

Section 13

Operating Procedures for Importers

13.0 Contents Page

This Section explains the operating procedures, which must be followed by a registered importer of organic products. These procedures are specified in the Commission Regulations (EC) 2092/91, 1788/2001 and 1918/2002 (as amended) and in the Defra Compendium of UK Organic Standards. The overview summarises the requirements and further details are given in each sub-section. In this section, the Regulations have, in some cases, been paraphrased for clarity, but references are given where the Operator may prefer to check the original. (Links to the Regulations are given on both the OF&G and Defra websites. Hard copies are available from HMSO.)

Important note: The organic regulations are in addition to statutory legislation, they do not replace it.

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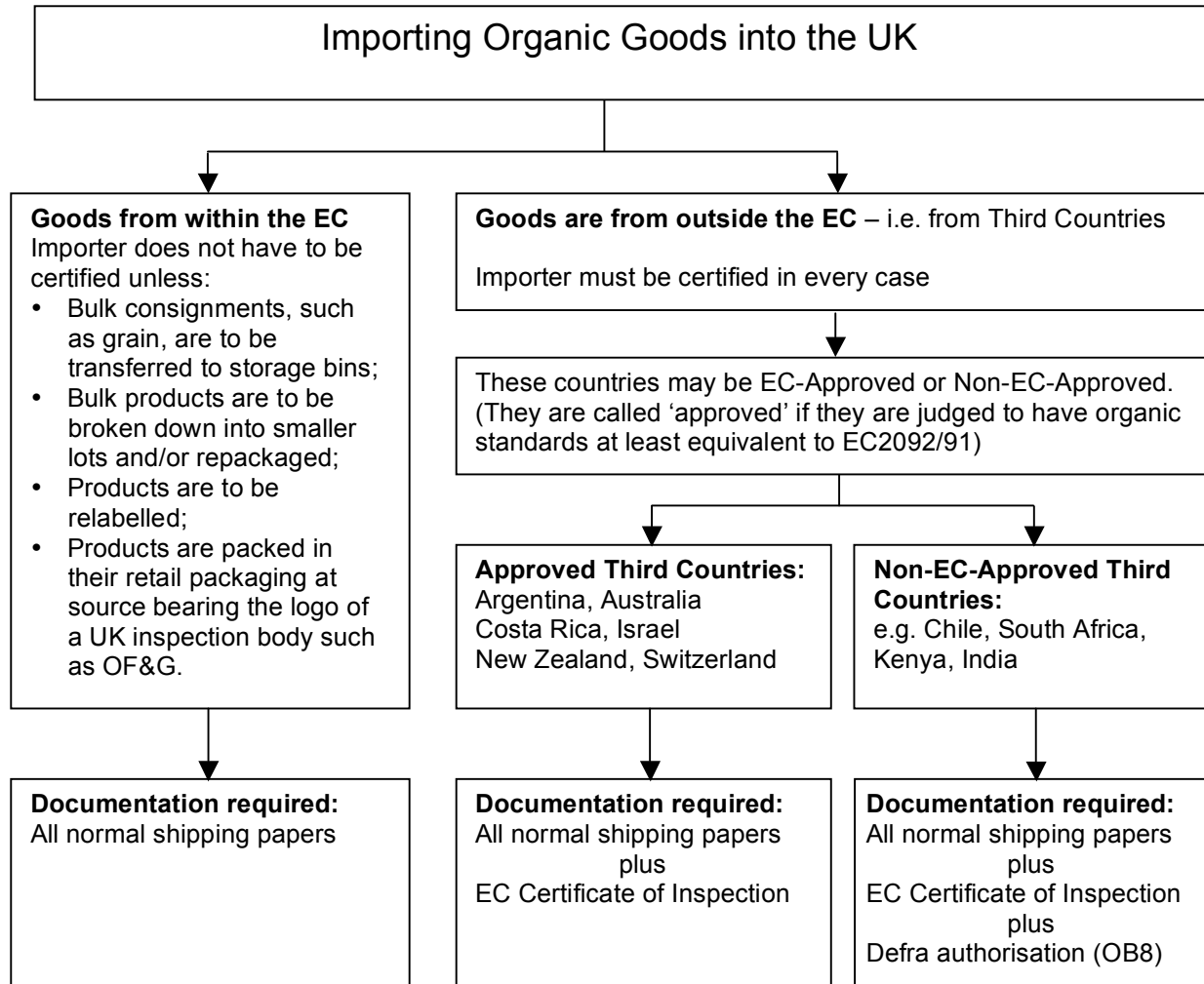
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13.1 Importing Organic Products – Overview and Basic Principles

13.1.01



13.1 Importing Organic Products – Overview and Basic Principles - continued

13.1.02	<p>A. Imports from EC Member States: Importers bringing organic goods (plants, plant products, livestock, livestock products, food made from these products and animal feeds) into the UK from other EC member states do not need to be certified if the products are to be wholesaled, distributed or marketed in their original packaging without any further processing or re-labelling.</p> <p>However, certification as an importer and/or processor is necessary if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Bulk consignments, such as grain, are to be transferred to storage bins; ii) Bulk products are to be broken down into smaller lots and/or repackaged; iii) Products are to be relabelled; iv) Products are packed in their retail packaging at source bearing the logo of a UK inspection body such as Organic Farmers & Growers Ltd. <p>B. Imports from outside the EC (from so-called Third Countries): Importers bringing organic goods (as in A above) into the UK from outside the EC <u>do</u> need to be certified, so their offices and processing/storage sites need to be inspected even if there is no further processing or packing and the goods are marketed in their original packaging.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) All goods whether processed or unprocessed must be certified organic in the country of origin; ii) The Exporter must also be certified; iii) The Organic Certification Bodies of the producer, processor and exporter must have standards equivalent to the EC Organic Standards; iv) The best way to ensure this is to use one of the Certification Bodies listed in Section 13.13; v) Each consignment of organic goods brought into the UK from outside the EC, needs to be accompanied by an EC Certificate of Inspection. This is provided by the Certification Body of the Exporter in the country of origin of the goods. (OF&G Record Sheet 49 is a proforma Certificate of Inspection. It may also be downloaded from the Defra website at www.defra.gov.uk/farm/organic/imports/index.htm). <p>NOTE: <u>Once organic goods have been imported into the EC, they can be freely traded within the EC, even if their country of origin was outside the EC.</u></p> <p>C. Approved Third Countries: Some non-EC countries have organic standards that are regarded as equivalent to those in the EC, these are called 'Approved Third Countries'. Importing organic goods from these countries is more straightforward than from 'Non-Approved Third Countries'.</p> <p>Currently, the Approved Third Countries are: Argentina; Australia; Costa Rica; Israel; New Zealand; Switzerland;</p> <p>Bringing organic goods into the UK from these Approved countries requires proof of certification by an EC-recognised organic certification body but does <u>not</u> require authorisation from Defra.</p> <p>D. Non-Approved Third Countries: If however organic goods are to be imported from a 'Non-Approved Third Country', (i.e. one that does not have organic standards at least equivalent to EC2092/91) Defra authorisation must first be obtained. Defra requires an OB8 form to be completed by the Importer, for products from <u>each Exporter in each country</u>, before authorisation is given.</p>
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13.1 Importing Organic Products – Overview and Basic Principles - continued

13.1.02 cont	<p>(Form OB8 and Guidance Notes can be downloaded from the Defra website – see address above.) The OB8 application must be completed and stamped by the Exporter's Certification Body before it is sent to Defra for authorisation. The whole process can take several weeks, so it is important to apply well ahead.</p> <p>E. Mass Balance and Traceability: The original EC Certificate of Inspection and documents accompanying the goods must be kept so that it is possible for OF&G to trace and compare the quantities of products imported with those sold (or further processed).</p> <p>F. Segregation, Storage and Processing: If there is any processing, packing, storage or re-labelling of the goods, this must be done according to the Standards laid down in this Manual. (These are summarised in Section 11.1)</p> <p>G. Labelling: The logo or mark of the UK Body certifying the Importer may be used on packaging as long as it is made clear that this Body has certified the import, not the production or processing of the goods. The mark of the Certification Body in the country of origin must be on the label.</p>
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Inspection Requirements for Importers

13.1.03	<p>(Annex IIIC 1.1) The full description of the operation to be registered must include the importer's premises and their import activities, indicating the points of entry of the products into the Community and any other facilities the importer intends to use for the storage of the imported products pending their delivery to the first consignee.</p> <p>In addition, the declaration referred to under paragraphs 5.2.3 to 5.2.4 must include an undertaking by the importer to ensure that any facilities that the importer will use for storage of products are submitted to inspection, to be carried out either by the certification body or another certification body or, when these storage facilities are situated in another Member State or region, by an inspection body or authority approved for inspection in that Member State or region.</p> <p>(Annex IIIC 1.2) The full description of the operation to be registered must show the facilities used for reception and storage. Where other activities, like processing, packing, labelling and storage of agricultural products before and after the operations concerning them, as well as the transport of the products, take place, the relevant provisions under Sections 5 and 11 shall apply.</p> <p>When the importer and the first consignee are the same legal person and operating in one single unit, only one inspection report will be required.</p> <p>(Annex IIIC 2.1) When the importer and the first consignee are not operating in one single unit, both must be inspected and both must keep stock and financial records.</p> <p>(Annex IIIC 2.2) On request of the certification body, any details on the transport arrangements from the exporter in the third country to the first consignee and, from the first consignee's premises or storage facilities to the consignees within the Community must be provided.</p> <p>(Annex IIIC 5.1) The certification body shall inspect the EC Certificates of inspection and the stock and financial records of the importer.</p> <p>(Annex IIIC 5.2) Where import operations are carried out by different units, the importer must make available, on request, the inspection reports for each of the facilities.</p>
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13.2 Imports from EC Member States

13.2.01	<p>As stated in the Overview, organic certification of the Importer of goods from EC Member States is not necessary unless the consignments are bulk and their contact container is changed, or they are to be repacked or relabelled by the Importer in the UK.</p> <p>In these cases, a full inspection of the premises is required to ensure that the operating procedures described in Section 11 are in place.</p>
13.2.02	<p>For marketing purposes, an Importer may request certification in order to be able to use the mark or logo of a UK Certification body. In this case it must be made clear that the UK Certification body has certified only the import of the products, not their processing or packing. (See section 13.11 below for information on labelling.)</p>

13.3 Imports from Third Countries (i.e. Countries outside the EC)

The following applies to both EC-Approved and Non-Approved Third Countries

13.3.01 DEFRA STD	<p>(Provision 11.1.) Without prejudice to Section 4.1 (Labelling), organic products which are imported from a third country, may be marketed in the UK only where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) They originate in an EC-approved third country (see details in Section 13.12); ii) The competent authority in the third country has issued an EC Certificate of Inspection as provided for in Section 13.6. The original of this certificate must accompany the goods to the premises of the first consignee. Where necessary it should be returned to the importer who must keep the certificate at the disposal of their inspection body for not less than two years; iii) (Provision 11.6a) By way of derogation from paragraph 13.2.01, the importer(s) of products into the UK shall be authorised by Defra to market for one year, products imported from a EC non-approved third country provided the importer(s) provide(s) Defra with sufficient evidence that the imported products were manufactured according to production rules equivalent to those laid down in Sections 7 and 8 of this Manual and were subject to inspection measures of equivalent effectiveness to those referred to in Section 5 of this Manual, and that such inspection measures will be permanently and effectively applied; iv) Such authorisation shall be valid only as long as the above-mentioned conditions are shown to be satisfied.
13.3.02 DEFRA GN	<p>Definition of importer: (Provision 11.7 GN) For the purposes of paragraph 13.2.02 an importer is any legal person or persons who are responsible for the payment of duties or levies on entry into free circulation, or who own(s) the goods prior to their receipt by the first consignee.</p> <p>A further definition is given in Annex IIIC: the importer shall mean the natural or legal person within the EC who presents a consignment for release for free circulation into the EC, either on its own or through a representative.</p>
13.3.03 DEFRA GN	<p>Definition of First Consignee: (Provision 11.7 GN) Council Regulation 2092/91 (Annex III, section C) defines first consignee as is the natural or legal person to whom the consignment is delivered and who will receive it for further preparation and/or marketing.</p> <p>Defra has stated that an operator who is simply a handling agent, has no financial interest in the goods and does not prepare them in anyway (including re-packing or re-labelling them) will not be subject to the inspection system. In any other case the operator will require to be registered with an inspection body.</p>

13.3 Imports from Third Countries (i.e. Countries outside the EC) - continued

13.3.04 DEFRA IN	Definition of Handling Agent: (Provision 11.7 IN) If an operator is only a handling agent (e.g. a warehousing operation) they are not currently subject to the inspection system, but in any other case the operator will be required to be registered with an inspection body. A warehousing operation will be subject to the inspection system from 1 st July 2005.
13.3.05 OF&G GN	Defra Authorisation: Under EC and UK law, it is an offence to market Non-EC-Approved Third Country organic produce covered by this procedure, without a valid Defra authorisation having been issued. In this context 'marketing' shall mean holding or displaying for sale, or offering for sale, selling, delivering or placing on the market in any other form.
13.3.06 DEFRA STD	Segregation, Packaging, Lot Marking (Annex III C.6.1) Organic products shall be imported from a third country in appropriate packaging or containers, closed in a manner preventing substitution of the content and provided with identification of the exporter and with any other marks and numbers serving to identify the lot with the certificate of inspection for import from third countries.
13.3.07 DEFRA STD	(Annex III C 6.2) On receipt of an organic product imported from a third country, the first consignee shall check the closing of the packaging or container and the correspondence of the identification of the consignment with the EC Certificate of Inspection. The result of this verification shall be documented.
13.3.08 DEFRA STD	(Annex III C 4.1) When imported organic products referred are stored in storage facilities where also other agricultural products or foodstuffs are stored: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Organic products must be kept separate from the other agricultural products and/or foodstuffs; ii) Every measure must be taken to ensure identification of consignments and to avoid mixtures or exchanges with non-organic products.

13.4 Imports from EC-Approved Third Countries

13.4.01 OF&G GN	A number of Third Countries have been investigated by the EC Commission and have been approved as having equivalent production standards and operating procedures to those in force in the EC. The approved third countries are listed in the Annex to the Regulation 94/92, as amended and an up-to-date list is provided in the document - Rules Governing the Import of Products from Third Countries (OB8) - issued by Defra. www.defra.gov.uk/farm/organic/imports/index.htm Address: Organic Farming Branch – Imports Section, Area 5F, Ergon House, Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AL Tel: 0207 238 5605 Fax: 0207 238 6148 Email: organic.imports@defra.gsi.gov.uk
13.4.02 OF&G GN	It is NOT necessary to obtain authorisation from Defra to import organic products from these countries into the UK provided that the overseas inspection body and the categories of products to be imported are listed in Section 13.12. Note: This Table is correct at time of going to print. Importers should check the Defra web site in paragraph 13.4.01 or with the certification office before importing products from these countries.

13.5 Imports from Non-Approved Third Countries

Procedure for Gaining Defra Approval to Import Organic Products

<p>13.5.01 OF&G GN</p>	<p>As stated in the Overview, Defra authorisation must be obtained before organic goods can be imported from a 'Non-Approved Third Country'.</p> <p>An Importer must be registered with a UK organic certification body before he/she can apply for Defra import authorisation.</p> <p>To apply for this authorisation, an OB8 form must be completed by the Importer, for products from <u>each Exporter in each country</u>.</p> <p>(Form OB8 and Guidance Notes can be downloaded from the Defra website – see address in paragraph 13.4.01.)</p> <p>The OB8 application must be completed and stamped by the Exporter's Certification Body before it is sent to Defra for authorisation. The whole process can take several weeks, so it is important to apply well ahead. (The authorisation process is straightforward if the producer, processor and exporter are registered with a certification body which is regarded by Defra as having standards at least equivalent to EC2092/91 as amended. A list of these bodies is given in Section 13.13.)</p> <p>Once awarded, the authorisation is valid for 1 year. It must be renewed annually and is only valid for the products listed on it.</p> <p>If the Importer wants to import more products from the same Exporter, he/she must apply to Defra with full details and proof of the organic status of the products.</p> <p>If the importer wishes to import products from a different Exporter, or a different country, a separate OB8 application must be made.</p> <p>Copies of Defra authorisations and any updates are sent to the Importer's UK certification body.</p>
<p>13.5.02 DEFRA STD</p>	<p>(Provision 8.1) Any operator who produces, prepares, stores* or imports organic products from a third country for the purpose of marketing them shall notify his activity to Defra.</p> <p>NB * <i>Indicates that this will take effect from 1st July 2005.</i></p>
<p>13.5.03 DEFRA STD</p>	<p>(Provision 11.7 IN) When Defra issues an authorisation subject to the requirements of paragraph 6(a), the authorisation is valid for one year in the first instance, after which time it must be renewed annually by completing a renewal form and submitting updated organic certification for the operators involved in the authorisation.</p>
<p>13.5.04 DEFRA STD</p>	<p>(Provision 11.7 IN) When Defra issues an authorisation subject to the requirements of paragraph 6(a), it has to notify the Commission and all other Member States. This is done via a Commission database that the competent authorities in each Member State have access to. If the Commission or a Member State objects to the granting of an authorisation, it can raise the issue in the Committee referred to in Provision 14.</p> <p>Should it emerge from discussions in this forum that a majority of Member States and the Commission are of the opinion that the imported products were not manufactured according to equivalent production rules and/or inspection measures of equivalent effectiveness, the Commission will request Defra to withdraw it.</p>
<p>13.5.05 DEFRA STD</p>	<p>(Provision 11.7 IN) Defra only issues an authorisation for goods being imported into the EC by a UK importer. Importers from other Member States will need to be authorised by the competent authority in that Member State, even if the goods are subsequently marketed in the UK. These goods do not have to enter the EC via the UK.</p>

13.5 Imports from Non-Approved Third Countries - continued

13.5.06 OF&G STD	If it is desired to add additional products to a Defra authorisation, full details including proof of their organic status must be supplied to Defra and the authorization extended, before the products are imported.
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13.6 EC Certificate of Inspection

13.6.01 OF&G GN	<p>As stated in the Overview at the start of this section, each consignment of organic goods brought into the UK from outside the EC, needs to be accompanied by an EC Certificate of Inspection.</p> <p>This is provided by the Certification Body of the Exporter in the country of origin of the goods. (OF&G Record Sheet 49 is a proforma Certificate of Inspection. It may also be downloaded from the Defra website www.defra.gov.uk/farm/organic/imports/index.htm)</p> <p>A Certificate of Inspection must cover the whole consignment (and this may be more than one product). A number of containers with a variety of products, but all being transported on the same ship, would be a consignment. Importing containers on different ships would require a Certificate of inspection for each container on each ship.</p> <p>Free movement of goods within Europe</p> <p>Once the consignment has been accepted into the EC and the EC Certificate of Inspection endorsed by the Member State's PHA (or equivalent), the organic goods may be freely traded within Europe.</p> <p>The original EC Certificate of Inspection and documents accompanying the goods must be kept so that it is possible for OF&G to trace and compare the quantities of products imported with those sold (or further processed).</p>
13.6.02 STATUT E	<p>(Reg 1788/2001 4.4) The authority or body issuing the certificate of inspection shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Only issue the certificate of inspection and endorse the declaration in box 15, after it has carried out a documentary check on the basis of all relevant inspection documents, including in particular the production plan for the products concerned, transport documents and commercial documents, and after the authority or body has either made a physical check of the consignment concerned before it is expedited from the third country of dispatch, or has received an explicit declaration of the exporter declaring that the consignment concerned has been produced and/or prepared in accordance with the provisions which are implemented by the authority or body concerned in respect of the import and marketing in the European Community of products referred to in Section 5.1 of this Manual. ii) Give a serial number to each issued certificate and keep a register of the delivered certificates.
13.6.03 STATUT E	<p>(Reg 1788/2001 4.5) The Certificate of Inspection shall be drawn up in one of the official languages of the Community and filled in, except for the stamps and signatures, either entirely in capital letters or entirely in typescript. The Certificate of Inspection shall preferably be in one of the official languages of the Member State of destination. Where necessary, the relevant Member State's authorities may request a translation of the Certificate of Inspection in one of its official languages.</p>
13.6.04 STATUT E	<p>(Reg.1788/2001 4.5) Uncertified alterations or erasures shall invalidate the Certificate.</p>
13.6.05 STATUT E	<p>(Reg.1788/2001 Art. 4.6) The certificate of inspection shall be made in one single original (i.e. pages 1 and 2 copied back to back).</p>

13.7 Verification and Endorsement of Consignments

13.7.01 STATUTE	Prior to organic imports being released into free circulation, for each consignment an original Certificate of Inspection must be submitted for verification to and endorsement by the relevant authority in the member state.
13.7.02 STATUTE	(Reg 1788/2001 2.3) Verification of the consignment shall mean the verification by the relevant Member State's authorities of the (original) Certificate of Inspection to satisfy Article 4(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1788/2002, and, where these authorities consider appropriate, of the products in relation to the requirements of Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91.
13.7.03 STATUTE	(Reg 1788/2001 2.2) A consignment shall mean a quantity of products under one or more Combined Nomenclature Codes, covered by a single Certificate of Inspection, conveyed by the same means of transport and coming from the same third country.
13.7.04 STATUTE	In the UK that authority will be the Port Health Authority (PHA). PHA officials will verify the certificates and if satisfactory, will endorse the Certificate of Inspection. Only after this has been done, and without prejudice to all other existing customs and import requirements, will the goods be able to enter free circulation.
13.7.05 OF&G GN	<p>Notification to the Port Health Authority by the Importer</p> <p>In order to ensure the smooth processing of consignments of organic produce the Importer intends to import it is recommended that early contact is made with the Port Health Authority responsible for the port or airport through which the product is to be imported. In particular it is recommended that the importer discuss with them the pre-notification that will be required and obtain a supply of the forms of notice that must be used.</p> <p>Typically twenty-four hours notice of the arrival of a consignment will be required for produce imported through a port and six hours notice for produce imported through an airport.</p>
13.7.06 STATUTE	FOR PRODUCTS FROM EC NON-APPROVED THIRD COUNTRIES, PHA officials will check that a Defra authorisation to import organic products has been issued for products coming from third countries (as outlined in Section 13.4). Defra will notify the PHA of all import authorisations issued. If an import authorisation has not been issued, the Certificate of Inspection will not be endorsed.
13.7.07 STATUTE	The PHA will levy a charge for each Certificate of Inspection verified. Importers will also be responsible for any charges incurred as a result of late submission of the appropriate paperwork. These charges might include quay rent, container rent, handling or demurrage charges. Any costs other than those recoverable by the Port Health Authorities arising as a result of the need to detain consignments such as demurrage will be the responsibility of the importer.
13.7.08 STATUTE	<p>Where a Certificate cannot be endorsed this will result in a movement control order being imposed on the consignment by the Port Health Authority. This will not be lifted until the problem preventing endorsement is resolved. Examples of how problems can be resolved are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Providing a correct supporting certificate which relates to an authorisation held by the importer; ii) Removing all 'organic' references from the consignment and documents and selling the produce as conventional; iii) Re-exporting the consignment out of the EC.
13.7.09 STATUTE	Release for free circulation in the Community shall mean the clearance given by the customs authorities to allow a consignment free movement within the Community.

13.7 Verification and Endorsement of Consignments - continued

13.7.10 STATUTE	Completion by the Competent Authority – Defra (Reg 1788/2001 4.7 to 4.9) The Certificate of Inspection shall, at the time it is submitted to the PHA for verification, include in box 16 the declaration of the competent authority in the Member State which granted the authorisation. The declaration in box 16 is not required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) When the importer presents an original document, issued by the competent authority of the Member State which granted the authorisation in accordance with Article 11(6) of Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 (as outlined in Section 13.4), and demonstrating that the consignment is covered by that authorization; or ii) When the Member State's authority, which granted the authorisation in Article 11(6) (as outlined in Section 13.4), has given satisfactory evidence that the consignment is covered by that authorisation, directly to the authority in charge of the verification of the consignment. This procedure of direct information is optional for the Member State which granted the authorisation.
13.7.11 STATUTE	(Reg 1788/2001 4.11) At the verification of a consignment of products, the original certificate of inspection shall be endorsed by the PHA in box 17 and returned to the person who submitted the certificate.
13.7.12 STATUTE	Completion by the First Consignee (Reg 1788/2001 4.6) The Certificate of Inspection shall be made in one single original. The first consignee or, where relevant, the importer may make a copy for the purpose of informing the inspection authority or body in accordance with Section 13.6. Any such copy shall carry the indication 'COPY 'or 'DUPLICATE' printed or stamped thereon.
13.7.13 STATUTE	(Reg 1788/2001 4.12) The first consignee shall, at the reception of the consignment, complete box 18 of the original of the Certificate of Inspection, to certify that the reception of the consignment has been carried out in accordance with Section 13.6 of this Manual. The first consignee will then send the original of the certificate to the importer mentioned in box 11 of the Certificate, unless the Certificate has to further accompany the consignment for a preparation referred to in Section 13.6.

13.8 Importing Goods & Split Consignments into another EC Member State

13.8.01 OF&G GN	There are provisions made in Article 5 for goods to be imported into one Member State under a suspensive customs regime and, where applicable, prepared and packed, before being sent to another Member State where they enter free circulation. Verification of the goods and endorsement of the Certificate of Inspection is to take place before the goods are prepared/packed. The endorsed certificate should accompany such goods to the Member States where they enter into free circulation.
13.8.02 OF&G GN	Article 5 also provided provisions for the splitting of consignments under a suspensive customs regime. Verification of the products is to take place before the consignment is split. The splitting operation is to be undertaken by an operator registered with one of the organic certification bodies. Once the consignment has been split, extracts of the Certificate of Inspection are to be drawn up and endorsed by the PHA (See Record Sheet 54). The consignee of the batch is to sign at box 15 of the Certificate and keep the Certificate for at least two years.
13.8.03 OF&G GN	Operators wishing to take advantage of the above suspensive customs regime should familiarise themselves with the relevant legislation. Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1788/2002 is given below.

13.8 Importing Goods & Split Consignments into another EC Member State - continued

13.8.04 STATUTE	<p>(Regulation (EC) No 1788/2002 Article 5 as amended by Regulation (EC) 1918/2002-Article 1,2)</p> <p>1) Where a consignment coming from a third country is assigned to customs warehousing or inward processing in the form of a system of suspension as foreseen in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 establishing the Community Customs Code (Official Journal L 302,19.10.1992,p.1.), and subject to one or more preparations as defined in Section 2.1.34, the consignment must be subject, before the first preparation is carried out, to the measures referred to in paragraph 13.5.01.</p> <p>The preparation can include operations such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • packaging or re-packaging; or • labelling concerning the presentation of the organic production method. <p>After this preparation, the endorsed original of the certificate of inspection shall accompany the consignment, and shall be presented to the relevant Member State's authority, which shall verify the consignment in view of its release for free circulation. After this procedure, the original of the certificate of inspection is, where relevant, returned to the importer of the consignment, mentioned in box 11 of the certificate to fulfill the requirement of Article 11(3)(a) of Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91.</p> <p>2) Where, under a suspensive customs procedure pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92, a consignment coming from a third country is intended to be submitted in a Member State, before its release for free circulation in the Community, to a splitting into different batches, the consignment must be subject, before this splitting is carried out, to the measures referred to in paragraph 13.5.01.</p> <p>For each of the batches, which results from the splitting, an extract of the certificate of inspection shall be submitted to the relevant Member State's authority, in accordance with the model and the notes of Record Sheet 54. The extract of the certificate of inspection shall be endorsed by the relevant Member States' authorities in box 14.</p> <p>A copy of each endorsed extract of the certificate of inspection shall be kept together with the original certificate of inspection by the person identified as the original importer of the consignment and mentioned in box 11 of the certificate of inspection. Such copy shall carry the indication 'COPY 'or 'DUPLICATE ' printed or stamped thereon.</p> <p>After the splitting, the endorsed original of each extract of the certificate of inspection shall accompany the batch concerned, and will be presented to the relevant Member State's authority to comply with paragraph 13.5.01 in view of release for free circulation of the batch concerned.</p> <p>The consignee of a batch shall, at the reception thereof complete the original of the extract of the certificate of inspection in box 15, in order to certify that the reception of the batch has been carried out in accordance with Section 13.7.</p> <p>3) The preparation and splitting operations referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be carried out in accordance with the relevant provisions of Section 5.1, and in particular paragraphs 5.5.11 and 5.5.15. The operations shall be carried out in accordance with Section 4 of this Manual.</p>
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13.9 Records for Traceability and Mass Balance

13.9.01 DEFRA STD	(Annex III 6.1) Stock and financial records must be kept in the unit or premises, to enable the operator and the inspection body or authority to trace: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) The supplier and, where different, the seller, or the exporter of the products; ii) The nature and the quantities of agricultural products as referred to in Section 4.1 delivered to the unit and, where relevant, of all materials bought and the use of such materials; iii) The nature, the quantities and the consignees and, where different, the buyers of any products as referred to in Section 4.1, which have left the unit or the first consignee's premises or storage facilities; iv) Any other information required by the inspection body or authority for the purpose of proper inspection.
13.9.02 DEFRA STD	(Annex III 6.2) The data in the accounts must be documented with appropriate justification documents.
13.9.03 DEFRA STD	(Annex III 6.2) The accounts must demonstrate the balance between the input and the output.
13.9.04 DEFRA STD	(Annex IIIC 2.1) When the importer and the first consignee are not operating in one single unit, both of them must keep stock and financial records.
13.9.05 DEFRA STD	(Annex IIIC 2.2) On request of the inspection body or authority, any details on the transport arrangements from the exporter in the third country to the first consignee and, from the first consignee's premises or storage facilities to the consignees within the Community must be provided.
13.9.06 OF&G STD	The records must include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) The original EC Certificate of Inspection for Products from Organic Production into the European Community supplied by the certification body or authority responsible for the inspection of the processor/exporter in the third country for each consignment brought in (OF&G Record Sheet 49); ii) The shipping documents accompanying each consignment; iii) The purchase invoices. iv) Copy of the OB8 Defra application & accompanying authorisation from Defra

13.10 Notification of Changes to the Scope of Certification

13.10.01 DEFRA STD	(Annex III 4.1) The operator responsible must notify any change in the description or of the practical measures referred to in paragraph 5.2.03 and in the initial inspection provisions foreseen in Sections 5.2, 5.3, 5.4 and 5.5 to the inspection body in due time.
13.10.02 OF&G STD	The operator responsible must notify the certification office of any change in the product range and product composition prior to products being imported.

13.10 Notification of Changes to the Scope of Certification - continued

13.10.03 DEFRA STD	<p>Information on Imported Consignments (Annex IIIC 3.1) The importer shall, at the latest by the time that the Certificate of Inspection (as specified in Section 13.5 and OF&G Record Sheet 49) is submitted to the relevant Member State's authority, inform the inspection body or authority of each consignment to be imported into the Community, giving:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) The name and address of the first consignee; ii) Any details this body or authority may require, such as a copy of the inspection certificate for the importation of products from organic farming. On the request of the inspection body or authority of the importer, the importer must pass the information to the inspection body or authority of the first consignee.
13.10.04 OF&G STD	<p>The importer shall notify OF&G of each consignment by sending a photocopy or faxed copy of the original EC Certificate of Inspection, as specified in Section 13.5, and stamped 'COPY' or 'DUPLICATE'.</p>

13.11 Labelling of Imported Goods

13.11.01	<p>Organic goods packed and labelled abroad, <u>must</u> carry the identifying mark of the organic certifier in the exporting country. (This mark may be the name and/or logo and/or code as appropriate.)</p> <p>In addition, the goods <u>may</u> carry the code number (eg Organic Certification UK2 and/or logo incorporating this statement) of the UK Importer as long as it is clear that the UK certification body is certifying the import only (the logo below incorporates the phrase 'Import Certified by'), not the production or processing of the goods.</p> <p>Details of the Importer's certifying body may only appear on the label with the written agreement of the Exporter's certifying body and should not be more prominent</p> <p>See Section 4 of this Manual for further information</p>
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13.12 Details of EC-Approved Third Countries, Authorised Products and Certification Bodies.

Country and Regulation Details	Authorised Products	Excluded products	Approved inspection/certification bodies
Argentina Reg: 94/92 Included until 30/6/2008	Unprocessed and processed organically produced crop and livestock products intended for human consumption	Excludes in-conversion products	Instituto Argentino para la Certificacion Y Promocioll de Productos Agropecuarios Orparueos SRL (Argencert); Organizacion International Agropecuaria (OIA); Letis SA.
Australia Reg: 94/92 Included until 30/6/2008	Unprocessed organically produced crop products and foodstuffs composed essentially of one or more ingredients of plant origin		Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS) (Dept. of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry); Bio-dynamic Research Institute (BDRI); Biological Farmers of Australia (BFA); Organic Growers of Australia. (OGA); Organic Food Chain Pty Ltd (OFC); National Association of Sustainable Agriculture, Australia (NASAA) Australian Certified Organic Pty.Ltd
Costa Rica Reg: 545/2003 Included until: 30/6/2011	Processed and unprocessed organic crop products intended for human consumption, that have been produced in Costa Rica		<u>Inspection bodies:</u> Eco-LOGICA; BCS Oko-Garantie. <u>Certificate issuing body:</u> Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería.
India Reg:956/2006 Included until 30/6/2009	Unprocessed organically produced crop products and foodstuffs composed essentially of one or more ingredients of plant origin that have been grown in India.		<u>Inspection & Certification Bodies</u> BVQI (India) Pvt.Ltd Ecocert SA (India Branch) IMO Control Pvt.Ltd Indocert (Indian Organic Certification Agency) International Resources for Fairer Trade Lacon Quality Certification Pvt.Ltd Natural Organic Certification Association OneStop Asia Agri Certification Pvt.Ltd SGS India Pvt.Ltd Skal International (India) USOCA (Utteranchal State Organic Certification Agency)

Israel Reg: 94/92 Included until 30/6/2008	Unprocessed organically produced crop products and foodstuffs composed essentially of one or more ingredients		Plant Protection and Inspection Services (PPIS) (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development).
New Zealand Reg: 1162/2002 Included until 30/6/2011	Processed and unprocessed organic crop and livestock products intended for human consumption. These should have been produced in NZ or imported into NZ from countries regarded as having equivalent organic regulations	Excludes in- conversion products and products of aquaculture	<u>Inspection bodies:</u> AgriQuality BIO-GRO New Zealand; Certenz. <u>Certificate issuing body:</u> New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry (MAF).
Switzerland Reg:94/92 Included until 30/6/2008	Processed and unprocessed organic crop and livestock products intended for human consumption	Excludes in- conversion products	Institut fur Marktologie (IMO); bioinspecta AG; Schweizerische Vereinigung fur Qualitats & Management Systeme (SQS) Bio Test Agra (BTA)

13.13 List of Defra-Approved International Inspection and Certification Bodies

This is a list of inspection and certification bodies that are either recognised EC Inspection Bodies working internationally or have standards that have been assessed by Defra as being equivalent to Council Regulation (EEC) 2092/91. Information is from the Defra website (last updated 12/10/04)

Certification Body	Based in:
AGRECO	Germany
AgriQuality NZ Ltd	New Zealand
Argencert	Argentina
Austria Bio Garantie	Austria
BCS-Okö Garantie	Germany
Bio - Gro, New Zealand	New Zealand
Bio Inspecta	Switzerland
Bio Latina	Peru
Bio-Dynamic Agricultural Association (BDAA)	UK
Bioagricoop	Italy
Biological Farmers of Australia (BFA)	Australia
Bolicert	Bolivia
California Certified Organic Farmers (CCOF)	USA
Center of Organic Agriculture in Egypt Ltd (COAE)	Egypt
Debio	Norway
ECO: Egyptian Center of Organic Agriculture (ECO)	Egypt
Ecocert International	France / Germany
ETKO/LACON	Germany / Turkey
Farmers Verified Organic (FVO)	USA
Fraser Valley Organic Producers Association (COABC)	Canada
Global Organic Alliance Inc	USA
GROLINK AB (KRAV)	Sweden
Institute Fur Marketecology (IMO)	Switzerland
Instituto Biodinamico (IBD)	Brazil
Instituto Mediterraneo di Certificazione (IMC)	Italy
International Certification Services (Farm Verified Organic)	USA
International Nutrition & Agricultural Certification (INAC)	Germany
Krav	Sweden
Lacon GmbH	Germany
Mayacert	Guatemala
National Assn. of Sustainable Agriculture, Australia (NASAA)	Australia
OCIA Quebec	Canada
Onecert	USA
OPACK	Canada
Oregon Tilth Certified Organic (OTCO)	USA
Organic Crop Improvement Association (OCIA)	USA
Organic Crop Producers & Processors (OCPP/Pro-Cert)	Canada
Organic Farmers and Growers Ltd (OF&G Ltd)	UK
Organic Food Federation (OFF)	UK
Organic Producers Association of Manitoba (OPAM)	Canada
Pro-Cert Organic Systems	Canada
QC&I GmbH (Quality Assurance System & International Services)	Germany
Quality Assurance International (QAI)	USA
Quality Certification Services (Formerly FOG)	USA
SGS Product & Process Certification	Switzerland
Similkameen Okanagan Organic Producers Association (SOOPA)	Canada
SKAL	Netherlands
Soil Association Certification Ltd	UK
Stellar Certification Services Inc	USA
Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA)	USA