

Deutsch-Kasachischer Agrarpolitischer Dialog
Германо-Казахстанский аграрно-политический диалог

Comparison of organic beekeeping standards EU, EAEC, Kazakhstan

Nur-Sultan, November 2021

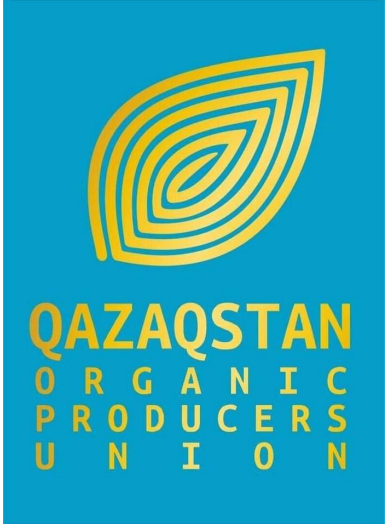
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What documents do we compare

- European Parliament and Council Regulation 2018/848 of 30 May 2018 on organic production and labelling of **EU** organic products
- Interstate Standard GOST 33980-2016 **EEU**
- Organic products ST RK 3111-2017 **RK PRODUCTION PROCESS REQUIREMENTS**



On the origins of bees

EU	RK	EEU
<p>1.9.6.1 Origin of animals In beekeeping, the use of <i>Apis mellifera</i> bees and their varieties adapted to local environmental conditions should be preferred.</p>	<p>7.8.2.16 In beekeeping, <i>Apis mellifera</i> (honeybee) and its native ecotypes should be favoured.</p>	<p>7.1 The origin of bees When selecting a bee breed, its ability to adapt to the climatic conditions of the area and its resistance to disease must be taken into account.</p>

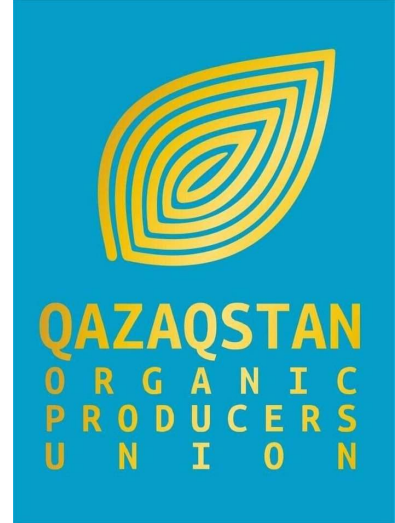


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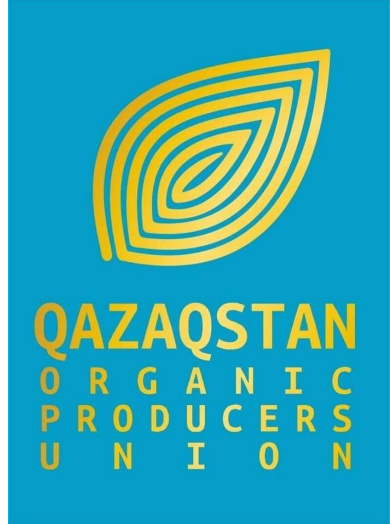
About the transition period

EU	RK	EEU
<p>1.2.2. (f) A transition period of 12 months shall be established for the bees .</p>	<p>7.8.2.5 ...Bee products may be handled as organic, if the requirements of this standard have been complied with for at least one of the year.</p>	<p>4.5.1 The duration of the transition period ... shall be at least one year.</p> <p>4.5.5 A period immediately preceding the date of commencement of the transition period may be included in the transition period as defined in 4.5.1 if there is documentary evidence that the requirements of this standard have been met.</p>



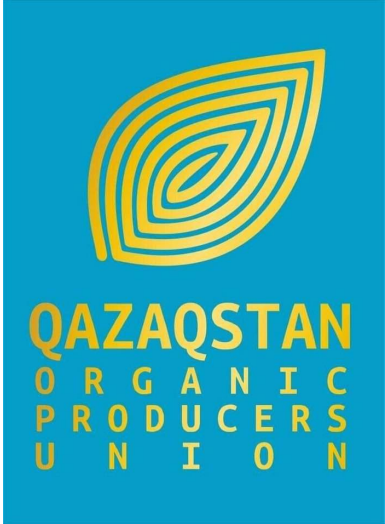
About the transition period

EU	RK	EEU
	<p>7.8.2.5 For the renewal of beehives in ecological production units 10% replanting of non-compliant queens and swarms per year is allowed of this standard, if queens and swarms are placed in hives on honeycombs or circles of organically produced wax.</p>	<p>4.5.2 A transition period for apiaries shall not apply if the requirements of 7.2 are met.</p> <p>7.2 Conditions for the use in organic beekeeping of bees that do not qualify for organic production</p> <p>If the necessary number of bees to meet organic production requirements is not available, an annual replanting of 10 % of queens and broods that do not meet the requirements of this standard may be permitted in organic apiaries when they are replanted on organically produced honeycombs.</p>



About the transition period - WOCC

EU	RK	EEU
<p>During the transition period, the wax should be replaced with wax originating from organic beekeeping.</p> <p>In this case, inorganic beeswax can be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) if beeswax originating from organic beekeeping is not available on the market; (ii) if it is shown not to be contaminated with products or substances not authorised for use in organic production; and (iii) provided it comes from a bee hive; 	<p>7.8.2.6 During the transition period (conversion), the wax shall be replaced by organically produced wax except where prohibited products have not previously been used in hives and therefore there is no risk wax contamination.</p> <p>In cases where all the wax cannot be replaced within one year, the transitional the period must be extended in accordance with the time needed for full wax replacement.</p>	<p>4.5.3 During the transition period, the honeycomb in the families and the wax used in all stages of beekeeping production shall be replaced by honeycomb and wax produced organically.</p> <p>4.5.4 Where all the honeycomb and wax cannot be replaced within one year, the transition period shall be extended to the end of the period necessary for complete replacement.</p>



ҮЕҮ «Қазақстанның органикалық өнімдерін ендірушілер одағы»
Нұрсұлтан қаласы, Самал 10
8 7172 768637



ИПО «Союз производителей органической продукции»
Нұрсұлтан қаласы, Самал 10
8 7172 768637



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Исх. №: 29 июль 2021 г.

**ООО»Центр сертификации и тестирования»
STC SIA «Sertificācijas un testēšanas centrs»**

ОИПиЮЛ в форме ассоциации «Союз производителей органической продукции Казахстана» выражает Вам свое уважение и на запрос КХ «Ыбрай Серік Нұрпазылұлы» от 28 июня 2021 года сообщает об отсутствии информации о наличии органически сертифицированной воины на территории Казахстана в 2021 году.

Директор

А. Керимбеков

+77017112653, arxiv_kerimbekov@stcsia.lv



About bee nutrition



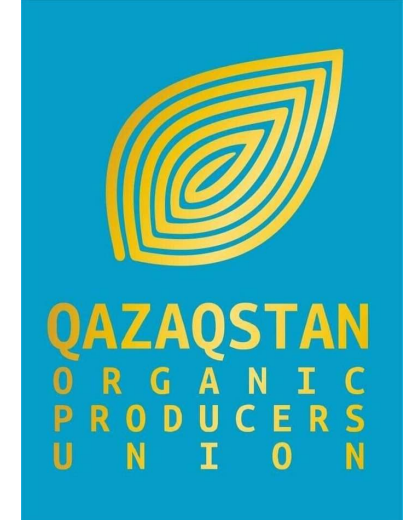
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EU	RK	EEU
<p>1.9.6.2 Power supply With regard to nutrition, the following rules apply: (a) at the end of the production season, the hives should have a sufficient supply of honey and pollen to enable the bees to survive the winter; (b) the feeding of bee families is permitted only if their survival is threatened by climatic conditions. In such a case, the bee families should be fed organic honey, organic sugar syrups or organic sugar.</p>	<p>7.8.2.4 At the end of the production season, hives should have enough honey and pollen reserves to sustain the colony through the winter hibernation period. Artificial feeding of the bee family is permissible only when threatened by the survival of the family due to extreme climatic conditions, and even then only between the last honey harvest and 15 days before the start of the next nectar or honeydew production period. In this case, organic honey, organic sugar syrup or organic sugar may be used for feeding.</p>	<p>7.4 Fodder 7.4.1 For honeybees, feeding artificial feed is prohibited. To eliminate the shortage of fodder in the families due to climatic or other exceptional circumstances, honey and feather duster produced organically should be used. 7.4.2 For successful overwintering, a sufficient supply of honey and feather duster must be left during the nesting period.</p>

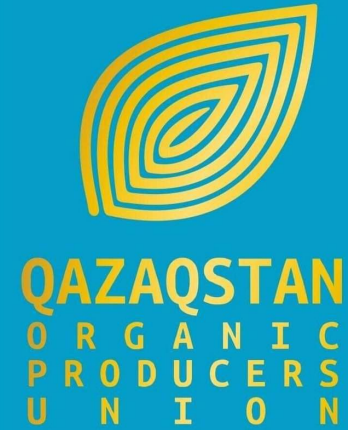
About bee nutrition

EU	RK	EEU
	94. If the hives are indoors during the winter, leave two and a half kilograms of forage honey in single hives and two kilograms in multi-hive hives. If the hive is outdoors in winter, leave the forage honey at the rate of three kilograms in monoculture hives and two and a half kilograms in multi-hive hives.	



Rules for the production and circulation of organic products
Approved by Order No. 230 of the Minister of Agriculture of 23
May 2016

Treatment and prevention of bee diseases - Kazakhstan



RK

7.8.2.8 If preventive measures are unsuccessful, the following may be used veterinary medicines if the following provisions are complied with:

- phytotherapeutic and homeopathic treatments are preferred;
- after the use of chemically synthesised allopathic medicines

The bee products lose their organic status and are not marketed as organic;

- treated hives should be isolated and go through a transition period **for a period of one year.**

From the Rules:

97. Veterinary medicines are used when prophylactic measures have no effect.

98. When veterinary medicines are used, treated hives are isolated and converted.

99. The conversion period for veterinary medicines is **six months.**



Treatment and prevention of EU bee diseases (1)

EU

1.9.6.3 Treatment and prevention of disease

With regard to the treatment and prevention of disease, the following rules apply:

- (a) only rodenticides used in traps and appropriate products and substances authorised under Articles 9 and 24 of these Regulations for use in organic production are permitted to protect frames, hives and honeycombs, in particular against pests;
- (b) auxiliaries to be mixed with plant protection products.
- (b) physical treatment for the purpose of disinfecting apiaries, in particular steam or open flame treatment, shall be permitted; examples
- (c) the practice of destroying drones is permitted only for the purpose of isolating Varroa mite infestation;



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Treatment and prevention of EU bee diseases (2)

EU

1.9.6.3 Treatment and prevention of disease

- (d) if, despite all preventive measures, families become ill or infected, they should be treated immediately and, if necessary, placed in separate apiaries;
- (e) formic acid, lactic acid, acetic acid and oxalic acid, and menthol, thymol, eucalyptol or camphor may be used in cases of Varroa mite infestation;
- (f) if treated with synthesized chemical allopathic veterinary medicines, including antibiotics, except for products and substances authorised under Articles 9 and 24 of this Regulation for use in organic production, the bee colonies concerned shall be placed in separate apiaries for the duration of the treatment and all wax shall be replaced with wax obtained from organic beekeeping. Subsequently, a transition period of 12 months shall be established for such beehives as indicated in point 1.2.2.



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Treatment and prevention of bee diseases

EAEC (1)

EEU

7.5.1 Reducing the risk of bee family disease in organic beekeeping is ensured by the correct choice of apiary location and bee breed (zoned breeds are recommended).

7.5.2 Essential for the prevention of the most common bee diseases are also

- breeding selection of bee families;
- replacement of the queen bee, if necessary;
- regular renewal of the beeswax;
- control of sufficient quantities of beebread and honey in the families;
- monitoring the state of the duckling brood;
- regular cleaning and disinfection of equipment;
- isolating or destroying diseased bee families, if necessary.

7.5.3 To protect frames, hives and honeycombs from pests (for trap applications only) use a rotniticide and substances according to Appendix B.



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Treatment and prevention of bee diseases

EAEC (2)

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7.5.4 Steam or open fire may be used to disinfect the hives.

7.5.5 If preventive measures are not successful, formic acid, lactic acid, acetic acid, oxalic acid, menthol, eucalyptus or camphor may be used to treat bee colonies in organic beekeeping.

7.5.6 Bee colonies that have been treated with chemically synthesised drugs shall be isolated for the duration of the treatment. Thereafter, these colonies shall undergo a transition period of one year with complete replacement of the wax with organic wax.

7.5.7 Requirements 7.5.6 shall not apply if substances specified in 7.5.5 have been used to treat bee colonies.

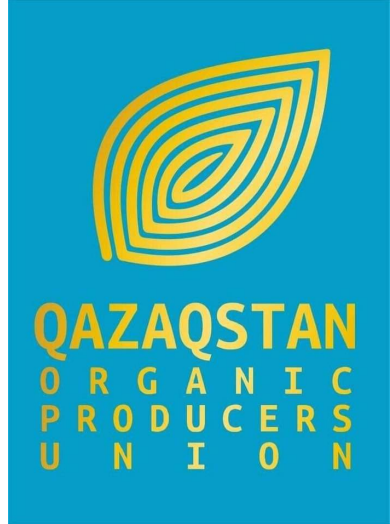


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On the welfare of bees

EU	RK	EEU
<p>1.9.6.4 Animal welfare (a) the destruction of bees in honeycombs as a method associated with the harvesting of bee products is prohibited; (b) mutilation, in particular the clipping of the wings of queen bees, is prohibited.</p>	<p>7.8.2.11 Destroying bees in honeycombs as a way to collect bee products prohibited.</p> <p>7.8.2.12 Mutilation of insects, e.g. clipping the wings of the queen bee prohibited.</p>	<p>7.3.4 The destruction of bees in the honeycomb shall not be allowed. The destruction of the tarantula brood is allowed only to contain the spread of varroosis.</p> <p>7.3.8 Trimming the wings of queen bees is prohibited.</p>



Contents and management practices. Placement of apiaries.



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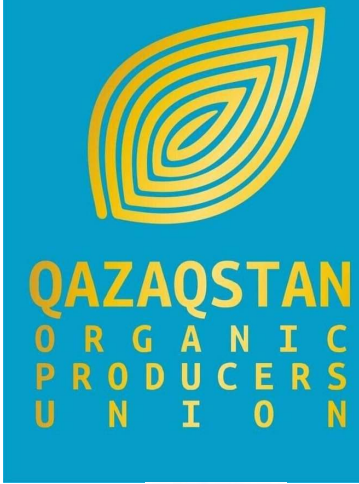
EU	RK	EEU
<p>(b) apiaries should be located at a sufficient distance from sources that may lead to contamination of bee products or to the ill health of bees;</p> <p>(c) the location of the apiary must be such that there are sources of nectar and pollen within a radius of 3 km of its location, consisting mainly of organically produced crops or wild vegetation or crops processed by methods that have a low environmental impact equivalent to those provided for in Articles 28 and 30 of Regulation (EU) 1305/2013, which may not affect the qualification of beekeeping as organic. This requirement does not apply in the absence of flowering or in the case of inactive bee colonies;</p>	<p>7.8.2.1 Areas within a 3 km radius of hives shall consist of organically managed fields, cultivated land and/or natural conservation areas that provide sufficient access to sources of honeydew, nectar and pollen that meet organic crop production requirements to meet bee food requirements.</p> <p>7.8.2.2 The operator may not place hives closer than 6 kilometres (distance covered by bees in search of food) from polluting industries</p> <p>The area designated is a radioactive, chemical, biological or other substances that pose a risk to public health, as well as from traditional fields, industrial areas and highways.</p>	<p>7.3.1 The apiary shall be located so that within 3 km of it, the sources of nectar and pollen consist of organically grown crops and/or wild vegetation, and within 6 km there are no plants polluting the said area with radioactive, chemical, biological or other substances that pose a public health risk.</p>

Contents and management practices. Requirements for hives

EU	RK	EEU
<p>1.9.6.5. (d) Beehives and materials used in beekeeping shall be made mainly of natural materials that do not present a risk of contamination of the environment or the products of beekeeping; (f) only natural products such as propolis, wax and vegetable oils may be used in hives;</p>	<p>7.8.2.3 Beehives should be made of natural materials that do not represent the environment and the bee's products. Use of building materials with potentially toxic effects prohibited.</p>	<p>7.3.2 The hives shall be made of natural materials that do not present a risk of contamination of bee products with substances prohibited in organic beekeeping.</p>



Contents and management practices. Ban on synthetic repellents



EU	RK	EEU
<p>1.9.6.5. (g) synthetic chemical repellents shall not be used during honey extraction operations;</p>	<p>89. No chemical synthetic repellents are used in honey extraction.</p> <p>7.8.2.14 The use of synthetic bee repellents is prohibited.</p>	<p>7.3.5 Artificially synthesised repellents shall not be used during honey production.</p>

Content and management practices.

Fumigation



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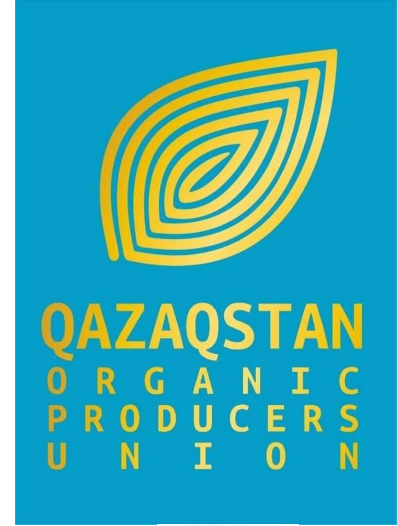


EU	RK	EEU
	<p>91. Fumigation is kept to a minimum and natural materials are used.</p> <p>7.8.2.14 The method of smoking shall be applied as infrequently as possible. Acceptable materials, used for smoking must be of natural origin and meet the requirements of this standard.</p>	<p>7.3.7 Fumigation of beehives shall be applied as sparingly as possible. The materials used for fumigation shall be of natural origin and meet the requirements of this standard.</p>

Contents and management practices.

Organic wax

EU	RK	EEU
1.9.6.5. (e) beeswax for new wax shall come from organic production units;		7.3.3 The beeswax used for the manufacture of wax and the wax produced from it shall meet the requirements of this standard.



Content and management practices. Additionally

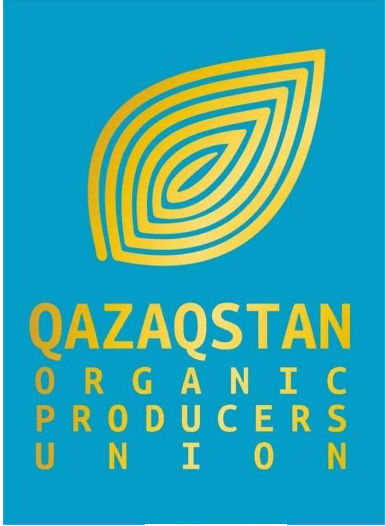
EU	RK	EEU
<p>1.9.6.5. (h) honeycombs with brood should not be used for extracting honey;</p> <hr/>	<p>7.8.2.9 The practice of destroying the male brood is permitted only to deter infestation by Varroa mites.</p>	<p>7.3.6 No honey shall be produced from nesting honeycombs with brood. 7.3.4 The destruction of bees in the honeycomb shall not be allowed. The destruction of the tarantula brood is allowed only to control the spread of varroa.</p>



Features of Kazakhstan

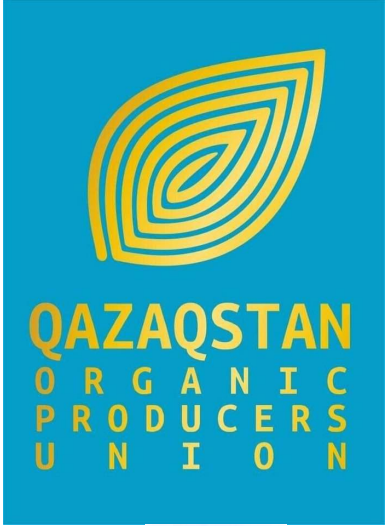
7.8.2.13 Artificial insemination of bees is allowed.

7.8.2.15 The storage temperature of honey should be as low as possible and not exceed 45 degrees Celsius during extraction and processing of products derived from
of beehives.



Features of the EU

(i) beekeeping is not considered organic if it takes place in regions or areas designated by EU Member States as regions or areas where organic beekeeping is not appropriate.



Features of the EAEC

2.18 smallholding: Household with no more than ... 30 bee families

6.7.3 The distance between neighbouring farms must be at least 1.5 km, except for the distance between small farms.

3.3.6 The production of organic products shall be documented and shall include: information on the origin, breeding and transport of beehives, disease prevention and treatment measures, medicines used, fodder used, wintering results.



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