9.1 EXAMPLE 1: Organic product with at least 95% of organic ingredients of agricultural origin (according to Article 23 Point 4(a) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007).

**Organic fennel salami** <sup>1</sup>  
 Ingredients: pork\* <sup>2</sup>, salt, fennel seed (1 %)\*, spices\*,  
 sugar\* and garlic\*.  
 \*from organic agriculture <sup>2</sup>

 <sup>3</sup>  
 FR -BIO-999 <sup>4</sup>  
 EU-Agriculture <sup>5</sup>

#### Explanation

1. Reference to organic production in the product name is possible only for products with at least 95% of organic ingredients of agricultural origin
2. Organic agriculture ingredients must always be indicated. This information can be done by use of an asterisk „\*“ or by using the prefix “bio”, “organic”, etc. The way of indicating this information can be decided by the producer.
3. The EU organic logo has to be used for products with at least 95% organic ingredients of agricultural origin and with a reference to organic production.
4. The code number of the control body must be placed in the same visual field as the logo.
5. The indication of place of farming must be placed directly under the code number of the control body. For this product, more than 98% of the agricultural raw materials comes from the EU.

## 9.2 EXAMPLE 2: Organic product with less than 95% of organic ingredients of agricultural origin (according to Article 23 Point 4(b) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007).

### **Oat cake** <sup>1</sup>

Ingredients: organic<sup>2</sup> oat flakes, vegetable fat, organic<sup>2</sup> wheat flour, milk powder, cornstarch, malt extract, sea salt, baking agent (Sodium hydrogen carbonate) and spices.

\*<sup>2</sup> 29 % of the agricultural ingredients derive from organic agriculture <sup>3</sup>

PL-EKO-999 <sup>4</sup>

### **Explanation**

1. Reference to organic production in the product name is not allowed for products with less than 95% of organic ingredients of agricultural origin.
2. Organic agriculture ingredients must always be indicated. This information can be done by use of an asterisk "\*" or by using the prefix "bio", "organic", etc. The way of indicating this information can be decided by the producer.
3. The percentage of organic ingredients of agricultural origin must be declared.
4. The code number of the control body must be presented in an easily visible place.

**Note that the EU organic logo is not allowed.**

**Note that labelling of origin is not required, as it is only mandatory where the EU organic logo is used.**

## 9.3 EXAMPLE 3: Product where main ingredient is of hunting or fishing origin, while all other ingredients of agricultural origin are organic (according to Article 23 Point 4(c) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007).

### **Cured wild salmon wrapped in organic dill** <sup>1</sup>

Ingredients: Wild salmon <sup>2</sup>, vegetable oil\* <sup>3</sup>, dill\*, salt and smoke.

\*15% of the agricultural ingredients derive from organic agriculture <sup>4</sup>

DE-ÖKO-999 <sup>5</sup>

### **Explanation**

1. Reference to organic production is possible in the same visual field as the sales description and may only relate to organic ingredient in case of products where the main ingredient is a product of fishing or hunting.
2. Main ingredient is a product of fishing or hunting origin and is regarded as an ingredient of agricultural origin.
3. Organic agriculture ingredients must always be indicated. This information can be done by use of an asterisk "\*" or by using the prefix "bio", "organic", etc. The way of indicating this information can be decided by the producer.
4. The percentage of organic ingredients of agricultural origin must be declared.
5. The code number of the control body must be presented in a easily visible place.

**Note that the EU organic logo is not allowed.**

**Note the origin labelling is not required, as it is only mandatory in cases where the logo is used.**

## 10. Regulation extracts

Below texts of the EU regulations and directive referred to in this document are listed. This text is only presented for information; for legal purposes please refer to the texts published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

### **Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007**

#### **Article 2 Definitions (parts)**

*(d) 'operator' means the natural or legal persons responsible for ensuring that the requirements of this Regulation are met within the organic business under their control;*

*(i) 'preparation' means the operations of preserving and/or processing of organic products, including slaughter and cutting for livestock products, and also packaging, labelling and/or alterations made to the labelling concerning the organic production method;*

*(k) 'labelling' means any terms, words, particulars, trade marks, brand name, pictorial matter or symbol relating to and placed on any packaging, document, notice, label, board, ring or collar accompanying or referring to a product;*

*(l) the definition of 'pre-packaged foodstuff' is that given in Article 1(3)(b) of Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 March 2000 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs (2); {See text of the Article 1(3)(b) of Directive 2000/13/EC of below}*

*(m) 'advertising' means any representation to the public, by any means other than a label, that is intended or is likely to influence and shape attitude, beliefs and behaviours in order to promote directly or indirectly the sale of organic products;*

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

#### **Article 23 Use of terms referring to organic production**

*1. For the purposes of this Regulation a product shall be regarded as bearing terms referring to the organic production method where, in the labelling, advertising material or commercial documents, such a product, its ingredients or feed materials are described in terms suggesting to the purchaser that the product, its ingredients or feed materials have been obtained in accordance with the rules laid down in this Regulation. In particular, the terms listed in the Annex, their derivatives or diminutives, such as 'bio' and 'eco', alone or combined, may be used throughout the Community and in any Community language for the labelling and advertising of products which satisfy the requirements set out under or pursuant to this Regulation.*

*In the labelling and advertising of live or unprocessed agricultural products terms referring to the organic production method may be used only where, in addition, all the ingredients of that product have also been produced in accordance with the requirements laid down in this Regulation.*

*2. The terms referred to in paragraph 1 shall not be used anywhere in the Community and in any Community language for the labelling, advertising and commercial documents of a product which does not satisfy the requirements set out under this Regulation, unless they*

*are not applied to agricultural products in food or feed or clearly have no connection with organic production.*

*Furthermore, any terms, including terms used in trademarks, or practices used in labelling or advertising liable to mislead the consumer or user by suggesting that a product or its ingredients satisfy the requirements set out under this Regulation shall not be used.*

*3. The terms referred to in paragraph 1 shall not be used for a product for which it has to be indicated in the labelling or advertising that it contains GMOs, consists of GMOs or is produced from GMOs according to Community provisions.*

*4. As regards processed food, the terms referred to in paragraph 1 may be used:*

*(a) in the sales description, provided that:*

*(i) the processed food complies with Article 19;*

*(ii) at least 95 % by weight, of its ingredients of agricultural origin are organic;*

*(b) only in the list of ingredients, provided that the food complies with Article 19(1), 19(2)(a), 19(2)(b) and 19(2)(d);*

*(c) in the list of ingredients and in the same visual field as the sales description, provided that:*

*(i) the main ingredient is a product of hunting or fishing;*

*(ii) it contains other ingredients of agricultural origin that are all organic;*

*(iii) the food complies with Article 19(1), 19(2)(a), 19(2)(b) and 19(2)(d).*

*The list of ingredients shall indicate which ingredients are organic.*

*In the case where points (b) and (c) of this paragraph apply, the references to the organic production method may only appear in relation to the organic ingredients and the list of ingredients shall include an indication of the total percentage of organic ingredients in proportion to the total quantity of ingredients of agricultural origin.*

*The terms and the indication of percentage referred to in the previous subparagraph shall appear in the same colour, identical size and style of lettering as the other indications in the list of ingredients.*

*5. Member States shall take the measures necessary to ensure compliance with this Article.*

*6. The Commission may in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 37(2) adapt the list of terms set out in the Annex.*

#### **Article 24 Compulsory indications**

*1. Where terms as referred to in Article 23(1) are used:*

*(a) the code number referred to in Article 27(10) of the control authority or control body to which the operator who has carried out the most recent production or preparation operation is subject, shall also appear in the labelling;*

*(b) the Community logo referred to in Article 25(1) as regards prepackaged food shall also appear on the packaging;*

*(c) where the Community logo is used, an indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials of which the product is composed have been farmed, shall also appear in the same visual field as the logo and shall take one of the following forms, as appropriate:*

*— ‘EU Agriculture’, where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in the EU,*

— ‘non-EU Agriculture’, where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in third countries,

— ‘EU/non-EU Agriculture’, where part of the agricultural raw materials has been farmed in the Community and a part of it has been farmed in a third country.

The above mentioned indication ‘EU’ or ‘non-EU’ may be replaced or supplemented by a country in the case where all agricultural raw materials of which the product is composed have been farmed in that country.

For the above mentioned ‘EU’ or ‘non-EU’ indication, small quantities by weight of ingredients may be disregarded provided that the total quantity of the disregarded ingredients does not exceed 2 % of the total quantity by weight of raw materials of agricultural origin.

The abovementioned ‘EU’ or ‘non-EU’ indication shall not appear in a colour, size and style of lettering more prominent than the sales description of the product.

The use of the Community logo as referred to in Article 25(1) and the indication referred to in the first subparagraph shall be optional for products imported from third countries. However, where the Community logo as referred to in Article 25(1) appears in the labelling, the indication referred to in the first subparagraph shall also appear in the labelling.

2. The indications referred to in paragraph 1 shall be marked in a conspicuous place in such a way as to be easily visible, clearly legible and indelible.

3. The Commission shall, in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 37(2), lay down specific criteria as regards the presentation, composition and size of the indications referred to in paragraph 1(a) and (c).

#### **Article 25 Organic production logos**

1. The Community organic production logo may be used in the labelling, presentation and advertising of products which satisfy the requirements set out under this Regulation.

The Community logo shall not be used in the case of in-conversion products and food as referred to in Article 23(4)(b) and (c).

2. National and private logos may be used in the labelling, presentation and advertising of products which satisfy the requirements set out under this Regulation.

3. The Commission shall, in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 37(2), lay down specific criteria as regards presentation, composition, size and design of the Community logo.

#### **Directive 2000/13/EC**

##### **Article 1 (part)**

(3)(b) ‘pre-packaged foodstuff’ shall mean any single item for presentation as such to the ultimate consumer and to mass caterers, consisting of a foodstuff and the packaging into which it was put before being offered for sale, whether such packaging encloses the foodstuff completely or only partially, but in any case in such a way that the contents cannot be altered without opening or changing the packaging.



## **Commission Regulation (EC) No 889/2008**

### **Article 31 Packaging and transport of products to other operators or units**

1. Operators shall ensure that organic products are transported to other units, including wholesalers and retailers, only in appropriate packaging, containers or vehicles closed in such a manner that substitution of the content cannot be achieved without manipulation or damage of the seal and provided with a label stating, without prejudice to any other indications required by law:

(a) the name and address of the operator and, where different, of the owner or seller of the product;

(b) the name of the product or a description of the compound feedingstuff accompanied by a reference to the organic production method;

(c) the name and/or the code number of the control body or authority to which the operator is subject; and

(d) where relevant, the lot identification mark according to a marking system either approved at national level or agreed with the control body or authority and which permits to link the lot with the accounts referred to in Article 66.

The information referred to in points (a) to (d) of the first subparagraph may also be presented on an accompanying document, if such a document can be undeniably linked with the packaging, container or vehicular transport of the product.

This accompanying document shall include information on the supplier and/or the transporter.

2. The closing of packaging, containers or vehicles shall not be required where:

(a) transportation is direct between an operator and another operator who are both subject to the organic control system, and

(b) the products are accompanied by a document giving the information required under paragraph 1, and

(c) both the expediting and the receiving operators shall keep documentary records of such transport operations available for the control body or control authority of such transport operations.

### **Article 57 Organic logo of the EU**

In accordance with Article 25(3) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, the organic production logo of the European Union (hereinafter "Organic logo of the EU") shall follow the model set out in Part A of Annex XI to this Regulation.

For the purpose of labelling, the organic logo of the EU shall only be used if the product concerned is produced in accordance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008 and of this Regulation, by operators who comply with the requirements of the control system referred to in Articles 27, 28, 29, 32 and 33 of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.

### **Article 58 Conditions for the use of the code number and place of origin**

1. The indication of the code number of the control authority or control body referred

(a) start with the acronym identifying the Member State or the third country, as referred to in the international standard for the two letter country codes under ISO 3166 (Codes for the

*representation of names of countries and their subdivisions); (points (b) – (d) introduced by Regulation (EU) No 271/2010 and applied as of 1st of July 2010):*

*(b) include a term which establishes a link with the organic production method, as referred to in Article 23(1) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 in accordance with Part B(2) of Annex XI to this Regulation;*

*(c) include a reference number to be decided by the Commission or by the competent authority of the Member States in accordance with Part B(3) of Annex XI to this Regulation; and*

*(d) be placed in the same visual field as the Organic logo of the EU, where the Organic logo of the EU is used in the labelling.*

*2. The indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials of which the products is composed have been farmed, as referred to in Article 24(1)(c) of Regulation (EC) 834/2007, shall be placed immediately below the code number referred to in paragraph 1.*

**Article 59 Scope, use of trade marks and sales descriptions (in case of feed)**

*This Chapter shall not apply to pet food and feed for fur animals.*

*The trade marks and sales descriptions bearing an indication referred to in Article 23(1) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 may be used only if all ingredients of plant or animal origin are from the organic production method and at least 95 % of the product's dry matter is comprised of such ingredients.*

**Article 60 Indications on processed feed**

*1. The terms referred to in Article 23(1) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 and the Organic logo of the EU may be used on processed feed provided that all the following requirements are complied with:*

*(a) the processed feed complies with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 and in particular with Article 14 (1) (d) (iv) and (v) for livestock or with Article 15(1)(d) for aquaculture animals and Article 18 thereof;*

*(b) the processed feed complies with the provisions of this Regulation and in particular with Articles 22 and 26 thereof;*

*(c) all ingredients of plant or animal origin contained in the processed feed are from the organic production method;*

*(d) at least 95 % of the product's dry matter is comprised of organic agricultural products.*

*2. Subject to the requirements laid down in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1, the following statement is permitted in the case of products comprising variable quantities of feed materials from the organic production method and/or feed materials from products in conversion to organic farming and/or products as referred to in Article 22 of this Regulation:*

*“may be used in organic production in accordance with Regulations (EC) No 834/2007 and (EC) No 889/2008”.*

**Article 95 Transitional measures (parts)**

*8. For a transitional period expiring on the 1 July 2010, the operators may continue to use in the labelling the provisions as laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 for:*

*(i) the system for calculation the percentage of organic ingredients of food;*



(ii) the code number and/or the name of the control body or control authority. 9. Stocks of products produced, packaged and labeled before 1 July 2010 in accordance with either Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 or Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 may continue to be brought on the market bearing terms referring to organic production until stocks are exhausted.

10. Packaging material in accordance with either Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 or Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 may continue to be used for products placed on the market bearing terms referring to organic production until 1 July 2012, where the product otherwise complies with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007.

10a. As regards products of the wine sector, the transitional period referred to in paragraph 8 shall expire on 31 July 2012.

Stocks of wines produced until 31 July 2012 in accordance with either Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 or Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 may continue to be brought on the market until stocks are exhausted, and subject to the following labelling requirements:

(a) the Community organic production logo as referred to in Article 25(1) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, called from 1 July 2010 the "Organic logo of the EU" may be used provided that the wine-making process complies with Chapter 3a of Title II of this Regulation;

(b) operators using "Organic logo of the EU" shall keep recorded evidence, for a period of at least five years after they placed on the market that wine obtained from organic grapes, including of the corresponding quantities of wine in litres, per wine category and

(c) where the evidence referred to in point (b) of this paragraph is not available, such wine may be labelled as "wine made from organic grapes", provided that it complies with the requirements of this Regulation except those provided for in Chapter 3a of Title II thereof;

(d) wine labelled as "wine made from organic grapes" cannot bear the "Organic logo of the EU".

11. The competent authority may authorise for a period expiring on 1 July 2013, those aquaculture animal and seaweed production units which are established and produce under nationally accepted organic rules before entry into force of this Regulation, to keep their organic status while adapting to the rules of this Regulation, provided there is no undue pollution of the waters with substances not allowed in organic production. Operators benefiting from this measure shall notify the facilities, fishponds, cages or seaweed lots which are concerned to the competent authority'.

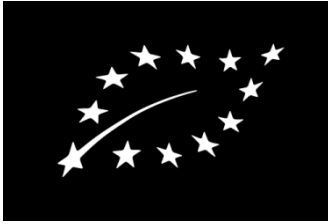
**Annex XI. A. Organic logo of the EU, referred to in Article 57 (introduced by Regulation (EU) No 271/2010 and applied as of 1 of July 2010):**

1. The Organic logo of the EU shall comply with the model below:



2. The reference colour in Pantone is Green Pantone No 376 and Green (50 % Cyan + 100 % Yellow), when a four- colour process is used.

3. The Organic logo of the EU can also be used in black and white as shown, only where it is not practicable to apply it in colour:



4. If the background colour of the packaging or label is dark, the symbols may be used in negative format, using the background colour of the packaging or label.

5. If a symbol is used in colour on a coloured background, which makes it difficult to see, a delimiting outer line around the symbol can be used to improve contrast with the background colours.

6. In certain specific situations where there are indications in a single colour on the packaging, the Organic logo of the EU may be used in the same colour.

7. The Organic logo of the EU must have a height of at least 9 mm and a width of at least 13,5 mm; the proportion ratio height/width shall always be 1:1,5. Exceptionally the minimum size may be reduced to a height of 6 mm for very small packages.

8. The Organic logo of the EU may be associated with graphical or textual elements referring to organic farming, under the condition that they do not modify or change the nature of the Organic logo of the EU, nor any of the indications mentioned at Article 58. When associated to national or private logos using a green colour different from the reference colour mentioned in point 2, the Organic logo of the EU may be used in that non-reference colour.



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