

Section 13 Operating Procedures for Importers

13.0 Contents Page

This Section explains the operating procedures, which must be followed by a registered importer of organic products. These procedures are specified in the Council Regulation 834/2007 and Commission Regulation 1235/2008.

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13.1 Organic Imports from within the EU (Direct Access)

13.1.01	<p>Importers bringing organic pre-packed goods into the UK from other EU countries can be sold freely as organic, provided it is produced or processed by an operator registered with an approved EU Organic Control Body and provided the EU importer is registered for storage and distribution by a UK Organic Control body. Where the organic pre-packed goods detail a UK brand owner the brand owner must be licensed and comply with the UK Organic Control Bodies Standards.</p> <p><i>Note: In addition pre-packaged and pre-labelled organic products imported directly by a retailer for direct sale to the end user are exempt from the certification requirement under Article 28 (834/2007).</i></p>
13.1.02	<p>Where further processing or re-labelling is to take place as specified below, the importer must register as a processor and comply with the OF&G Processing Standards.</p> <p>These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Bulk consignments such as grain transferred into bulk storage. (b) Bulk products further processed such as by cleaning or grading, packing and pre-packing. (c) The re-labelling of any product after it leaves the processor in the exporting state. (d) Products packed in their retail packaging at source bearing the logo of a UK Organic Control Body such as Organic Farmers & Growers.
13.1.03	<p>(Article 34 (1) (834/2007))</p> <p>Competent authorities, control authorities and control bodies may not, on grounds relating to the method of production, to the labelling or to the presentation of that method, prohibit or restrict the marketing of organic products controlled by another control authority or control body located in another Member State, in so far as those products meet the requirements of this Regulation. In particular, no additional controls or financial burdens in addition to those foreseen in Title V of this Regulation may be imposed.</p>

13.2 The European Economic Area and Switzerland

13.2.01	<p>The Non - EU European Economic Area countries (Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway) apply EU law on organic production and are treated as if they are EU Member States. Switzerland is recognised in the same way but under a separate agreement.</p>
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13.3 The Organic Importing system – rules for imports from outside the EU (from Third Countries)

13.3.01	<p>Articles 32 and 33 of Regulation EC 834/2007 detail the rules for the import of organic products from outside the EU, these are referred to as 'Third Countries'.</p>
13.3.02	<p>For the import of organic produce into the EU three categories of import currently apply depending on the third country from which the goods are imported, the product type, the origin and which Organic Control Body certified the export.</p> <p>The three categories include:</p>

13.3.02 cont.	<p>1. (Article 33 (2) (834/2007)) Approved Products imported from EU-recognised third countries.</p> <p>The product is imported from an exporter controlled by a control body named in a list of those recognised by the Commission as applying standards equivalent to EU organic standards in the context of recognition by the Commission of a particular third country for certain product categories **(508/2012 Annex I).</p> <p>2. (Article 33 (3) (834/2007)) Products imported from other third countries where the control body has been recognised as applying equivalent standards.</p> <p>The product is imported from an exporter controlled by a control body named in a list of third country organic control bodies recognised by the Commission as applying standards equivalent to EU organic standards in specified third countries for certain product categories **(508/2012 Annex II).</p> <p>3. Products imported from other third countries under a Member State authorisation. The import is covered by an authorisation issued by DEFRA or another Member State (Article 19 of Regulation 1235/2008). **Commission Implementing Regulation (EC) No. 1235/2008 and amending regulations listing all Equivalent Countries and Organic Control Bodies recognised for the purposes of Equivalence. http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:2008R1235:20120701:EN:PDF</p> <p>There is a possibility offered under Article 32 834/2007 for a fourth category for import, however the procedure is not yet in place.</p> <p>Products imported from other third countries where the control body has been recognised as applying EU organic standards. The product is imported from an exporter controlled by a control body named in a list of Third Country control bodies recognised by the Commission as applying EU organic standards in specified third countries (i.e. Annex I of Regulation (EC) 1235/2008).</p>
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13.4 Approved Products Imported from EU recognised Third Countries

13.4.01	<p>Category 1 (Article 33 (2) (834/2007)) Approved products imported from EU recognised Third Countries</p> <p>Article 33 (2) of Council Regulation 834/2007 provides for the European Commission to reach agreements with third countries recognising that they operate production rules and a system of inspection equivalent to that operating within the EU.</p> <p>The countries that the Commission has recognised as having equivalent production rules and inspection systems are listed in (508/2012 Annex I) together with their control bodies and product types for which recognition has been granted. Operators must ensure that produce imported from the following countries has been certified by control bodies listed in Regulation EC 508/2012 Annex I.</p>
13.4.02	<p>The eleven countries include:</p> <p>Argentina – The approval relates to live or unprocessed agricultural products; processed agricultural products used for use as food; vegetative propagating material and seed for cultivation. The approval does not include livestock or livestock products bearing indications referring to conversion, seaweed, wine, yeast or ingredient/products that have been organically grown outside of Argentina.</p> <p>Australia - The approval relates to unprocessed plant products; vegetative propagating material and seed for cultivation; and processed agricultural products for use as food composed essentially of one or more ingredients of plant origin. The approval does not include seaweed, wine, yeast or ingredient/products that have been organically grown outside of Australia.</p>

13.4.02 cont.	<p>Canada – The approval relates to live or unprocessed agricultural products; vegetative propagating material and seeds for cultivation; and processed agricultural products for use as food and feed. The approval does not include wine or ingredient/products that have been organically grown outside of Canada.</p> <p>Costa Rica – The approval relates to unprocessed plant products; vegetative propagating material and seed for cultivation; and processed crop products for use as food. The approval does not include seaweed, wine, yeast or ingredient/products that have been organically grown outside of Costa Rica.</p> <p>India – The approval relates to unprocessed plant products; vegetative propagating material and seed for cultivation; and processed agricultural products for use as food composed essentially of one or more ingredients of plant origin. The approval does not include seaweed, wine, yeast or ingredient/products that have been organically grown outside of India.</p> <p>Israel – The approval relates to unprocessed plant products; vegetative propagating material and seeds for cultivation; and processed agricultural products for use as food composed essentially of one or more ingredients of plant origin. The approval does not include seaweed, wine or yeast.</p> <p>Japan – The approval relates to unprocessed plant products; vegetative propagating material and seeds for cultivation; and processed agricultural products for use as food composed essentially of one or more ingredients of plant origin. The approval does not include seaweed, yeast or ingredient/products that have been organically grown outside of Japan.</p> <p>New Zealand – The approval relates to live or unprocessed agricultural products; vegetative propagating material and seeds for cultivation; and processed agricultural products for use as food with the exception of livestock and livestock products bearing or intended to bear indications referring to conversion. The approval does not include seaweed, wine or yeast.</p> <p>Switzerland – The approval relates to live or unprocessed agricultural products; vegetative propagating material and seeds for cultivation; processed agricultural products for use as food, feed, with the exception of products produced during the conversion period and products containing an ingredient of agricultural origin produced within the conversion period. The approval does not include seaweed, wine or yeast.</p> <p>Please note Switzerland falls under a separate trade agreement. An EC Certificate of Inspection is not required for imports into the UK from Switzerland.</p> <p>Tunisia – The approval relates to unprocessed plant products; vegetative propagating material and seeds for cultivation; processed agricultural products for use as food composed essentially of one or more ingredients of plant origin. The approval does not include seaweed, wine, yeast or ingredient/products that have been organically grown outside of Tunisia.</p> <p>United States –The approval relates to unprocessed plant products*; vegetative propagating material and seeds for cultivation; live animals or unprocessed animal products; processed agricultural products for use as food*, feed.</p> <p>* in the case of apples and pears, imports are subject to the presentation of specific certification from the relevant organic control body/authority that no treatment with antibiotics to control fire blight has occurred during the production process.</p>
13.4.03	<p>Imports of organic products into the UK from these eleven countries are permitted without prior approval from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importer is registered with a UK organic control body such as Organic Farmers & Growers. • The conditions of their equivalence agreement under Commission Regulation 1235/2008 are met; and

13.4.03 cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Certificate of Inspection in the form detailed in Section 13.9 is produced by one of the approved third country control bodies listed in Annex III to Commission Regulation 1235/2008 (revised list detailed (508/2012 Annex I) for each consignment entering the EU. <p>The EC Certificate of Inspection needs to be checked and endorsed by the designated authority.</p> <p>In the UK the designated authority for endorsing the EC Certificate of Inspection is the Port Health Authority (PHA) or Local Authority (LA).</p>
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13.5 Products imported from other third countries where the control body has been recognised as applying equivalent standards

13.5.01	<p>Category 2. (Article 33 (3) (834/2007))</p> <p>(508/2012 Annex II) lists individual control bodies operating in third countries, which have been recognised as applying standards equivalent to EU organic standards.</p> <p>Each Organic Control Body on the list can certify certain product categories from certain countries, so that if the UK importer meets all the criteria, then a Defra Import Authorisation will not be required.</p> <p>Imports of organic products exported by an exporter licensed by a control body included on the list are permitted without prior approval from Defra provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The importer is registered with a UK organic control body such as Organic Farmers & Growers; The conditions specified for the control body on the list are met (including that the organic product is imported from an exporter controlled by a control body named in a list of Third Country control bodies in specified Third Countries for certain product categories); and A Certificate of Inspection in the form set out in 13.9 of this manual is produced by one of the approved Third Country control bodies listed for each consignment entering the EU. <p>The EC Certificate of Inspection needs to be checked and endorsed by the designated authority.</p> <p>In the UK the designated authority for endorsing the EC Certificate of Inspection is the Port Health Authority (PHA) or Local Authority (LA).</p> <p>http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:2008R1235:20120701:EN:PDF</p>
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13.6 Products imported from other third countries under a Member State authorisation (issued by Defra)

13.6.01	<p>Category 3</p> <p>(Article 19 of Regulation 1235/2008) As the lists detailed in Art 32 and 33 (3) of Council Regulation 834/2007 are not fully established, the system of importing under a Member State Authorisation is permitted as a transitional measure.</p>
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13.6.02	<p>Before an authorisation is given, importers must demonstrate that the products to be imported were produced to rules equivalent to those laid down in Council Regulation 834/2007 and Commission Regulation 889/2008, subject to equivalent inspection measures and that such inspection measures will be permanently and effectively applied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The import must be registered with a UK control body approved by the Competent Authority such as Organic Farmers & Growers; • A EU Certificate of Inspection accompanies each consignment of the authorised produce entering the UK. The EC Certificate of inspection needs to be checked and endorsed by the Port Health Authority (PHA) or Local Authority (LA) at the port or airport at which the consignment arrives in the country. <p>To apply for this authorisation, an OB11 form must be completed by the importer, for products from <u>each exporter in each country</u>.</p> <p>(The OB11 form and Guidance Notes, OB13, may be downloaded from the Defra website).</p>
13.6.03	<p>Defra must assess the standards of the relevant Third Country inspection board in order to authorise the import. However, where Defra has not assessed and approved a body, importers will be asked to provide the details of the rules of production, the rules of inspection and penalty provisions of the inspection/certifying bodies used in the third countries.</p> <p>Produce must not be imported before Defra have issued the letter of authorisation</p>
13.6.04	<p>Defra only issues an authorisation for goods being imported into the EC by a UK importer. Importers from other Member States will need to be authorised by the competent authority in that Member State, even if the goods are subsequently marketed in the UK. These goods do not have to enter the EC via the UK.</p>
13.6.05	<p>If it is desired to add additional products to a Defra authorisation, full details including proof of their organic status must be supplied to Defra and the authorisation extended, before the products are imported.</p>
13.6.06	<p>It is not possible to issue authorisations retrospectively – failure to hold an authorisation could result in penalties and legal action against the importer involved.</p> <p><i>Defra authorisations are valid for 1 year. Authorisations must be renewed annually and is only valid for the products listed on it. If the importer wishes to import products from a different exporter, or a different country that still falls under this category, a separate OB11 application must be made.</i></p>
13.6.07	<p>When Defra issues an authorisation subject to the requirements of Article 19 of the EC834/2007 it has to notify the Commission and all other Member States. This is done via a Commission database that the competent authorities in each Member State have access to. If the Commission or a Member State objects to the granting of an authorisation, it can raise the issue in the Committee.</p> <p>Should it emerge from discussions in this forum that a majority of Member States and the Commission are of the opinion that the imported products were not manufactured according to equivalent production rules and/or inspection measures of equivalent effectiveness, the Commission will request Defra to withdraw it.</p> <p><i>Copies of Defra authorisations and any updates are sent to the importer's UK Organic control body.</i></p>

13.7 Defra Authorisations, a transitional measure

13.7.01	<p>Imports under Article 19 of Commission Regulation 1235/2008 – Because it will take some while yet to fully establish the list of organic control bodies foreseen by Article 32 and 33 (3) of Regulation 834/2007 the existing system of permitting Member States to issue authorisations to import organic produce from third countries remains in place as a transitional measure. The last of these should be issued before 01 July 2014 and may not last longer than twelve months.</p>
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13.8 Products imported from other third countries where the control body has been recognised as applying EU organic standards

13.8.01	<p>Category 4. (Article 32 834/2007) provides for the Commission to recognise individual control bodies in third countries as applying EU production and control standards – referred to as “compliant”.</p>
13.8.02	<p>The procedure third country control bodies must follow when applying for recognition of compliance including the information and supporting material, which must be provided to enable a decision to be taken to accept that EU standards are fully applied, is set out in Commission Regulation 1235/2008.</p> <p>Amongst the supporting material which must be provided is the address of a website on which can be found each operator licensed by the control body, the products for which each operator is licensed and the third countries in which each operator is licensed to operate.</p>
13.8.03	<p>When a control body is included on the list of compliant control bodies its address will be included in the entry on the list for that control body to enable verification of consignments of organic produce from third countries which are supplied by an exporter who is under the control of a recognised control body.</p>
13.8.04	<p>Imports of organic products exported by an exporter licensed by a control body included on the list mentioned above are permitted without prior approval from the Competent Authority provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The importer is registered with one of the organic certifying authorities approved by the Competent Authority. (b) The conditions specified for the exporter’s control body on the list at Annex I of Commission Regulation 1235/2008 are met including an entry for the exporter on the control body website confirming that the exporter is licensed for the produce being exported; (c) Documentary evidence in the form set out at Annex II of Commission Regulation 1235/2008 is provided by the operator exporting the produce. The form of documentary evidence needs to be checked and endorsed by the relevant authority at the port or airport at which the consignment arrives in the country. <p>This system has not been put into effect yet and no applications for “compliant recognition have been accepted by the Commission.</p>

13.9 EC Certificate of Inspection (EC COI)

13.9.01	<p>Each consignment of organic goods brought into the UK from outside the EC, needs to be accompanied by an EC Certificate of Inspection.</p> <p>This is provided by the control body of the exporter in the country of origin of the goods.</p>
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13.9.01 cont.	A Certificate of Inspection must cover the whole consignment (this may be more than 1 product). A number of containers with a variety of products, but all being transported on the same ship, would be a consignment. Importing containers on different ships would require a Certificate of inspection for each container on each ship
13.9.02	<p>(Article 33 (834/2007)) Free movement of goods within Europe.</p> <p>Once the consignment has been accepted into the EC and the original EC Certificate of Inspection endorsed by the Member State's PHA (or equivalent), the organic goods may be freely traded within Europe.</p> <p>The original EC Certificate of Inspection and documents accompanying the goods must be kept by the importer so that it is possible for OF&G to trace and compare the quantities of products imported with those sold (or further processed).</p> <p>What does an EC Certificate of Inspection look like?</p> <p>The Certificate of Inspection is set out in Annex V to Commission Regulation 1235/2008.</p>
13.9.03	<p>(Article 13 (3) (1235/2008)) The EC Certificate of Inspection must be completed by the control body in the country of origin. The control body must be included on list of control bodies specified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) For the Approved country listed in Section 13.4; or (b) Recognised control bodies/Authorities list in Section 13.5; or (c) On the Defra Approval document to import products from the country. <p>If the control body is not listed on one of these authorisations, the Certificate of Inspection will not be valid.</p>
13.9.04	(Article 13 (5) (1235/2008)) The Certificate must be provided in English.
13.9.05	<p>(Article 13 (6) (1235/2008)) The Certificate of Inspection shall be made in one single original (<i>i.e. pages 1 and 2 copied back to back</i>). The signature and/or company stamp should be in colour to differentiate it from photocopies. The port authority will not accept a copy.</p> <p>However, where a copy is made for notifying the Organic Control Body or for issuing to a customer where required, it must be stamped COPY or DUPLICATE.</p>
13.9.06	<p>(Article 13 (9) (1235/2008)) Where a consignment is sent to a warehouse or store not under the control of the importer, box 18 must be signed by the recipient and the document sent to the importer. Where the importer is also the recipient, box 18 must be signed by the importer.</p> <p>The original documents must be kept for inspection and for at least three years.</p> <p>The first consignee shall, at the reception of the consignment, complete box 18 of the original of the certificate of inspection, to certify that the reception of the consignment has been carried out in accordance with 13.12.01 and 13.12.02. The first consignee shall then send the original certificate to the importer mentioned in box 11 of the certificate, for the purpose of the requirement laid down in the second subparagraph of section 13.3 of this manual, unless the certificate has to further accompany the consignment referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.</p> <p>Mass Balance and Traceability: <i>The original EC Certificate of Inspection and documents accompanying the goods must be kept so that it is possible for OF&G to trace and compare the quantities of products imported with those sold (or further processed).</i></p>

13.10 Verification and Endorsement of EC Certificate of Inspection

13.10.01	(Article 13 (1) (a) (1235/2008)) Prior to organic imports being released into free circulation, for each consignment an original Certificate of Inspection must be submitted for verification to, and endorsement by, the relevant authority in the Member State.
13.10.02	<p>Verification of the consignment – checking the EC Certificate of Inspection</p> <p>(Article 13 (1) (b) (1235/2008)) Verification of the consignment shall mean the verification by the relevant Member State's authorities of the original Certificate of Inspection to satisfy Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008, and, where these authorities consider appropriate, of the products in relation to the requirements of Regulation (EC) 834/2007.</p>
13.10.03	<p>When the consignment arrives at the port of entry the Port Health Authority (PHA) or Local Authority (LA) will check:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The original Certificate of Inspection accompanies the consignment; (b) That boxes 1 to 15 of the Certificate of Inspection have been fully completed and that the details on the Certificate of Inspection tally <p>If the PHA/LA is satisfied that the certificate is complete and matches the information on the appropriate data source they can endorse the Certificate of Inspection and release the consignment for customs clearance.</p> <p><i>The PHA/LA will levy a charge for each Certificate of Inspection verified.</i></p>
13.10.04	<p>In the UK that authority will be the Port Health Authority (PHA). PHA officials will verify the certificates and if satisfactory, will endorse the Certificate of Inspection. Only after this has been done, and without prejudice to all other existing customs and import requirements, will the goods be able to enter free circulation.</p> <p>Endorsing the Certificate of Inspection</p> <p>If the PHA/LA are content that the Certificate of Inspection is correctly completed and the consignment is authorised, they will endorse the original Certificate of Inspection in box 17. Only after this has been done will the goods be able to enter free circulation.</p>

13.11 Pre-notification of arrival of organic goods

13.11.01	<p>As a Certificate of Inspection needs to be endorsed and the form of documentary evidence examined before organic produce is released into free circulation, importers of organic produce are required by UK legislation to give advance notice in writing of the arrival of an a organic consignment.</p> <p>Typically 24 hours notice of the arrival of a consignment will be required for produce imported through a port and 6 hours notice for produce imported through an airport.</p> <p>It may be necessary to supply PHA/LA officers with further information, upon request, in order to identify the consignment.</p>
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13.12 Special rules for the reception of products from a Third Country

13.12.01	(Article 34 (889/2008)) Organic products shall be imported from a third country in appropriate packaging or containers, closed in a manner preventing substitution of the content and provided with identification of the exporter and with any other marks and numbers serving to identify the lot and with the certificate of control for import from third countries as appropriate.
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13.12.02	(Article 34 (889/2008)) The operator receiving the consignment must check that the consignment is secure, and uncontaminated and that the identification numbers on the containers or accompanying documents correspond with those on the Certificate of Inspection. This check must be recorded.
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13.13 Movement control system

13.13.01	<p><i>Where an EC certificate of Inspection cannot be endorsed, for example the Certificate is incomplete, or the PHA/LA Officer is not satisfied that any amendments have been endorsed by the body issuing the Certificate, the consignment will be the subject of a Movement Control Notice and will not be released for Customs clearance.</i></p> <p><i>This will not be lifted until the problem preventing endorsement is resolved. Examples of how problems can be resolved are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(i) Providing a correct supporting certificate which relates to an authorisation held by the importer;</i> <i>(ii) Removing all 'organic' references from the consignment and documents and selling the produce as non-organic;</i> <i>(iii) Re-exporting the consignment out of the EU;</i> <i>(iv) Destroy the consignment.</i>
13.13.02	<p>Removal of Organic Indications</p> <p>Article 15 (1235/2008) Allows consignments for which it is not possible to endorse the Certificate of inspection to be released into free circulation once all the organic indications have been removed to the satisfaction of the PHA/LA.</p>

13.14 Processing or splitting consignments of organic produce under the suspensive customs procedure

13.14.01	Article 14 (1235/2008) sets out the rules for processing or splitting consignments under the suspensive customs regime.
13.14.02	Verification of the products is to take place before the consignment is split. The operator who undertakes the processing must be certified by a UK Organic Control Body either in their own right or as a sub-contractor to the importer. Once the consignment has been split, the operator who has performed the splitting should produce an extract of the Certificate of Inspection for each batch which results from the original consignment. The PHA/LA should endorse box 14. A copy, marked as copy or duplicate, of each extract should be given to the importer together with the original EC certificate of inspection.
13.14.03	Article 14 (1) (1235/2008) Where a consignment coming from a third country is assigned to customs warehousing or inward processing in the form of a system of suspension as provided for in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92, and subject to further packaging, repackaging, or labelling, additional rules apply, as specified in 13.1.01 and 13.1.02.
13.14.04	Article 14 (2) (1235/2008) Importers proposing to split a consignment for repacking or relabelling, before it is released by customs, must contact OF&G.

13.15 Documentary accounts and Information on imported consignments

13.15.01	(Article 84 (889/2008)) When the importer and the first consignee are not operating in one single unit, both must keep stock and financial records.
13.15.02	(Article 83 (889/2008)) On request of the organic control body, any details of the transport arrangement from the exporter in the third country to the first consignee and, from the first consignee's premises or storage facilities to the consignees within the Community shall be provided.
13.15.03	(Article 84 (889/2008)) Information on Imported Consignments The importer shall have available the current Certificates/Trading Schedules for the operator, who carried out the last operation and the exporter, demonstrating that the product and operators comply with the requirements of these Standards.
13.15.04	The importer shall, at the latest by the time that the Certificate of Inspection (as specified in Section 13.9 and OF&G Record Sheet 49) is submitted to the relevant Member State's authority, inform OF&G of each consignment to be imported into the Community, giving: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The name and address of the first consignee; (ii) Any details this body or authority may require, such as a copy of the inspection certificate for the importation of products from organic farming. On the request of the inspection body or authority of the importer, the importer must pass the information to the inspection body or authority of the first consignee.
13.15.05	The following import records are required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) The origin, nature and quantity of imported consignments, bill of lading and any details on the transport arrangements from the exporter in the third country to the importer's premises/ storage facilities; ii) The nature, quantities and consignees of the imported consignments and any details of the transport arrangements from the importer's premises or storage facilities to that of the consignee; iii) The original EC Certificate of Inspection; iv) Purchase invoices, data/accounts demonstrating traceability.
13.15.06	The operator responsible must notify OF&G of any change in the product range and product composition prior to products being imported.

13.16 Labelling of Imported Goods

13.16.01	(Article 84 (889/2008)) Organic goods packed and labelled abroad, <u>must</u> carry the identifying mark of the organic certifier in the exporting country. (This mark may be the name and/or logo and/or code as appropriate.) <i>In addition, the goods <u>may</u> carry the logo of the UK importer as long as it is clear that the UK control body is certifying the import only and not to mislead the customer so that it appears that the UK Certifier is certifying the production or processing of the goods.</i> <i>See Section 4 of this Manual for further labelling information.</i>
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