



Namibian Standards for Organic Production

Version 1.1

Date of issue: 29 June 2010

Namibian Organic Association, PO Box 1504, Okahandja, Namibia

E-mail: info@noa.org.na; Website: www.noa.org.na

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

INDEX

SECTION	CONTENTS	Page
S 1	DEFINITIONS	1
S 2	SCOPE	4
S 3	RESTRICTIONS	5
S 4	GENERAL	6
S 5	CROP PRODUCTION	9
S 6	LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION	13
S 7	BEE PRODUCTION	21
S 8	PROCESSING, HANDLING and RETAILING	24
S 9	PEST and DISEASE CONTROL	26
S 10	CLEANING, DISINFECTION and SANITISING	27
S 11	LABELLING	28

ANNEXURES

A I	CRITERIA TO EVALUATE INPUTS	30
A II	SUBSTANCES FOR USE IN SOIL FERTILISING and CONDITIONING	31
A III	SUBSTANCES FOR PLANT PEST and DISEASE CONTROL	34
A IV	LIVESTOCK HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	
	BOVINES, OVINES AND PIGS	36
	LEPORIDAE (RABBITS)	36
	POULTRY	37
A V	FEED MATERIALS, ADDITIVES and PROCESSING AIDS	38
A VI	LIVESTOCK DENSITY EQUIVALENT TO 170 Kg N / Ha / YEAR	42
A VII	INGREDIENTS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL ORIGIN	43
A VIII	PRODUCT PREPARATION PROCESSING AIDS	45
A IX	PRODUCTS FOR CLEANING and DISINFECTION	46
A X	ALLOWED NON-ROGANIC AGRICULTURAL INGREDIENTS	47
A XI	MINIMUM INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS and PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES	
	A. General Provisions	48
	B. Production of plants, plant products, livestock and/or livestock products	51
	C. Units for preparation of plant and livestock products and foodstuffs composed of plant and livestock products	54
	D. Imports of plants, plant products, livestock, livestock products and foodstuffs composed of plant and/or livestock products	55
	E. Units which use subcontracted activities	56
	F. Units preparing animal feedstuffs, compound feeding stuffs and feed materials	56

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

SECTION 1: DEFINITIONS

"Additive" means an enrichment, supplement or other substance which may be added to a foodstuff to affect its keeping quality, consistency, colour, taste, smell or other technical property;

"Audit" means a systematic and functionally independent examination to determine whether activities and related results comply with planned objectives;

"Certification" means the procedure by which NOA provides written assurance that a product, process or service is in conformity with these standards;

"Certification programme" means an approved system of rules, procedures and management for carrying out certification;

"Conventional" means any material, production or processing practice that is not certified "organic" or "organic in conversion";

"Crop rotation" means the practice of alternating the species or families of annual and biennial crops grown on a specific field in a planned pattern or sequence so as to break weed, pest and disease cycles and to improve soil fertility and organic matter content;

"Distinctive mark" means a distinctive mark or a symbol, registered under the Trade Marks Act, 1973 (Act No. 48 of 1973);

"Extensive farming" means farming that corresponds to at least the stocking densities as indicated in these standards and includes the prescribed outdoor area requirements for the animals;

"Factory farming" means industrial management systems that are heavily reliant on veterinary and feed inputs not permitted in organic agriculture and/or where the animals are hindered from moving freely around 360°, or kept in obscurity or deprived from litter and thus include animals kept in batteries or fattening of chickens with more than 25kg weight/m²;

"Genetically engineered / modified organism/s and product/s (GMO, GMOs)" means organisms or products produced through techniques in which the genetic material has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and or natural recombination;

"Handling" shall include packing, storage and distribution;

"Ingredient" means any substance including a food additive used in the manufacture or preparation of a food, or present in the final product, although possibly in a modified form;

"Inspection" means the examination of food systems for control of food, raw material, production, processing, and distribution including in-process and finished product testing, in order to verify that they conform to requirements;

"Intensive farming" means those practices that do not fit within the "factory farming" or "extensive farming" definitions;

"Irradiation" means high energy emissions from radio nucleotides, capable of altering food molecular structure for the purpose of controlling microbial contaminants, pathogens, parasites and pests in food, pre-serving food or inhibiting physiological processes such as sprouting or ripening;

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

SECTION 1: DEFINITIONS

"Labelling" means any written, printed or graphic representation that is present on the label of a product, accompanies the product or is displayed near the product;

"NOA" means the Namibian Organic Association;

"Nulliparous" means a female that has not borne offspring;

"Operation" means a farm, production unit or project involved in the production and/or processing of products;

"Operator" means any person who is involved at any stage of the chain of production, processing, storage, packaging, transporting, retailing, displaying, and importing of organic/organic in conversion products or who markets such products;

"Organic" means produced by the specific management practices indicated in these standards which are designed to:

- (a) Enhance biological diversity within the whole system;
- (b) Increase soil biological activity;
- (c) Maintain long term soil fertility;
- (d) Recycle wastes of plant and animal origin in order to return nutrients to the land, thus minimising the use of non-renewable resources;
- (e) Rely on renewable resources in locally organised agricultural systems;
- (f) Promote the healthy use of soil, water and air as well as minimise all forms of pollution thereto that may result from agricultural practices;
- (g) Handle agricultural products with emphasis on careful processing methods in order to maintain the organic integrity and vital qualities of the product at all stages; and
- (h) become established on any existing farm through a period of conversion, the appropriate length of which is determined by site specific factors such as the history of the land, and type of crops and livestock to be produced;

"Organic chemistry" means the chemistry of organic compounds;

"Organic compounds" means chemical compounds containing carbon combined with hydrogen and often also with oxygen, nitrogen and other elements;

"Organic in conversion" means a production system which has adhered to these standards for at least one year and has been certified as such but which does not qualify as fully organic;

"Organic product" means a product which has been produced, processed and/or handled in compliance with these standards;

"Parallel production" means any production where the same unit is growing, breeding, handling or processing the same products in both a certified organic system and a non-certified or non-organic system. A situation with "organic" and "in conversion" production of the same product is also parallel production. Parallel production is a special instance of split production;

"Participatory Guarantee System" means a transparent market-related, peer review and assessment process whereby all participants of the organic food production chain are accredited as being organic according to these standards;

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

SECTION 1: DEFINITIONS

"Processed/processing" means cooking, baking, heating, drying, mixing, crushing, pressing, churning, separating, extracting juices or other material, peeling, fermenting, eviscerating, preserving, dehydrating, freezing or manufacturing which materially alters the flavour, keeping quality, or any other property or the making of any substantial change of form, but does not include refrigeration at temperatures which are above freezing point or any other treatment which merely retards or accelerates the natural processes of ripening or decomposition;

"Processing aid" means substances that are added to food during the processing but are removed from the food before it is finally packed: Provided that the substance can also be converted into constituents normally present in the food or may still be present in the food in insignificant levels;

"Produce/d" means the operations undertaken to supply agricultural products in the state in which they occur on the farm, including initial packaging and labelling of the product;

"Product/s" means any commodity of vegetable or animal origin, or produced from a substance of vegetable or animal origin, and which consists wholly or partially of such substance (excluding water, salt and additives);

"Split production" means where only part of the farm or processing unit is certified as organic. The remainder of the property can be (a) non-organic, (b) in conversion or (c) organic but not certified. Also see parallel production;

"Substance/s" means all its components including active and inert ingredients;

"Synthetic" means a substance that is formulated or manufactured by a chemical process or by a process that chemically changes a substance extracted from naturally occurring plant or animal sources: Provided that such term shall not apply to substances created by naturally occurring biological processes;

"Teratogen/s" is any agent that causes a structural abnormality following foetal (human and animals) exposure during pregnancy;

"Trade mark" means a trade mark as defined in the Trade Marks Act, 1973 (Act No. 48 of 1973);

"Wild harvested / harvesting / crafted" means products not cultivated, but found naturally growing in the wild.

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

SECTION 2: SCOPE

- 1 a** These standards apply to the following products which carry, or are intended to carry, descriptive labelling referring to organic production methods:
 - 1 a i** unprocessed plants and plant products;
 - 1 a ii** live animals;
 - 1 a iii** products from bee keeping; and
 - 1 a iv** processed products for human consumption derived mainly from those listed in subparagraph (i), (ii) and (iii).
- 1 b** A product will be regarded as bearing indications referring to organic production methods where, in the labelling of claims, including advertising material or commercial documents, the product, or its ingredients, is described by the term "organic" or words of similar intent including derivatives which suggests to the purchaser that the product or its ingredients were obtained according to organic production methods.
- 1 c** Subsection 2(1)(b) does not apply where these indications referring to "organic" clearly bears no connection to the method of production described in these standards, such as organic
- 1 d** Subsection 2(1)(b) does not apply to products bearing indications to "organic" if the indications form part of a trade mark that has been in use on the date of commencement of these standards: Provided that the indications that form part of a trademark do not suggest to the purchaser that the product or its ingredients were obtained according to organic production methods.

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

SECTION 3: RESTRICTIONS

- 1** No person shall sell organically produced products with NOA organic certification, and the NOA logo:
 - 1 a** unless such products comply with the general standards referred to in Section 4;
 - 1 b** unless such products from plant origin comply with the standards referred to in Section 5;
 - 1 c** unless such products from animal origin comply with the standards referred to in Section 6;
 - 1 d** unless such products comply with the bee keeping practices referred to in Section 7;
 - 1 e** unless such products comply with the processing and handling practices referred to in Section 8;
 - 1 f** unless the pest and disease control practices referred to in Section 9 have been followed;
 - 1 g** unless the cleaning, disinfection and sanitising practices referred to in Section 10 have been followed;
 - 1 h** unless such products are labelled and marked in the manner referred to in Section 11; and
 - 1 i** unless such products have been inspected and certified as organic as referred to in Section 12.

- 2 a** The NOA reserves the right to withdraw permission to use the NOA logo and any reference to NOA certification if a producer is in non-compliance of these standards and refuses to implement requested remedial action. Such notification shall be in writing and shall be binding in all aspects.

- 2 b** The decision to withdraw the rights may be repealed as a result of an appeal process lodged with the NOA PGS.

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

SECTION 4: GENERAL

- 1 Production shall address measures for the provision of and improvement of landscape and biodiversity and must contribute to the equilibrium of agricultural production systems by
- 2 Synthetic chemicals (including pesticides and fertilisers) are not permitted other than those allowed by these standards.
- 3 All materials and/or the products produced from genetically modified organisms, with the exception of certain veterinary medicinal products, are not compatible with the principles of
- 4 The use of irradiation is not allowed in production and processing.
- 5 A quality and safety management system shall be an integral part of the organic production system.
- 6 Inspection and certification shall be carried out before a product can be regarded as being organic.
- 7 A product cannot be certified as organic unless the operation has been subjected to a conversion period: Provided that:
 - 7 a the length of the conversion periods shall be as indicated in these standards;
 - 7 b a product entering the conversion period is subject to all the relevant standards in these standards from the onset of the conversion period;
 - 7 c the start of the conversion period shall be calculated from the date of last application of unapproved farm inputs: Provided that it can be demonstrated that the relevant standards in these standards have been met from that date;
 - 7 d a full conversion period is not required where the relevant standards in these standards have been met for at least three years and where it can be verified through various means; and
 - 7 e inspection shall be carried out during the conversion period.
 - 7 f in the event of a government programme for the rehabilitation of soils, there can be retroactive recognition of conversion during the programme, provided that soils had only been treated with substances for use in soil fertilizing and conditioning recognised in these standards (c.f. Annexure II).
- 8 The whole farm, including livestock, shall be converted to organic management practices over time, as set out in these standards. There should be a conversion plan for converting the whole farm, which should include the steps and approximate timeframe for the conversion, which does not exceed five years.
 - 8 a During the conversion period, split production (when some farm activities are either fully organic or organic-in-conversion) must be strictly controlled, such that organic and organic-in-conversion lands, animals, storage facilities and any other parts of the operation shall be clearly and continuously separated from conventional lands, animals, storage facilities and other parts of conventional operation, and shall be available for inspection as such;
 - 8 b Parallel production (when the same species of either non-perennial plants or animals are managed as some combination of conventional, organic and organic-in-conversion) is strongly discouraged, and shall be permitted only under very strict rules and during farm conversion:
 - 8 b i the production shall be from different varieties that are clearly identifiable and grown in separate areas;

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

SECTION 4: GENERAL

- 8 b ii** appropriate measures are taken to ensure the permanent separation of products obtained from each unit throughout the production system (including in storage); and
- 8 b iii** the producer must keep records of the exact quantities harvested together with any other particular distinguishing features such as quality, colour, weight, etc.;
- 8 c** means of production such as tractors and implements shall not be used on both organic and conventional production lands unless they have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before moving from the conventional lands to the organic or organic under conversion lands;
- 8 d** converted land and animals shall not be switched back and forth between organic, organic in conversion and conventional production;
- 8 e** conventionally produced animals shall be from different species, and shall be reared and housed separately; and
- 8 f** prior permission may be granted by NOA for conventionally produced animals of different species to use the same pasture/grazing: Provided further that:
 - 8 f i** the conventionally produced animals are under extensive husbandry; and
 - 8 f ii** the conventionally produced animals are not present on the pasture/grazing at the same time as the organically produced animals;
 - 8 f iii** the allowed number of organic and non-organic animals on the pasture shall be limited such that the total amount of Nitrogen per year shall not exceed 170 Kg/Ha. Annexure VI shall be used to determine the livestock density equivalents.
- 8 g** Conventionally produced perennial plants may be of the same varieties: Provided further that:
 - 8 g i** the production in question forms part of a conversion plan to organic production in a period which may not exceed a maximum of five years;
 - 8 g ii** appropriate measures are taken to ensure the permanent separation of products obtained from each unit; and
 - 8 g iii** the producer must keep records of the exact quantities harvested together with any other particular distinguishing features such as quality, colour, weight, etc.;
- 9** All inputs (products and/or substances) into organic agriculture must be either certified as organic by an approved certifying organisation, or inputs of non-organic origin accepted as inputs into organic agriculture, in terms of these standards. Such inputs must:
 - 9 a** be approved by NOA before use
 - 9 b** if not certified organic, be permitted in these standards (see Annexures II, III, V, VII, IX and X) under the stated conditions
 - 9 c** be evaluated constantly (together with farm practices) in terms of the criteria in Annexure I.
- 10** Genetic engineering is excluded from organic production and processing:
 - 10 a** the deliberate use or negligent introduction of GMOs or their derivatives to organic farming systems or products is prohibited. This shall include animals, seed, propagation material, and farm inputs such as fertilizers, soil conditioners, vaccines or crop protection materials;
 - 10 b** the use of GMOs or their derivatives is prohibited. This shall include animals, seed and farm
 - 10 c** the use of GMO seeds, pollen, transgene plants or plant material is prohibited;
 - 10 d** organic processed products shall not use ingredients, additives or processing aids derived from GMO's;
 - 10 e** inputs, processing aids and ingredients shall be traced back one step in the biological chain to the direct source organism from which they are produced to verify that they are not derived from GMOs.

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

SECTION 4: GENERAL

- 10 f** contamination of organic product by GMOs that results from circumstances beyond the control of the operator may alter the organic status of the operation and / or product.
- 10 g** on farms with split (including parallel) production, the use of GMOs is not permitted in any production activity on the farm.

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

SECTION 5: CROP PRODUCTION

- 1** Organically produced products from plant origin shall be produced from the following:
- 1 a** Seed and plant material shall be sourced in the following sequence:
 - 1 a i** organically propagated seed and plant materials of appropriate varieties and quality.
 - 1 a ii** non-organic seed and plant materials treated with products listed in Annexure III and in compliance with the use thereof may be used.
 - 1 a iii** non-organic, untreated seed and plant materials may be used.
 - 1 a iv** (intentionally blank)
 - 1 a v** (intentionally blank)
 - 1 b** Breeding of a new organic variety shall take place according to the principles set in these standards and all steps of propagation (except in-vitro-culti-vation) shall be under organic management.
 - 1 c** An existing variety shall be regarded as organic after at least three years of maintenance under organic management.
 - 1 d** Conventional seed and plant propagation material shall be regarded as organic if it has been under organic management for
 - 1 d i** one generation for annuals;
 - 1 d ii** two growing periods (thus at least 18 months) for perennials.
 - 1 e** All commercial potting mixes may be used, with the exception of municipal sludge based mixes.
- 2** Organically produced products from plant origin shall comply with the following production practices:
- 2 a** Diversity in plant production shall be assured by:
 - 2 a i** for annual crop production, a minimum crop rotation and / or variety of crop plantings. Minimum rotations shall be established unless the operator demonstrates diversity in plant production by other means. Operators are required to manage pressure from insects, weeds, diseases and other pests, while maintaining or increasing soil organic matter, fertility, microbial activity and general soil health.
 - 2 a ii** for perennial crop production the orchard / plantation floor shall not be bare soil, there being a diverse range of weeds and / or other plants include refuge plantings within the orchard / plantation.
 - 2 b** Biodegradable material from microbial, plant or animal origin shall form the basis of the fertilisation programme and the fertility and biological activity of the soil shall be maintained or increased, in the first instance, by:
 - 2 b i** cultivation of legumes, green manures or deep rooting plants in an appropriate rotation programme;
 - 2 b ii** incorporation of livestock manure from organic livestock production and not exceeding 170 Kg N/Ha/year; and/or
 - 2 b iii** incorporation in the soil of biodegradable material, composted or not, produced under organic conditions.
 - 2 c** Local conditions and the specific nature of crops shall be taken into consideration in determining the amount of biodegradable material from an outside source allowed onto an operation in order to restrict the risk of pollution.
 - 2 d** The substances allowed for use in fertilisation and soil conditioning are indicated in Annexure II, provided that:
 - 2 d i** the organic and mineral fertilisers mentioned in Annexure II may exceptionally be applied as a complement only:
 - where adequate nutrition of the crop or soil conditioning are not possible by the methods set out under Subsection (2)(b);

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

SECTION 5: CROP PRODUCTION

- the limit of 170 Kg N/Ha/year from manure and/or animals excrements refers to the total amount of Nitrogen from sources referred to in Subsection (2)(b)(ii) and the products listed in Annex II that are also from manure and/or animal excrements, irrespective of original source;
- Annexure VI shall be used for the calculation of the 170 Kg N/Ha/year equivalents;
- the total amount of introduced Nitrogen shall be calculated and recorded on an annual basis.

- 2 d ii** mineral fertilizers shall only be used in a program addressing long-term fertility needs together with the techniques set out under Subsection (2)(b).
- 2 d iii** mineral fertilizers shall be applied in the form in which they are naturally composed and extracted and shall not be rendered more soluble by chemical treatment, other than addition of water and mixing with other naturally occurring, permitted inputs.
- 2 d iv** certain restrictions should be placed on the use of the substances in Annexure II where use could result in, or contribute to, unacceptable effects on, or contamination of, the environment, soil organisms and the quality and safety of the final product;
- 2 d v** the use of the substances in Annexure II for the production of plant products and pastures and meadows shall be managed to limit the potential for microbial, chemical, physical and parasite contamination of the products and pastures and meadows;
- 2 d vi** the operator regularly evaluates the substances used on the operation against the criteria in Annexure I to re-confirm the organic status thereof or to identify possible alternatives that are of better organic status;
- 2 d vii** the criteria in Annexure I must be used to amend Annexure II or determine the need for use of the substances in Annexure II.
- 2 d viii** fresh manure may not be applied to the land.
- 2 e** Manures containing human excrement (faeces and urine) shall not be used.
- 2 f** Mineral fertilisers shall be applied in their natural composition (without chemical treatment to render it more soluble), with the exception of those listed in Annexure II.
- 2 g** Plant based preparations or preparations of micro-organisms such as "bio-dynamic preparations" from stone meal, farmyard manure or plants may be used for compost activation or to improve the overall condition and nutrients of the soil.
- 2 h** Chilean nitrate and all synthetic nitrogenous fertilisers, including urea, are prohibited.
- 2 i** Significant pests, diseases and weeds shall be controlled under normal circumstances by a combination of the following positive processes and mechanisms:
 - 2 i i** choice of appropriate species and varieties;
 - 2 i ii** appropriate rotation programmes;
 - 2 i iii** mechanical cultivation procedures;
 - 2 i iv** protection of natural enemies of pests through provisions favourable to them; and
 - 2 i v** flame weeding.
- 2 j** Thermic sterilisation of soils to combat pests and diseases is restricted to circumstances where proper rotation or renewal of soil cannot take place.
- 2 k** The substances allowed for plant pest and disease control, weed management and growth regulation are indicated in Annexure III: Provided that:
 - 2 k i** the substances mentioned in Annexure III may be applied only in cases of immediate threat to the crop when control by the measures set out under Subsection (2)(i) are not adequate;
 - 2 k ii** certain restrictions should be placed on the use of the substances in Annexure III where use could result in, or contribute to, unacceptable effects on, or contamination of, the environment, soil organisms and the quality and safety of the final product;
 - 2 k iii** any formulated input shall have only active ingredients listed in Annexure III. All other ingredients shall not be carcinogens, teratogens, mutagens or neurotoxins.

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

SECTION 5: CROP PRODUCTION

- 2 k iv** the operator regularly evaluates the substances used on the operation against the criteria in Annexure I to re-confirm the organic status thereof or to identify possible alternatives that are of better organic status; and
- 2 k v** Annexure III may be amended using the criteria in Annexure I.
- 2 l** Products used for pest, disease and weed management, prepared on the farm from local plants, animals and micro-organisms may be applied when control by the measures set out under Subsection (2)(i) are not adequate: Provided that the operator regularly evaluates the products used on the operation against the criteria in Annexure I to re-confirm the organic status thereof or to identify possible alternatives that are of better organic status. The evaluation process shall be documented.
- 2 m** The use of synthetic pesticides, herbicides, fungicides and insecticides are prohibited, with the exception of those listed in Annexure III.
- 2 n** Clearing of land by means of burning organic matter shall be restricted to a minimum and permission must be obtained from the relevant Government Authority and must be kept on file. NOA must be notified thereof.
- 2 o** Clearing of primary ecosystems is prohibited.
- 2 p** Relevant measures shall be taken to prevent soil erosion.
- 2 q** Water resources shall be used with the application of the following principles:
- 2 q i** excessive exploitation and depletion of water resources is not permitted. Water extraction from natural resources shall be monitored.
- 2 q ii** water quality shall be preserved.
- 2 q iii** where possible rainwater shall be recycled.
- 2 r** Appropriate stocking densities which do not lead to land degradation and pollution of ground and surface water shall be followed.
- 2 s** Relevant measures shall be taken to prevent salination of soil and water. The results of bi-annual soil and water analyses shall be kept on file.
- 3** Organically produced products from plant origin shall be subjected to the following conversion practices:
- 3 a** Plant products from annual plants can be certified organic when the re-quirements have been met for a minimum of 24 months before the start of the production cycle.
- 3 b** Perennial plants (excluding pastures and meadows) can be certified organic at the first harvest after the requirements have been met for at least 36 months.
- 3 c** Pastures, meadows, land and their products used for feed or grazing can be certified organic after the requirements have been met for 24 months.
- 3 d** The conversion periods prescribed in Subsection (3)(a), (b) and (c) can be extended by NOA depending on past conditions of the land and environment.
- 3 e** The conversion periods prescribed in Subsection (3)(a), (b) and (c) can be reduced by NOA if guarantees/proof can be obtained that the conversion practices have been met.
- 3 f** In the case of parcels which have already been converted to or were in the process of conversion to organic farming, and which were treated with a product not listed in Annex II and Annex III, NOA may reduce the length of the conversion period to less than the period laid down in Subsection (3)(a), (b) and (c) in the following two cases:
- 3 f i** parcels treated with a product not listed in Annex III as part of a compulsory disease or pest control measure imposed by the Government for a specific crop production;
- 3 f ii** parcels treated with a product not listed in Annex II or Annex III as part of scientific tests approved by the Government.
- 3 f** In these cases the length of the conversion period shall be fixed taking into account all of the following:

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

SECTION 5: CROP PRODUCTION

- 3 f i the process of degradation of the plant protection product concerned must guarantee, at the end of the conversion period, an insignificant level of residues in the soil and, in the case of a perennial crop, in the plant;
- 3 f ii the harvest following the treatment may not be sold with reference to organic production methods;
- 3 f iii the affected producer must have on file official notification from the Government of the reasons for such compulsory treatments, the product/s used, application rate, period of degradation of the product to guarantee insignificant levels of residues in the soil and, in the case of a perennial crop, in the plant.

4 Organically produced products from plant origin shall comply with the following contamination control:

- 4 a The operator shall employ measures including barriers and buffer zones to avoid potential contamination and limit contaminants in organic products.
- 4 b In case of reasonable suspicion of contamination NOA shall ensure that an analysis of the relevant products and possible sources of pollution (soil, water, air and inputs) is undertaken to determine the level of contamination and shall make the appropriate responses, such as detection of contamination sources, considering background contamination and other relevant factors.
- 4 c Only products based on polyethylene and polypropylene or other polycarbonates are allowed for protective structure coverings, plastic mulches, fleeces, insect nettings and silage wrapping: Provided that it shall be removed after use and may not be burned on the farm land.
- 4 d All equipment from non-organic farming systems shall be thoroughly cleaned of potentially contaminating materials before being used on organically managed areas. The use of dedicated equipment is preferred.

5 Mushrooms

For production of mushrooms, only the following substrates may be used:

- 5 a Farmyard manure and animal excrements including the first four products listed in Annex II (farmyard and poultry manure; slurry or urine; composted animal excrements including poultry manure; and dried farmyard manure and dehydrated poultry manure):
 - 5 a i either from holdings producing according to the organic production method;
 - 5 a ii or satisfying the requirements referred to in Annex II for the listed products, and up to 25 % (by weight of total components of the substrate, excluding the covering material and added water before composting), and only when the product under 6.a.i is not available.
- 5 b Products of agricultural origin, other than those covered under point 6.a (e.g. straw), from holdings producing according to organic production method.
- 5 c Peat not chemically treated.
- 5 d Wood, not treated with chemical products after felling.

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

SECTION 6: LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

- 1 Organically produced animals shall be produced from the following:
- 1 a Organic livestock when available, and in the choice of breeds or strains account must be taken of the capacity of the animals to adapt to local conditions, their vitality and resistance to disease, and specific diseases or health problems associated with some breeds or strains used in intensive production must be avoided. Preference is to be given to indigenous breeds and strains.
- 1 b Breeds that can both copulate and give birth naturally.
- 1 c Artificial insemination is allowed.
- 1 d Embryo transfer techniques and other forms of assisted reproduction are not allowed.
- 1 e When a herd or flock is constituted for the first time, or with high mortality of animals caused by catastrophic circumstances, and organic livestock is not available, permission may be given for allowing brought-in conventional animals according to the following age limits:
- 1 e i Chickens for the production of eggs and meat less than three days old.
- 1 e ii Two week old birds for any other poultry.
- 1 e iii Piglets as soon as they are weaned and up to six weeks of age.
- 1 e iv Lambs and kids as soon as they are weaned and must be less than sixty days old, with the additional requirement that the animals must be reared under organic management for at least six months.
- 1 e v Calves, which have received colostrums and are fed a diet consisting mainly of full milk, as soon as they are weaned and must be less than six months old, and must then be reared under organic management for at least 12 months, which must also be at least three quarters of their lifetime.
- 1 e vi Horses as soon as they are weaned and must be less than six months old, and must then be reared under organic management for at least 12 months, which must also be at least three quarters of their lifetime.
- 1 e vii Young buffalo for breeding purposes must be less than six months old.
- 1 f Permission may be given for bringing in breeding stock from conventional operations when organically reared animals are not available, with a yearly maximum of 10% of adult equine, bovine, porcine, ovine and caprine livestock:
- 1 f i provided that for breeding units with less than ten equine or bovine animals or less than five porcine, ovine or caprine animals, a maximum of one animal per year may be allowed;
- 1 f ii provided that females are nulliparous (being a female that has not borne offspring);
- 1 f iii provided that males are subsequently reared and always fed in accordance with the rules laid down in this Section.
- 1 g The percentages mentioned in Subsection (1)(f) may be increased up to 40% following the opinion and agreement of Ecocert-Afrisco, in the following special cases
- 1 g i when a major extension to the stockfarm is undertaken;
- 1 g ii when a breed is changed;
- 1 g iii when a new livestock specialisation is developed
- 1 g iv when breeds are in danger of being lost to farming. Animals of those breeds must not necessarily be nulliparous (derogation from 6.1.e and f).
- 1 h The brought-in conventional animals mentioned in Subsection (1)(e), (f) and (g) shall be subject to the conversion periods prescribed for the animals in Subsection (3)(c).
- 1 i All brought-in conventional animals must come from extensive husbandry practices.

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

SECTION 6: LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

- 1 j Special attention must be paid to animal health measures for all brought-in conventional animals. Depending on local circumstances, NOA may apply special measures such as screening tests and quarantine periods.
- 2 Organically produced animals shall comply with the following production practices:
- 2 FM i The basic principles for animal welfare are the Five Freedoms:
- 2 FM i + 1. Freedom from hunger and thirst
- 2 FM i + 2. Freedom from discomfort
- 2 FM i + 3. Freedom from pain, injury or disease
- 2 FM i + 4. Freedom to express normal behaviour
- 2 FM i + 5. Freedom from fear and distress
- 2 FM ii Healthy livestock should not be denied access to drinking water for more than 24 hours and lactating females for more than 12 hours. For sick or injured animals and animals in poor physical conditions, shorter maximum time spans must be applied.
- 2 FM iii Healthy livestock must not be deprived of access to food for longer than 48 hours, animals in poor condition, females in late gestation/early lactation and animals less than one month of age for not longer than 24 hours.
- 2 a Management of the animal environment shall take into account the behaviour and needs of the animals and provides for:
- 2 a i Access to grazing appropriate to the type of animal and season: Provided that when grazing can't be provided the animals shall have access to open air appropriate to the type of animal and season, taking into account their age and condition.
- 2 a ii Sufficient free movement in free-range, open-air exercise areas or open air runs, which may be partially covered. This includes the fattening period.
- 2 a iii Sufficient fresh air and natural daylight according to the needs of the animals.
- 2 a iv Protection against excessive sunlight, temperatures, rain and wind according to the needs of the animals and the local weather conditions.
- 2 a v Stock densities in buildings shall be such as to allow adequate area according to the needs of the animals such as standing, lying, grooming, turning around, stretching and wing flapping.
- 2 a vi Natural materials shall be used for animals requiring bedding and ample dry bedding should be provided in the rest area.
- 2 a vii Ample access to water and feed according to the needs of the animals.
- 2 a viii Adequate facilities for expressing behaviour in accordance with the biological and ethological needs of the species.
- 2 a ix No construction materials or production equipment shall be used in a way that may significantly harm human and animal health.
- 2 a x Poultry, rabbits and pigs shall not be kept in cages.
- 2 a xi Herd animals shall not be kept individually.
- 2 a xii Keeping livestock tethered is forbidden.
- 2 a xiii Housing construction must ensure that air circulation, dust level, temperature, relative humidity and gas concentration are kept within limits not harmful to the animals: Provided that housing is not mandatory in areas with appropriate climatic conditions.

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

SECTION 6: LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

- 2 a xiv** Where livestock are reared in groups, the size of the group must depend on their stage of development and the behavioural needs of the species concerned. The keeping of livestock in conditions, or on a diet, which may encourage anaemia, is prohibited.
- 2 a xv** The minimum surface areas for perches, indoor housing and outdoor exercise areas are laid down in Annexure IV.
- 2 a xvi** Herbivores must have access to grazing/pastures whenever conditions allows.
- 2 a xvii** At least half the floor area of livestock housing must be solid, not of slatted or of grid construction and the floors must not be slippery: Provided that the area may be reduced to one third for poultry.
- 2 a xviii** Calves may not be housed in individual boxes after the age of one week.
- 2 a xix** Sows must be kept in groups except in the last stages of pregnancy and during the suckling period and piglets may not be kept on flat decks or in piglet cages.
- 2 a xx** The exercise areas for pigs must permit dunging and rooting by the animals.
- 2 a xxi** Water fowl must have access to a stream, pond or lake.
- 2 a xxii** Poultry houses/buildings must have exit/entry pop-holes of adequate size for the birds and the pop-holes must have a combined length of at least 4 m per 100 m² of the house/building.
- 2 a xxiii** Each poultry house/building may not contain more than 4 800 chickens, 3 000 laying hens, 5 200 guinea fowl, 4 000 female muscovy and peking ducks, 3 200 male Muscovy or Peking ducks or other ducks, 2 500 capons, geese or turkeys and the total usable area of poultry houses/buildings for meat production on any single production unit must not exceed 1 600 m².
- 2 a xxiv** Poultry buildings must be emptied of livestock between each batch of poultry reared, cleaned and disinfected and the open air runs must be left empty in order for the vegetation to grow back.
- 2 a xxv** If there are both organically and non-organically managed livestock on the same farm (split production) they must be reared on units where the buildings and parcels are clearly separated, and a different species is involved.
- 2 a xxvi** Housing shall ensure that animals are protected from predation by wild and feral animals.
- 2 b** Landless animal husbandry operations shall not be allowed.
- 2 c** When natural day length is prolonged by artificial lighting maximum hours respective to species, geographical considerations and general health of animals, shall be used: Provided that for poultry a maximum of 16 hours light per day is permitted followed by a continuous nocturnal rest period without artificial lighting for at least eight hours.
- 2 d** Physical castration is allowed.
- 2 e** Mutilation shall not be allowed, with possible exceptions for castration, tail docking of lambs, dehorning, ringing and mulesing only for breeds that require mulesing: Provided that all operations are carried out by qualified personnel, suffering shall be minimised, anaesthetics used where appropriate, operations are carried out at the most appropriate age, the treatments are intended to improve the health, welfare or hygiene of the animals.
- 2 f** Feed is intended to ensure quality rather than maximum production, while meeting the nutritional requirements of the livestock at various stages of production. Fattening practices are authorised in so far as they are reversible at any stage of the rearing process and that the requirements of Annexure IV are satisfied for the different species.

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

SECTION 6: LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

- 2 g** The permitted feed and substances and their conditions of use, used in feeding stuffs as well as the fodder preservatives and processing aids for silage are indicated in Annexure V: Provided that the operator regularly evaluates the feed and substances used on the operation against the criteria in Annexure I to re-confirm the organic status thereof or to identify possible alternatives that are of better organic status.
- 2 h** Animals should be fed 100% organic feed: Provided that:
- 2 h i** in the case of herbivores at least 50% of the feed shall come from the operation itself or be produced in co-operation with other organic operations in the region;
- 2 h ii** up to 60% of the feed formula or rations on average may comprise of in-conversion feed if the feed comes from the same operation upon which the animals are produced;
- 2 h iii** feed from conventional origin may be used, to a maximum of 5% dry matter for herbivores and 10% dry matter for other species (calculated on an annual basis), in situations where:
- 2 h iii +** organic agriculture is in early stages of development in clearly defined geographical areas;
- 2 h iii +** organic feed is of inadequate quantity and quality, as a result of:
- 2 h iii -** unforeseen severe natural events such as the outbreak of infectious diseases, or fire;
- 2 h iii -** extreme climatic or weather conditions;
- 2 h iii -** man-made events such as contamination with toxic substances.
- 2 h iii** In all instances the use will be:
- 2 h iii +** for a limited period;
- 2 h iii +** in exceptional circumstances a higher percentage than stated above may be allowed;
- 2 h iii +** applied to individual operators;
- 2 h iii +** be fully documented.
- 2 h iv** at least 60% of the dry matter in daily rations of herbivores shall consist of roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage;
- 2 h v** roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage must be added to the daily ration for pigs and poultry;
- 2 h vi** the feed formula used in the fattening stage of poultry must contain at least 65% cereals.
- 2 i** Animals may be fed minerals, trace elements, vitamins, enzymes and micro-organisms as defined in Annexure V. Nature identical synthetic vitamins, minerals and supplements may be used when natural sources are not available in sufficient quantity and quality, provided that:
- 2 i i** only nature identical synthetic vitamins A, D and E may be fed to ruminants;
- 2 i ii** all nature identical synthetic vitamins may be fed to monogastric animals.
- 2 j** The following products may not be included in, nor added to the feed or in any other way be given to the animals:
- 2 j i** Antibiotics, coccidiostatics, medicinal substances, growth promoters, synthetic appetisers or any other substance intended to stimulate growth or production.
- 2 j ii** Preservatives, except when used as processing aids.
- 2 j iii** Artificial colouring agents.
- 2 j iv** Urea and other synthetic nitrogen compounds.
- 2 j v** Farm animal by-products, including slaughter products and excrements, with the exception of those listed in Annexure V.2.
- 2 j vi** Droppings, dung or other manure.
- 2 j vii** Feed subjected to solvent extraction or the addition of other chemical agents.

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

SECTION 6: LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

- 2 j viii Pure amino acids.
- 2 j ix Substances such as antibiotics, coccidiostatics, medical substances, growth regulators for production, stimulation or suppression of natural growth.
- 2 j x Hormones for heat induction and heat synchronisation unless used for an individual animal against reproductive disorders, justified by veterinary indications.
- 2 j xi Feed, feed additives, processing aids for the feed and other products used in animal nutrition may not be produced with the use of GMO's or products derived there from.
- 2 k Force feeding is forbidden.
- 2 l Young stock from mammals shall be raised on:
- 2 l i maternal milk or organic milk from their own species;
- 2 l ii non-organic milk may be provided when organic milk is not available;
- 2 l iii milk replacements or other substitutes only in emergencies provided they do not contain antibiotics, synthetic additives or slaughter products.
- 2 m Minimum weaning times shall be:
- 2 m i three months for bovines and equidae;
- 2 m ii 45 days for sheep and goats;
- 2 m iii 40 days for pigs.
- 2 n Disease prevention shall be based on the following:
- 2 n i The selection of appropriate breeds or strains of animals.
- 2 n ii The application of animal husbandry practices appropriate to the requirements of each species.
- 2 n iii The use of high quality feed and water in sufficient quantity, together with regular exercise and access to pasturage.
- 2 n iv If pasture is limited in quantity and/or quality and no sufficient supplement can be fed, stocking rate must be reduced in order to maintain satisfying body condition of the remaining animals and to prevent overgrazing.
- 2 o The well-being of the animals is the primary consideration in the choice of illness treatment and a sick or injured animal must be treated immediately, if necessary in isolation and in suitable housing.
- 2 p The use of veterinary medicinal products shall comply with the following:
- 2 p i Phytotherapeutic, homeopathic and trace elements and other substances listed in Part 3 of Annexure V, shall be used in preference to chemically-synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics.
- 2 p ii If the products in (n)(i) are not, or is unlikely to be, effective in combating illness or injury, chemically-synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics may be used under the responsibility of a veterinarian.
- 2 p iii The use of chemically-synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics for preventive treatment is prohibited.
- 2 p iv The use of substances to promote growth or production, the use of hormones and similar substances to control growth or reproduction, are prohibited: Provided that the substances may be used for an individual animal against reproductive disorders, justified by veterinary indications.
- 2 p v When veterinary medicinal products are used it must be recorded together with the details of the diagnosis, name of the drug, method of administration, duration of treatment, legal withdrawal period and the identity of the animals treated.

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

SECTION 6: LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

- 2 p vi** The animals identity is entered as the species (cattle, sheep or goat) followed by:
- for cattle: ear tag number(s)
 - sheep/goats: number, age group and gender of animals and ear tag or tattoo number
 - by batch in the case of poultry
 - if large groups of animals are treated, the identification can be done referring to a group or lot name determined by the owner.
- 2 p vii** Vaccinations, treatments for parasites as well as legally required veterinary treatments to animals, buildings, equipment and facilities shall be allowed, including cases where a disease has been recognised as present in a specific area and these treatments, with the exception of vaccines, may include genetically modified organisms and products derived from such organisms.
- 2 p viii** When allopathic veterinary medicinal products are used the withdrawal period shall be at least double the legal period or at least 48 hours when no withdrawal period is specified.
- 2 p ix** With the exception of the treatments as indicated in (n)(vii), where an animal or a group of animals receive more than two courses of treatments with chemically-synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics within one year, (or more than one course of treatment if their productive lifecycle is less than one year) the animals must again undergo the prescribed conversion periods, and may not be sold as organic products.
- 2 q** Livestock housing, pens, equipment and utensils must be properly cleaned and disinfected to prevent cross-infection and the build-up of disease carrying organisms by means of the following:
- 2 q i** Faeces, urine, spoilt bedding, and uneaten or spilt food must be removed as often as necessary to minimise smell and to avoid attracting insects and rodents.
- 2 q ii** Only products composed of substances listed in Annex III and Annex IX may be used for pest and disease control and cleaning and disinfection.
- 2 r** The outdoor stocking density of livestock kept on pasturage, veld, grassland, heathland, wetland, heather, and other natural or semi-natural habitats, must be low enough to prevent poaching of the soil and over grazing of vegetation.
- 3** Organically produced animals and the land and feed associated with their production are subject to the following conversion practices:
- 3 a** The conversion periods for products from plant origin, as prescribed in Section 5(3), shall apply to pastures, meadows, land and their products used for feed and grazing.
- 3 b** The conversion period shall be reduced to one year for pastures, open air runs and exercise areas used by non-herbivore species: Provided that the conversion period can be reduced to six months by NOA if guarantees/proof can be obtained that the conversion practices have been met.
- 3 c** Animal products can be certified organic after the animals on the operation or relevant part thereof has been under conversion for at least:
- 3 c i** twelve months in the case of equidae and bovines for meat production and in any case at least three quarters of their expected lifetime;
- 3 c ii** six months in the case of small ruminants and pigs;
- 3 c iii** six months in the case of animals for milk production;
- 3 c iv** 10 weeks for poultry for meat production, brought in before they are three days old;
- 3 c v** six weeks in the case of poultry for egg production.

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

SECTION 6: LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

- 3 d** If there is simultaneous conversion of the complete production unit, including livestock, pasturage and/or any land used for animal feed, the total combined conversion period for both livestock, pasturage and/or any land used for animal feed, shall be reduced to 24 months, and applies:
- 3 d i** only to the existing animals and their offspring and at the same time also only to the land used for animal feed/pasturage before starting the conversion;
- 3 d ii** if the animals are mainly fed with products from the production unit.
- 4** Organically produced animals shall be transported and slaughtered as follows:
- 4 FM i** Livestock should be moved at their own pace, without being excessively hurried by humans, horses and vehicles. No animal on the hoof must be moved in excess of the following distances:
- 4 FM i +** Journey not longer than one day
- 4 FM i + -** a) Cattle: 30 km
- 4 FM i + -** b) Sheep and goats: 20 km
- 4 FM i +** Journey longer than one day:
- 4 FM i + -** a) Cattle: 25 km on the first day, 20 km on each subsequent day
- 4 FM i + -** b) Sheep and goats: 20 km on the first day and 15 km on each subsequent day.
- 4 FM ii** Upon arrival at the destination or at the overnight stop, animals must be fed and watered sufficiently and given rest.
- 4 FM iii** Rounding up of cattle must be well planned in advance and done in a manner that minimises stress for the animals and does not create delays. After selecting animals for transport they should be given rest prior to loading. If mustering has been physically exhausting, animals should be given water and food. Still, no large amounts of food and water should be offered within six hours of loading.
- 4 a** The handling during transport and slaughter shall be gentle without the excessive use of goads, electric sticks and such instruments. The use of goads must be limited to the necessary minimum and not be a permanent action while handling and moving animals. Goads should be considered an extension of the human arm rather than a means to increase the physical power of the person. Goads should be made of plastic, canvas or leather. Metal or wooden pickets, pipes or fencing wire are not acceptable for animal use. Livestock should never be struck or prodded in the face.
- 4 b** Slaughter and transportation shall take into consideration:
- 4 b i** Stress caused to the animal.
- 4 b ii** Fitness of the animal.
- 4 b iii** Loading and unloading.
- 4 b iv** Mixing different groups of animals or animals of different sex.
- 4 b v** Quality and suitability of mode of transport and handling equipment.
- 4 b vi** Temperature and relative humidity.
- 4 b vii** Hunger and thirst.
- 4 b viii** Specific needs of each animal.
- 4 c** No chemically or synthesised tranquillisers/sedatives or stimulants shall be given prior to or during transport.
- 4 d** Each animal or group of animals shall be identifiable during transport and slaughter.
- 4 e** Slaughterhouse journey times shall not exceed eight hours.
- 4 f** For poultry, the minimum age at slaughter shall be:
- 4 f i** 81 days for chickens;
- 4 f ii** 150 days for capons;
- 4 f iii** 49 days for Peking ducks;

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

SECTION 6: LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

- 4 f iv 70 days for female Muscovy ducks;
 - 4 f v 84 days for male Muscovy ducks;
 - 4 f vi 92 days for Mallard ducks;
 - 4 f vii 94 days for guinea fowl;
 - 4 f viii 140 days for turkeys and roasting geese;
 - 4 f ix where producers do not apply these minimum slaughter ages, they must use slow-growing strains.
- 5 Livestock manure shall be handled as follows:
- 5 a Stocking density shall be such that the total amount of manure applied per hectare shall not exceed 170 kg of Nitrogen per year/hectare of agricultural area used.
 - 5 b The density of livestock equivalent to 170 kg of Nitrogen per year/hectare is given in Annexure VI to be used as a guideline.
 - 5 c Storage facilities for livestock manure must be of a capacity to prevent the pollution of water by direct discharge or by run-off or infiltration of the soil.
 - 5 d The capacity of the livestock manure storage facilities shall exceed the storage capacity required for the longest period of the year in which the application of manure is either inappropriate or prohibited according to Good Agricultural Practice or prohibited.
- 6 In order to meet national and international requirements and standards, livestock must be identified and marked at all stages of production, preparation, transport and marketing so as to trace them and products derived from them individually (cattle) or as group (sheep and goats) back to the farm of origin. Farmers must be aware of and comply with the national legal framework.

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

SECTION 7: BEE PRODUCTION

Organic bee keeping shall comply with the following production practices:

- 1 In the choice of breeds, account must be taken of the capacity of animals to adapt to local conditions, their vitality and their resistance to disease. The only breed in Namibia is the *Apis Mellifera Scutellata*.
- 2 Hives shall be situated in organically managed fields and shall be collected as prescribed in Section 5(5).
- 3 At the end of the production season, hives must be left with reserves of honey and pollen sufficiently abundant to survive the dormancy period.
- 4 Artificial feeding may only take place:
 - 4 a
 - 4 b Where the survival of the hives is endangered due to extreme climatic conditions; such feeding shall preferably be of organically produced honey, preferably from the same organic production unit or sugar if the above are not available.
 - 4 c
 - 4 d Provided the following information is recorded with regard to the feeding: Type of product, dates, quantities and hives where used.
- 5 The foundation comb shall be made of organic wax.
- 6 The bee hive shall primarily consist of natural materials, and the use of materials with potentially toxic effects is prohibited.
- 7 Mutilation such as wing clipping is not allowed.
- 8 Artificial insemination is not allowed.
- 9 Destruction of bees in the combs as a harvesting method is prohibited.
- 10 When working with bees no repellent consisting of prohibited substances, such as synthetic repellents, shall be used.
- 11 Replacement of the queen bees involving the killing of the old queen is permitted.
- 12 a Simultaneous conventional and organic production are allowed: Provided that the hives are clearly identified and conventional and organic hives are sited at least 6 km from each other.
 - b Hives used for non-organic production may not be used for organic production.
- 13 The positioning of the hives during production must:
 - 13 a Ensure sufficient natural nectar, honeydew and pollen sources and access to water;
 - 13 b Be such that, within a radius of at least 3 km from the hive, nectar and pollen sources consist essentially of organic crops; and
 - 13 c Maintain enough distance from any non-agricultural sources that can possibly lead to contamination.
- 14 Bee colonies may be converted to organic production:
 - 14 a New hives must be established by means of the division of colonies or the acquisition of swarms from units complying with the provision of these standards.

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

SECTION 7: BEE PRODUCTION

- 14 b** Except that 10% per year of queen bees and swarms not complying with the provisions of these standards can be incorporated into organic production, provided that the queen bees and swarms are placed in hives with combs or comb foundations coming from organic units, in which case a conversion period does not apply.
- 14 c** The reconstitution of apiaries when necessitated by cases of high mortality of bees caused by health or catastrophic circumstances is allowed when apiaries complying with these standards are not available and these will be subject to the conversion period.
- 14 d** Beekeeping products can be sold as organic only when the provisions of these standards have been met for at least one year.
- 14 e** During the conversion period, wax shall be replaced by organically produced wax.
- 14 f** Where no prohibited products have been previously used in the hive and there is no risk of contamination of wax, replacement wax is not necessary.
- 14 g** In cases where all of the wax cannot be replaced during a one-year period, the conversion period may be extended and must be documented.
- 15** Disease prevention shall be based on the following:
- 15 a** The selection of appropriate breeds.
- 15 b** The application of practices encouraging resistance to disease and the prevention of infections, such as regular renewal of queen bees, systematic inspection of hives to detect any health anomalies, control of male broods in the hives, disinfecting of materials and equipment at regular intervals, destruction of contaminated material or sources, regular renewal of beeswax and sufficient reserve of pollen and honey in hives.
- 16** If, despite all possible preventive measures, the colonies become sick or infested, they must be treated immediately and, if necessary, they can be placed in isolation apiaries.
- 17** The use of veterinary medicinal products shall comply with the following:
- 17 a** Phytotherapeutic and homeopathic products shall be used in preference to chemically-synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products.
- 17 b** If the products in (a) are not, or is unlikely to be, effective in combating illness or injury, chemically-synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics may be used under the responsibility of a veterinarian.
- 17 c** The use of chemically-synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics for preventive treatment is prohibited.
- 17 d** For pest and disease control and for hive disinfection the following substances may be allowed: Provided that the operator regularly evaluates the substances used on the operation against the criteria in Annexure I to re-confirm the organic status thereof or to identify possible alternatives that are of better organic status:
- 17 d i** Caustic soda.
- 17 d ii** Lactic, oxalic, acetic acid.
- 17 d iii** Formic acid.
- 17 d iv** Sulphur.
- 17 d v** Menthol, thymol, eucalyptol or camphor.
- 17 d vi** Bacillus thuringiensis.
- 17 d vii** Physical treatments such as steam or direct flame.
- 17 d viii** Products listed in Annexure III.
- 17 e** When veterinary medicinal products are used, records must be kept, including the details of the products used, and the diagnosis, the posology, method of administration, duration of treatment and legal withdrawal period. NOA must be informed thereof before the bee products are marketed as organically produced.

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

SECTION 7: BEE PRODUCTION

- 17 f** When chemically-synthesised allopathic products are used for treatment, then:
 - 17 f i** The hives must be placed in isolation;
 - 17 f ii** The wax must be replaced; and
 - 17 f iii** The conversion period of one year will apply.
- 18** Hives must be identified and records must be kept of where the hives are kept, their movement or removal of supers and extraction. If hives are moved, NOA must be informed within 4 weeks thereof. NOA reserves the right to re-assess before continued marketing.
- 19** The use of smoke should be kept to a minimum. Acceptable smoking materials should be natural or from materials that meet the requirements of these standards.
- 20** Particular care shall be taken to ensure adequate extraction, processing and storage of beekeeping products. All measures to comply with these requirements shall be recorded.
- 21** Combs containing broods may not be used for extraction.

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

SECTION 8: PROCESSING, HANDLING and RETAILING

- 1 All equipment, vehicles and re-usable containers used for conventional product shall be properly cleaned and free from residues before being used for organically produced products: Provided that dedicated lines are preferred.
- 2 Material used for packaging shall not contaminate the products and the use thereof shall take into consideration the effect it may have on the environment
- 2 a Packaging materials, and storage containers, or bins that contain a synthetic fungicide, preservative, or fumigant are prohibited.
- 2 b If second hand containers such as carton boxes are used for packing or transport, special care must be taken to prevent contamination of the product.
- 3 Organically produced products shall be protected from co-mingling with non-organic produced products during processing, handling, packaging, storage, distribution and retailing.
- 3 a Milk, eggs and egg-products from organic farming shall be collected independently from non-organic milk, eggs and egg-products. However, and subject to prior approval by the NOA, simultaneous collection may be permitted, where appropriate measures are taken to prevent any possible mixture of exchange with non-organic products, and where the identification of the organic products is clear. The operator will be required to keep all information relating to collection days, hours, circuit and date and time of reception of the products, and make the information available to the NOA.
- 4 All products shall be adequately identified through the whole process. This includes storage of organic products, which requires that areas must be managed to ensure identification of lots, and to avoid any mixing with or contamination by non-organic products.
- 5 Methods shall be set to prevent and control pollutants and contaminants.
- 6 Decontamination, cleaning and/or disinfection programmes shall be set for facilities where organic products are kept, handled, processed, stored and sold.
- 7 The following treatments/conditions of storage are permitted:
 - 7 a Modified and controlled atmosphere.
 - 7 b Temperature control.
 - 7 c Drying.
 - 7 d Humidity regulation.
- 8 All ingredients used in an organic processed product shall be organically produced except for those additives and processing aids that appear in Annexures VII and VIII and non-organically produced ingredients that appear in Annex X and are in compliance with the labelling requirements. However, in cases where an ingredient of organic origin is unavailable in sufficient quality or quantity, the NOA may authorise the use of non-organic raw materials subject to periodic review and re-evaluation. These materials shall not be GMOs.
- 9 The ingredients of non-agricultural origin allowed in processing of organically produced products as well as the permitted processing aids are indicated in Annexures VII and VIII: Provided that:
 - 9 a They are indispensable for ensuring the safety of the food;
 - 9 b They are essential to prepare or preserve such food; or

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

SECTION 8: PROCESSING, HANDLING and RETAILING

- 9 c** They are legally required.

- 10** The operator must regularly evaluate the substances indicated in Annexures VII and VIII which are used on the operation against the criteria in Annexure I to re-confirm the organic status thereof or to identify possible alternatives that are of better organic status.

- 11** Synthetic dyes may not be used for cosmetic alteration of organic product.

- 12** The following processes are permitted:
 - 12 a** Mechanical and physical.
 - 12 b** Biological.
 - 12 c** Smoking.
 - 12 d** Extraction.
 - 12 e** Precipitation.
 - 12 f** Filtration.
 - 12 g** Distillation.

- 13** Extraction shall only take place with water, ethanol, plant and animal oils, vinegar, carbon dioxide or nitrogen of food grade quality (where appropriate) as indicated in Annexure VIII.

- 14** Filtration substances shall not contain asbestos or other substances that can negatively affect the product.

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

SECTION 9: PEST and DISEASE CONTROL

- 1 The following measures should be used in order of priority:
 - 1 a Preventative methods such as disruption, elimination of habitat and access to facilities.
 - 1 b Mechanical, physical and biological methods.
 - 1 c The substances allowed in the Annexures.
 - 1 d Substances used in traps.

- 2 Prohibited substances, such as pesticides not listed in Annexure III, should not come in contact with organic products.

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

SECTION 10: CLEANING, DISINFECTION and SANITISING

- 1 A list of the cleaning, disinfecting and sanitising agents allowed and for buildings and installations is indicated in Annexure IX: Provided that the operator regularly evaluates the agents used on the operation against the criteria in Annexure I to reconfirm the organic status thereof or to identify possible alternatives that are of better organic status.

- 2 Prohibited pest control practices include, but are not limited to, the following substances and methods:
 - 2 a Pesticides not listed in Annexure III.
 - 2 b Fumigation with ethylene oxide, methyl bromide, aluminium phosphide or other substances not listed in Appendix IX.
 - 2 c Ionising radiation

- 3 The direct use or application of a prohibited method or material leads to the product losing its certification status. The operator shall take necessary precautions to prevent contamination created through cleaning, disinfecting or sanitising not approved for use in certified organic facilities. This shall include the removal of organic product from the storage or processing facility and measures to decontaminate the equipment or facilities. Application of prohibited substances to equipment or facilities shall not contaminate organic product handled or processed therein. Application of prohibited substances to equipment or facilities shall not compromise the organic integrity of product handled or processed therein.

- 4 Organic food may come into contact with surfaces where approved cleaner, sanitizer or disinfectant has been used only after any one of the intervening events, as listed below, have been used:
 - 4 a Hot water rinse.
 - 4 b Flush with organic products, that may not be sold as organic.
 - 4 c Adequate time for the substance to volatilise.

- 5 An organic cleaning procedure, suitable for the type of operation, must be established and documented.

- 6 Monitoring must take place to determine the adequacy of the cleaning procedure and whether the equipment and/or finished products are free of detergent and sanitiser residues.

- 7 Residues of boiler water additives shall be prevented from coming into contact with organic food.

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

SECTION 11: LABELLING

- 1** Organically produced products from plant origin in conversion may be marked as "produce of organic agriculture in process of conversion" or "organic in conversion" or with a similar expression having the same meaning, after a conversion period of 12 months: Provided that:
- 1 a** The product contains only one crop ingredient from agricultural origin;
- 1 b** The expression is indicated in letters of the same size, type and colour and the word "organic" may not be more prominent than the rest of the expression;
- 1 c** The product has been produced without the use of genetically modified organisms and / or any products derived from such organisms.
- 2** Organically produced products from plant and animal origin may be marked as "product of organic agriculture", "organic", "organically produced", "certified organic" or with a similar expression having the same meaning.
- 3** A registered distinctive mark, indicating that the products are approved by the NOA PGS shall appear on the labelling of organically produced products: Provided that, subject to the provisions of Section 2, no label of a product may refer to organic production methods without indicating NOA's distinctive mark.
- 3 a** For products that NOA has certified as "in conversion," since they have been under full organic management for between twelve and 36 months, the NOA logo may be used, but it must be clearly accompanied by the wording "Organic in Conversion," where the lettering of each word is of the same font and font size.
- 4** Products covered by these standards which are not in final packaging may be transported to other premises only in appropriate packaging or containers which are adequately labelled and identified to include all of the following:
- 4 a** The name and address of the person responsible for the production or preparation of the products.
- 4 b** The name of the product.
- 4 c** The certification carried by the product.
- 4 d** An indication specifying that the product is covered by the regular inspection arrangements of an approved certifying organisation.
- 5** Mixed products may be labelled in the following way (raw material weight):
- 5 a** Where a minimum of 95% of the ingredients are of organic agricultural origin, products may be labelled as organic or similar description and shall carry NOA's distinctive mark: Provided that the balance of the ingredients of the products may only be:
- 5 a i** ingredients of non-agricultural origin as indicated in Annexure VII;
- 5 a ii** ingredients which have not been produced organically as indicated in Annexure X;
- 5 a iii** the operator regularly evaluates the ingredients used on the operation against the criteria in Annexure I to re-confirm the organic status thereof or to identify possible alternatives that are of better organic status.
- 5 b** Where less than 95% but not less than 70% of the ingredients are of organic origin the word "organic" may be used on the principal display panel only in expressions like "made with organic ingredients" and appearing with NOA's distinctive mark: Provided that:
- 5 b i** the expression is indicated in letters of the same size, type and colour and the word "organic" may not be more prominent than the rest of the expression;
- 5 b ii** there is a clear statement in the ingredients list of the proportion of the organic ingredients;

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

SECTION 11: LABELLING

- 5 b iii** the balance of the ingredients of the products may only be ingredients of non-agricultural origin as indicated in Annexure VII and ingredients which have not been produced organically as indicated in Annexure X;
- 5 b iv** the operator regularly evaluates the ingredients used on the operation against the criteria in Annexure I to re-confirm the organic status thereof or to identify possible alternatives that are of better organic status.
- 5 c** Where less than 70% of the ingredients are of certified organic origin, the indication that an ingredient is organic may appear in the ingredient list.
- 5 d** Added potable water and salt shall not be included in the percentage calculations of organic ingredients.
- 5 e** All ingredients of a multi-ingredient product shall be listed on the product label in order of their weight percentage. It shall be apparent which ingredients are of certified organic origin and which are not. All additives shall be listed with their full name. If herbs and/or spices constitute less than 2% of the total weight of the product, they may be listed as “spices” or “herbs” without stating the percentage.
- 5 f** In a product labelled according to Sub-Section 11.5.a, b, or c, an ingredient produced according to these standards may not be present together with the same ingredient not produced according to these standards.
- 5 g** Organic products shall not be labelled as GMO-free in the context of these standards. Any reference to genetic engineering on product labels shall be limited to the production and processing methods themselves having not used GMO's.
- 6** No wording, mark, illustration, depiction or any other method of expression that constitutes a misrepresentation or directly or by implication creates or may create a misleading impression regarding the quality, nature, class, origin or composition of organically produced products and organically products in conversion shall be marked on a container of such products.

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

ANNEXURE I: CRITERIA TO EVALUATE INPUTS

- 1 The inputs (products and/or substances) to organic agriculture must be certified as organic or acknowledged as products of non-organic origin approved as inputs into certified organic agriculture by NOA.
- 2 If the input (products and/or substances) to organic agriculture is not an organic input or approved by NOA, but allowed by the prescribed practices in these standards, then the following criteria (where applicable) must be used to evaluate the input:
 - 2 a the input must be essential for achieving or to fulfil specific needs or requirements for specific purposes which cannot be satisfied by the practices outlined in these standards;
 - 2 b the input must be regularly evaluated to determine whether there are alternatives available that are certified as organic or more in line with the principles of organic production, especially where the input is of non-organic origin allowed by these standards;
 - 2 c the input must be able to satisfy the principles of organic production as indicated under the definition for “organic” in these standards;
 - 2 d the inputs must be of plant, animal, microbial or mineral origin which were produced by the following processes
 - 2 d i physical
 - 2 d ii enzymatic
 - 2 d iii microbialand may not be synthetic (i.e. a substance that is formulated or manufactured by a chemical process or by a process that chemically changes a substance extracted from naturally occurring plant or animal sources: Provided that this requirement shall not apply to substances created by naturally occurring biological processes);
 - 2 e the inputs must not be genetically modified organisms and products derived therefrom (i.e. organisms or products produced through techniques in which the genetic material has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and or natural recombination);
 - 2 f the input must not be from industrial management systems that are heavily reliant on veterinary and feed inputs not permitted in organic agriculture (i.e. “factory farming”);
 - 2 g the use of irradiation is not allowed in production and processing of inputs;
 - 2 h the use of the input must not result in, or contribute to, unacceptable effects on, or contamination of, the environment (must contribute to the improvement of landscape and biodiversity);
 - 2 i the use must not have unacceptable effects on the quality and food safety of the final product;
 - 2 j with the exception of feed, feed additives, processing aids for the feed and other products used in animal nutrition, legally required inputs and treatments (i.e. where there are no legal alternatives) to plants, animals, buildings, equipment and facilities are allowed and may include GMO’s and products derived from GMO’s;
 - 2 k inputs used must comply with any other relevant legislation applicable to the products/substances, and in the absence thereof the use must be in accordance with good practices.

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

ANNEXURE II: SUBSTANCES FOR USE IN SOIL FERTILISING and CONDITIONING

SUBSTANCE	DESCRIPTION, COMPOSITIONAL REQUIREMENTS, CONDITIONS OF USE	
Farmyard and poultry manure	Products comprising a mixture of animal excrements and All sources allowed as long as non-organic manure is composted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GMO risk - composted at 65 degrees C for 3 days. • No GMO risk - hot and cold composting allowed. 	
Slurry or urine (not from human)	All sources allowed as long as non-organic manure is composted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GMO risk - composted at 65 degrees C for 3 days. • No GMO risk - hot and cold composting allowed. 	
Composted animal excrements, including poultry manure	All sources, excluding dog and cat manure, are allowed as long <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GMO risk - composted at 65 degrees C for 3 days. • No GMO risk - hot and cold composting allowed. 	
Dried farmyard manure and dehydrated poultry manure	All sources allowed as long as non-organic manure is composted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GMO risk - composted at 65 degrees C for 3 days. • No GMO risk - hot and cold composting allowed. 	
Guano		
Straw	Pre-composted at 65 degrees C for 3 days. Veld grass from non-confirmed sources (including roadside verges) has to be composted at 65 degrees C for 3 days. Veld grass from confirmed sources is allowed.	
Composts from spent mushroom & dejecta of worms and insects (vermiculture substrates)	The initial composition limited to products on this list.	
Composted or fermented organic household refuse	Vegetable and animal waste separated from household waste, Maximum concentrations in mg/kg of dry matter: Cadmium: 0,7; Copper: 70; Nickel: 25; Lead: 45; Zinc: 200; Mercury: 0,4; Chromium (total): 70; Chromium (VI): 0 (limit of determination).	
Composted or fermented plant residues	Mixtures of plant matter which has been submitted to composting or anaerobic fermentation for biogas production.	
Processed animal products from slaughterhouses & fish - blood meal - hoof meal - horn meal - bone meal or degelatinized - fish meal - meat meal - feather, hair and "chiquette" - wool - fur - hair - dairy products - rumen contents	Maximum concentration in mg/kg of dry matter of Chromium (VI): 0 (limit of determination).	

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

ANNEXURE II: SUBSTANCES FOR USE IN SOIL FERTILISING and CONDITIONING

SUBSTANCE	DESCRIPTION, COMPOSITIONAL REQUIREMENTS, CONDITIONS OF USE	
By-products of food industries	Not treated with synthetic additives.	
Seaweeds and seaweeds	Directly obtained by: physical processes; extraction with water or acid and/or alkaline solution; and fermentation.	
Sawdust, bark and wood waste	From wood not chemically treated after felling.	
Wood ash	From wood not chemically treated after felling.	
Natural phosphate rock	Cadmium should not exceed 90 mg/kg of P2O5.	
Basic slag		
Rock potash, mined potassium salts (e.g. kainite, sylvinite)		
Potassium sulphate, possibly containing magnesium salt	Obtained by physical procedures but not enriched by. Derived from crude potassium salt.	
Calcium carbonate of natural origin (e.g. chalk, marl, maerl, limestone, phosphate chalk)		
Magnesium and calcium carbonate of natural origin (e.g. magnesian chalk, ground magnesium limestone)		
Industrial lime from sugar		
Epsom salt (magnesium		
Gypsum (calcium sulphate)	Only of natural origin.	
Stillage and stillage extract	Ammonium stillage excluded.	
Sodium chloride	Only mined salt.	
Aluminium calcium phosphate	Cadmium should not exceed 90 mg/kg of P2O5. Use limited to basic soils (pH > 7,5).	
Trace elements (e.g. boron, copper, iron, manganese, molybdenum, zinc)	Only certified products allowed.	
Sulphur		
Stone meal		
Clay (e.g. bentonite, vermiculite, perlite, zeolite)		
Naturally occurring biological organisms (e.g. worms)		
Peat	Excluding synthetic additives; permitted for seed, potting module composts (limited to horticulture).	

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

ANNEXURE II: SUBSTANCES FOR USE IN SOIL FERTILISING and CONDITIONING

SUBSTANCE	DESCRIPTION, COMPOSITIONAL REQUIREMENTS, CONDITIONS OF USE	
Calcium chloride solution	Foliar treatment of apple trees after identification of deficit of calcium.	
By-products of industries processing ingredients from organic agriculture		

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

ANNEXURE III: SUBSTANCES FOR PLANT PEST and DISEASE CONTROL

DESCRIPTION, COMPOSITIONAL REQUIREMENTS, CONDITIONS OF USE		
<i>I. Plant and Animal</i>		
Preparations on basis of pyrethrums extracted from Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium.	Insecticide.	
	The synergist Piperonyl butoxide is prohibited.	
Preparations of Rotenone from Derris spp, Lonchocarpus, Thephrosia spp.	Insecticide.	Not recommended for health reasons.
Preparations from Quassia amara	Insecticide, repellent.	
Azadirachtin extracted from Azadirachta indica (Neem tree)	Insecticide.	
Plant oils (e.g. mint oil, pine oil, caraway oil)	Insecticide, acaricide, fungicide and sprout inhibitor.	
Gelatine	Insecticide.	
Lecithin	Fungicide.	
Extract (aqueous solution) from Nicotiana tabacum	Insecticide. Only against aphids in subtropical fruit trees (e.g. oranges, lemons) and tropical crops (e.g. bananas); use only at the start of the vegetation period.	Not recommended for health reasons.
Bees wax	Pruning agent.	
<i>II. Mineral</i>		
Copper salts (copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride, tribasic copper sulphate, cuprous oxide)	Fungicide.	
	Shall not exceed 6kg copper/ha or 38kg copper/ha for perennial crops.	
Lime sulphur (calcium polysulphide)	Fungicide, insecticide, acaricide.	
Sulphur	Fungicide, acaricide, repellent.	
Potassium permanganate	Fungicide, bactericide. Only in fruit trees, olive trees, vines.	
Paraffin oil	Insecticide, acaricide.	
Mineral oils	Insecticide, fungicide. Only in fruit trees, vines, olive trees and tropical crops (e.g. bananas).	
Ethylene	Degreening bananas.	
Potassium alum (kalinite)	Prevention of ripening of bananas.	
Quartz sand	Repellent.	

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

ANNEXURE III: SUBSTANCES FOR PLANT PEST and DISEASE CONTROL

DESCRIPTION, COMPOSITIONAL REQUIREMENTS, CONDITIONS OF USE		
III. Micro organisms used for biological pest controls		
Micro-organisms (bacteria, viruses, fungi) e.g. <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> , <i>Granulosis virus</i> , etc.		
IV. Other		
Potassium soap (soft soap)	Insecticide.	
V. Traps, Barriers and Repellants		
Pheromone preparations	Insecticide attractant: Sexual behaviour disruptor. Only in traps and dispensers.	
Physical methods (e.g. chromatic traps, mechanical traps)		
Mulches, nets		
Diammonium phosphate	Attractant. Only in traps.	
VI. Spread between cultivated plants		
Iron III orthophosphate	Molluscicide.	

Nature identical products such as pheromones, which are chemically synthesised may be considered if the products are not available in sufficient quantities in their natural form: Provided that the conditions for their use do not directly or indirectly contribute to contamination of the environment or the product.

NOAS PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

ANNEXURE IV: LIVESTOCK HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

	INDOOR AREA - net area available to animals		OUTDOOR AREA - exercise area excluding pastorage - m ² /head
BOVINES, OVINES AND PIGS	Live weight - minimum Kg	m ² /head	
Breeding and fattening bovine and equidae	Up to 100	1.5	1.1
	Up to 200	2.5	1.9
	Up to 350	4.0	3.0
	Over to 350	5.0 with a minimum of 1 m ² /100 kg	3.7 with a minimum of 0,75 m ² /100 kg
Dairy cows		6.0	4.5
Bulls for breeding		10.0	30.0
Sheep and goats		1.5 sheep/goat	2.5
		0.35 lamb/kid	2.5 with 0.5 per lamb/kid
Farrowing sows with piglets up to 40 days		7.5 sow	2.5
Fattening pigs	Up to 50	0.8	0.6
	Up to 85	1.1	0.8
	Up to 100	1.3	1.0
Piglets	Over 40 days and up to 30 kg	0.6	0.4
Brood pigs		2.5 female	1.9
		6.0 male	8.0
LEPORIDAE (RABBITS)	m²/head		
Young rabbits	0.3		2.0
Pregnant does	0.5		2.0
Does and offspring	0.7 m ² of floor space / doe and offspring		2.0
Bucks	0.3		2.0

NOAS PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

ANNEXURE IV: LIVESTOCK HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

POULTRY	INDOOR AREA - net area available to animals			OUTDOOR AREA - m² of area available in rotation/head
	No animals/m²	cm perch/animal	nest	
Laying hens	6	18	8 laying hens per nest or in case of common nest 120 cm ² /bird	4, provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded
Fattening poultry (in fixed housing)	10 with a maximum of 21 kg live weight/m ²	20 (for guinea fowl only)		4 broilers and guinea fowl 4,5 ducks 10 turkey 15 geese In all the species mentioned above the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year must not be exceeded
Fattening poultry in mobile housing	16 in mobile poultry houses with a maximum of 30 kg live weight/m ²			2,5, provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

ANNEXURE V: FEED MATERIALS, ADDITIVES and PROCESSING AIDS

1	FEED MATERIALS FROM PLANT ORIGIN	
1	a	<p>Cereals, grains, their products and by-products. Included in this category are the following:</p> <p>Oats as grains, flakes, middlings, hulls and bran; barley as grains, protein and middlings; rice germ expeller; millet as grains; rye as grains and middlings; sorghum as grains; wheat as grains, middlings, bran, gluten feed, gluten and germ; spelt as grains; triticale as grains; maize as grains, middlings, bran, germ expeller and gluten; malt culms; and brewers' grains.</p>
1	b	<p>Oil seeds, oil fruits, their products and by-products. Included in this category are the following:</p> <p>Rape seed, expeller, and hulls; soya bean as bean, toasted, expeller and hulls; sunflower seed as seed and expeller; cotton as seed and seed expeller; linseed as seed and expeller; sesame seed as seed and expeller; palm kernels as expeller; pumpkin seed as expeller; olive pulp (from physical extraction of olives); and vegetable oils from physical extraction.</p>
1	c	<p>Legume seeds, their products and by-products. Included in this category are the following:</p> <p>Chick peas as seeds, middlings and bran; ervil as seeds, middlings and bran; chickling vetch as seeds submitted to heat treatment; peas as seeds, middlings and bran; broad beans as seeds, middlings and bran; horse beans as seeds, middlings and bran; vetches as seeds, middlings and bran; and lupin as seeds, middlings and bran.</p>
1	d	<p>Tuber roots, their products and by-products. Included in this category are the following:</p> <p>Sugar beet pulp, potato, sweet potato as tuber, potato pulp (by-product of the extraction of potato starch), potato starch, potato protein and manioc.</p>
1	e	<p>Other seeds and fruits, their products and by-products. Included in this category are the following:</p> <p>Carob, carob pods and meal thereof, pumpkins, citrus pulp, apples, quinces, pears, peaches, figs, grapes and pulp thereof, chestnuts, walnut expeller, hazelnut expeller, cocoa husk and expeller, and acorns.</p>
1	f	<p>Forages and roughages. Included in this category are the following:</p> <p>Lucerne, lucerne meal, clover, clover meal, grass (obtained from forage plants), grass meal, hay, silage, straw of cereals, and root vegetables for foraging.</p>
1	g	<p>Other plants, their products and by-products. Included in this category are the following:</p> <p>Molasses, seaweed meal (obtained by drying and crushing seaweed and washed to reduce iodine content), powders and extracts of plants, plant protein extracts (solely provided to young animals), spices and herbs.</p>

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

ANNEXURE V: FEED MATERIALS, ADDITIVES and PROCESSING AIDS

2	FEED MATERIALS FROM ANIMAL ORIGIN	
2	a	Milk and milk products. Included in this category are the following: Raw milk, milk powder, skimmed milk, skimmed milk powder, buttermilk, buttermilk powder, whey, whey powder, whey powder low in sugar, whey protein powder (extracted by physical treatment), casein powder, lactose powder, curd and sour milk
2	b	Fish, other marine animals, their products and by-products. Included in this category are the following: Fish, fish oil and cod-liver oil not refined; fish, molluscan or crustacean autolysates, hydrolysate and proteolysates obtained by an enzyme action, whether or not in soluble form, solely provided to young animals; and fish meal.
2	c	Eggs, their products and by-products. Included in this category are the following: Eggs and egg products for use as poultry feed, preferably from the same operation.
3	FEED MATERIALS FROM MINERAL ORIGIN	
3	a	The following feed materials of mineral origin are permitted. For the preservation of feed, they are only permitted in severe weather conditions which do not allow for adequate fermentation.
3	a i	Sodium: Unrefined sea salt Coarse rock salt Sodium sulphate Sodium carbonate Sodium bicarbonate Sodium chloride
3	a ii	Potassium: Potassium chloride
3	a iii	Calcium: Lithotamnion and maerl Shells of aquatic animals (including cuttlefish bones) Calcium carbonate Calcium lactate Calcium gluconate
3	a iv	Phosphorus: Defluorinated dicalcium phosphate Defluorinated monocalcium phosphate Monosodium phosphate Calcium-magnesium phosphate Calcium-sodium phosphate
3	a v	Magnesium: Magnesium oxide (anhydrous magnesia) Magnesium sulphate Magnesium chloride Magnesium carbonate Magnesium phosphate
3	a vi	Sulphur: Sodium sulphate

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

ANNEXURE V: FEED MATERIALS, ADDITIVES and PROCESSING AIDS

4		FEED ADDITIVES
4	a	Trace elements. The following substances are included in this category:
4	a i	Iron: Ferrous (II) carbonate Ferrous (II) sulphate monohydrate and/or heptahydrate Ferric (III) oxide
4	a ii	Iodine: Calcium iodate, anhydrous Calcium iodate, hexahydrate Sodium iodide
4	a iii	Cobalt: Cobaltous (II) sulphate monohydrate and/or heptahydrate Basic cobaltous (II) carbonate, monohydrate
4	a iv	Copper: Copper (II) oxide Basic copper (II) carbonate, monohydrate Copper (II) sulphate, pentahydrate
4	a v	Manganese: Manganous (II) carbonate Manganous oxide and manganic oxide Manganous (II) sulfate, mono- and/or tetrahydrate
4	a vi	Zinc: Zinc carbonate Zinc oxide Zinc sulphate mono- and/or hepta-hydrate
4	a vii	Molybdenum: Ammonium molybdate, natrium molybdate
4	a viii	Selenium: Sodium selenate Sodium selenite
4	b	Vitamins, provitamins and chemically well defined substances having a similar effect. The following substances are included in this category: Vitamins authorised under the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Preferably derived from raw materials occurring naturally in feeding stuffs; or Synthetic vitamins identical to natural vitamins only for monogastric animals. The synthetic forms of these substances are permitted only in severe weather conditions which do not allow for adequate fermentation.
4	c	Enzymes. The following substances are included in this category: Enzymes authorised under the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and
4	d	Micro-organisms. The following micro-organisms are included in this category: Micro-organisms authorised under the Fertilizers, Farms Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947).

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

ANNEXURE V: FEED MATERIALS, ADDITIVES and PROCESSING AIDS

4	e	<p>Preservatives. The following substances are included in this category:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acetic acid Formic acid Propionic acid <p>The synthetic forms of these substances are permitted only in severe weather</p>
4	f	<p>Binders, anti-caking agents and coagulants. The following substances are included in this category:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calcium stearate of natural origin Colloidal silica Kieselgur Sepiolite Bentonite Kaolinitic clays Vermiculite Perlite Natural mixtures of stearites and chlorite
4	g	<p>Antioxidant substances. The following substances are included in this category:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tocopherol-rich extracts of natural origin
5	a	<p>PROCESSING AIDS USED IN FEEDS</p> <p>Processing aids for silage. The following substances are included in this category:</p> <p>Sea salt, coarse rock salt, whey, sugar, sugar beet pulp, cereal flour and molasses.</p> <p>Enzymes, yeasts and bacteria authorised under the Fertilizers, Farms Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947).</p> <p>When severe weather conditions do not allow for adequate fermentation, NOA may authorise the use of synthetic formic, propionic and acetic acids in the production of silage.</p>
6	a	<p>OTHER PRODUCTS</p> <p>The following substances are included in this category:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brewer's yeast

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

ANNEXURE VI: LIVESTOCK DENSITY EQUIVALENT TO 170 Kg / N / Ha / YEAR

Class or species	Maximum number of animals per Ha equivalent to 170 Kg N / Ha / year
Equines over six months old	2
Calves for fattening	5
Other bovine animals less than one year old	5
Male bovine animals from one to less than two years old	3,3
Female bovine animals from one to less than two years old	3,3
Male bovine animals two years old or over	2
Breeding heifers	2,5
Heifers for fattening	2,5
Dairy cows	2
Cull dairy cows	2
Other cows	2,5
Female breeding rabbits	100
Ewes	13,3
Goats	13,3
Piglets	74
Breeding sows	6,5
Pigs for fattening	14
Other pigs	14
Table chickens	580
Laying hens	230

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

ANNEXURE VII: INGREDIENTS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL ORIGIN

		FOOD ADDITIVES, INCLUDING CARRIERS		
		INS	NAME	SPECIFIC CONDITIONS
1	a	170	Calcium carbonates	All authorised functions except colouring.
1	b	270	Lactic acid	Fermented vegetable products.
1	c	290	Carbon dioxide	
1	d	296	Malic acid	
1	e	300	Ascorbic acid	If not available in natural form.
1	f	306	Tocopherols, mixed natural concentrates	Anti oxidant in fats and oils.
1	g	322	Lecithin	Obtained without the use of bleaches and
1	h	330	Citric acid	Fruit and vegetable products.
1	i	335	Sodium tartrate	Cakes/Confectionary.
1	j	336	Potassium tartrate	Cereals/Cakes/Confectionary.
1	k	341i	Mono calcium phosphate	Only for raising flour.
1	l	400	Alginic acid	
1	m	401	Sodium alginate	
1	n	402	Potassium alginate	
1	o	406	Agar	
1	p	407	Carageenan	
1	q	410	Locust bean gum	
1	r	412	Guar gum	
1	s	413	Tragacanth gum	
1	t	414	Arabic gum	Milk, fat and confectionary products.
1	u	415	Xanthan gum	Fat products, fruit and vegetables, cakes and biscuits.
1	v	440	Pectins (Unmodified)	
1	w	500	Sodium carbonates	Cakes and biscuits, confectionary.
1	x	501	Potassium carbonates	Cereals, cakes, biscuits and confectionary.
1	y	503	Ammonium carbonates	Only for cereal products. Confectionery,
1	z	504	Magnesium carbonates	
1	aa	516	Calcium sulphate	For soybean products, confectionery and in bakers' yeast.
1	ab	551	Silicon dioxide (amorphous)	For wine, fruit and vegetable processing.
1	ac	938	Argon	
1	ad	941	Nitrogen	
1	ae	948	Oxygen	
2		Flavourings		
2	a	Substances and products labelled as natural flavouring substances or natural flavouring preparations allowed under the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Ordinance Act, 1979 (Act No. 18 of 1979).		
3		Water and Salts		
3	a	Drinking water (potable)		
3	b	Salts (with sodium chloride or potassium chloride as basic components generally used in food pr		
4		Preparations of Micro-organisms and Enzymes		
4	a	Any organically certified micro-organisms, preparations of micro-organisms, enzymes and enzyme preparations normally used in food processing, with the excep-tion of GMO micro-organisms or enzymes derived from GMOs.		
4	b	Processors shall use micro-organisms grown on substrates that consist entirely of organic ingredients and substances listed in this Annexure if available. This includes cultures that are		

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

ANNEXURE VII: INGREDIENTS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL ORIGIN

5	Minerals and other substances
5 a	Minerals (including trace elements), vitamins, essential fatty and amino acids, and other nitrogen compounds. Only approved in so far as their use is legally required in the food products in which they are incorporated.

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

ANNEXURE VIII: PRODUCT PREPARATION PROCESSING AIDS

	SPECIFIC CONDITIONS
Water	
Calcium chloride	Coagulation agent.
Calcium carbonate	
Calcium hydroxide	
Calcium sulphate	Coagulation agent.
Magnesium chloride (or Nigari)	Coagulation agent.
Potassium carbonate	Drying of grape raisins.
Carbon dioxide	
Nitrogen	
Ethanol	Solvent.
Tannic acid	Filtration aid.
Egg white albumin	Only for wine
Casein	Only for wine
Gelatin	Only for wine, fruit, vegetables
Isinglass	Only for wine
Vegetable oils	Greasing or releasing agent.
Silicon dioxide	As gel or colloidal solution.
Activated carbon	
Talc	
Bentonite	Only for fruit and vegetable products
Kaolin	
Diatomaceous earth	Only for sweeteners and wine.
Perlite	
Hazelnut shells	
Beeswax	Releasing agent.
Carnauba wax	Releasing agent.
Sulphuric acid	pH adjustment of extraction water in sugar production.
Sodium hydroxide	pH adjustment in sugar production.
Sodium carbonate	Sugar production.
Citric Acid	pH adjustment.
Preparations of micro-organisms and enzymes	Any preparations of micro-organisms and enzymes normally used as processing aids in food processing, with the exception of genetically

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

ANNEXURE IX: PRODUCTS FOR CLEANING and DISINFECTION

<p>1 a</p> <p>1 b</p> <p>1 c</p> <p>1 c i</p> <p>1 c ii</p> <p>1 d</p> <p>1 e</p> <p>1 e i</p> <p>1 e ii</p> <p>1 e iii</p> <p>1 e iv</p> <p>1 e v</p>	<p>Requirements for maintaining the organic integrity of organic products.</p> <p>The products used to clean, disinfect and sanitise food handling equipment are different from</p> <p>There should be a clear management system for cleaning and disinfecting surfaces, machinery and processing facilities which prevents contamination of organic products.</p> <p>Contamination of organic products by cleaning, disinfecting and sanitizing substances must</p> <p>The design of facilities, plant layouts, and equipment that prevent contamination of food and food contact surfaces by prohibited substances, non-organic ingredients, pests, disease-causing organisms and foreign material.</p> <p>The use of physical and mechanical means such as dry heat, moist heat, exclusion, and non-chemical methods such as vacuum systems.</p> <p>Only substances in Section 2 below may come into contact with organic products.</p> <p>For all other cleaning products, the following are required:</p> <p>Cleansing by water or purging or some other suitable method after the chemical products have been used.</p> <p>The use of cleaning compounds should minimise in the disposal of effluent and the use of disinfectants.</p> <p>Grey water recycling off-site is preferred over either re-circulation or disposal.</p> <p>Equipment should be fitted with steam traps and filters to remove non-volatile boiler water additives.</p> <p>Persistent cleansers and/or sanitizers should not be used that are not easily removed by an intervening event (such as Quarternary ammonia) or that have an adverse impact on the environment (eg halogenated compounds).</p>
<p>2 a</p> <p>2 b</p> <p>2 c</p> <p>2 d</p> <p>2 e</p> <p>2 f</p> <p>2 g</p> <p>2 h</p> <p>2 i</p> <p>2 j</p> <p>2 k</p> <p>2 l</p> <p>2 m</p> <p>2 n</p> <p>2 o</p> <p>2 p</p> <p>2 q</p> <p>2 r</p>	<p>Cleansers and Disinfectants that may be in direct contact with organic products</p> <p>Acetic, citric, peracetic, formic, lactic, and oxalic acids</p> <p>Alcohol, ethyl (ethanol)</p> <p>Alcohol, Isopropyl (isopropanol)</p> <p>Calcium hydroxide (slaked lime)</p> <p>Calcium hypochlorite</p> <p>Calcium oxide (quicklime)</p> <p>Chloride of lime (calcium oxychloride, calcium chloride, & calcium hydroxide)</p> <p>Chlorine dioxide</p> <p>Hydrogen peroxide</p> <p>Natural essences of plants</p> <p>Ozone</p> <p>Phosphoric acid</p> <p>Plant extracts</p> <p>Potassium and sodium soaps</p> <p>Sodium carbonate</p> <p>Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda)</p> <p>Sodium hypochlorite</p> <p>Water and steam</p>
<p>3 a</p> <p>3 b</p> <p>3 c</p> <p>3 d</p> <p>3 e</p> <p>3 f</p>	<p>For Buildings and installations the substances above, plus:</p> <p>Lime</p> <p>Caustic soda</p> <p>Caustic potash</p> <p>Nitric acid (dairy equipment only)</p> <p>Phosphoric acid (dairy equipment only)</p> <p>Formaldehyde</p>
<p>4 a</p>	<p>Cleaning and disinfection products for teats and milking facilities</p> <p>Sodium carbonate</p>

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

ANNEXURE X: ALLOWED NON-ORGANIC AGRICULTURAL INGREDIENTS

1 1 a 1 b 1 c	The ingredients of agricultural origin listed in this Annexure may not have been: subjected to treatments other than those listed in Annexures VII and VIII; subjected to treatments involving the use of ionising radiation; produced with the use of genetically modified organisms or be genetically modified organisms.																																
2 2 a 2 a i 2 a ii 2 a iii 2 a iv 2 a v 2 a vi 2 b 2 b i 2 b ii 2 b iii 2 b iv 2 b v 2 c 2 c i	<p>Unprocessed plant products as well as products derived therefrom</p> <p>Edible fruits, nuts and seeds:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Acorns</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;"><i>Quercus</i> spp.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cola nuts</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><i>Cola acuminata</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gooseberries</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><i>Ribes uva-crispa</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passion fruit</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><i>Passiflora edulis</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Raspberries (dried)</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><i>Rubus idaeus</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Red currants (dried)</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><i>Ribes rubrum</i></td> </tr> </table> <p>Edible spices and herbs:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Pepper (Peruvian)</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;"><i>Schinus molle</i> L.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Horseradish seeds</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><i>Armoracia rusticana</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lesser galangal</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><i>Alpinia officinarum</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Safflower flowers</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><i>Cartamus tinctorius</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Watercress herb</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><i>Nasturtium officinale</i></td> </tr> </table> <p>Miscellaneous:</p> <p>Algae, including seaweed, permitted in conventional foodstuffs preparation</p>	Acorns	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	Cola nuts	<i>Cola acuminata</i>	Gooseberries	<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>	Passion fruit	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Raspberries (dried)	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Red currants (dried)	<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	Pepper (Peruvian)	<i>Schinus molle</i> L.	Horseradish seeds	<i>Armoracia rusticana</i>	Lesser galangal	<i>Alpinia officinarum</i>	Safflower flowers	<i>Cartamus tinctorius</i>	Watercress herb	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>										
Acorns	<i>Quercus</i> spp.																																
Cola nuts	<i>Cola acuminata</i>																																
Gooseberries	<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>																																
Passion fruit	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>																																
Raspberries (dried)	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>																																
Red currants (dried)	<i>Ribes rubrum</i>																																
Pepper (Peruvian)	<i>Schinus molle</i> L.																																
Horseradish seeds	<i>Armoracia rusticana</i>																																
Lesser galangal	<i>Alpinia officinarum</i>																																
Safflower flowers	<i>Cartamus tinctorius</i>																																
Watercress herb	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>																																
3 3 a 3 a i 3 a ii 3 a iii 3 a iv 3 a v 3 a vi 3 a vii 3 a viii 3 a ix 3 b 3 b i 3 b ii 3 b iii 3 b iv 3 c 3 c i 3 c ii 3 c iii 3 c iv	<p>Plant products, processed</p> <p>Fats and oils whether or not refined, but not chemically modified, derived from plants other than:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Cocoa</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;"><i>Theobroma cocoa</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coconut</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><i>Cocos nucifera</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Olive</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><i>Olea europeae</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sunflower</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><i>Helianthus annuus</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Palm</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><i>Elaeis guineensis</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rape</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><i>Brassica napus, rapa</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Safflower</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><i>Carthamus tinctorius</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sesame</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><i>Sesamum indicum</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soya</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><i>Glycine max</i></td> </tr> </table> <p>The following sugars, starches and other products from cereals and tubers:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Fructose</td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rice paper</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unleavened bread paper</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Starch from rice and waxy maize, not chemically modified</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Miscellaneous:</p> <p>Aquatic organisms, not originating from aquaculture, and permitted in conventional foodstuffs preparation</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Gelatin</td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Whey powder</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Casings</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Cocoa	<i>Theobroma cocoa</i>	Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Olive	<i>Olea europeae</i>	Sunflower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Palm	<i>Elaeis guineensis</i>	Rape	<i>Brassica napus, rapa</i>	Safflower	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	Sesame	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>	Soya	<i>Glycine max</i>	Fructose		Rice paper		Unleavened bread paper		Starch from rice and waxy maize, not chemically modified		Gelatin		Whey powder		Casings	
Cocoa	<i>Theobroma cocoa</i>																																
Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>																																
Olive	<i>Olea europeae</i>																																
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>																																
Palm	<i>Elaeis guineensis</i>																																
Rape	<i>Brassica napus, rapa</i>																																
Safflower	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>																																
Sesame	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>																																
Soya	<i>Glycine max</i>																																
Fructose																																	
Rice paper																																	
Unleavened bread paper																																	
Starch from rice and waxy maize, not chemically modified																																	
Gelatin																																	
Whey powder																																	
Casings																																	

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

ANNEXURE XI: MINIMUM INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS and PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

Interpreted and applied to the inspection scheme covered by the NOA standards for organic agriculture

		GENERAL PROVISIONS
A 1		<p>Minimum inspection requirements</p> <p>The inspection requirements of this Annexure are necessary to ensure traceability of organic products during the entire production chain / chain of custody, as referred to in Section 3.(1)a - h of the NOA standards, and to ensure that the provisions of the NOA standards are satisfied.</p>
A 2		<p>Initial inspection</p> <p>When the inspection arrangements are first implemented, the operator responsible must fill in the application document, containing:</p>
A 2	i	a full description of the unit and/or premises and/or activity
A 2	ii	all the practical measures to be taken at the level of the unit and/or premises and/or activity to ensure compliance with the NOA standards and in particular with the requirements in this Annexure.
A 2	iii	precautionary measure taken to reduce risk of contamination by cleaning measures or unauthorised products, such as in storage.
		In addition, this signed declaration must include an undertaking by the operator:
A 2	iv	to perform operations in accordance with the NOA Standards
A 2	v	to accept, in the event of infringement or irregularities, enforcement of the measures referred to in Section 3, and specifically Sub-section 2.a and 2.b of the NOA standards.
A 2	vi	in case of withdrawal or suspension of certification, to inform buyers in writing that all indications referring to organic production or to NOA are removed from packaging.
		This declaration must be verified by an NOA PGS peer review assessors in a report identifying the possible deficiencies and non-compliances with the provisions of the NOA standards. The operator must countersign this summary report and take the necessary corrective measures.
A 3		<p>Communications</p> <p>The operator must notify NOA speedily of any change in the description of activities or of the practical measures referred to in point 2 above.</p>
A 4		<p>Inspection visits</p> <p>NOA must make a full physical inspection, at least once a year, of the production/preparation units or other premises. NOA may take samples for testing of products not authorised under the standards or for checking production techniques not in conformity with the NOA standards. Samples may also be taken and analysed for detecting possible contamination by unauthorised products. However, such analysis must be carried out where the use of unauthorised products is suspected. An inspection report must be drawn up after each visit, countersigned by the peer review group.</p>

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

ANNEXURE XI: MINIMUM INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS and PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

	<p>Moreover, NOA shall carry out random inspection visits, announced or not. The visits shall cover in particular those holdings or situations where specific risk or exchange of products from organic production with other products may exist.</p>
A 5	<p>Documentary accounts Stock and financial records must be kept in the unit or premises, to enable the operator and NOA to trace:</p>
A 5	i the supplier and, where different, the seller, or the exporter of the products;
A 5	ii the nature and the quantities of all organic products delivered to the unit and, where relevant, of all materials bought and the use of such materials;
A 5	iii the nature and quantities of all organic products held in storage at the premises;
A 5	iv the nature, the quantities and the buyers of organic products which have left the unit;
A 5	v in case of operators who do not store or physically handle such products, the nature and quantities of organic products bought and sold, and the suppliers, and where different, the sellers or the exporters and the buyers, and where different the consignees;
A 5	vi the documentary accounts must also comprise the results of the verification at receipt of products and any other information required by NOA for the purpose of proper inspection;
A 5	vii the documentary accounts of bee-keepers will include the annual maps referred to in Section 5.5.(f).
	<p>The data in the accounts must be documented with appropriate justification documents.</p> <p>The accounts must demonstrate the balance between the input and the output.</p>
A 6	<p>Packaging and transport of products to other production/preparation units or premises The operators shall ensure that products referred to in the NOA standards shall be transported to other units, including to 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:</p>
A 6	i the name and address of the operator and, where different, of the owner or seller of the product;
A 6	ii the name of the product, including a reference to the organic production method, in accordance with Section 11 of the NOA standards;
A 6	iii the NOA name and logo;
A 6	iv where relevant, the lot identification mark according to a marking system either approved at national level or agreed with NOA and which permits to link the lot with the accounts referred to in Section 5 above.
	<p>The information under (a), (b), (c) and (d) can also be presented on an accompanying document, if such document can be undeniably linked with the packaging, container or vehicle of the product. This accompanying document shall include information on the supplier and/or the transporter.</p>

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

ANNEXURE XI: MINIMUM INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS and PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

<p>A 6 v</p> <p>A 6 vi</p> <p>A 6 vii</p>	<p>However, the closing of packaging, containers or vehicles is not required where:</p> <p>transportation is direct between a producer and another operator who are both subject to the NOA PGS or a Third Party Certifier's inspection system;</p> <p>the products are accompanied by a document giving the information required under the previous subparagraph;</p> <p>the NOA PGS has been informed of such transport operations and has agreed thereto. Such agreement might be provided for one or more transport operation(s).</p>
<p>A 7</p>	<p>Storage of products</p> <p>For the storage of products, areas must be managed in order to ensure identification of lots and to avoid any mixing with or contamination by products and/or substances not in compliance with the NOA standards.</p>
<p>A 8</p>	<p>Products suspected not to satisfy the requirements of the NOA standards</p> <p>Where an operator considers or suspects that a product which he has produced, prepared, imported or been delivered from another operator, is not in compliance with the NOA standards he shall initiate procedures either to withdraw from this product any reference to the organic production method or to separate and identify the product. He only may put it into processing or packaging or on the market after elimination of that doubt, unless it is placed on the market without indication referring to the organic production method. In case of such doubt, the operator shall immediately inform NOA. NOA may require that the product cannot be placed on the market with indications referring to the organic production method until it is satisfied, by the information received from the operator or from other sources, that the doubt has been eliminated.</p> <p>Where the NOA has a substantiated suspicion that an operator intends to place on the market a product not in compliance with the NOA standards but bearing a reference to the organic production method, the NOA can require that the operator may provisionally not market the product with this reference. This decision shall be supplemented by the obligation to withdraw from this product any reference to the organic production method if NOA is sure that the product does not fulfil the requirements of the NOA standards. However if the suspicion is not confirmed, the above decision shall be cancelled not later than a time period after having been taken. NOA shall define this time period. The operator shall co-operate fully with NOA in resolving the suspicion.</p>
<p>A 9</p>	<p>Access to facilities</p> <p>The operator must give NOA, for inspection purposes, access to all parts of the unit and all premises, as well as to the accounts and relevant supporting documents. He must provide NOA with any information deemed necessary for the purposes of the inspection.</p> <p>When requested by NOA, the operator shall submit the results of its own voluntary inspection and sampling programmes.</p> <p>In addition, importers must submit any documentation supporting the audit trail for imports from third countries.</p>

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

ANNEXURE XI: MINIMUM INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS and PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

A 10	<p>Exchange of information</p> <p>Where the operator and his subcontractors are inspected by different inspection bodies or authorities, the declaration referred to in point 3 must include an agreement by the operator on his behalf and that of his subcontractors, that the different inspection bodies or authorities can exchange information on the operations under their inspection and on the way this exchange of information can be implemented.</p>
-------------	--

SPECIFIC PROVISIONS	
B	<p>Production of plants, plant products, livestock and/or livestock products</p> <p>This section applies to any unit involved in production as defined in the NOA standards of products referred to in the NOA standards for its own account or for account of a third party.</p> <p>Production must take place in a unit of which the production premises, land parcels, pasturage, open-air exercise areas, open air runs, livestock buildings, and, where applicable, the premises for the storage of crops, crop products, livestock products, raw materials and inputs, are clearly separate from those of any other unit not producing in accordance with the rules laid down in the NOA standards.</p> <p>Processing, packaging and/or marketing may take place at the production unit, where these activities are limited to its own agricultural produce.</p> <p>Quantities sold directly to the final consumer shall be accounted on a daily basis.</p> <p>Storage, in the unit, of input products other than those permitted by the NOA standards is prohibited.</p> <p>On receipt of a product certified in terms of the NOA standards, the operator shall check the closing of the packaging or container where it is required and the presence of the indications referred to in Section A6 above. The result of this verification shall be written in the documentary accounts referred to in Section A5 above.</p>
B 1	Plants and plant products from farm production or collection
B 1 1	Initial inspection
B 1 1 i	The full description of the unit referred to under Section A2 above must: be drawn up even where the producer limits his activity to the collection of wild plants,
B 1 1 ii	show the storage and production premises and land parcels and/or collection areas and, where applicable, premises where certain processing and/or packaging operations take place;
B 1 1 iii	specify the date of the last application on the parcels and/or collection areas concerned of any products not permitted in organic agriculture.
	In case of collection of wild plants, the practical measures referred to under Section A2 above must include the guarantees given by third parties which the producer can provide to ensure compliance with the provisions of Section 5.5.a to 5.5.e of the NOA standards.

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

ANNEXURE XI: MINIMUM INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS and PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

B 1	2	Communications Each year, before the date indicated by NOA, the producer must notify the body or authority of its schedule of production of crop products, giving a breakdown by parcel.
B 1	3	Several production units run by the same operator Where an operator runs several production units in the same area, the units producing crops or crop products not certified in terms of the NOA standards together with storage premises for input products (such as fertilisers, plant protection products, seed) must also be subject to the General inspection arrangements described above in Section A as well as to the specific inspections described here. The same variety as, or a variety that cannot be easily distinguished from those produced at the unit referred to in the second paragraph of section A, may not be produced at these units. However, producers may derogate from the rule referred to in the last sentence of the preceding subparagraph: in the case of the production of perennial crop products (edible fruit bearing trees, vines and hops) provided the following conditions are met:
B 1	3	a
B 1	3	a i
B 1	3	a ii
B 1	3	a iii
B 1	3	a iv
B 1	3	a v
B 1	3	b
B 1	3	c
B 1	3	d
B 2		Livestock and livestock products produced by animal husbandry
B 2	1	Initial inspection When the inspection system applying specifically to livestock production is first implemented, the full description of the unit referred to under Section A above must include:

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

ANNEXURE XI: MINIMUM INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS and PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

B 2	1	i	a full description of the livestock buildings, pasturage, open-air exercise areas, open air runs, etc., and, where applicable, the premises for the storage, packaging and processing of livestock, livestock products, raw materials and inputs;
B 2	1	ii	a full description of the installations for the storage of livestock manure.
B 2	1	iii	The practical measures referred to under Section A2 must include: plan for spreading manure agreed with NOA, together with a full description of the areas given over to crop production;
B 2	1	iv	where appropriate, as regards the spreading of manure, the written arrangements with other holdings complying with the provisions of the NOA standards;
B 2	1	v	a management plan for the organic-production livestock unit (e.g. management for feeding, reproduction, health, etc.).
B 2	2		Identification of livestock The livestock must be identified permanently using techniques adapted to each species, individually in the case of large mammals and individually or by batch in the case of poultry and small mammals.
B 2	3		Livestock records Livestock records must be compiled in the form of a register and kept available to the inspection authorities or bodies at all times at the address of the holding. Such records, which are to provide a full description of the herd or flock management system, must contain the following information:
B 2	3	i	by species, as regards livestock arriving at the holding: origin and date of arrival, conversion period, identification mark and veterinary record;
B 2	3	ii	as regards livestock leaving the holding: age, number of heads, weight in case of slaughter, identification mark and destination;
B 2	3	iii	details of any animals lost and reasons;
B 2	3	iv	as regards feed: type, including feed supplements, proportions of various ingredients of rations and periods of access to free-range areas, periods of transhumance where restrictions apply;
B 2	3	v	as regards disease prevention and treatment and veterinary care: date of
B 2	4		Several production units run by the same operator Where a producer manages several production units, with some units which produce livestock (including bees) or livestock products not certified in terms of the NOA standards, all the production units, both organic and conventional, must be subject to the inspection system as in Section B.2.1 above and as regards the provisions on livestock management, livestock records and the principles governing storage of animal husbandry products used. An exception with regard to the requirement for different and distinguishable involved species on the same farm in Section 6 of the NOA standards may be granted to holdings carrying out agricultural research by NOA in agreement with the South African competent authority, where the following conditions are met:

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

ANNEXURE XI: MINIMUM INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS and PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

B 2	4	i	appropriate measures, agreed with NOA have been taken in order to guarantee the permanent separation between livestock, livestock products, manure and feeding stuffs of each of the units;
B 2	4	ii	the producer informs NOA in advance of any delivery or selling of the livestock or livestock products;
B 2	4	iii	the operator informs NOA of the exact quantities produced in the units together with all characteristics permitting the identification of the products and confirms that the measures taken to separate the products have been applied.
B 2	5		<p>Other requirements</p> <p>By way of an exception to these rules, the storage of allopathic veterinary medicinal products and antibiotics is permitted on holdings provided that they have been prescribed by a veterinarian in connection with treatment as referred to in the NOA standards that they are stored in a supervised location and that they are entered in the farm register.</p>
C			<p>Units for preparation of plant and livestock products and foodstuffs composed of plant and livestock products</p> <p>This section applies to any unit involved in the preparation, as defined in Section 1 of the NOA standards of products certified in terms of the NOA standards for its own account or for account of a third party, and including in particular also:</p>
C i			units involved in packaging and/or re-packaging of such products;
C ii			units involved in labelling and/or re-labelling of such products.
C 1			<p>Initial inspection</p> <p>The full description of the unit referred to under Section A2 above must show the facilities used for the reception, the processing, packaging, labelling and storage of agricultural products before and after the operations concerning them, as well as the procedures for the transport of the products.</p>
C 2			<p>Preparation units handling also products not from organic production</p> <p>Where products not certified in terms of the NOA standards are also prepared, packaged or stored in the preparation unit concerned:</p>
C 2	i		the unit must have areas separated by place or time within the premises for the storage of products certified in terms of the NOA standards before and after the operations;
C 2	ii		operations must be carried out continuously until the complete run has been dealt with, separated by place or time from similar operations performed on products not certified in terms of the NOA standards;
C 2	iii		if such operations are not carried out at regular times or on a fixed day, they must be announced in advance, with a deadline agreed on with NOA;
C 2	iv		every measure must be taken to ensure identification of lots and to avoid mixtures or exchanges with products not obtained in accordance with the rules laid down in the NOA standards;
C 2	v		operations on products which meet the rules laid down in the NOA standards must be carried out only after cleaning of the production equipment. The effectiveness of the cleaning measures must be checked and recorded.

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

ANNEXURE XI: MINIMUM INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS and PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

C 3	<p>Packaging and transport of products to preparation units</p> <p>Milk, eggs and egg-products from organic farming shall be collected independently from products not produced in accordance with the NOA standards. By exception, and subject to the prior approval by NOA, simultaneous collection may occur, where appropriate measures are taken to prevent any possible mixture or exchange with products not produced in accordance with the NOA standards and to ensure the identification of the products produced in accordance with the provisions of the NOA standards. The operator keeps the information relating to collection days, hours, circuit and date and time of reception of the products available to NOA.</p>
D	<p>Imports of plants, plant products, livestock, livestock products and foodstuffs composed of plant products and/or livestock products from third countries</p> <p>Products imported by operators certified to these standards 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.</p> <p>On receipt of an organic product imported from a third country, the importer shall check the closing of the packaging or container and the correspondence of the identification of the consignment with its organic certificate. The result of this verification shall be written down and made available to NOA.</p>
D 1	<p>Imported organic products shall be accepted by NOA as valid provided that:</p>
D 1 1	<p>An organic certificate has first been obtained and approved by NOA as:</p> <p>having been provided by an accredited certifier that meets NOA's criteria for equivalence</p> <p>within the appropriate expiry date of the certificate.</p>
D 1 1 i	
D 1 1 ii	
D 1 2	<p>Packaging, labels, lot / batch number, waybill, and properly marked invoice clearly link the specific import to the organic certificate previously obtained, preferably with a transaction certificate also provided by the exporter's certifier. Such documents should be kept until the next organic inspection (or may be forwarded earlier to NOA if so requested) and indicate:</p> <p>i the name and address of the exporter and importer;</p> <p>ii the contents of the package, including that they are certified organic;</p> <p>iii the lot / batch number;</p> <p>iv the name of the certifier;</p> <p>v the weight of the package.</p>
D 1 2 i	
D 1 2 ii	
D 1 2 iii	
D 1 2 iv	
D 2	<p>Importers and first consignees handling also products not from organic production</p> <p>When imported products are stored in storage facilities where also other agricultural products or foodstuffs are stored:</p>
D 2 i	<p>the organic products must be kept separate from the other agricultural products and/or foodstuffs;</p>
D 2 ii	<p>every measure must be taken to ensure identification of consignments and to avoid mixtures or exchanges with products not obtained in accordance with the rules laid down in this Regulation.</p>

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

ANNEXURE XI: MINIMUM INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS and PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

D 3	<p>Inspection visits NOA shall inspect the stock and financial records of the importer, including the documents associated with each import, and the organic certificates of the exporter.</p> <p>Where an importer performs the import operations for one or more organic operations, he must make available on request, the documentation for each of the import consignments for each organic operator.</p>
E	<p>Units involved in the production, preparation or import of products which have contracted out to third parties in part or in total the actual operations concerned</p>
E 1	<p>Initial inspection With regard to the operations, which are contracted out to third parties, the full description referred to in Section A2 above shall include</p>
E 1 i	<p>a list of the subcontractors with a description of their activities and the inspection bodies or authorities to which they are subject; these subcontractors must have agreed to have their holding being subject to an accredited inspection regime, in accordance with the relevant sections of this annexure;</p>
E 1 ii	<p>all the practical measures, including inter alia an appropriate system of documentary accounts, to be taken at the level of the unit to ensure that the products the operator places on the market can be traced to their suppliers, and, where different, their sellers, as well as to their consignees and, where different, their buyers;</p>
E 1 iii	<p>the contracted party shall be inspected by NOA before the use of the contracted product or service. Subsequent inspections shall be made annually or at a frequency determined on a case-by-case basis providing that NOA documents the reasons for the reduced frequency.</p>
F	<p>Units preparing animal feedstuffs, compound feedingstuffs and feed materials</p> <p>This section applies to any unit involved in the preparation of products referred to in Section 6.(2)(g) on its own account or on behalf of a third party.</p>
F 1	<p>Initial inspection The full description of the unit referred to under Section A2 of this Annexure must:</p>
F 1 i	<p>indicate the facilities used for the reception, preparation and storage of the products intended for animal feed before and after the operations concerning them;</p>
F 1 ii	<p>indicate the facilities used for the storage of other products used to prepare feedingstuffs;</p>
F 1 iii	<p>indicate the facilities used to store products for cleaning and disinfection;</p>
F 1 iv	<p>indicate, where necessary, the description of the compound feedingstuff that the operator intends to produce, and the livestock species or class for which the compound feedingstuff is intended;</p>
F 1 v	<p>indicate, where necessary, the name of the feed materials that the operator intends to prepare.</p>

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

ANNEXURE XI: MINIMUM INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS and PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

		<p>The measures to be taken by operators, referred to in point 3 of the General Provisions of this Annex, to guarantee compliance with this Standard must include:</p>
F 1	vi	<p>in particular an indication of the precautionary measures to be taken in order to reduce the risk of contamination by unauthorised substances or products, the cleaning measures implemented and the monitoring of their effectiveness;</p>
F 1	vii	<p>identification of all elements of their activities crucial for guaranteeing at all times that the products referred to in Section 6(2)(g) prepared in such units comply with this standard</p>
F 1	viii	<p>the establishment and implementation of, compliance with and updating of appropriate procedures, based on the principles of the HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points) system.</p>
		<p>The inspection body or authority shall use these procedures to carry out a general evaluation of the risks attendant on each preparation unit and to draw up an inspection plan. This inspection plan must provide for a minimum number of random samples depending on the potential risks.</p>
F 2		<p>Documentary accounts For the purposes of proper inspection of the operations, the documentary accounts referred to in point 6 of the General Provisions of this Annex shall include information on the origin, nature and quantities of feed materials, additives, sales and finished products.</p>
F 3		<p>Preparation units When preparing products, operators must ensure that:</p>
F 3	i	<p>organically-produced feedingstuffs or feedingstuffs derived therefrom, in-conversion feedingstuffs or feedingstuffs derived therefrom, and conventional feedingstuffs are effectively physically separated;</p>
F 3	ii	<p>all equipment used in units preparing compound feedingstuffs covered by these Standards is completely separated from equipment used for compound feedingstuffs not covered by these Standards.</p>
F 4		<p>Inspection visits In addition to the complete annual visit, the inspection body or authority must make targeted visits based on a general evaluation of the potential risks of non-compliance with this Regulation; the inspection body or authority shall pay particular attention to the critical control points pointed out for the operator, with a view to establishing whether the surveillance and checking operations are carried out as they should be. All the premises used by the operator for the conduct of his activities may be inspected as frequently as the attendant risks warrant.</p>
F 5		<p>Transporting products to other production/preparation units or storage premises Operators must ensure that the following conditions are met:</p>
F 5	a	<p>during transport, organically-produced feedingstuffs or feedingstuffs derived therefrom, in-conversion feedingstuffs or feedingstuffs derived therefrom, and conventional feedingstuffs must be effectively physically separated;</p>
F 5	b	<p>the vehicles and/or containers which have transported products that are not covered by these Standards may be used to transport products covered by these Standards if:</p>

NOA PGS ORGANIC STANDARDS
(NAMIBIAN ORGANIC ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM)

ANNEXURE XI: MINIMUM INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS and PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

F 5	b	i	suitable cleaning measures, the effectiveness of which has been checked, have been carried out before commencing the transport of products covered by this Regulation; operators must record these operations;
F 5	b	ii	operators must ensure that all appropriate measures are implemented, depending on the risks evaluated in accordance with point 1, and, where necessary, guarantee that products which do not conform to these Standards cannot be placed on the market with an indication referring to organic farming;
F 5	b	iii	the inspection body or authority of the operator has been informed of such transport operations and has agreed thereto. Such agreement might be provided for one or more transport operation(s);
F 5	c		the finished products referred to in these Standards are transported separately from other finished products physically or in time;
F 5	d		during transport, the quantity of products at the start and each individual quantity delivered in the course of a delivery round must be recorded.