SUMMARY

The purpose of this guidance is to clarify the requirements of the EU Legislation on imports of organic produce from outside the EU


The aim is to ensure that organic products entering the EU are produced according to production rules equivalent to EU rules. In most cases, before a consignment of organic products from a third country can be released into free circulation in the EU, a Certificate of Inspection for Import of Products from Organic Production (CoI) for each consignment must be submitted to and endorsed by the designated authority at the port of entry of the Member State through which the produce enters the EU. In a limited number of cases it will be possible for a consignment to be accompanied by documentary evidence of compliance with EU organic standards. Commission Regulation 1235/2008 sets out the requirements for completing and obtaining endorsement of the Certificate of Inspection and provides a model for the documentary evidence of compliance.

In the UK the designated authority for endorsing the CoI and receiving the documentary evidence of compliance is the Port Health Authority (PHA) or Local Authority (LA).

For the text of the regulations please see: Regulation 834/2007 and Regulation 1235/2008.
1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 What is organic food?

The term organic is used to describe food and feed produced without the use of most "artificial" fertilisers or pesticides and in a way that emphasises crop rotation, making the most of natural fertilisers and ensuring that the life of the soil is maintained. Animals are kept in ways which minimise the need for medicines and other chemical treatments. Processed foods are prepared with a limited number of additives and processing aids.

The description ‘organic’ is defined in Council Regulation 834/2007, which sets out the basic rules covering all aspects of organic food production, “from farm to fork”. It covers the farming and food processing practices to be followed, lists permitted inputs, and details the inspection system required. The Regulation also details the rules on labelling organic produce and the rules for importing organic produce. All produce marketed in the EU as organic must comply with these standards or, in the case of imports from outside the EU which have not been produced to EU standards, must have been produced to equivalent standards.

The products to which the EU Regulations apply are

a) live or unprocessed agricultural products,
b) processed agricultural for use as food,
c) feed, and
d) vegetative propagating material and seeds for cultivation.

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) is responsible for ensuring that EC organic standards are properly applied in the UK. It does this through the organic control bodies it approves, which certify and inspect organic operators. Defra is also responsible for ensuring the effective operation of controls on import of organic produce from third countries into the UK. A list of the control bodies approved by Defra is available at http://www.defra.gov.uk/farm/organic/standards/certbodies/approved.htm.

1.2 Why regulate organic food?

Many consumers choose to buy organic produce because it has been produced without "artificial" fertilisers or pesticides, or because they want food which has been produced in what they regard as a more sustainable way.

The price premium attached to organic produce - sometimes up to a third more than for conventional produce - provides a temptation for producers, importers, suppliers, retailers etc to try to sell conventionally-grown products as organic.

There are no tests which can be carried out on produce to determine whether it is organic, although there are tests which can determine whether prohibited pesticides and fertilisers have been used. The Council and Commission Regulations are therefore primarily a consumer protection and anti-fraud measure to ensure that consumers can buy organic produce confident in the knowledge that it has been produced to certain standards, whatever the country from which they originate.
2. THE ORGANIC IMPORT REGIME

Articles 32 and 33 of Council Regulation 834/2007 detail the rules for the importation of organic products from third countries. For the future, for the importation of organic produce into the UK three categories of import will apply depending on the third country from which the goods are imported but until this is fully implemented there will be a fourth category, imports covered by an authorisation issued by Defra. These categories are

- the product is imported from an exporter controlled by a control body named in the context of recognition by the Commission of a particular third country (Article 33 (2) of Council Regulation 834/2007);

- 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 standards equivalent to EU organic standards in specified third countries (Article 33 (3) of Council Regulation 834/2007);

- 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 (Article 32 of Council Regulation 834/2007);

- the import is covered by an authorisation issued by Defra (article 19 of Regulation 1235/2008).

2.1 Imports under Article 33 (2) of Council Regulation 834/2007

Article 33 (2) of Council Regulation 834/2007 allows the European Commission to recognise that some third countries operate production rules and a system of inspection equivalent to those operating within the EU. Six countries, listed in Annex III of Commission Regulation 1235/2008 with the control bodies and types of produce for which recognition is granted, have been approved so far as having equivalent production rules and inspection systems. They are:

- Argentina;
- Australia;
- Costa Rica;
- India;
- Israel; and
- New Zealand

Switzerland is similarly recognized but under a separate trade agreement. The other EEA countries (Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway) apply EU law on organic production and are treated as if they were EU Member States.

2.2 Imports under Article 33 (3) of Council Regulation 834/2007

This provides that where third countries are not listed, the Commission may draw up a list of individual control bodies in third countries which it recognises as applying production and control standards equivalent to EU standards. The procedure third country control bodies must follow when applying for recognition, including the information and supporting material which must be provided to enable a decision to
be taken on whether recognition of equivalence can be granted, are set out in Commission Regulation 1235/2008. 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. When a control body is included on the list of equivalent control bodies this 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 are supplied by an exporter who is under the control of a recognised control body.

2.3 Imports under Article 32 of Council Regulation 834/2007

Article 32 provides for the Commission to recognise individual control bodies in third countries as applying EU production and control standards – referred to as “compliant”. 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 are set out in Commission Regulation 1235/2008. 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. When a control body is included on the list of compliant control bodies this 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 are supplied by an exporter who is under the control of a recognised control body.

2.4 Imports under Article 19 of Commission Regulation 1235/2008

Because it will take some while yet to fully establish the lists of organic control bodies foreseen by Article 32 and 33 (3) of Council Regulation 834/2007 the existing system of permitting Member States to issue authorizations to import organic produce from third countries remains in place as a transitional measure.

Before 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, were subject to equivalent inspection measures and that such inspection measures will be permanently and effectively applied.


Commission Regulation 1235/2008 sets out the detailed measures for implementing Article 32 and 33 of Council Regulation 834/2007. As mentioned in Section 2, it sets out the procedures to be followed in respect of establishing the lists of third countries and third country control bodies recognized as applying standards equivalent to or the same as EU organic production and control standards. (Articles 3 to 12). It provides for Member States to continue to issue import authorizations as a transitional measure (Article 19). And it provides for the procedures to be followed for the release of imported organic products into free circulation (Articles 6 and 13 to 15).
2.5.1 Requirement for a Certificate of Inspection

Article 13 of Commission Regulation 1235/2008 provides that before imports of organic products from third countries imported under Article 33 of Council Regulation 834/2007 or under an authorization issued by a Member State under Article 19 of Commission Regulation 1235/2008 are released into free circulation, a Certificate of Inspection for Import of Products from Organic Production (CoI) in the form set out in Annex V to Commission Regulation 1235/2008 for each consignment must be submitted to and endorsed by the designated authority at the port of entry of the Member State into which the produce enters the Community. In the UK the designated authority is the Port Health Authority (PHA) or Local Authority (LA). PHA/LA officers are required to check that the import is authorized. This is done by checking the Col against


- the websites provided in respect of control bodies recognised by the European Commission under Article 33 (3) of Council Regulation 834/2007


If the details on the Col tally with these sources of information the CoI can be endorsed and the consignment can be permitted to enter free circulation.

2.5.2 Requirement for a Form of Documentary Evidence

Imports of produce from an exporter controlled by a control body recognized by the Commission under Article 32 of Council Regulation 834/2007 as operating EU standards will be accompanied by the form of documentary evidence set out at Annex II of Commission Regulation 21235/2008. Essentially this will be dealt with as if it were a CoI.

3. THE CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION AND THE FORM OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

3.1 What does it look like?

The Certificate of Inspection is set out at Annex V to Commission Regulation 1235/2008. A Certificate of Inspection will need to be produced by the third country control body for every consignment of organic produce (please see note below).

The form of documentary evidence is set out at Annex II of Commission Regulation 1235/2008. It will need to be provided by the operator exporting the produce.

In respect of the CoI please remember the following:

- An original Certificate of Inspection must be submitted to the Port Health Authority/Local Authority as appropriate.
- Sections 1-14 contain details about the consignment and must be completed by
the third country control body.
• The Certificate of Inspection should be completed in block capitals or typed and must be in English (otherwise the PHA/LA may require a translation).
• There must be an original signature and stamp in Box 15.

Note - “Consignment” is defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No. 1235/2008 as: ‘a quantity of products under one or more Combined Nomenclatures Codes, covered by a single certificate of inspection, conveyed by the same means of transport and imported from the same third country.’

• A consignment could be a container of mange tout from Kenya. Or it could be 200 tonnes of wheat and 150 tonnes of barley shipped from Canada on the same vessel. In both cases, just one Certificate of Inspection would be needed to cover the products. Importers may choose to have a Certificate of Inspection for each product to minimise the risks if there were problems with part of the consignment.

• 10 lorries, even though they may have the same produce from the same third country, would require 10 Certificates of Inspection.

• Regular shipments of the same product(s) from the same third countries each week/month would require a new Certificate of Inspection for each shipment.

The use of the form of documentary evidence is a work in progress and rules for verifying it will need to be developed further once control bodies are listed by the Commission under Article 32 of Council Regulation 834/2007. In essence though the information it contains will need to be checked against the website provided as a condition of approval by the Commission by the control body which controls the exporter.

### 3.2 Organic consignments and CN Codes

Combined Nomenclature (CN) Codes and tariff codes are the same for organic and non-organic products. Importers should try to ensure that the cargo manifest identifies a product(s) as organic.

### 3.3 Pre-notification of arrival of organic produce

Because a Certificate of Inspection needs to be endorsed and the form of documentary evidence needs to be 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 a consignment.

• For consignments arriving by air, advance notice of at least six hours (during the working day of PHA office) must be given.

• For consignments arriving by any other means (sea, train or road) notice of at least 24 hours must be given.

Notification can be via the Certificate of Inspection for the produce or via formal prenotification documents, an example of which can be seen at Annex 2. It is recommended that importers contact the PHA where their consignment is due to arrive to discover what documentation they will accept.

It may be necessary to supply PHA/LA officers with further information, upon request, in order to identify the consignment.
3.4 Verification of a consignment imported in accordance with Article 33 of Council Regulation 834/2007 or Article 19 of Commission Regulation 1235/2008

When the consignment arrives at the port of entry, the PHA/LA officer will check the Certificate of Inspection that accompanies the consignment. By ‘accompany’, we mean that the CoI may either travel with the consignment or be forwarded to the PHA/LA separately, as long as it arrives at the port of entry before the consignment or within the required times for pre-notification, set out above, if it is being used to notify the port of the consignments arrival.

3.4.1 Checking the CoI

PHAs/LAs will check that boxes 1 to 15 of the Certificate of Inspection have been fully completed and that the details on the CoI tally, as noted in Section 2.5.1 above, with

Annex III of Commission Regulation 1235/2008 where Article 33 (2) of is ticked;

the website provided by the control body where Article 33 (3) is ticked;

the information held on the Defra database of import authorizations where Article 19 is ticked.

(if Article 33 (2) or (3) has been ticked in Box 2, Box 4 will not be completed).

Note - There should be no amendments unless clearly endorsed by the body issuing the certificate to the satisfaction of the officer.

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. If 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 Certificate should not be endorsed and the consignment will be the subject of a Movement Control Notice (see Section 4). The consignment will not be released for Customs clearance.

Note – in the event that the control body websites or the Defra database are not accessible, the PHA/LA must notify Defra Officials (see Section 6).

Note – Box 16 will not be completed on the Certificate of Inspection if the import authorisation has been issued by Defra.

3.4.2 Import authorisations issued by another Member State

Authorisations issued by another EU Member State may support the import of organic produce into any other Member State. For importers that are based in one Member State, but want their produce to enter the Community through the port of another Member State there are two options:

• Box 16 of the Certificate of Inspection should be completed by the appropriate competent authority (see Annex 3) in the Member State in which the import
authorisation was issued before the Certificate is presented to the PHA/LA (or equivalent in other Member State).

- As an alternative to completing box 16 the competent authority can produce either an extra version of the Import Authorisation or an original signed letter notifying the PHA/LA or equivalent that an authorisation exists. For either of these options the document should be made available to the PHA of the port at which the produce is to clear customs.

3.5 Endorsing the Certificate of Inspection

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 – copies are not acceptable. This must be done prior to allowing the consignment to be released into free circulation.

The PHA must fill out the following:

- The name of the Member State (in this case, the UK)
- Details of the Import Registration (type, number, date and office of the customs declaration)
- Date of endorsement
- They must sign and stamp the box with an official stamp.

3.6 Verification of a consignment imported in accordance with Article 32 of Council Regulation 834/2007

Imports of produce from an exporter controlled by a control body recognized by the Commission under Article 32 of Council Regulation 834/2007 as operating EU standards will be accompanied by the form of documentary evidence set out at Annex II of Commission Regulation 1235/2008. Essentially this document will be dealt with as if it were a CoI, that is the details it contains will be checked against the website provided as a condition of approval by the Commission by the control body which controls the exporter and if the details are found to be correct it will noted with the details of the Import Registration, dated and stamped with an official stamp.

*SPECIAL NOTE – AIR FREIGHT

It is understood that air freight often has a shorter lead time than sea freight and that sometimes it is impossible to get the Certificate of Inspection to the PHA prior to the arrival of the consignment. In order to facilitate the imports of perishable organic produce by air freight we have allowed the PHA/LA to accept a faxed copy of the CoI or form of documentary evidence for temporary endorsement until the original arrives. These arrangements must be made locally between the importer and the PHA/LA and the PHA/LA will reserve the right to withdraw the facility.

Requirements for accepting a copy of the Certificate:

- To prevent fraud, the copy of the CoI or form of documentary evidence will be endorsed by the PHA in a way that clearly shows it is not the original. For example, by a stamp stating that it gives temporary approval for customs clearance or by writing to this effect in the endorsement.
• In cases where the copy CoI or form of documentary evidence is on two separate sheets the PHA/LA must ensure both sheets are linked by, for example, a code number or date.

• The PHA/LA must keep a copy of the CoI or form of documentary evidence to compare with the original when it arrives.

• The PHA/LA must receive the original CoI or form of documentary evidence within 5 working days of the consignment arriving. If this is the same as the temporary certificate, it will be endorsed and sent to the first consignee.

Note - In cases where a correct original CoI or form of documentary evidence is not received within 5 days of the consignment, the PHA/LA should contact the imports section in Defra who will take the action they consider necessary:

• Withdraw the concession to receive notification by fax for the particular importer;

• Withdraw the concession to receive notification by fax for all importers or

• Withdraw all import authorisations for the particular importer.

3.7 Produce Arriving in Normal Working Hours

The PHA/LA will charge an importer of a consignment a fee in respect of any expenses reasonably incurred by it

(a) in carrying out a verification of the consignment; and

(b) in carrying out functions in respect of that consignment such as prohibiting movement of a consignment, etc.

We understand that PHAs/LAs charge a fee somewhere in the region of £45.

3.8 Organic Produce Arriving Outside Normal Working Hours

Article 13 of Commission Regulation 1235/2008 makes the release of organic produce into free circulation in the Community conditional upon the verification of the consignment by the relevant Member State’s authority and the endorsement of the CoI (the same will apply to the form of documentary evidence). This means that produce cannot clear customs until the CoI has been endorsed (the same will apply to the form of documentary evidence). We understand that there are particular problems with this requirement for consignments arriving by air freight out of the normal working hours of PHAs/LAs.

Different PHAs make different arrangements in this respect. Some run an out of hours service, whilst some do not. We suggest that you contact your PHA/LA to find out how they deal with organic produce arriving out of hours.

However, if a consignment is due to arrive ‘out of hours’ (on the weekend or after the normal working day of the PHA) PHAs are permitted to check and endorse a CoI or form of documentary evidence during normal working hours prior to the consignment arriving so that the consignment may clear customs on the day it arrives. This will mean that importers, who have given the PHA/LA adequate prior notice, will not incur out of hours charges.
However, if the PHA is not duly notified of the consignment arriving and they do not have either the original CoI or form of documentary evidence or under approved circumstances a copy (see the SPECIAL NOTE at 3.5) the consignment must be put on hold and will not be released for Customs clearance.

3.9 Bonded warehouses

We are aware that certain types of produce will leave the boundaries of a port as a ‘bonded’ consignment and will clear customs at a bonded warehouse. This warehouse may be located in an area under the jurisdiction of a different authority to that at the port of entry. In this instance, we envisage Officials of this authority will perform the function of endorsing the CoI or form of documentary evidence, although we recommend importers should confirm this with the two authorities in case they have made other arrangements between themselves.

3.10 Post-Endorsement

Following endorsement of the CoI or form of documentary evidence, the consignment may be released for Customs clearance. The original Certificate of Inspection will be sent to the first consignee, either with the consignment or by post. (It is intended to apply the same rule in the case of the form of documentary evidence.) Importers should contact their PHA/LA to find out how they are proposing to operate.

4. MOVEMENT CONTROL SYSTEM

If problems are encountered when verifying the CoI or form of documentary evidence or the consignment and the CoI or form of documentary evidence cannot be endorsed, the consignment will not be released for Customs Clearance and a Movement Control Notice or, where appropriate, a Consent to Movement notice will be served by the PHA/LA.

4.1 Problems with the Certificate of Inspection

There are a number of reasons why there might be problems with the CoI or form of documentary evidence which may mean the consignment will be held. These could include:

• The original document not being present when the consignment arrives (but for air-freight see Special Note at point at 3.4);

• CoI or form of documentary evidence is not written in English (see 3.1);
• CoI or form of documentary evidence has not been fully completed;

• The CoI or form of documentary evidence has not been signed and stamped in Box 15;

• Uncertified amendments having been made to the CoI or form of documentary evidence;

• The information on the CoI or form of documentary evidence does not match the information on the third country control body websites or the Defra organic imports database;
• For products from Article 33(2) countries, the Certificate of Inspection has been completed by the wrong certifying body, or has the wrong inspection body mentioned.

It is likely that for very minor errors on the CoI or form of documentary evidence (e.g. a small spelling error) matters can be resolved by the PHA/LA making an amendment. The PHA may wish to discuss these cases with Defra officials (See Section 6). In the event that minor corrections are made, they must be clearly endorsed with a PHA stamp and authorised signature.

4.2 Problems with a consignment

There are a number of reasons why there might be problems with a consignment which mean it must be held by the PHA/LA. Most commonly, it may be that the products and/or quantities do not match the CoI or form of documentary evidence. The CoI or form of documentary evidence must cover the whole consignment of organic produce.

Consignments will not be partially released if some products are correctly certified and others are not.

• If the quantities of the consignment are greater than those shown on the certificate then it will be held.

• If the quantities are lower than those on the CoI or form of documentary evidence, then provided that the PHA is satisfied the Certificate does relate to that consignment, it can be endorsed. In such cases a clear, signed alteration must be made to the document by the PHA to show the actual quantities of the consignment. In cases where a copy of the CoI or form of documentary evidence is endorsed (only for air freight) a copy will need to be kept by the PHA to ensure the original is also amended accordingly on arrival.

• If goods arrive at a later time following endorsement they cannot be added to the CoI or form of documentary evidence.

4.3 Movement Control Notice

If there are problems which mean the CoI or form of documentary evidence cannot be endorsed, a Movement Control Notice will be served by the PHA/LA to the importer, or whoever is responsible for the consignment.

The notice will specify:
• the consignment affected;
• the provisions of the Regulations in respect of which the officer has reason to believe there has been a failure to comply;
• the practicable steps needed to lift the movement restrictions or the course of action to be taken;
• that the consignment must not be moved without the written consent of a PHA official/LA.

A consignment under movement control will be labelled or marked to show that it is subject to this control.

There is a Right to Appeal against this Notice. In the first place this appeal should be to a senior Official at the relevant port of entry/local authority. In the event that
the matter cannot be resolved, the matter can be referred to the Defra Organics Team.

4.4 Consent to Movement

The consignment may be permitted by the PHA/LA to be moved to a warehouse or other storage facility under the supervision of an appropriate party (PHA/LA, Trading Standards, Customs and Excise) only after a Consent to Movement notice has been issued by the PHA/LA and provided it does not leave Customs control. The importer is liable for all charges.

4.5 Release of Controlled Consignment

If the PHA/LA can be satisfied that the problems preventing release of a consignment have been resolved they will authorise its release. As well as endorsing the Certificate of Inspection a Release of Controlled Consignment notice will be issued. This notice will be copied to any involved parties, e.g. Trading Standards, Defra, the importer’s control body.

To get the consignment released, an importer, or his agent, have four choices:

• to provide an original/correct CoI or form of documentary evidence from the third country inspection body;
• to remove all "organic" references from the consignment and documents - the produce in the consignment will be sold as conventional;
• re-exporting the consignment out of the EU;
• destroy the consignment.

The Organic Products (Imports from Third Countries Regulations) 2003 gives a PHA/LA power to order the destruction of the consignment should an importer refuse to comply. The importer is liable for all costs incurred in relation to this. Note - Consignments cannot be partially released and a CoI or form of documentary evidence cannot be partially endorsed. For example, if a consignment contains organic peas and beans, but there is authority only for peas, the whole consignment must be put under movement control. The importer could choose to get a CoI or form of documentary evidence from the third country inspection body showing just peas, which would mean that providing the CoI or form of documentary evidence was correct, they could be released. The beans could only be released if the organic indications were removed, or alternatively they could be re-exported or destroyed.

4.6 Removal of the Organic Indications

Article 15 of Commission Regulation 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.

In many cases, any re-labelling or re-packing will need to be done away from the port of entry. Written consent may be given to an importer to move the products to suitable premises, provided the premises are under Customs control. In cases where this is authorised, Defra, Local Trading Standards Officers and the Organic Certification Body of the importer should be notified so that the re-labelling/re-packing operations can be supervised.
5. PROCESSING OR SPLITTING CONSIGNMENTS OF ORGANIC PRODUCE UNDER THE SUSPENSIVE CUSTOMS PROCEDURE

Article 14 of Commission Regulation 1235/2008 sets out the rules for processing or splitting consignments under the suspensive customs regime.

5.1 Processing a consignment under the suspensive Customs regime

Organic products may be processed under a suspensive Customs regime following relevant Customs procedures. Processing includes operations such as packaging/re-packaging and labelling/re-labelling. Before any processing or preparation can take place, the original Certificate of Inspection must be verified and endorsed (as described in Section 3.4). The endorsed original Certificate of Inspection should accompany the goods to the premises where the processing is to take place.

The processing must also take place with the knowledge of the Organic Certification Body of the importer, who may wish to inspect the procedures. The operator who undertakes the processing must be certified by an approved UK Organic Sector Body either in their own right or as a sub-contractor to the importer.

5.2 Splitting a consignment under the suspensive Customs procedure

A consignment of organic products may be split under the suspensive Customs procedure. Prior to splitting a consignment, the original Certificate of Inspection must be verified and endorsed (described in Section 3.4).

Splitting must take place with the knowledge of the Organic Sector Body of the importer, who may wish to inspect the procedures. The operator who undertakes the processing must be certified by an approved UK Organic Sector 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. A model of the extract of the Certificate of Inspection can be found at Annex VI of Commission Regulation 1235/2008. The PHA/LA should endorse Box 14. A copy of each extract should be given to the importer as well as the original Certificate of Inspection. The copy of the extract must be marked as "Copy" or "Duplicate".

The original of each Extract of the Certificate of Inspection should accompany each batch to the first consignee. This will enable customs clearance for each batch.
6. CONTACTS

Any questions relating to the implementation of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1235/2008 and the Organic Products (Imports from Third Countries) Regulations 2003 should be directed to:
The Organic Team
DEFRA
Area 8C, 9 Millbank
c/o Nobel House
17 Smith Square
London
SW1P 3JR
Telephone - 020 7238 5777
Fax - 020 7238 6148
E-mail - organic.imports@defra.gsi.gov.uk
Contact Details for UK Organic Sector Bodies can be found at:
http://www.defra.gov.uk/farm/organic/standards/certbodies/approved.htm