MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FOOD SUPPLY
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE
MINISTER'S OFFICE
INTERMINISTERIAL NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 28, OF JUNE 8, 2011
D.O.U., June 09, 2011 - Section 1

THE STATE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FOOD SUPPLY AND THE STATE MINISTER OF FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE, using the powers conferred upon them by art. 87, sole paragraph, clause II, of the Constitution, in view of the provisions of Law No. 10,683, of May 28, 2003, Law No. 10,831 of December 23, 2003, Decree No. 6,323, of December 27, 2007, and the provisions of Process No. 21000.005301/2011-61, resolve:

Art. 1 To establish Technical Standards for the Organic Aquaculture Production Systems to be followed by any individual person or legal entity responsible for production units under conversion or for organic production systems, in the form of this Interministerial Normative Instruction and its Annexes I to VI.

TITLE I

OF THE DEFINITIONS

Art. 2 For effect of this Interministerial Normative Instruction, it is considered:

I - conversion: period in which the production unit must adopt all the organic production standards, but still cannot commercialize their products and byproducts as organic;

II - humane slaughter: set of measures aimed at minimizing the suffering of the aquatic organisms due to their slaughter;

III - parallel production: production obtained when, in the same production unit or establishment, there is collection, cultivation, breeding or processing of organic and non-organic products;

IV - young forms: generic name given to early life stages of aquatic organisms, such as: eggs, larvae, post larvae, alevins, tadpoles, imagoes, nauplii, mollusk seed and seaweed seedlings, usually intended for the transfer to growth, rearing or fattening systems;

V - polyculture: breeding two or more species of aquatic organisms, compatible with each other, within an installation or structure for rearing or fattening aimed at increasing productivity through better use of various types of food available; and

VI - integrated cultivation: any form of association between the aquatic crops and the breeding of animals or cultivation of terrestrial plants, so as to promote the use of residues and secondary products from livestock and agriculture in the aquaculture production system.

TITLE II

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ORGANIC PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

CHAPTER I

OF THE OBJECTIVES

Art. 3 In relation to the environmental aspects, the organic production systems must seek:

I - the maintenance of the permanent preservation areas;

II - the reduction of human pressure on the natural and modified ecosystems;

III - the protection, conservation and rational use of natural resources;

IV - increasing biodiversity of aquatic organisms; and

V - regeneration of degraded areas.

Art. 4 The economic activities of organic production systems should seek:

I - the genetic breeding, aiming the adaptability to local environmental conditions and rusticity;

II - the maintenance and restoration of local varieties, traditional, threatened by genetic erosion;

III - the promotion and maintenance of the balance of the production system as a strategy to promote and maintain the health of the aquatic organisms;

IV - the interaction of aquaculture production;
V - the appreciation of cultural aspects and the regionalization of production; and
VI - to promote the health of aquatic organisms through primarily preventive strategies.
Art. 5 In relation to the social aspects, the organic production systems must seek:
I - working relationships based on social rights established by the Federal Constitution;
II - the improvement of the life quality of those agents involved in the entire organic production network; and
III - continuous capacity building of the agents involved in the entire organic production network.
Art. 6 The organic aquaculture production systems should seek:
I - primarily promote the health and welfare of aquatic organisms at all stages of the production process;
II - to adopt sanitary techniques and preventive management practices;
III - maintain hygiene throughout the entire breeding process, compatible with the sanitary legislation in force and the usage of products which are authorized for use in organic production;
IV - to provide nutritious, healthy, feeding of quality and in adequate quantity according to the nutritional requirements of each species;
V - to offer water of quality and in adequate quantity, free of chemicals and biological agents that could compromise the health and vigor of aquatic organisms, product quality and natural resources, according to the parameters specified by the current legislation;
VI - to use hygienic, functional and appropriate facilities to each aquatic organism and breeding place;
VII - to destine in an environmentally appropriate way the production residues;
VIII - to establish and maintain the population density or biomass so that it promotes natural behavior, previously approved by the Organic Conformity Assessment Body CAB or the Social Control Organization - SCO; and
IX - whenever possible, promote the integrated cultivation or polyculture synergistically bringing benefit to the species and promoting the cycle of nutrients in the system.
CHAPTER II
OF THE DOCUMENTATION AND REGISTRATION
Art. 7 The organic production unit should have records of procedures for all operations involved in the production.
Sole paragraph. All records should be maintained for a minimum period of 5 (five) years.
CHAPTER III
OF THE ORGANIC MANAGEMENT PLAN
Art. 8 All organic production units should have an updated Organic Management Plan.
§ 1 For the conversion period, shall be prepared a specific organic management plan covering the technical regulations and all relevant aspects of the production process.
§ 2 The Organic Management Plan should include:
I - history for the use of the area;
II - maintenance or increase of biodiversity;
III - waste management;
IV - soil and water conservation;
V - aquaculture production managements, such as:
a) welfare of aquatic organisms;
b) plan to promote the health of aquatic organisms;
c) health management;
d) nutrition, including the annual feeding plan;
e) reproduction and multiplication material;
f) evolution of population; and
g) facilities;

VI - Management of aquatic organisms for subsistence, ornamental and others, of their products, byproducts or wastes without the purpose of commercialization as organic, being mandatory the control and authorization by the SCO or CAB for the inputs used in these animals;
VII - procedures for post-production, packaging, storage, processing, transportation and commercialization;
VIII - measures for preventing and mitigating the risk of external contamination, including GMO and derivatives;
IX - procedures that provide for application of good production practices;
X - the environmental, economic and social interrelationships;
XI - the occupation of the production unit considering the environmental aspects;
XII - actions aimed at preventing internal and external contamination, such as:
a) protection measures in relation to sources of contaminants to adjacent areas to the conventional production units; and
b) control of water quality, within the production unit, by means of analysis for verification of chemical and microbiological contamination, which should occur at the discretion of the CAB or the SCO where the family aquaculture producer is inserted in the direct sales.
Art. 9 The producer shall notify the CAB or the SCO, in the case of potential environmental contamination which is not foreseen in the management plan for the definition of mitigation measures.
CHAPTER IV
OF THE CONVERSION PERIOD
Art. 10. The conversion period for the production units to be considered organic has as objective:
I - to ensure that the production units are able to produce in accordance with technical regulations for organic production, including capacity building of the producers and workers; and
II - to ensure the implementation of an organic management system through:
a) the ecological maintenance or construction of life and of water fertility;
b) of the establishment of agroecosystem balance; and
c) of the preservation of biological diversity of the natural and modified ecosystems.
Art. 11. For a product to receive the designation of organic, it must come from a production system where the principles and standards established in the regulations for organic production have been applied, for a variable period according to:
I - the cultivated or managed species;
II - the prior use of the production unit;
III - the current ecological situation;
IV - training in organic production of the agents involved in the production process; and
V - the analysis and assessments of the production units by the respective CAB or SCO.
Section I
Of the Beginning of the Conversion Period
Art. 12. The beginning of the conversion period shall be established by the CAB or the SCO.
Sole paragraph. The decision of the date to be considered as the starting point of the conversion period will be based on information gathered in the inspections or internal control visits that should check the compatibility of the situation found with the technical regulations, through corroborative evidences, such as:
I - declarations from official bodies related to agriculture and livestock activities;
II - declarations from official environmental bodies;
III - declarations from neighbors, associations and other organizations involved with the organic production network;
IV - laboratory analysis;
V - aerial photos, satellite images or maps of the enterprise;
VI - on-site inspection in the area;
VII - documents for acquisition of cultivation organisms and other inputs; and

VIII - the knowledge of producers and workers on the principles, practices and regulations for organic production.

Art. 13. For the aquaculture to be considered organic, firstly should be respected the conversion period of the production unit provided in art. 14 of this Interministerial Normative Instruction, instituting since the beginning, the organic management of aquatic organisms, without their products and by-products being considered organic.

Sole paragraph. Only after completion of the conversion period of the area that the conversion period of the aquatic organisms will start, as provided in art. 14 of this Interministerial Normative Instruction.

Section II

Of the Conversion Period Duration

Art. 14. The conversion period duration shall be established by the CAB or the SCO.

§ 1 The conversion period will vary according to type of production and prior use of the production unit, considering the current social and ecological situation.

§ 2 The conversion period for the aquatic organisms, their products and by-products to be recognized as organic, will be of:

I - 12 (twelve) months for land breeding systems built in areas previously cultivated in non-organic systems; and

II - at least one production cycle for other systems in areas with previous production.

§ 3 It is not necessary conversion period in the case of structures in open areas and for new land breeding systems, in areas not previously cultivated.

CHAPTER V

OF THE PARTIAL CONVERSION AND PARALLEL PRODUCTION

Art. 15. The partial conversion or parallel production will be permitted provided that the aquatic organisms of the same species have different productive purposes, only in different and demarcated areas.

§ 1 The partial conversion or parallel production must be authorized by the CAB or the SCO and should be granted due to the following criteria:

I - distance between the areas under organic and non-organic management;

II - topographic position of areas, including the water route;

III - inputs used in non-organic areas, form of application and control;

IV - specific marking of the non-organic area; and

V - ease of access for inspection.

§ 2 The partial conversion or parallel production will be allowed, at most for 5 (five) years.

§ 3 From the period described in § 2 of this Article, it will only be allowed the use of different species in different and demarcated areas.

Art. 16. In the partial conversion or parallel production, the production unit should be divided into areas, with defined boundaries, being forbidden the alternation of organic and non-organic management practices in the same area.

§ 1 The spraying equipment used in areas and aquatic organisms under the non-organic management may not be used in areas and aquatic organisms under organic management.

§ 2 The equipment and implements used in aquaculture production, under non-organic management, except for the spraying equipment mentioned in § 1 of this article, shall go through cleaning to be used in organic management.

§ 3 The inputs used in each of the areas, under organic and non-organic management, should be stored separately, perfectly identified, and the ones not allowed for use in organic aquaculture cannot be stored in the area of organic production.

§ 4 The waste from non-organic aquaculture production, from the property or outside of it, may only be used as specified in Annex III of this Technical Regulation.

Art. 17. The producer shall communicate the CAB or the SCO prior to harvesting, collecting or obtaining the aquaculture product, organic and non-organic:

I - the forecasted date for obtaining such products;

II - the separation procedures; and

III - the estimated production.

Art. 18. The management plan for the production unit with partial conversion and parallel production should contain, in addition to the provisions of art. 7 of this Interministerial Normative Instruction.

I - procedures that provide for application of the good production practices;

II - procedures aimed at eliminating the use of genetically modified organisms and derived products in the entire production unit;

III - the estimated amount, frequency, period and season of the organic and non-organic production.

CHAPTER VI

OF THE AQUATIC ORGANISMS ACQUISITION

Art. 19. It should be communicated to the CAB or the SCO the acquisition of aquatic organisms to start, replacement or expansion of aquaculture production.

Art. 20. When it is necessary to introduce aquatic organisms in the production system, these should be from organic systems.

Sole paragraph. In the unavailability of aquatic organisms from organic systems, aquatic organisms may be purchased from conventional production units, preferably in conversion to organic system, if previously approved by the CAB or the SCO, and respected the conversion period foreseen in this Technical Regulation.

CHAPTER VII

OF THE AQUATIC ORGANISMS WELFARE

Art. 21. The organic aquaculture production systems should be designed in ways to be productive and meet the needs and welfare of aquatic organisms.

Art. 22. Preference should be given to aquatic organisms from species adapted to climate conditions and the type of management used.

Art. 23 Must be respected:

I - the nutritional freedom: the aquatic organisms should be free, from hunger and malnutrition, according to levels of demand for each species;

II - the health freedom: the aquatic organisms should be free from wounds and diseases;

III - the behavior freedom: the aquatic organisms should have the freedom to express natural behaviors of the species;

IV - the psychological freedom: aquatic organisms must be free of stressing factors; and

V - environmental freedom: the aquatic organisms should have freedom of movement in facilities that are appropriate to its species.

Art. 24. The facilities must be designed and all management should be conducted so as not to cause stress to aquatic organisms in cultivation, and any persistent change of behavior found to be subject to assessment and possible redefinition by the CAB and SCO of management procedures and densities of organisms under cultivation.

Art. 25. The phases of growing and fattening in intensive systems are not allowed in organic production.

TITLE III

OF THE PRODUCTION SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANIC MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN AQUACULTURE

CHAPTER I

OF THE REPRODUCTION AND CULTIVATION OF AQUATIC ORGANISMS

Art. 26. The population of reproducers must be originated from organic enterprises.

Sole paragraph. Once proven the unavailability of organic reproducers, aquatic organisms may be purchased from conventional or natural environment, provided they are kept in an organic production system during the three months prior to their use for breeding.

Art. 27. Breeders which are not under organic management cannot be commercialized as organic, but their offspring may be organic if they are raised under this system.

Art. 28. When there is the possibility for cultivation of native and exotic species, the organic aquaculture producer will prefer the first.

Art. 29. Natural breeding methods that interfere minimally in the natural behavior of the cultivated species must be used.

Art. 30. The use of hormones in any stage of the production of aquatic organisms is prohibited.

Sole paragraph. Failing to use the natural breeding methods, it will be allowed non-organic methods being up to the CAB or SCO to establish deadlines for the development of technology to be in compliance.

Art. 31. It is not permitted the cultivation of:

I - polyploid;

II - genetically modified organisms (GMOs);

III - sexually reversed organisms;

IV - organisms obtained through gynogenesis, and

V - artificially sterilized populations.

Art. 32. The young forms, destined to the growing and fattening stages, must come from organic production units.

§ 1 For the purpose of organic farming, aquatic organisms may be introduced from non-organic aquaculture if 90% (ninety percent) of the biomass is cultivated in the organic production system.

§ 2 The wild bivalve mollusk seeds can be certified as organic if derived from a stable environment, unpolluted and sustainable if complying with the specific legislation.

§ 3 The harvesting of aquatic plants inocula in the natural environment should be done in a sustainable manner, as approved by the CAB and SCO.

Art. 33. Fish originated from disposal in breeding stocks will not be able to be commercialized as organic even if they come from organic units.

CHAPTER II

OF THE NUTRITION

Art. 34. In relation to animal nutrition the legislation in effect must be complied with.

Art. 35. The aquatic organisms should receive organic food originated from the production unit itself or another one under organic production system.

§ 1 In case of shortages or special conditions, according to the organic management plan agreed between producer and the CAB or SCO, will be permitted the use of non-organic feed, in the proportion of daily intake of up to 20% (twenty percent) based on dry matter.

§ 2 In the growing and fattening of organic bivalve mollusks shall be permitted only the natural feeding.

Art. 36. It is allowed the use of:

I - probiotic in the diet if composed of microorganisms which are not pathogenic or genetically modified;

II - natural vitamin and mineral supplements that meet the specific legislation; and

III - organic fertilizers to provide natural nutrients in the cultivation environment.

Sole paragraph. The list of permitted substances for feeding of aquatic organisms in organic production systems is described in Annex IV of this Interministerial Normative Instruction.

Art. 37. The use of feed as the only component of the diet will be allowed to aquatic organisms lodged in facilities coated with waterproof material, with a semi-closed water circulation system in the following cases:

I - for purposes of reproduction and production of young forms;

II - breeding of young forms;

III - quarantine; and

IV - therapeutic and prophylactic treatment.

Art. 38. It is not allowed the use of:

I - synthetic additives in the stages of growing and fattening;

II - feedstuff originated from genetically modified organisms and their derivatives;

III - synthetic pigments;

IV - fresh carcasses, viscera or remains of terrestrial animals; and

V - animal waste in direct feeding.

CHAPTER III

OF THE HEALTH

Art. 39. It will only be allowed for used in the prevention and treatment of diseases or pests the substances and practices contained in Annexes I and VI of this Interministerial Normative Instruction.

Sole paragraph. The agricultural and veterinary products must meet the provisions of the specific legislations.

Art. 40. It is mandatory to register on a specific book, to be kept in the production unit, with all therapeutics used in the aquatic organisms, containing, at least, the following information:

I - date of application;

II - period of treatment;

III - lot identification; and

IV - product used.

Art. 41. All vaccinations and examinations which are determined by the aquaculture health legislation will be mandatory.

Art. 42. In case of diseases or injuries in which the use of substances permitted in Annex I of this Interministerial Normative Instruction are not having an effect and the animal is suffering or death risk, exceptionally, may be used chemo-synthetic artificial products.

§ 1 In case of use of products mentioned in the main section of this article, the withdrawal period to be respected so that the treated lots may again be recognized as organic must be:

I - two times the withdrawal period stipulated in the product leaflet; and

II - in any case, of, at least 96 (ninety-six) hours.

§ 2 The use of chemo-synthetic artificial products should always be reported to the CAB or SCO, within the deadline set by them, who will assess the relevance of its exceptionality and justification.

§ 3 Each lot may be treated only once per production cycle with medications which are not permitted for use in organic production.

§ 4 For breeders, the use of the products mentioned in this article is of, at most, three treatments throughout their lives, being prohibited the sale of these aquatic organisms as organic or for human or animal feeding.

§ 5 If there is the need to increase the frequency of treatments, stipulated in § 3 of this article, the lot shall be removed from the organic system.

§ 6 During the treatment and during the withdrawal period, the lot should be identified and lodged in an isolated environment, according to the density established by this regulation for each animal species, being that it and its products will not be able to be sold as organic.

Art. 43. All provisions and requirements for sampling criteria, emergency treatments, prevention, control and eradication of diseases, as well as notification of disease outbreaks should follow the standards of the health programs established by the competent body.

CHAPTER IV

OF THE CULTIVATION ENVIRONMENT AND WELFARE

Art. 44. Whenever it is necessary to reduce the suffering of the aquatic organism in procedures which are essential to the management, it will be allowed the use of sedatives or anesthetics approved by the CAB and SCO.

Art. 45. Management practices should minimize stress and injuries.

Art. 46. The aquatic organisms under cultivation should be kept in production units in which the physical, chemical and biological parameters of the water and soil meet their comfort needs.

Sole paragraph. In the case of bivalve mollusks, the parameters of water quality should consider the possible risks to public health, complying with the specific regulation.

Art. 47. The physical, chemical and biological parameters of water should be monitored and controlled t, both in the entry and exit, following the current standards.

Art. 48. The rate of daily renewal of water in the growing and fattening units must ensure physiological comfort of the aquatic organisms.

Art. 49. The slopes of the breeding systems should be covered with appropriate vegetation, preferably native for the purpose of erosion control.

Art. 50. Measures of prevention and removal of predators and competitors may be adopted in the cultivation facilities provided they do not cause harm to them.

Art. 51. The organic production unit should have its perimeter delimited.

Art. 52. The cultivation farms must adopt preventive measures to avoid contamination by external sources and products that are in non-compliance with this standard.

Art. 53. The transport, pre-slaughter and slaughter of aquatic organisms, including sick or discarded aquatic organisms, must comply with the following:

I - principles of respect for the welfare of aquatic organisms;

II - reducing painful processes;

III - procedures of humane slaughter; and

IV - the specific legislation.

Sole paragraph. In the case of aquatic organisms that need to be sacrificed, the use of anesthetics may be used.

Art. 54. In exhibitions and agglomerations, in markets and other places of sale should be fulfilled the principles of welfare of each live aquatic organism, complying with specific legislation.

Art. 55. It is only allowed to use fertilizer, correctives and inoculants which are made of substances authorized in Annex III of this Interministerial Normative Instruction and in accordance with the need to use foreseen in the Organic Management Plan.

Sole paragraph. The use of these inputs must be specifically authorized by the CAB or the SCO, which shall specify:

I - the raw materials and process for obtaining the product;

II - the amount applied; and

III - the need for laboratory analysis in cases of suspected contamination.

CHAPTER V

OF THE FACILITIES

Art. 56. The products and substances allowed for use in the sanitization of facilities and equipment used in organic aquaculture are in the provisions of Annex II of this Interministerial Normative Instruction.

Art. 57. In the preparation of structures for the breeding of aquatic organisms, the materials used should preferably be natural, recycled, reused or free of residues from substances not permitted for use in organic production systems.

Art. 58. The production systems should preferably be designed with decantation tanks, biological or mechanical filters to remove residues and improve the quality of effluents.

Art. 59. The facilities of residues storage and handling should be designed, implemented and operated so as to prevent contamination of groundwater and surface water.

Art. 60th. All facilities must guarantee good conditions for breeding and prevent the escape of the aquatic organisms to the environment.

TITLE IV

CRITERIA FOR ALTERATION OF STANDARDS AND LISTS OF SUBSTANCES AND PRACTICES ALLOWED FOR USE IN ORGANIC PRODUCTION

Art. 61. The criteria for the alteration of lists of substances and practices permitted for use in organic aquaculture must be observed, in the process of analyzing proposals by the Commissions of Organic Production in the Units of the Federation - COPs, and by the National Commission for Organic Production - NCOP.

CHAPTER I

OF THE ALTERATION OF THE PRACTICES AND LISTS OF SUBSTANCES ALLOWED FOR USE IN ORGANIC PRODUCTION

Section I

Of the Proposals for Inclusion and Exclusion of Substances and Practices

Art. 62. The proposals for inclusion and exclusion of substances and practices permitted for use in organic production should be submitted to the COPs and NCOP, which will forward them, with their opinion, to the Agroecology Coordination COAGRE, from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply, which will deliberate on the matter, listening to the Secretariat of Aquaculture Planning and Ordering - SEPOA, from the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture.

Art. 63. In the assessment of proposals for inclusion or exclusion of substances and practices in the lists, the following aspects should be considered:

I - detailed description of the product and its conditions of use, addressing issues related to toxicity, selectivity, impacts on the environment, human and animal health;

II - situation of the substance and practices in lists of international standards or legislations from countries or blocks, of reference in organic production;

III - the commitment to the perception of consumers about what is considered organic product; and

IV - the opposition or resistance to the consumption as consequence for the inclusion of substance or practice in the organic production system.

Section II

Of the Criteria for Including of Substances and Practices

Art. 64. It will only be approved to be included in the lists of substances and practices permitted for organic production those that meet the following criteria:

I - comply with the principles of organic production;

II - present arguments that prove the need for the substance to be included, based on the following aspects:

a) productivity;

b) preservation and remineralization of the soils;

c) product quality;

d) environmental security;

e) ecological protection;

f) human and animal welfare; and

g) unavailability of approved alternatives in sufficient quantity or quality;

III - are preferably capable of being generated in organic production systems;

IV - are primarily renewable, followed by the mineral origin ones, and finally, by the chemically identical ones to the natural products;

V - may go through mechanical, physical, chemical, and enzymatic processes and action of microorganisms, observing the exceptions and restrictions set forth in Law No. 10,831, of December 23, 2003, and in its regulation;

VI - the process of obtaining the substances do not affect the stability of the natural habitat or the maintenance of original biodiversity of the extraction area;

VII - are not harmful or produce extended negative impact on the environment, and should not cause pollution of surface or underground water, air or soil;

VIII - all stages during the processing, use and decomposition of the substance will be assessed, considering the following characteristics:

a) all substances must be degradable to carbon dioxide, water, or its mineral form;

b) the substances with high toxicity to organisms that are not the main target of its action must have half-life of, at most, 5 (five) days; and

c) the non-toxic natural substances will not need to present degradability within limited periods;

IX - do not produce negative effects on aspects of product quality such as taste, storage capacity and appearance; and

X - do not produce negative influence on the natural performance or on organic functions of aquatic organisms raised in the production unit.

Art. 65. The use of a substance in organic production systems may be restricted to crops, breeding, regions and specific conditions of use.

Art. 66. When including substances chemically identical to the natural products, the ecological, technical and economic aspects must be considered.

Art. 67. When the substances present toxicity to organisms other than the main target of its action, it will be necessary to establish restrictions on its use, to ensure the survival of those organisms.

§ 1 In the cases described in the main section, the maximum dosages to be applied must be established.

§ 2 If it is not possible to adopt the applicable restrictive measures, mentioned in the main section of this article, the substance use should be prohibited.

Section III

Of the Criteria for Exclusion of Substances and Practices

Art. 68. The approval of the exclusion of substances and practices allowed for organic production must meet the following requirements:

I - justification of the need for exclusion of the substance, based on aspects such as:

a) productivity;

b) product quality;

c) environmental security;

d) ecological protection;

f) human and animal welfare; and

f) availability of approved alternatives in sufficient quantity or quality.

II - evidence that their use undermines the perception of consumers about what is considered organic product or generates a resistance to its consumption.

TITLE V

OF THE FINAL PROVISIONS

Art. 69. The Omitted cases and doubts raised in the execution of this Interministerial Normative Instruction shall be settled by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply MAPA, in conjunction with the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture MPA.

Art. 70. 6 This Interministerial Normative Instruction enters into force on the date of its publication.

WAGNER ROSSI

IDELI SALVATTI

ANNEX I

LIST OF SUBSTANCES ALLOWED IN THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF ORGANIC ORGANISMS

Substance
Enzymes
Vitamins
Amino Acids
Propolis
Microorganisms
Homeopathic preparations
Phytotherapeutics
Plant extracts
Minerals
Vehicles (banned the synthetic ones)
Neutral and biodegradable soaps and detergents

The substances dealt by this Annex should be used in accordance with what is established in the organic management plan.

ANNEX II

LIST OF SUBSTANCES ALLOWED FOR USE IN THE SANITIZATION OF FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT USED IN ORGANIC AQUACULTURE

Substance	Use
Ozone	In the absence of aquaculture animals. Broad spectrum oxidizing and antimicrobial agent, being used mainly for the water treatment.
Sodium chloride	In the presence of aquaculture animals. Used as a prophylactic treatment and for control of parasites, fungi and bacteria.
Sodium hypochlorite	In the absence of aquaculture animals. Only used to disinfect fishing utensils/fixtures.
Calcium hypochlorite	In the absence of aquaculture animals. Used as a disinfectant for water treatment and hygienization of structures.
Ethanol	In the absence of aquaculture animals. Used to disinfect utensils.
Humic acid	In the absence of aquaculture animals. Herbicide used as a natural herbicide, at high concentrations; at low concentrations serves as a coadjuvant in the fertilization process.
Peroxyacetic acids	In the absence of aquaculture animals. It acts against a broad spectrum of bacteria and microorganisms.
Iodophors	In the absence of aquaculture animals. Antiseptic and disinfectant of materials.
Tribasic copper sulfate	In the absence/presence of aquaculture animals. Used as a fungicide or fungistatic.
Potassium permanganate	In the presence of aquaculture animals. Used for controlling external bacteria, some protozoa and parasite crustaceans and fungi.
Peracetic and peroctanoic acids	In the absence/presence of aquaculture animals. Eliminates fungi, viruses and bacteria in vegetative form and / or sporulated.
Limestone (calcium carbonate)	In the absence/presence of aquaculture animals. Used to adjust the pH.

The substances dealt by this Annex should be used in accordance with what is established in the organic management plan.

ANNEX III

LIST OF SUBSTANCES AND PRODUCTS APPROVED FOR USE IN FERTILIZATION AND CORRECTION IN OF SOIL IN ORGANIC AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

Substances and Products	Restrictions, description, compositional requirements and conditions of use	
	General Terms	Additional conditions for substances and products obtained from non-organic production systems.
Organic compost,	Setting the amount to be used according to the management and	Since the maximum contaminants limits do not exceed those set out in Annex V;
humus and other organic waste of	of the soil fertility having as reference the technical parameters of regional recommendations, of	Only allowed with the permission from the CAB or SCO.
plant and animal origin	in order to avoid possible environmental impacts.	
Animal excrement	Forbidden application in edible aerial parts when used as coverage fertilization; Allowed provided that their use and management are not damaging the health and the environment; Setting the quantity to be used due to the management and fertility of soil having as reference the technical parameters from regional recommendations in order to avoid possible environmental impacts.	Only allowed with the permission of the CAB or the SCO; Allowed if composted and biostabilized; The product coming from farming systems with intensive use of food and veterinary products prohibited by the legislation of organic products will only be allowed when in the region there is not an alternative available, provided that the limits of contaminants do not exceed those set out in Annex V. The producer should adopt strategies aimed at eliminating this type of input within a maximum of five years from the publication of this Interministerial Normative Instruction.
Green fertilizers		
Biofertilizers obtained from components of plant origin	Permitted, provided that their use and management are not damaging the health and the environment.	Permitted provided that the raw material does not contain products not allowed by the regulation of organic agriculture. Only allowed with the permission from the CAB or SCO.

Biofertilizers obtained from components of animal origin	Permitted, provided that their use and management are not damaging the health and the environment; Allowed if biostabilized; The use in edible parts of plants is subject to authorization from the CAB or the SCO.	Permitted provided that the raw material does not contain products not allowed by the regulation of organic agriculture; Permitted only with the permission of the CAB or SCO.
Products derived from aquaculture and fisheries	Permitted provided that biostabilized; The use in edible parts of plants is subject to authorization from the CAB or the SCO. Permitted, provided that their use and management are not damaging the health and the environment.	Restriction for chemical and biological contamination.
Residues of biodigesters and decantation and fermentation ponds	Permitted provided that biostabilized; The use in edible parts of plants is subject to authorization from the CAB or the SCO; This item does not apply to residues of biodigesters and ponds which receive human excrements.	Permitted provided that the maximum levels of contaminants do not exceed those set out in Annex V; Only allowed with the permission from the CAB or the SCO; The producer should adopt strategies aimed at eliminating this type of input within a maximum of five years from publication this Interministerial Normative Instruction.
Inoculants, microorganisms and enzymes		If they are not genetically modified or originating from genetically modified organisms; If they do not harm the health and the environment.
Rock powders		If the heavy metal contents do not exceed the regulated maximum levels.
Clays	If originated from legal extraction.	
Rock phosphates, Hyperphosphates and Thermophosphates		
Potassium sulphate and potassium double sulphate and magnesium		If obtained by physical procedures, not enriched by chemical process and not chemically treated to increase the solubility; Permitted only with the authorization from the CAB or the SCO where the family farmers are inserted in direct sales.
Micronutrients		
Carbonates, oxides and hydroxides of calcium and magnesium (limestone and lime)		
Peat	If originated from legal extraction.	
Biodynamic preparations		
Elemental sulfur		If authorized by the CAB or the SCO.
Substrate for plants	Permitted provided that obtained without causing environmental damage.	Prohibited the use of radiation; Permitted provided that no enrichment with fertilizers which are not allowed in this Interministerial Normative Instruction.
Products, byproducts and industrial wastes of animal origin and	Setting the amount to be used according to the management and fertility of the soil having as reference the technical parameters of the regional recommendations in a way to avoid possible impacts	Prohibited the use of ammonium vinasse; Allowed provided that not treated with products which are not allowed in this Interministerial Normative Instruction.
plant	environmental.	
Industrial slag of basic reaction		Permitted if authorized by the CAB or the SCO.

ANNEX IV

LIST OF PERMITTED SUBSTANCES FOR FEEDING OF AQUATIC ORGANISMS IN ORGANIC PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

SUBSTANCES	Terms of use
Residues of plant origin	
Molasses	Used as a binding agent in compound feedstuffs.

Seaweed meal	Seaweed should be washed in order to reduce the iodine content.
Powders and extracts of plants	
Plant proteic extracts	
Milk, dairy products and byproducts	Lactose in powder extracted only by physical treatment.
Fish, crustaceans and mollusks, their products and byproducts	Allowed for omnivorous habit animals
	The products and byproducts cannot be refined.
Marine salt	The product cannot be refined.
Vitamins and provitamins	Derived from raw materials occurring naturally in foods. When of synthetic origin, the producer must adopt strategies that seek to eliminate its use until December 19, 2013.
Enzymes	If of natural origin.
Microorganisms	
Formic acid Acetic Lactic acid Propionic acid	For use only in silage.
Colloidal silica Diatomite Sepiolite Bentonite Kaolinitic clays Vermiculite Perlite	Used as agglutinants, anti-agglutinants and coagulants (technological additives).
Sodium sulphate, Sodium carbonate, Sodium bicarbonate Sodium chloride Unrefined salt Calcium carbonate Calcium lactate, Calcium gluconate Calcitic limestone.. 0 Precipitated dicalcium phosphates of bone Defluorinated dicalcium phosphate Defluorinated monocalcium phosphate Anhydrous magnesium Magnesium sulphate	Allowed if it not containing contaminating residues originated from the manufacturing process.
Magnesium chloride Magnesium carbonate Ferrous carbonate Monohydrate ferrous sulphate Ferric oxide Anhydrous calcium iodate Calcium iodate hexahydrate Potassium iodide, Cobalt sulfate mono or heptahydrate Basic cobalt carbonate monohydrate Cupric oxide, Basic copper carbonate monohydrate Copper sulphate pentahydrate	
Manganese carbonate Manganous oxide and manganic oxide	
Manganese sulfate mono or tetrahydrate Zinc carbonate Zinc oxide, Zinc sulphate mono or heptahydrate Ammonium molybdate Sodium molybdate Sodium selenate	Allowed if it not containing contaminating residues originated from the manufacturing process.
Sodium selenite	

ANNEX V

LIST OF REFERENCE VALUES USED AS ALLOWED MAXIMUM CONTAMINANTS LEVELS IN ORGANIC COMPOSTS, RESIDUES OF BIODIGESTER, RESIDUES OF DECANTATION AND FERMENTATION POND, AND EXCREMENTS COMING FROM BREEDING SYSTEM WITH INTENSE USE OF FOODSTUFFS AND PRODUCTS OBTAINED FROM NON-ORGANIC SYSTEMS

Element	Limit (mg kg-1 of dry matter)
Arsenic	20

Cadmium	0.7
Copper	70
Nickel	25
Lead	45
Zinc	200
Mercury	0.4
Chromium (VI)	0.0
Chromium (total)	70
Thermaltolerant Coliforms	1,000
(Most probable number per gram of dry matter - NMP / g of DM)	
Viable helminth eggs	1
(Number per four grams of total solids - No. in 4g TS)	
Salmonella sp	Absence in 10g of dry matter

ANNEX VI

LIST OF SUBSTANCES AND PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT, CONTROL OF PESTS AND DISEASES IN PLANTS AND POST-HARVEST TREATMENT IN ORGANIC PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

Substances and practices	Descriptions, compositional requirements and conditions of use
Biological control agents of pests and diseases	The use of viral, fungal or bacteriological preparates should be authorized by the CAB or the SCO; The use of genetically modified organisms is prohibited
Insect traps, mechanical repellents and repellent materials	The use of materials with insecticidal substance shall be authorized by the CAB or the SCO.
Semiochemicals (pheromones and allelochemicals)	When in the market there are only products associated to substances with prohibited use for organic agriculture, these can only be used in traps or their application will be held on stakes or non-edible plants, being prohibited the application through spraying.
Sulfur	Need for authorization from the CAB or the SCO.
Bordeaux mixture and lime sulfur	Need for authorization from the CAB or the SCO.
Aluminum sulfate	Solution at maximum concentration of 1%. Need for authorization from the CAB or the SCO.
Rock powders	Respecting the limits of heavy metals contained in Annex V.
Propolis	
Hydrated lime	
Extracts of insects	
Plant extracts and other phytotherapeutic preparations	May be used freely in the edible parts the plant extracts and preparations used in human food; The use of extract of tobacco, pyrethrum, rotenone and natural Azadirachtin, for use anywhere in the plant, should be authorized by the CAB or the SCO being prohibited the use of pure nicotine; Plant extracts and other phytotherapeutic preparations of plants not used for human consumption may be applied in the edible parts if there are studies and research proving that they do not cause harm to human health, approved by the CAB or SCO.
Neutral and biodegradable soap and detergent	
Gelatin	
Diatomaceous earths	Need for authorization from the CAB or the SCO.
Ethanol	Need for authorization from the CAB or the SCO.
Foodstuffs of animal and plant origin	If free from components which are not authorized by this Interministerial Normative Instruction.
Natural waxes	
Vegetable oils and derivatives	If authorized by the CAB or the SCO; IF free from components which are not authorized by this Interministerial Normative Instruction.
Essential oils	
Solvents (ethanol and ammonia)	Prohibited use in post-harvest Need of authorization from the CAB or the SCO.
Natural acids	Need for authorization from the CAB or the SCO.
Casein	

Silicates of calcium and magnesium	Respecting the limits of heavy metals contained in Annex V.
Sodium bicarbonate	
Potassium permanganate	Need for authorization from the CAB or the SCO. Prohibited use in post-harvest.
Homeopathic preparations and biodynamics	
Calcium carbide	Fruit ripening agent Need for authorization from the CAB or the SCO.
Carbon dioxide, nitrogen gas (modified atmosphere) and thermal treatment	Need for authorization from the CAB or the SCO.
Bentonite	
Seaweed, seaweed meal and extracts of algae	If originated from legal extraction. If without chemical treatment.
Copper in the form of hydroxide, oxychloride, sulfate, oxide and octanoate.	Prohibited use in post-harvest Used as a fungicide. Need for authorization from the CAB or the SCO, to minimize the accumulation of copper in the soil. Maximum amount to be applied: 6 kg of copper / ha / year.
Potassium bicarbonate	Need for authorization from the CAB or the SCO.
Mineral oil	Prohibited use in post-harvest Need for authorization from the CAB or the SCO.
Ethylene	Fruit ripening agent.
Iron phosphate	Prohibited use in post-harvest Used as a molluscicide.
Thermotherapy	
Chloride Dioxide	
Spinosad	Need for authorization from the CAB or the SCO. Adopt steps to minimize risk of resistance development and damage to the species of non-target insects, predators and parasitoids.