

Rosario, 02 de Mayo de 2016 / *Rosario, May 02nd, 2016*

Es de carácter obligatorio la confirmación de recepción y puesta en conocimiento de la documentación enviada. / *Is mandatory to confirm the reception and made known of the sent documentation.*

Estimado(a) / *Dear*

De mi consideración: / *For your consideration:*

Por este medio le hago llegar las versiones actualizadas de: / *By this mean I send you an updated version of:*

- ✓ IACBs Equivalent EU Standard, revision 12, English

Estoy a su disposición para cualquier consulta que desee efectuarme. / *In case you have any doubt do not hesitate on contacting me.*

Sin mas saluda atte. / *Yours faithfully.*

Departamento de Calidad / *Quality Department*

LETIS S.A.

Versión Anterior / Previous version	Versión Nueva / New Version
IACBs Equivalent EU Standard	
<p>4.5. Specific principles applicable to organic aquaculture animal and seaweed production</p> <p>1. The aquatic growing area for organic seaweed and aquaculture animals is of utmost importance for growing both safe and high quality products with minimal impact on the aquatic environment.</p> <p>2. Provisions should be made for drawing up an environmental assessment covering best adaptation to the surrounding environment and mitigation of possible negative effects. There should be consideration that such assessments should ensure that organic production of seaweed and aquaculture animals is not only environmentally acceptable, but relative to other options, most in accord with broad public interests and both environmentally suitable and sustainable.</p> <p>3. The specific soluble medium of water requires organic and non-- - - organic aquaculture production units to be adequately separated; appropriate separation measures should be noted in the operator' s organic management plan and must be approved by the CB.</p> <p>4. The cultivation of seaweed can have a beneficial effect in some respects such as nutrient removal and can facilitate polyculture systems. Care needs to be taken not to over--- - harvest wild seaweed beds to permit their regeneration and to ensure that production does not cause a significant impact on the state of the aquatic environment.</p> <p>5. Organic aquaculture animal production should ensure that species-- - - specific needs of animals are met. In this regard husbandry practices, management systems and containment systems should satisfy the welfare needs of the animals.</p> <p>Provisions on the appropriate construction of cages and net pens at sea, as well as for rearing systems on land, should be made. To minimise pests and parasites and for the reason of high animal welfare and health, maximum stocking densities should be noted in the operator' s organic management plan and must be approved by the CB.</p> <p>6. Recent technical development has led to increasing use of closed recirculation systems for aquaculture production --- - such systems depend on external input and high energy but permit reduction of waste discharges and prevention of escapes. Due to the principle that organic production should be as close as possible to nature, the use of such systems should not be allowed for organic production until further knowledge is available. Exceptional use should be possible only for the specific production situation of hatcheries and nurseries.</p> <p>7. The overall principles for organic production shall be based on an appropriate design and management of biological processes and ecological systems using natural resources which are internal to the system by methods that, in particular for aquaculture, comply with the principle of sustainable exploitation of fisheries. The</p>	<p>4.5. Specific principles applicable to organic aquaculture animal and seaweed production</p> <p>1. The aquatic growing area for organic seaweed and aquaculture animals is of utmost importance for growing both safe and high quality products with minimal impact on the aquatic environment.</p> <p>2. An environmental assessment covering best adaptation to the surrounding environment and mitigation of possible negative effects is required as established in sections 11.2 and 11.8.</p> <p>3. The specific soluble medium of water requires organic and non-organic aquaculture production units to be adequately separated.</p> <p>4. The cultivation of seaweed can have a beneficial effect in some respects such as nutrient removal and can facilitate polyculture systems. Care needs to be taken not to over-harvest wild seaweed beds to permit their regeneration and to ensure that production does not cause a significant impact on the state of the aquatic environment.</p> <p>5. Organic aquaculture animal production should ensure that species-specific needs of animals are met. In this regard husbandry practices, management systems and containment systems should satisfy the welfare needs of the animals. Production systems and stocking densities shall meet requirements in section 11.12, 11.13 and in Annex XII.</p> <p>6 The overall principles for organic production shall be based on an appropriate design and management of biological processes and ecological systems using natural resources which are internal to the system by methods that, in particular for aquaculture, comply with the principle of sustainable exploitation of fisheries. The biodiversity of natural aquatic ecosystems has to be maintained in organic aquaculture production. These principles are otherwise based on risk assessment, and the use of precautionary and preventive measures, when appropriate. To this end, it should be clarified that artificial induction of the reproduction of aquaculture animals through hormones and hormones derivatives is incompatible with the concept of organic production and consumer perception of organic aquaculture products and that such substances should therefore not be used in organic aquaculture.</p> <p>7. Feed for aquaculture animals should meet the nutritional needs and is also required to meet the health requirement that feed coming from a species is not fed to the same species.</p> <p>8. The raw materials for feeding organic carnivorous fish and crustaceans should be from either organic sources or be derived from</p>

<p>biodiversity of natural aquatic ecosystems has to be maintained in organic aquaculture production. These principles are otherwise based on risk assessment, and the use of precautionary and preventive measures, when appropriate. To this end, it should be clarified that artificial induction of the reproduction of aquaculture animals through hormones and hormones derivatives is incompatible with the concept of organic production and consumer perception of organic aquaculture products and that such substances should therefore not be used in organic aquaculture.</p> <p>8. Feed for aquaculture animals should meet the nutritional needs and is also required to meet the health requirement that feed coming from a species is not fed to the same species.</p> <p>9. The raw materials for feeding organic carnivorous fish and crustaceans should be from either organic sources or be derived from sustainable exploitation of fisheries.</p> <p>10. For the purpose of organic aquaculture animal and seaweed production, the use of certain non-organic feed materials, feed additives and processing aids is allowed under well-defined conditions only if they have been authorised for use in organic production and listed in Annex V and Annex VI;</p> <p>11. The cultivation of filter feeding bivalve molluscs can have a beneficial effect on coastal water quality via the removal of nutrients and their use can also facilitate polyculture systems.</p> <p>12. Animal health management should be primarily based on the prevention of disease.</p> <p>13. Certain substances for cleaning, antifouling treatment, and disinfection of production equipment and facilities should be allowed only if they have been authorised for use in organic production under Annex VII.. In the presence of live animals the use of disinfection substances requires particular care and measures to ensure that the application is not harmful.</p> <p>14. Precaution should be taken during the handling and transport of live fish so as to meet their physiological needs.</p> <p>15. The conversion to the organic production method requires the adaptation of all means to the organic method for a given period. Depending on the previous production systems, specific conversion periods should be authorized by the CB.</p> <p>16. Organic aquaculture is a relatively new field of organic production compared to organic agriculture, where long experience exists at the farm level. Given consumers' growing interest in organic aquaculture products, further growth in the conversion of aquaculture units to organic production is likely.</p> <p>This will soon lead to increased experience and technical knowledge. Moreover, planned research is expected to result in new knowledge, in particular on containment systems, the need of non-organic feed ingredients, or stocking densities for certain species. New knowledge and technical development, which would lead to an improvement in organic aquaculture, should be reflected in the production rules. Therefore provision should be made to review the present requirements with a view to modifying where appropriate.</p>	<p>sustainable exploitation of fisheries.</p> <p>9. For the purpose of organic aquaculture animal and seaweed production, the use of certain non-organic feed materials, feed additives and processing aids is allowed under well-defined conditions only if they have been authorised for use in organic production and listed in Annex V and Annex VI;</p> <p>10. The cultivation of filter feeding bivalve molluscs can have a beneficial effect on coastal water quality via the removal of nutrients and their use can also facilitate polyculture systems. Specific rules for molluscs are outlined in section 11.20.</p> <p>11. Animal health management should be primarily based on the prevention of disease. 12. Certain substances for cleaning, antifouling treatment, and disinfection of production equipment and facilities should be allowed only if they have been authorised for use in organic production under Annex VII. In the presence of live animals the use of disinfection substances requires particular care and measures to ensure that the application is not harmful. 14. Precaution should be taken during the handling and transport of live fish so as to meet their physiological needs. 15. The conversion to the organic production method requires the adaptation of all means to the organic method for a given period. Depending on the previous production systems, specific conversion periods are established in accordance with section 6.2.3 and 6.2.6</p>
<p>5.9. Prohibition on the use of GMOs</p>	<p>5.9. Prohibition on the use of GMOs</p>

<p>1. Genetically modified organisms (GMOs), and products produced from or by GMOs shall not be used as food, feed, processing aids, plant protection products, fertilisers, soil conditioners, seeds, vegetative propagating material, microorganisms, and animals in organic production.</p> <p>2. For the purpose of the prohibition referred to in paragraph 5.9.1, operators using such non-organic products purchased from third parties shall require the vendor to confirm that the products supplied have not been produced from or by GMOs.</p> <p>3. An optional model for such a vendor declaration is set out in Annex XII.</p>	<p>1. Genetically modified organisms (GMOs), and products produced from or by GMOs shall not be used as food, feed, processing aids, plant protection products, fertilisers, soil conditioners, seeds, vegetative propagating material, microorganisms, and animals in organic production.</p> <p>2. For the purpose of the prohibition referred to in paragraph 5.9.1, operators using such non-organic products purchased from third parties shall require the vendor to confirm that the products supplied have not been produced from or by GMOs.</p>
	<p>Annex XII, XIIa and XIII were deleted.</p> <p>Annex XIIIa is now Annex XII.</p>