USDA United States Department of Agriculture
Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Global Agricultural Information Network

Voluntary Report – Voluntary - Public Distribution **Date:** May 09, 2023

Report Number: MX2023-0023

Report Name: Mexico Amends the National List of Permitted Substances for Organic Agriculture

Country: Mexico

Post: Mexico City

Report Category: Policy and Program Announcements

Prepared By: Fabiola Cortez

Approved By: Alexander Chinh

Report Highlights:

On Tuesday, May 2, 2023, the Federal Registry published the amendments to Annex 1 of the National List of Permitted Substances for Organic Agriculture. The scope of the application is to have an updated regulation per the needs of the sector and the market and an equivalent national control system for organic, biological, or ecological production that facilitates the exports of organic products.

Background:
On October 29, 2013, the Federal Register (DOF for its abbreviation in Spanish) published the Agreement by which the Guidelines for the Organic Operation of Agricultural Activities were published, through which regulation and a national control system was established in terms of organic, biological or ecological operation or production, to facilitate the production, processing, and marketing of Mexican organic products in the domestic and international market.

On June 8, 2020, DOF published the Agreement that modified, added, and repealed several provisions of the previous decree posted on October 23, 2019, the Guidelines for the Organic Operation of Agricultural Activities, which provisions established the operation of the control system are updated, including the inclusion, elimination, and changes in the specifications of use of various substances of the National List, to adapt its application to the needs of the organic sector was published in DOF.

To comply with the provisions of Articles 6, section X paragraphs A and B, and 28 of the Organic Products Law (LPO); 40 and 41 of its Regulations, in the Agreements mentioned above, the National List of Permitted Substances for the organic agricultural operation was established as ANNEX 1, through a list of various substances, materials, products, inputs, methods, and ingredients referred to by generic name; these substances are classified as permitted, restricted and prohibited throughout the production chain. Among the permitted uses, they may be used for fertilizer; as a soil amendment, conditioner, or inoculant; for the ecological management of insects, fungi, viruses, bacteria, and weeds; for the processing of organic products as additives and coadjuvants; for animal feed; and sanitization, disinfection and cleaning in organic operations.

Agreement Purpose and Scope of Application
The purpose of the Agreement is to have an updated regulation by the needs of the sector and the market and an equivalent national control system for organic, biological, or ecological production that facilitates exports of Mexican organic products to the United States, European Union, Canada, among others, as well search for the recognition of an equivalent regulation that allows the free flow of organic products between countries.

The specific modification of the Agreement is Annex 1 of the National List of Permitted Substances for Organic Agriculture.

SOLE ARTICLE: Amend to Annex 1 of the National List of Permitted Substances for Organic Farming Operations of the previous Agreement by which the Guidelines for the Organic Operation of Farming Activities, published in the Federal Registry on October 29, 2013, are made public.

Transitory Articles
Sole. This Agreement will enter into force the day after its publication in the Federal Registry.

Attachments:

Courtesy Translation of the Agreement – That amends Annex 1 of the National list of substances allowed for organic agricultural operation of the previous decree by which the Guidelines for the Organic Operation of Agricultural Activities are disclosed, published on October, 29, 2013.

AGREEMENT – That amends Annex 1 of the National list of substances allowed for organic agricultural operation of the previous decree by which the Guidelines for the Organic Operation of Agricultural Activities are disclosed, published on October 29, 2013.

On the margin a seal with the National Coat of Arms, which reads: Estados Unidos Mexicanos.- AGRICULTURA.- Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural.

VÍCTOR MANUEL VILLALOBOS ARÁMBULA, Secretary of Agriculture and Rural Development, based on Articles 35, Sections IV and XXVI of the Organic Law of the Federal Public Administration; 4 of the Federal Law of Administrative Procedure; 1, Section VII, 6, Section X, paragraphs A and B, 16, Sections II, VIII and XI, 27, 28, and 36 of the Organic Products Law; 1, 40 and 41 of the Regulations of the Organic Products Law; 1, 2, Letter B, Section V, 5, Section XXV, 19, Sections I, XIX and XXVI and 52 of the Internal Regulations of the Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development; 1, 2, Letter B, Section V, 5, Section XXV, 19, Sections I, XIX and XXVI and 52 of the Internal Regulations of the Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development; 1, 2, letter B, section V, 5, section XXV, 19, sections I, XIX and XXVI and 52 of the Internal Regulations of the Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development; 1, 3, 11, sections XVIII and XXV, 14, section XXI and 18, sections XIX, XXI and XXII of the Internal Regulations of the National Agri-Food Health, Safety and Quality Service 1, 2, sections V and VI, 42, section V, 264, 265, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 276 and 277 of the Agreement by which the Guidelines for the organic operation of agricultural activities are disclosed, and

CONSIDERING

That on July 12, 2019, the National Development Plan 2019-2024 was published in the Federal Registry (DOF), which within its lines of action has the objectives and strategies to address priority problems and boost national development, of which three cross-cutting axes stand out: Justice and the Rule of Law, Welfare and Economic Development, which require priority attention in all public policies emanating from the administration.

That said Plan establishes in its Section II, called Social Policy, that its objective is to build a country with welfare, for which it considers, among others, Article 27 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, since it lays the foundations for a Welfare State with its own characteristics in a predominantly agrarian country, and establishes that regulatory legislation must be issued to plan and organize agricultural production, its industrialization and commercialization, considering them to be in the public interest;

That on October 29, 2013, the DOF published in the DOF the Agreement by which the Guidelines for the Organic Operation of Agricultural Activities were published, through which a regulation and a national control system is established in terms of organic, biological or ecological operation or production, to facilitate the production, processing and marketing of Mexican organic products in the domestic and international market.

That on June 08, 2020, was published in the DOF the Agreement modifying, adding and repealing various provisions of the previous decree by which the Guidelines for the Organic Operation of agricultural activities, published on October 29, 2013, through which the provisions established for the operation of the control system are updated, including the inclusion, elimination and changes in the specifications of use of various substances of the National List, in order to adapt its application to the needs of the organic sector was published in the DOF;

In order to comply with the provisions of Articles 6, section X, paragraphs A and B, and 28 of the Organic Products Law (LPO); 40 and 41 of its Regulations, in the above mentioned Agreements, the National List of Permitted Substances for the organic agricultural operation was established as ANNEX 1, through a list of various substances, materials, products, inputs, methods and ingredients referred to by generic name; these substances are classified as permitted, restricted and prohibited throughout the production chain. Among the permitted uses, they may be used for fertilizer; as soil amendment, conditioner, or inoculant; for the ecological management of insects, fungi, viruses, bacteria and weeds; for the processing of organic products as additives and coadjuvants; for animal feed; and for sanitization, disinfection and cleaning in organic operations.

That the different international regimes for organic certification require the periodic review and updating of the National List, in order to harmonize the use of the same and not represent a technical barrier in terms of the diversity of substances, materials, products, inputs, and methods and ingredients that allow other regulations for primary production (plant, livestock and aquaculture), and their processing, which allows establishing standards for their use and that this represents a control system equivalent to that established in international regulations;

That the Secretariat must publish no later than March of each year the list of materials, substances, products, inputs and the methods and ingredients permitted, restricted, and prohibited in the entire production chain. For the above purposes, the National Council of Organic Production (CNPO) was consulted and as mentioned, for the evaluation of the materials, substances, inputs, methods, and ingredients that make up the National List of Permitted Substances, the provisions contained in the international agreements entered into by our country were considered, such as the case of Canada with which Mexico currently has an Equivalence Agreement.

That for its updating, in accordance with the provisions of Article 28 of the LPO, the CNPO's Group of Experts of the Council (GEC) was formed, whose purpose is to provide technical and/or scientific support for the evaluation of requests received by the productive sector to include, eliminate or change the specifications of use of substances, materials, products, inputs, and the methods and ingredients that comprise it.

That in order to comply with Articles 6 section X, paragraphs A and B, 10 and 16, sections II, VIII and XI of the LPO, as well as the update ordered by the Third Transitory Article of the Agreement by which the Guidelines for the Organic Operation of agricultural activities are made public, in 2021 and 2022, the Secretariat coordinated the GEC and the Regulatory Framework Working Group (GTMR) of the CNPO to carry out the review and update of the aforementioned List, at the request of the productive sector and taking into consideration the changes in international regulations on the matter;

That during the meetings of the GTMR, in its 12 working sessions in 2022, it was considered relevant to make modifications to the referred ANNEX 1, in which it was considered to harmonize with international regulations on the matter, which consequently resulted in the inclusion of various substances and the modification of the conditions of use of others already existing in the National List, this will make it possible to diversify the number of substances available for use within the certified organic production chain in compliance with Mexican regulations and at the same time will not represent non-compliance for marketing organic products to Mexico's main trading partners, such as Canada, the United States and the European Union, and

That in order to have an updated regulation in accordance with the needs of the sector and the market, an equivalent national control system for organic, biological or ecological production that facilitates exports of Mexican organic products to the markets of the European Union, United States of America

and Canada, among others, as well as the search for the recognition of an equivalent regulation that allows the free flow of organic products between countries, I have had the pleasure to issue the following:

AGREEMENT MODIFYING THE "ANNEX 1.- NATIONAL LIST OF SUBSTANCES ALLOWED FOR ORGANIC AGRICULTURAL OPERATION" OF THE PREVIOUS AGREEEMENT BY WITH THE GUIDELINES FOR THE ORGANIC OPERATION FOR THE AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES, PUBLISHED IN THE FEDERAL REGISTRY ON OCTOBER 29, 2013.

National List of Permitted Substances for Organic Farming Operations of the previous decree by which the Guidelines for the Organic Operation of Farming Activities, published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on October 29, 2013, are made public.

TRANSITORY

This Agreement shall enter into force the day following its publication in the Federal Registry

Mexico City, April 14, 2023 - The Secretary of Agriculture and Rural Development, Víctor Manuel Villalobos Arámbula - Rubric.

ANNEX 1.- National List of Substances, Materials, Products, Inputs, Methods and Ingredients Permitted, Restricted or Prohibited for the Organic Operation of Agricultural Activities.

Tables are included with generic names of inputs, substances, materials, products, products, methods and ingredients; classified as permitted with descriptions of use; as well as specifications for stocking rates, surfaces with covers and other animal housing characteristics, the above for reference of organic operations certified under the Organic Products Act.

TABLE 1.- Inputs that can be used for fertilizer, amendments, soil conditioner and inoculants.

Designation	**Description, compositional requirements, or conditions of use**
I. Mineral origin	
Humic and fulvic acids	Obtained through alkaline extraction. The use of ammonium hydroxide is not allowed.
Clays (e.g., bentonite, perlite)	From mined sources, rich in usable silicon. In case of use as inert material for formulations, the content of silica crystals shall be less than 1%.
Quartz sand	CAS-14808-60-7 CAS-7637-86-9 In case of use as inert material for formulations, the content of silica crystals shall be less than 1%.

Elemental sulfur	Obtained from mined natural sources, both extracted and recovered.
Limestone	Mined magnesium and calcium carbonates. As a source of magnesium, see magnesium. See Calcium.
Cal	The use of by-products from the production of sugar from sugar beet and sugar cane and from the production of vacuum salt from natural mountain brine are permitted. The use of Calcium Hydroxide is not allowed.
Calcium magnesium carbonate (Dolomite lime)	From mined natural source. As a source of magnesium, see Magnesium. As a source of calcium, see Calcium.
Calcium	From mined natural source. The following calcium sources are allowed: calcium carbonate, calcium magnesium carbonate, calcium silicate and calcium sulfate. a) Other biological or mineral sources such as aquatic animal shells (e.g. oyster shell meal), aragonite, eggshell meal, lime from sugar processing. See Lime. b) The use of calcium chloride derived from natural and not chemically treated brines. See Salt. The use of calcium hydroxide (lime), calcium oxide and calcium sulfate produced with sulfuric acid and calcium products that have been used in controlled atmosphere storage is not allowed.
Calcium Chloride and Calcium Chloride solution	It is only allowed for use as a foliar treatment of apple trees for calcium deficiency correction. Sources derived from natural and not chemically treated brines are allowed. Direct application to the soil is not allowed. See Calcium. See Sal.
Sodium chloride	CAS-7647-14-5
Phosphate Crete	As a source of phosphorus and calcium.
Basic slag (Thomas Phosphates or Thomas Slags)	Product obtained in the iron and steel industry by treatment of phosphorous smelting and containing calcium silico-phosphates as essential components.

	Cadmium component less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P2O5.
Struvite (magnesium ammonium phosphate)	Permitted if derived from biological sources, including plants and plant by-products or livestock manure. Cadmium component less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P2O5.
Aluminum-calcium phosphate	Use limited to basic soils (pH > 7.5). Obtained in an amorphous form, by heat treatment and crushing, containing calcium and aluminum phosphates as essential components. Cadmium component less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P2O5.
Soft rock phosphate	Product obtained by crushing soft mineral phosphates and containing tricalcium phosphate and calcium carbonate as essential components. Cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P2O5.
Rock flour, clays and clay minerals (e.g., bentonite, perlite)	See Clays.
Copper hydroxide	CAS 20427-59-2 As a source of copper, as long as the use of copper does not exceed 28 kg per hectare, for a period of 7 years. See Trace elements.
Leonardite (untreated organic sediment rich in humic acids)	It is permitted as a by-product of mining activities. Excluding synthetic additives; respecting the amount of alkali to obtain them. Allowed for seed, pots and modular composts.

Magnesium	The following fonts are allowed: a) Mined magnesium rock. b) Magnesium chloride derived from natural and not chemically treated brines; See Salt. c) Mined calcium magnesium carbonate (dolomite lime) that has not been slaked; See Limestone. d) Magnesium potassium sulfate (langbeinite); See potassium sulfate. Magnesium sulfate (kieserite or Epsom salt) may be used when deficiencies are documented by visual soil and plant symptoms or by plant tissue analysis methods or when a need for preventive application has been documented. See Epsom salts.
Magnesium and calcium carbonate	Only of natural origin, (e.g., magnesium chalk, magnesium rock, ground limestone). See Calcium. See Magnesium.
Stone dust	From natural sources, without risk to the environment. See Clays.
Mineral potash, potassium salts from mineral extraction (e.g., kaolinite, sylvinite)	Less than 60% chlorine. See Clays. See Sal.
Potassium	The following sources of potassium are allowed: a) Mined potassium magnesium sulfate (langbeinite). See potassium sulfate. b) Mined potassium magnesium chloride (sylvinite and kainite); The use of potassium chloride should not cause salt accumulation in the soil through repeated applications. See Salt. c) Potassium rock dust includes basalt, biotite, mica, feldspar, granite, glauconite and greensand; See Rock dust. d) Potassium sulfate must be produced by evaporation of brine from seabed deposits or by combining minerals mined by ion exchange. Potassium sulfate produced with the use of sulfuric acid as a reagent is prohibited. See potassium sulfate.
Magnesium calcareous rock	From authorized sources.

Natural phosphate rock	Obtained by crushing phosphate minerals. Its cadmium content shall be less than or equal to 90 mg/kg P2O5.
Magnesium rock	From authorized sources.
Epsom salts (magnesium sulfate)	It can be used when there are deficiencies documented by visual soil and plant symptoms or by plant tissue analysis methods or when there is a documented need for preventive application.
Salt (calcium or potassium chlorides)	Forbidden to be applied to soil. Less than 60% chlorine. Only for foliar treatment of apple trees, to prevent calcium deficiency. See Calcium. See Magnesium.
Raw potassium salt	Product obtained from raw potassium salts. Magnesium in the form of water-soluble salts, expressed as magnesium oxide. See potassium. See Sal.
Calcium Silicate	Sources of biological or mineral origin are allowed. See Clays.
Silicon, silica and silicates	Silicon products from mined sources such as diatomaceous earth (CAS-61790-53-2), wollastonite calcium silicate, and silicon dioxide (quartz). Sodium and potassium silicate are allowed for crop protection only. See Clays.
Tribasic copper sulfate	CAS-12527-76-3 Its application only proceeds on the foliage. See Trace elements. See Copper.
Potassium sulfate	Obtained by physical processes, but not enriched by chemical processes to increase its solubility. Produced by evaporation of brine from seabed deposits or by combining minerals mined by ion exchange. Potassium sulfate produced with the use of sulfuric acid as a

	reagent is prohibited.
Sulfate of potassium which may contain magnesium salt	From authorized sources. Product obtained from raw potassium salt by a physical extraction process, which may also contain magnesium salts. See Potassium. See Magnesium.
Peat	Excluding synthetic additives; permitted for seed, potting and modular composts. Its use is limited to horticulture (vegetable cultivation, floriculture, arboriculture, nurseries and movement of vegetative material).
Vermiculite	Excluding synthetic additives; permitted for seed, potting and modular composts. Its use is limited to horticulture (vegetable cultivation, floriculture, arboriculture, nurseries and movement of vegetative material).
Xilita	Only if obtained as a by-product of mining activities (e.g. by-product of lignite mining), allowed as a source of humic acids.

Gypsum (calcium sulfate)	From natural or industrial sources containing calcium sulfate with different degrees of hydration, to correct calcium and sulfur deficiencies and to treat soil salinity problems. The use of calcium sulfate produced with sulfuric acid is not allowed. See Calcium.
Natural zeolites	From mined sources. In case of use as inert material for formulations, the content of silica crystals shall be less than 1%.
II. Plant or animal origin	
Green manure	From plants or seeds produced free of prohibited substances.

Algae and algae extracts and their derivatives (including macroalgae, microalgae and cyanobacteria)	Algae (from inland or marine water bodies) and their derivatives, obtained by permitted methods and substances, preferably by extraction with physical (including dehydration, freezing and crushing), aqueous (acidic aqueous solutions), ethanolic, enzymatic or microbial (fermentation only from organic production) or sustainably harvested methods. Alkaline extraction is allowed as a last option and is limited to the use of potassium hydroxide and sodium hydroxide.
Sawdust, tree bark and wood wastes	Free of prohibited substances. Wood not chemically treated after felling.
Biochar	Produced through pyrolysis of forest by-products that have not been treated or combined with prohibited substances. The use of recycled biochar from contaminated sites or sites undergoing remediation due to contamination is not permitted.
Eggshells	As a source of calcium. See Calcium. As a source of magnesium. See Magnesium. See vegetable and/or animal wastes.
Charcoal	Free of prohibited substances. See Biochar.
Wood Ashes	Slash and burn is not accepted. Based on wood not chemically treated after felling. See Ash.
Ash	Of vegetable or animal origin, preferably organically produced. Not allowed sources of ash from burning manure or minerals, colored paper, plastic and other non-biological substances. They will not cause accumulation of micronutrients (see trace elements) or heavy metals in the soil.
Compost	Free of prohibited substances. Preferably use residues from certified organic operations or those listed in Table 1 of the National List. If manure is used, its use must be in accordance with the criteria indicated in this List. The use of sewage sludge from water treatment plants is not allowed unless it can be demonstrated that it was composted

	and that the final material is free of prohibited substances.
Compost from off-site sources	Free of prohibited substances. Compost produced from sources external to the operation must meet the criteria indicated in Table 1 on compost feedstock. If the compost is obtained from another operation, the sources of raw material should be documented.
Compost from vegetable waste	See Compost.
Processing plant waste	Preferably from organic operations, or in its case must be composted. See Compost.
Manure	Sources of organic production or extensive livestock farming free of prohibited substances are allowed. Any excrement or urine from animal production, with or without bedding, without transformation; The origin of intensive livestock farming is prohibited.
Composted manure	Sources of organic production or extensive livestock farming free of prohibited substances are allowed. Intensive livestock sources are allowed only if there is an absence of chemical or microbiological contaminants, according to the limits established in the Regulation on Sanitary Registration of Pesticides and Plant Nutrients.
Farmyard manure	See manure, composted manure, dehydrated manure and liquid manure or animal urine.
Dehydrated manure	Organic or extensive livestock production sources are allowed. See manure, composted manure and liquid manure or animal urine.
Liquid manure or animal urine	Organic or extensive livestock production sources are allowed. Use, after controlled fermentation or appropriate dilution.

	The products of anaerobic fermentation must be harmless.
Aquatic plant extract (other than hydrolyzed)	Free of prohibited substances. Preferably extraction by physical, aqueous, ethanolic, enzymatic or microbial methods. Alkaline extraction is considered as a last option, limited to the use of potassium hydroxide and sodium hydroxide in permitted quantities (according to regulations), for the extraction of the active principles.

Guano	Seabird and/or bat colonies droppings found in fresh, dry or fossil (mineral) state, which may be mixed with terrigenous materials and eventually with other waste from the species or other species with which they cohabit (hair, bone, feathers, among others). The guanos described in the previous definition will be restricted and conditioned to the demonstration that its management does not endanger the health of collectors, processors, distributors or other agents, and comes from a sustainable use. Excrement and/or droppings from domestic birds are considered manure, not guano, and its use is carried out in accordance with the provisions of Article 44 of this Agreement.
Alfalfa meal	See Plant materials.
Earthworm humus (vermicompost), vermicompost	For applications in the aerial part of the crop, the use of leachates from vermicomposting farms, teas or vermicompost extracts used in vermicomposting; materials of animal origin as feed are not allowed.
Solid manure mulch, including poultry manure and composted manure	The origin of intensive livestock farming is prohibited. See manure, composted manure, dehydrated manure and liquid manure or animal urine.
Residual material from the cultivation of edible and medicinal mushrooms	Fresh or dehydrated, degraded, exhausted or composted materials from the cultivation of edible and medicinal mushrooms.

Compost raw material	The following raw materials are permitted for use as soil amendments, provided that the following conditions are met: a) Animal manure produced on the operation. When all available manure is exhausted, organic manure from other sources may be used. If organic manure is not commercially available, non-organic manure is allowed provided that: i. The non-organic source is not a fully caged system in which the livestock cannot turn 360°; and ii. Livestock are not kept permanently in the dark; and iii. The source and amount of manure, the type of livestock, and the type of livestock shall be recorded. NOTE Organic operations must prioritize the use of manure obtained from transitional or extensive livestock operations, not from landless livestock production units or livestock operations using genetically modified (GM) ingredients or GM derivatives in animal feed. See manure, composted manure, dehydrated manure and liquid manure or animal urine. b) Animals and animal products and by-products (including fish); according to the requirements of Table 1; c) Plants and plant by-products (including forestry and separated yard waste, such as grass clippings and leaves), pulp and canning waste; according to the requirements of Table 1; d) Soils and minerals according to the requirements of Table 1; Where there is evidence of compost feedstock that may have a prohibited substance or substances that could potentially be persistent in the compost, a test prior to use or a scientific reference stating that the potential contaminant(s) will be degraded during the composting process will be required. The use of the following raw materials is not permitted: ludge from treatment plants, b) Compost starter and raw material fortified with substances not included in Tables 1 and 2;c) Leather by-products, d) Glossy paper, e) Waxed cardboard. f) Paper containing colored ink other than waste garden paper bags; g) Animals, animal products and animal by-products that do not guarantee that they are free of prohibited substances.

Plant material	The use of plant materials and/or their derivatives that preferably come from certified organic operations is allowed. For wild origin, demonstrate that it does not impact human health, environment and biodiversity. Free of prohibited substances and, if applicable, only use substances permitted in Table 1 of the National List. See vegetable and/or animal wastes (including household wastes).
Invertebrate Macroorganisms	Worms, insects (including sterile males), nematodes, arthropods, and other invertebrates.
Composted or fermented household waste mixtures	Product obtained from household waste separated according to its origin, subjected to a composting process or anaerobic fermentation to produce biogas. See vegetable and/or animal wastes (including household wastes).
White moss (*Sphagnum moss*)	Preferably from certified organic operations.
Naturally occurring biological organisms (e.g. nitrogen-fixing and phosphorus-releasing microorganisms)	Biological organisms (live, dead or as extracts), such as viruses, bacteria, protozoa, phages, fungi, insects and nematodes. Pharmaceutical products derived from biological sources, such as natamycin, penicillin and streptomycin, are not allowed even if they have a health registration. Free of prohibited substances. Non-GMO.
Straw	See Plant material.
Aquatic plants (from inland or marine water bodies) and their derivatives	Obtained with permitted methods and substances, if they are of wild origin, the collection, harvesting, processing and/or use of these materials or their derivatives do not impact human health, the environment and biodiversity.
Herbal and biodynamic preparations for composts, soils and plants	It is allowed to be used with reference to Appendix 10 of the Demeter Production Standards.
Processed animal products from slaughterhouses and fishing industries	Free of prohibited substances. The maximum concentration in mg/kg dry matter of chromium (VI): 0. See By-products of food and textile industries;

	See vegetable and/or animal wastes (including household wastes).

Animal products or by-products: blood meal, hoof powder, horn powder, bone powder, degelatinized bone powder, fish meal, meat meal, skin, hydrolyzed proteins, etc.	The maximum concentration of chromium (VI) in mg/kg of dry matter is within the permitted limits established in the Regulation on Sanitary Registration of Pesticides and Plant Nutrients. It should not be applied to the edible parts of the crop. Hydrolyzed protein for use in traps. See vegetable and/or animal wastes (including household wastes).
Fertilizer products and by-products of vegetable origin	See Plant material.
Chitin (Poly-N-acetyl-glucosamine)	Chitin (CAS: 1398-61-4), a polysaccharide obtained from crustacean shells. Its use is allowed from organic aquaculture or sustainable fisheries. As a source of chitosan extraction. Permitted according to the Agreement by which the List of biochemical, microbial, botanical and miscellaneous pesticides of reduced risk is disclosed, published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on November 22, 2016.
Molluscan shellfish waste	Use from organic aquaculture or sustainable fisheries is allowed. As a source of chitosan extraction.
Plant and/or animal wastes (including household wastes)	Mixtures of composted or fermented household waste separated according to their origin and subjected to aerobic composting or anaerobic fermentation are allowed for biogas production.
Composted by-products from the sugar industry (e.g. cachaza)	Preferably from certified organic operations. Free of prohibited substances. Non-GMO. See vegetable and/or animal wastes (including household wastes).

By-products from food and textile industries	Not treated with synthetic additives. All residues from organic agriculture, livestock and agribusiness, as well as from traditional agriculture will be allowed. See vegetable and/or animal waste (including domestic waste).
By-products from industries processing ingredients from organic agriculture	Preferably from certified organic operations. Free of prohibited substances. Non-GMO. See vegetable and/or animal waste (including domestic waste).
Compost tea	Compost tea should be prepared with compost that meets the criteria specified in this table. Additional ingredients should be listed in this table 1. If compost tea is applied directly to edible parts of plants, the operator should be able to demonstrate good practices to eliminate pathogens during processing or that other manure requirements have been met. See Compost. See Manure.
Vinasse and its extracts	Excluding ammonium vinasse.
III. Micronutrients	
Boron	The following soluble boron products are allowed: orate (Boric acid); odium tetraborate (borax and anhydrous); and odium octaborate. Boron use may be used only when soil and plant deficiencies have been documented by visual symptoms or by soil or plant tissue analysis, or when a need for preventative application has been documented. See trace elements.

Copper	The following copper-based sources are allowed for use and application only on foliage to correct documented copper deficiencies as long as copper use does not exceed 28 kg per hectare for a period of 7 years. a) Copper sulfate, b) Basic copper sulfate, c) Copper oxide, and d) Copper oxysulfate. See Trace elements.
Iron	The following iron-based sources are permitted for use to correct documented deficiencies: ferric oxide, iron citrate, ferric or ferrous sulfate or iron tartrate. See Trace elements.
Manganese	The use of manganese oxide and manganese sulfate is allowed to correct its documented deficiency. See Trace elements
Micronutrients	Plant micronutrients (trace elements) are Iron, Manganese, Zinc, Copper, Molybdenum, Boron, Chlorine and Silica. Micronutrients may be used only when soil and plant deficiencies have been documented by visual symptoms or by soil or plant tissue analysis, or when a need for preventive application has been documented. Chelation with substances included in Table 2 is allowed. See Trace elements.
Molybdenum	It is permitted for use to correct documented molybdenum deficiencies. See Trace elements.

Trace elements	Its use is justified by plant or soil deficiency as indicated in the regulatory framework for organic production. Except those obtained from synthetic salts of nitrates and chlorides. The use of trace elements or micronutrients as defoliants, herbicides or desiccants is prohibited. See Micronutrients.
IV. Products that can be used during post-harvest handling.	

Ethylene	It is allowed under the technical supervision of specialized personnel: a) To homogenize pineapple flowering in the field. b) For degreening of citrus fruits and post-harvest ripening of tropical fruits; and c) For the control of sprouts in stored potatoes.
V. Others	
Agar	As a substrate for the reproduction of microorganisms. For use in the initial sporulation of mushroom production. Non-GMO.
Amino acids produced by plants, animals and microorganisms	It should be from non-synthetic sources. Amino acids are considered non-synthetic if they are: a) Produced by plants, animals and microorganisms. b) Extracted or isolated by hydrolysis or other non-chemical means (e.g. physical extraction). Can be used as plant growth regulators or as chelating agents. See Plant growth regulators.
Amino acids (L-cysteine (E 920))	CAS-52-89-1 See Amino acids produced by plants, animals and microorganisms.
Sugars	(e.g. sucrose, fructose (CAS-57-48-7), sucrose (CAS-57-50-1), glucose, maltodextrin (CAS-9050-36-6) and molasses). Preferably of organic origin.
Cardboard	For use as mulch, as raw material for composting. It must not be waxed or impregnated with fungicide or prohibited substances.
Coverage	The use of mulch and covers (against biotransmitters), cover crops such as legumes and wild vegetables is allowed; in the case of furrow covers based on fiber, these must be of natural origin, preferably organic or free of prohibited substances, and in the case of the use of plastics, they must comply with the regulatory framework for organic production.

Anaerobic digestate	Its use to amend the soil is permitted, provided that the following conditions are met: (a) Materials added to the digester shall be listed in this Table 1 of this National List. b) Give preference to raw materials from certified organic operations; if raw materials are obtained from sources outside the certified organic operation, they shall be free of heavy metals and prohibited substances. c) If the digestate raw materials include manure, see manure use conditions. d) Anaerobic digestate is allowed to be used as a raw material for composting if it is added to other inputs that subsequently go through the composting process. See Compost raw materials.
Carbon dioxide (CO2)	It is allowed to be used for carbonic fertilization. For use in soils and greenhouses and in irrigation water, for controlled atmosphere storage.
Enzymes	It is allowed to use them derived from plants, animals or microorganisms through the action of microorganisms.
Inerts, coadjuvants, precursors, extractants, solvents, emulsifiers, reactants, stabilizers, as well as any other additive, for formulation	Only those included in List 4A or 4B of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are allowed to be used in the formulation.
Yeast	It is allowed to be used in the composting process.
Lignins and Lignosulfonates	Permitted as a chelating agent. The following forms of lignins are allowed: lignosulfonic acid, calcium lignosulfonate, magnesium lignosulfonate, sodium lignin and sodium lignosulfonate. It is allowed as a dust suppressant. Ammonium lignosulfonate is prohibited.
Bark mulch	Based on wood not chemically treated after felling. See Mulches.

Mulches	Biological materials of organic origin (e.g. straw, leaves, grass clippings, hay, wool or untreated jute), newspaper and paper are allowed; biodegradable mulches (100% biodegradable films must have their origin from biological sources) and plastic mulches such as non-biodegradable and semi-biodegradable materials must not be incorporated into the soil or left in the field for decomposition. If organic or biodegradable materials are not available, it is possible to use materials of non-organic, non-GMO origin, provided that no prohibited substances have been used in these materials at least 60 days prior to harvest. Materials prohibited as mulches include, but are not limited to, glossy and colored ink paper, sawdust, wood chips, biodegradable polymers or Genetically Modified Carbon Black or of petroleum origin, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) coatings, bark and trimmings that have been treated or processed with formulations used as production aids or with substances such as herbicides, preservatives and glues that are not listed in Tables 1 and 2.

Plastic for furrow covering and solarization	In the case of plastics used in crops such as ground covers, they are allowed if they are made from polyethylene, polypropylene, and other polycarbonates. The use of chlorinated plastics, including PVC, for the above-mentioned uses is not permitted. The plastics used should be removed from the organic plots after use and should be sent to recycling sites. The burning of plastics used to avoid the production of dioxins and furans is prohibited, and non-biodegradable and semi-biodegradable materials may not be left on the ground or left on the field to decompose. The use of plastics derived from polyvinyl chloride (PVC) as mulch or furrow cover is not allowed. See coverage.
Chelators	Natural acids (e.g., acetic acid/vinegar, ascorbic acid, citric acid; humates; lignin and lignosulfonates) and amino acids produced by plants, animals and microorganisms. See Lignins and Lignosulfonates.

Plant growth regulators	The use of hormones of plant origin, such as gibberellic acid, indolacetic acid and cytokines, derived from terrestrial or aquatic plants or produced by microorganisms, is permitted. Including ethylene.
Sediment rich in organic matter, coming from fresh water bodies and formed in the absence of oxygen.	Only organic sediments that are by-products of freshwater body management or have been extracted from former freshwater areas. Where appropriate, extraction should be carried out in a manner that minimizes the impact on the aquatic system. Only sediments from sources free of contamination by pesticides, persistent organic pollutants and gasoline analogs.
Surfactants	The use of plant-derived saponins (e.g. *Yucca schidigera*, *Quillaja saponaria* or substances listed in Table 1 and 2*)* is allowed as a formulation additive for products used as soil amendments.
Diatomaceous earth	CAS-61790-53-2
Vitamins	Biological and mineral sources of all vitamins and non-biological and non-mineral sources of vitamins B, C (ascorbic acid) and E are allowed.

In accordance with the requirements established in the Regulation on the Sanitary Registration of Pesticides and Plant Nutrients of the Federal Commission for Protection against Sanitary Risks, substances, inputs, materials, products and ingredients containing raw materials of organic, animal or vegetable origin or their by-products or residues must be within the maximum limits of pathogenic microorganisms or heavy metals as mentioned in the aforementioned instrument.

TABLE 2.- Agents for the ecological management of insects, fungi, viruses, bacteria, diseases, and weeds.

Substance/Method	**Description; compositional requirements; conditions of use**
I. Of vegetable or animal origin	
Natural acids	All natural forms are allowed, including vinegar with a maximum concentration of 8% acetic acid in solution.
Kelp (Kelp)	CAS-9008-22-4 The kelp shall be obtained from organic aquaculture or harvested in a sustainable manner. Algae and aquatic plant extracts
Casein	---------

Chitosan hydrochloride	CAS-9012-76-4 Derived from crustacean and mollusk exoskeleton, obtained by enzymatic and bacterial action. See chitin.
Horsetail (*Equisetum arvense* L)	Basic substances shall not be used as herbicides. See Botanical substances.
Algae and aquatic plant extracts	Not chemically treated. Free of prohibited substances and preferably extracted by physical (including dehydration, freezing and crushing), aqueous (acidic aqueous solutions), ethanolic, enzymatic or microbial (fermentation only from organic production) or sustainably harvested methods. Alkaline extraction is allowed as a last option and is limited to the use of potassium hydroxide and sodium hydroxide.
Mushroom extract	See Botanical substances.
Grenetina	---
Cow's milk	CAS-8049-98-7
Natural pyrethrins	Extract (aqueous and/or ethanolic) of pyrethrum, natural pyrethrins and CAS 8003-34-7 are allowed. Without piperonyl butoxide, they are allowed in crop production and pest control facilities.
Synthetic pyrethrins (Deltamethrin CAS-52918-63-5 and Lambda-cyhalothrin CAS-91465-08-6)	Preferably use natural pyrethrins, however, in case of extraordinary situations, previously justified and justified, traps are allowed for the control of Mexican fruit fly (*Anastrepha spp.*), Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata)* and olive dough (*Bactrocera spp.).*
Mustard seed powder	---
Neem-based preparation (Azadirachtin)	CAS # 11141-17-6 and CAS-84696-25-3 Preferably from natural sources obtained from *Azadirachta indica* (Margosa extract), under aqueous, hydroethanolic and ethanolic extraction, oils, concentrates, preventing the effect on beneficial organisms. See Botanical substances.
Preparation based on *Tagetes* spp.	See Botanical substances.
Preparation of *Quassiaamara*	See Botanical substances.

Preparation of *Ryaniaspeciosa*	See Botanical substances.
Herbal and biodynamic plant preparations.	It is allowed to be used with reference to Appendix 10 of the Demeter Production Standards.
Homeopathic and ayurvedic preparations	See Botanical substances.
Natural plant preparations	In the case of wild species, they must come from sustainable production. See Botanical substances.
Propolis	---
Salix spp.	Its use is allowed considering the following: a) In homeopathic formulation, and b) That the root comes from authorized sustainable production.
Botanical substances (biochemical, microbial, botanical or miscellaneous reduced risk pesticides)	They will not be the primary method of pest control. The least toxic botanicals will be used in the least environmentally damaging way possible. Permitted in accordance with the Agreement by which the List of biochemical, microbial, botanical, and miscellaneous pesticides of reduced risk is disclosed, published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on November 22, 2016.
II. Oils of natural origin	
Oils of vegetable origin and essential oils	Preferably the raw material should come from organic operations. Extraction methods permitted under the Organic Products Act, give priority to physical extraction methods. Non-GMO. Permitted in accordance with the Agreement by which the List of biochemical, microbial, botanical and miscellaneous pesticides of reduced risk is disclosed, published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on November 22, 2016.
Canola oil (*Brassica napus L. and Brassica Rapa L. or B. campestris L.)*	CAS-8002-13-9 See Oils of vegetable origin and essential oils.
Onion oil	CAS-8002-72-0 See Oils of vegetable origin and essential oils.

Citronella (lemongrass) oil *(Cymbopogon Citratus Stapf)*	CAS-8000-29-1 See Oils of vegetable origin and essential oils.
Clove oil *(Syzygium aromaticum (L.) Merr. & L.M.Perry)*	Permitted as acaricide and insecticide, except as herbicide. CAS-84961-50-2 (See Oils of vegetable origin and essential oils.

Dormant oils	For use in dormancy sprays on timber plants. It should not be used as a dust suppressant.
Sunflower oil	CAS-8001-21-6 Permitted for use as an adhesive in chromatic traps, manufacture of soft potassium soaps (application as insect suffocants). See Essential oils of vegetable origin.
Spearmint oil (*Mentha spicata*)	CAS-8008-79-5 All authorized uses, except as herbicide. See Oils of vegetable origin and essential oils.
Orange oil	CAS-8028-48-6 CAS-5989-27-5 See Oils of vegetable origin and essential oils.
Kerosene oil (minerals)	CAS-64742-46- CAS-7 72623-86-0 CAS-97862-82-3 CAS-8042-47-5
Tea tree oil	CAS-68647-73-4 See Oils of vegetable origin and essential oils.
Fatty acids	CAS-i.a. 67701-09-1
Eugenol	CAS-97-53-0 It is allowed to be used in diffusers, without contact with crops or organic products. See Clove oil.
Garlic extract (*Allium sativum L.*)	CAS-8008-99-9 See Oils of vegetable origin and essential oils.
Allium cepa L. bulb extract.	See Oils of vegetable origin and essential oils.

Extract of *Urtica dioica* and *Urtica urens*	See Oils of vegetable origin and essential oils.
Geraniol	CAS-106-24-1. See Oils of vegetable origin and essential oils.
Lecithin	Its use is allowed preferably of organic origin. Non-GMO.
Timol	Preferably use thyme essential oil. Non-GMO.
III. Of Mineral Origin	
Clay	Bentonite, perlite and kaolin as seed pellet additive or pest controller. See Mineral powders.
Kaolin clay	It should not be processed or fortified with substances unless they are included in this Table 2. See Mineral powders.
Quartz sand	CAS-14808-60-7 CAS-7637-86-9 See Mineral powders.
Elemental sulfur	CAS-7704-34-9 Obtained from mined natural sources, both extracted and recovered.
Ammonium carbonate	As an attractant in insect traps.
Potassium bicarbonate (Potassium hydrogencarbonate)	CAS-298-14-6 For pest and disease control in greenhouse crops and other structures and for other types of crops. Permitted according to the Agreement by which the List of biochemical, microbial, botanical, and miscellaneous pesticides of reduced risk is disclosed, published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on November 22, 2016.
Sodium bicarbonate (Sodium hydrogencarbonate)	CAS-144-55-8, purity 99-100%. Its use is allowed preferably for the control of fungi and bacteria.
Bordeaux broth	CAS-8011-63-0 See Inorganic compounds.

Inorganic compounds (Bordeaux mixture, copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride, others)	Preferably do not use mixtures. Use of copper allowed in the mixture, as long as copper does not exceed 28 kg per hectare, for a period of 7 years.
Diammonium phosphate	CAS-7783-28-0 only in traps
Ferric phosphate (iron orthophosphate, iron phosphate)	CAS-10045-86-6 As a molluscicide, preventing percolation into aquifers. Prohibited for use in contact with crops.
Sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide is allowed for disease control in crops, as long as it is not applied directly to the soil.
Calcium hydroxide	CAS-1305-62-0 Calcium hydroxide is allowed for disease control in crops, as long as it is not applied directly to the soil. See Inorganic compounds.
Copper hydroxide	CAS-20427-59-2 Permitted use as long as copper use does not exceed 28 kg per hectare, for a period of 7 years. See Inorganic compounds.
Burgundy Blend	See Inorganic compounds.
Copper oxychloride	CAS- 1332-65-6 CAS- 1332-40-7 They can only be authorized as long as the use of copper does not exceed 28 kg per hectare, for a period of 7 years. See Inorganic compounds

Calcium polysulfide (calcium sulfate broth)	Preferably use other inputs. It is allowed for the control of fungi, insects and mites. As a source of calcium, use calcium hydroxide as a last option. CAS- 1344-81-6 See Inorganic Compounds.

Mineral powders (stone powders, clays, silicates, kaolin, bentonite, dolomite)	From mined sources, preferably uncalcined, Silicon Products from mined sources such as diatomaceous earth (CAS-61790-53-2), wollastonite calcium silicate, and silicon dioxide (quartz). Sodium and potassium silicate are allowed for crop protection only. In case of use as inert material for formulations, the content of silica crystals shall be less than 1%.
Salt (calcium or potassium chlorides)	Less than 60% chlorine. From natural sources, free of prohibited substances. For pest control.
Copper salts	Permitted use as long as copper use does not exceed 28 kg per hectare, for a period of 7 years.
Sodium silicate	See Mineral powders.
Silicates, clay (Bentonite)	See Mineral powders.
Silicon	See Mineral Powders.
Diatomaceous earth	CAS-61790-53-2 See Mineral powders
IV. Microorganisms used for biological pest control	
Cerevisane and other products based on cell fragments from microorganisms	---
Microorganisms (bacteria, viruses, fungi, yeasts) and their derivatives (e.g., Spinosad (CAS-131929-60-7 CAS-131929-63-0))	Non-GMO.
Yeast	See Microorganisms.
Fermentation product of *Aspergillus spp.*	---
V. Macroorganisms	
Predators	---
Sterile male insects	---
Invertebrates: Insects (sterile males), arthropods and other invertebrates.	---

Nematodes and protozoa	---
Parasitoids	---
VI. Others	
Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C)	See Vitamins.
Peracetic acid (peroxyacetic acid)	For seed disinfection and as a method of disinfection in asexual reproduction of seedlings (concentration not exceeding 6%).
Adhesives for plant adhesives and barriers	Applied to traps, cardboard or similar.
Ethyl alcohol	---
Sugars	They are allowed (e.g. sucrose, fructose (CAS-57-48-7), sucrose (CAS-57-50-1), glucose, maltodextrin (CAS-9050-36-6) and molasses). Preferably of organic origin. Allowed as attractants or growth medium for microorganisms if there is no other substitute carbohydrate.
Sulfur smoke bomb	For fumigation against rodents in enclosed spaces.
Borate (Boric acid)	Only for the treatment of structural pests, without direct contact with crops or organic products. Mined sources of sodium tetraborate and octaborate are allowed as wood preservatives. Allowed for control of structural pests (e.g. ants). Direct contact with food or organic crops and in the case of products formulated as pesticides is prohibited.
Cardboard	It is allowed as a physical barrier (trapping material), without being waxed or impregnated with fungicide. Free of prohibited substances.
Rodent trap baits	As a naturally occurring attractant, for use in traps, including permitted foods or substances from Tables 1 and 2 of this National List.
Cholecalciferol (vitamin D3)	Allowed if used outdoors and inside greenhouses for rodent control when other methods are not effective. Prohibited inside food processing and storage facilities. See Vitamins.
COS-OGA (oligosaccharide complex)	For control of cenicilla as a plant stimulator.

Carbon dioxide (CO2)	Its use is allowed in post-harvest handling, in storage for pest and fungus control.
Enzymes	Use is permitted in accordance with the Organic Products Act. No OMG.
Fructose	CAS-57-48-7 See Sugars.
Pheromones and other semi chemicals	The use of pheromones in traps and dispensers for insect detection, monitoring and control is allowed. Permitted according to the Agreement by which the List of biochemical, microbial, botanical and miscellaneous pesticides of reduced risk is disclosed, published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on November 22, 2016.
Nitrogen gas	Its use is allowed in post-harvest handling. For storage in controlled atmosphere.

Potassium soap (soft soap)	Soaps (including insecticidal soaps) shall be composed of fatty acids derived from vegetable or animal oils. See Oils of vegetable origin and essential oils.
Molasses	See Sugars.
Oxygen	Its use is allowed in post-harvest handling. For controlled atmosphere storage.
Hydrogen peroxide (hydrogen peroxide)	For seed disinfection and as a method of disinfection in asexual reproduction of seedlings (concentration not exceeding 6%).
Preparations based on metaldehydes, containing repellents for larger animal species	Allowed for use in traps.
Plant protectors	The use of mineral and biological substances is permitted, including, but not limited to: calcium carbonate (chalk, limestone, among others); diatomaceous earth (CAS-61790-53-2); and limestone solution. Its use is permitted to protect plants from damage caused by invertebrate pests or diseases.
Hydrolyzed protein of	Allowed for use in traps.

vegetable origin	
Chitin (Poly-N-acetyl-glucosamine)	Chitin (CAS: 1398-61-4), a polysaccharide obtained from crustacean shells. Use from organic aquaculture or sustainable fisheries is allowed. As a source of chitosan extraction. Permitted according to the Agreement by which the List of biochemical, microbial, botanical, and miscellaneous pesticides of reduced risk is disclosed, published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on November 22, 2016.
Repellents (by odor) of animal or vegetable origin	CAS-98999-15-6 The use of sheep fat is allowed
Sucrose	CAS-57-50-1 See Sugars.
Traps	The use of mechanical, electrical, and adhesive traps, attractants such as pheromone traps or attractants, physical barriers and repellent mechanisms based on lighting and sound systems are permitted.
Seed Treatment	The use of copper sulfate pentahydrate, temperature management, minerals (e.g., gypsum, clays), botanicals (e.g. algae, yucca), microbials and acids (peracetic) are allowed as a last option, in such cases, they must not come from excluded methods. See peracetic acid.
Vinegar (acetic acid)	It is allowed to be used at a maximum concentration of 8% acetic acid in solution.
Vitamins	Traps, biological and mineral sources of all vitamins and non-biological and non-mineral sources of vitamins B, C (ascorbic acid) and E are allowed.
VII. Inerts for formulation	
Inerts, adjuvants, precursors, extractants, solvents, emulsifiers, reactants, stabilizers, as well as any other additive.	Only those included in List 4A or 4B of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are allowed to be used in the formulation.
Surfactants	See Inserts for formulation.

In accordance with the requirements established in the Regulation on the Sanitary Registration of Pesticides and Plant Nutrients of the Federal Commission for Protection against Sanitary Risks, substances, inputs, materials, products, and ingredients containing raw materials of organic, animal or vegetable origin or their by-products or residues must be within the maximum limits of pathogenic microorganisms or heavy metals as mentioned in the aforementioned instrument.

TABLE 3.- Ingredients of non-agricultural origin allowed in the processing of organic products.

3.1.- Food additives including carriers.

***WITHOUT**	**Name**	**Terms and conditions of use**
400	Alginic acid	---------
300	Ascorbic acid	---------
330	Citric acid	---------
270	Lactic acid	---------
296	Malic acid	---------
334	Tartaric acid {L (+)-}	---------
406	Agar	---------
402	Potassium alginate	---------
401	Sodium alginate	---------
503 (i)	Ammonium carbonate	---------
501 (i)	Potassium carbonate	---------
500 (i)	Sodium carbonate	---------
170 (i)	Calcium carbonates	All functions are authorized except coloring.
504 (i)	Magnesium carbonates	---------
407	Carrageenan, ammonium carrageenan, calcium carrageenan, potassium carrageenan, sodium carrageenan	---------
460	Cellulose	For use in regenerated casings; as an anti-caking agent (non-chlorine bleaching); and as a filter aid.
333	Calcium citrate	---------
332	Potassium citrates	As acidity regulator
331	Sodium citrates	As acidity regulator

	Dyes of natural origin	Obtained by physical procedures and/or use of aqueous or hydro ethanolic solvents.
290	Carbon dioxide	---------
551	Amorphous silicon dioxide	Anti-caking agent for herbs and spices.
306	Extract rich in tocopherols	Antioxidant in fats and oils
341 (i)	Calcium dihydrogen phosphate.	Gasifier in self-fermentation flours.
422	Glycerol	Vegetable extracts.
414	Arabic gum	---------
410	Carob or locust bean gum	---------
412	Guar gum	---------
418	Gum rubber	Containing more than 50% of its acylated form.
415	Xanthan gum	---------
524	Sodium hydroxide	Use in preferential order: from natural sources (bleach or caustic soda), if not available use SIN 524. In Laugengebäck surface treatment and as acidity corrector.
322	Lecithins	---------
941	Nitrogen	---------
440	Pectins	---------
559	Aluminum Silicate (Kaolin)	Anti-caking agent.
516	Calcium sulfate	Flour treatment agent, sequestering agent, hardener.
	Sulfites	For winemaking, no more than 100 ppm. Permitted sulfites [sulfur dioxide (INS 220), sodium sulfite (INS 221), sodium acid sulfite (INS 222), sodium metabisulfite (INS 223), potassium metabisulfite (INS 224), potassium sulfite (INS 225), calcium acid sulfite (INS 227), potassium bisulfite (INS 228) and sodium thiosulfite (INS 539)].
335	Sodium tartrate	Allowed L (+) monosodium tartrate [INS 335 (i)] and L (+) sodium tartrate [INS

		335 (ii)].
336	Potassium tartrate	Allowed L (+) Potassium tartrate [INS 336 (i)] and (+) Dipotassium tartrate [INS 336 (ii)].

*International Numbering System for food additives**.**

3.2.- Flavoring agents.

Substances and products labeled as flavoring substances or natural flavoring preparations, as defined in the General Requirements for Natural Flavorings (CAC/GL 66-2008).

Water and salts.

Drinking water

Salts (with sodium chloride or potassium chloride as basic components generally used in food processing).

3.4.- Microorganism and enzyme preparations.

Any preparation based on microorganisms and enzymes normally used in food processing, except microorganisms obtained from excluded or genetically modified methods or enzymes derived from genetic engineering.

3.5.- Minerals (including trace elements), vitamins, amino acids, micronutrients and essential fatty acids and other nitrogen compounds.

Authorized only to the extent that the regulation of the Ministry of Health makes their use mandatory in the foodstuffs in which they are incorporated.

3.6.- For livestock and beekeeping products.

For purposes of processing livestock and beekeeping products only:

***WITHOUT**	**Name**	**Terms and conditions of use**
270	Lactic acid	Sausage casing.
406	Agar	---------
170 (i)	Calcium carbonate	Dairy products. Not as colorants.
407	Carrageenan, ammonium carrageenan, calcium carrageenan, potassium carrageenan, sodium carrageenan.	Dairy products.
153	Wood ash	Traditional cheeses.
331	Sodium citrates	Sodium citrates, Sodium dihydrogen citrate [INS 331 (i)], Trisodium citrate [INS 331 (iii)], Trisodium citrate [INS 331 (iii)], Trisodium citrate [INS 331 (iii)].

		Sausages / pasteurization of egg whites / dairy products.
509	Calcium chloride	Dairy products / meat products.
290	Carbon dioxide	---------
414	Arabic gum	Dairy products / fatty products / confectionery products.
410	Carob gum	Dairy products / meat products.
413	Tragacanth rubber	---------
412	Guar gum	Dairy products / canned meats / egg products.
322	Lecithins	Obtained without the use of bleaching agents or organic solvents. Dairy products/milk-based baby food / fatty products /mayonnaise
941	Nitrogen	---------
948	Oxygen	---------
440	Pectins	(not modified) Dairy products.
559	Aluminum Silicate (Kaolin)	Anti-caking agent.

TABLE 4.- Processing aids that can be used for the processing/preparation of products of organic agricultural origin.

Name	**Specific conditions**
Vegetable oils	Lubricating, release or defoaming agents.
Citric acid	It is allowed in oil production, yeast production, starch hydrolysis and as a pH acidifier.
Tannic acid	Clarifying.
Argon	----------
Water	----------
Bentonite	----------
Activated carbon	----------
Calcium carbonate	----------
Potassium carbonate	Grape drying.

Sodium carbonate	Sugar production.
Hazelnut shell	----------
Casein	----------
Beeswax	Mold remover.
Carnauba wax	Mold remover. As a cover (in citrus fruits or vegetables). As a mitigating method for refrigeration and preservation treatment. As a cover in fruits with high transpiration in post-harvest.
Calcium chloride	Coagulating agent.
Magnesium chloride (or "nigari")	Coagulating agent.
Carbon dioxide	----------
Ethanol	Solvent.
Silica gel or silicon dioxide colloidal solution	----------
Gelatin	----------
Rice flour	----------
Calcium hydroxide	----------
Sodium hydroxide (lye or caustic soda)	Sugar production. Production of vegetable oil (excluding olive oil). Protein extraction from vegetables. pH regulator. It is prohibited for peeling fruits and vegetables.
Ichthyocola or fishtail	----------
Nitrogen	----------
Ovalbumin	----------
Perlite	----------
Calcium sulfate	Coagulating agent.
Talc	----------
Diatomaceous earth	----------

TABLE 5.- Ingredients of non-organic plant or animal origin, permitted for organic processing, or exist in small quantities as organic.

1. Unprocessed vegetable products and products derived therefrom:	
1.1. Edible fruits and nuts.	
Acorn *(Quercusspp)*	----------
Raspberries (dried) *(Rubusidaeus)*	----------
Passion fruit (*Passiflora edulis)*	----------
Gooseberries (Ribes uva-crispa)	----------
Red currants *(Ribesrubrum)*	----------
Kola Nut *(Cola acuminata)*	----------
1.2. Aromatic plants and edible spices.	
Watercress (*Nasturtiumofficinale*)	----------
Safflower flowers (*Carthamustinctorius*)	----------
Galanga (*Alpina officinarum*)	----------
Pepper (Peruvian) (*Schinus molle* L)	----------
Horseradish seed (*Armoraciarusticana*)	----------
1.3. Miscellaneous.	
Algae, including marine algae.	Permitted in the preparation of conventional food products.
2. Vegetable products:	Transformed through the application of processes other than those mentioned in point 1 of this section. As long as they are not additives or flavorings.
2.1. Fats and oils.	Refined or unrefined, but not chemically modified and obtained from vegetables other than plants: Cocoa (*Theobroma cacao*) Safflower (*Carthamustinctorius*) Coconut (Cocos nucifera) Rapeseed (*Brassicanapus rapa*) Sunflower (*Helianthhusannuus*) Olive tree (*Olea europea*) Palm (*Elaeisguineensis*)

	Sesame (*Sesamumindicum*) Soybean (*Glycine max*)
2.2. Sugars, starch and other cereal and tuber products.	
Rice starch and wax corn starch	Not chemically modified.
Beet sugar	----------
Fructose	----------
Unleavened bread leaf	----------
Rice paper	----------
2.3. Miscellaneous.	
Pea protein (Pisumspp)	----------
Ron	Obtained exclusively from sugar cane juice.
3. Animal products:	
Gelatin	----------
Aquatic organisms,	that do not originate from aquaculture, authorized in the preparation of conventional food products.
Whey powder "herasuola".	----------
Guts	----------

TABLE 6A.- Feed additives, certain products used in animal feed and processing aids used in animal feed.

1.- Additives for animal feed:
Trace elements. The following substances are included in this category:

E3 Cobalt: basic cobalt (II) carbonate monohydrate cobalt (II) sulfate monohydrate and/or heptahydrate	----------
E4 Copper: basic copper (II) carbonate monohydrate, cupric (II) oxide, copper (II) sulphate pentahydrate	----------
E1 Iron: ferrous (II) carbonate, ferric (III) oxide, ferrous (II) sulphate monohydrate	----------
E5 Manganese: carbonate-manganese (II), oxidomanganese (II) and manganic (III), sulfate-manganese (II) monohydrate and/or tetrahydrate	----------
E7 Molybdenum: ammonium molybdate, sodium molybdate	----------
E8 Selenium: sodium selenate, sodium selenite	----------
E2 Iodine: calcium iodateanhydrous iodate, calcium iodatehexahydrate, sodium iodide	----------
E6 Zinc: zinc carbonate, zinc oxide, zinc sulfate monohydrate and/or zinc sulfate heptahydrate	----------
1.2. Vitamins, provitamins and substances with analogous effect, chemically well defined.	Preferably derived from raw materials that are naturally present in animal feed, however, the use of synthetic vitamins identical to natural vitamins is permitted. Adhering at all times to the following conditions: a) Synthetic vitamins will be used only during the strictly necessary period (gestation, malnutrition and illness). b) Synthetic vitamins must be identical to natural vitamins. c) The producer shall include in its internal records, the evidence with which it demonstrates that the use of the synthetic vitamins is, or was: Its indispensable use for animal health and welfare, which will be verified or inspected by the Secretariat, the approved organic certification body, or the recognized participatory organic certification system.

1.3. Enzymes.	Need recognized by the Secretariat, approved organic certification body or recognized participatory organic certification system.
Microorganisms.	Need recognized by the Secretariat, approved organic certification body, or recognized participatory organic certification system.
1.5. Preservatives. The following substances are included in this category:	
E 260 Acetic acid	The use of acetic acid for silage production is allowed only when climatic conditions do not allow adequate fermentation.
E 330 Citric acid	----------
E 236 Formic acid	The use of formic acid for silage production is allowed only when climatic conditions do not allow adequate fermentation.
E 270 Lactic acid	The use of lactic acid for silage production is allowed only when climatic conditions do not allow adequate fermentation.
E 280 Propionic acid	The use of propionic acid for silage production is allowed only when climatic conditions do not allow adequate fermentation.
E 200 Sorbic acid	----------
1.6. Binding, anti-caking and coagulating agents. Only the following substances are included in this category:	
E 559 Kaolinitic clays	----------
E 558 Bentonite	----------
E 470 Calcium stearate of natural origin	----------
E 560 Natural mixtures of steatites and chlorite	----------
E 599 Perlite	----------
E 562 Sepiolite	----------
E 551b Colloidal silica	----------
E 551c Diatomaceous earth	----------
E 561 Vermiculite	----------
Zeolites	----------

1.7. Antioxidant substances. Only the following substances are included in this category:	
E 306 Extracts of natural origin rich in tocopherols.	----------
1.8. Silage additives	Need recognized by the Secretariat, the approved organic certification body or the participatory organic certification system recognized by the Secretariat to implement participatory certification.

2.- Certain products used in animal feed. Only the following substances are included in this category:	
Brewer's yeast.	----------
Processing aids used in animal feedstuffs.	
3.1 Processing aids for silage. Only the following substances are included in this category:	
Sugar	----------
Cereal flour	----------
~~Molasses~~	The use of molasses obtained by mechanical means is permitted as an additive in the preparation of silage, as well as other means: agglutinants in various feeds, silo fermenters, vehicles to introduce other substances or yeasts, such as blocks and multi-nutritional pellets and supplements to improve animal nutrition. The use of chemical solvents for extraction is not allowed.
Sugar beet pulp	----------
Rock salt	----------
Sea salt	----------
Whey	----------

TABLE 6B. Agents to promote animal welfare.

Designation	**Description, compositional requirements, or conditions of use**

Sodium hydroxide	It is allowed as dehorning paste in animals from 0 to 2 months of age, avoiding stress and performed by qualified personnel.

TABLE 7.- Permitted inputs for sanitization, disinfection, and cleaning in organic operations.

In buildings and facilities used for animal production:	**Terms and conditions of use**
Vegetable oils	---
Acetic acid	See Acids
Acids (acetic, formic, lactic and oxalic acids)	From natural sources and/or produced by carbohydrate fermentation using non-GMO microorganisms.
Citric acid	---
Peracetic acid / peroxyacetic acid	It is allowed in aqueous solution containing peracetic acid (CAS 79-21-0), for the disinfection of processing equipment and facilities, with a concentration not exceeding 6% as indicated on the product label.
Phosphoric acid	For dairy equipment.
Nitric acid	For dairy equipment.
Water and steam	---
Ethyl alcohol	For use as an algaecide, disinfectant, and sanitizer.
Isopropyl alcohol	---
Cal	---
Quicklime	---
Sodium carbonate	---
Natural plant essences	---
Ozone gas	---
Sodium hypochlorite (e.g. as liquid bleach)	Residual chlorine levels in water will not exceed the maximum limit of disinfectant residues in accordance with the Modification to the Mexican Official Standard NOM-127-SSA1-1994, published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on November 22, 2000.
Soap	---
Potash and soda soap	---

Lime slurry	---
Hydrogen peroxide	---
Caustic potash	---
Products for cleaning and disinfection of teats and milking equipment	---
Caustic soda	---
For cleaning and disinfection of irrigation equipment:	**Terms and conditions of use**
Vegetable oils	---
Acetic acid	It can be used as an algaecide or disinfectant.
Peracetic acid / peroxyacetic acid	(CAS #-79-21-0) For use as an algaecide, disinfectant, and sanitizer and in hydrogen peroxide formulations at a concentration not to exceed 6% as indicated on the product label.
Water and steam	---
Ethyl or isopropyl alcohol	As an algaecide, disinfectant and sanitizer.
Ozone gas	---
Soap	---
Chlorinated materials: Calcium hypochlorite, chlorine dioxide, sodium hypochlorite	Residual chlorine levels in water will not exceed the maximum limit of disinfectant residues in accordance with the Modification to the Mexican Official Standard NOM-127-SSA1-1994, published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on November 22, 2000.
Hydrogen peroxide	As an algaecide, disinfectant, and sanitizer.

For processing plants, storage and conveying equipment:	**Terms and conditions of use**
Phosphoric acid	---
Peracetic acid / peroxyacetic acid	(CAS #-79-21-0) For use as a sanitizer on food processing equipment and utensils and food contact surfaces at concentrations of not less than 100 ppm and not more than 200 ppm.
Water and steam	---

Chlorinated materials: Calcium hypochlorite, chlorine dioxide, sodium hypochlorite	Residual chlorine levels in water will not exceed the maximum limit of disinfectant residues in accordance with the Modification to the Mexican Official Standard NOM-127-SSA1-1994, published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on November 22, 2000.
Ozone	---
Hydrogen peroxide	As an algaecide, disinfectant, and sanitizer, including cleaning of irrigation systems.
For sanitization, disinfection and cleaning of food contact surfaces and post-harvest handling.	**Terms and conditions of use**
Acetic acid	From natural sources, for use as a food grade cleaner, sanitizer, and disinfectant.
Citric acid	---
Peracetic acid / peroxyacetic acid	(CAS #-79-21-0) For use as a sanitizer on food contact surfaces and use in product wash and/or rinse water, in aqueous solution not to exceed 80 ppm in wash water.
Water and steam	---
Ethyl alcohol	As a disinfectant and sanitizer, including cleaning of irrigation systems and on food contact surfaces and be removed prior to organic production.
Isopropyl alcohol / isopropanol	Food grade cleaner, sanitizer and disinfectant and be removed prior to organic production.
Detergents	Biodegradable in nature.
Natural plant essences	E.g., Citrus extracts.
Sodium hydroxide (lye or caustic soda)	Food grade cleaner, sanitizer and disinfectant and be removed prior to organic production.
Calcium hypochlorite	Free chlorine levels for wash water in contact with crops or food, and in the wash water of irrigation cleaning systems, applied to crops or fields, shall not exceed the maximum limits according to the applicable standards for drinking water.

Sodium hypochlorite (e.g. as liquid bleach)	For pre-harvest use, residual chlorine levels in water in direct contact with the crop or in irrigation system cleaning water applied to the soil must not exceed the maximum residual limit established in the Modification to NOM-127-SSA1-1994, published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on November 22, 2000.
Hydrogen peroxide	For use as a sanitizer on food contact surfaces and be removed from food contact surfaces prior to organic production.
For water treatment	**Terms and conditions of use**
Citric acid	Citric acid is allowed in water treatment, use in product wash or rinse water, applying the same concentration criteria as for peracetic acid indicated for that use, in aqueous solution not exceeding 80 ppm in the wash water.

TABLE 8.- Stocking rate by land area and species, allowed in Organic Animal Production.

Maximum number of animals per hectare, class or species.	**Maximum number of animals per hectare equivalent to 170 Kg *N/ha/year.**
Equids older than 6 months	2
Fattening calf	5
Other cattle less than one year old	5
Male cattle from 1 to 2 years old	3.3
Female cattle from 1 to 2 years old	3.3
Male cattle over 2 years old	2
Heifers for breeding	2.5
Heifers for fattening	2.5
Dairy cows	2
Replacement dairy cows	2
Other cows	2.5

Producing doe	100
Sheep	13.3
Goats	13.3
Piglets	74
Breeding sows	6.5
Fattening pigs on feed	14
Other pigs	14
Meat chickens	580
Laying hens	230

***N: nitrogen.**

TABLE 9.- Minimum indoor and outdoor areas and other characteristics of organic animal housing for the following species and types of production: Cattle, sheep and pigs.

Species and types of production	**Covered area (Area available per animal)**		**Outdoor area (exercise area excluding exercise area excluding pasture in m²/head) head)**
	Minimum live weight (kg.)	**m²/head**	
Cattle for breeding and fattening	up to 100 up to 200 up to 350 of more than 350	1.5 2.5 4.0 5 with a minimum of 1 m²/ 100kg	1.1 1.9 3 3.7 with a minimum of 0.75 m²/ 100kg
Dairy cows		6	4.5
Bulls for breeding		10	30
Sheep and goats		1.5 ewe/goat 0.35 lamb/kid	2.5 0.5 per lamb/kid
Sows with piglets up to 40 days of age		7.5 sow	2.5
Fattening pigs	up to 50 up to 85 up to 110	0.8 1.1 1.3	0.6 0.8 1
Piglets	over 40 days old and	0.6	0.4

	up to 30 kg		
Breeding pigs		2.5 female 6.0 male	1.9 8.0

TABLE 10.- Minimum indoor and outdoor areas and other housing characteristics of organic poultry and types of production.

organic poultry	**Covered area (available area per animal)**			**Outdoor area (m² of space available in rotation/head)**
	No. Animals /m²	**cm of perch/ animal**	**Nest**	
Hens layers	6	18	8 laying hens per nest or, in the case of common nest 120 cm² per bird	4, provided that the limit of 170kg/N/ha/year is not exceeded. limit of 170kg/N/ha/year
Poultry for fattening fattening (in fixed housing)	10, with a maximum of 21 kg live weight/m².	20 (only for guinea fowl guinea fowl only)		4, broiler chickens and guinea fowl guinea 4.5, ducks 10, turkeys 15, geese the limit of 170/kg/ha/year for any of the species mentioned above
Chicks for broilers in mobile housing	16 (*) mobile accommodations with a maximum of 30 kg live weight/m².			2.5, provided that the limit of 170kg/N/ha/year is not exceeded. limit of 170kg/N/ha/year

(*) Exclusively in the case of mobile accommodations that do not exceed 150 m² of available surface area and do not remain covered at night.

NOTE: In the case that these substances are used as micronutrients, their use must be supported by previous analysis or soil or plant study indicating the deficiency; or by visual nutritional deficiencies.

Original Spanish version:
https://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5687273&fecha=02/05/2023#gsc.tab=0

Attachments:

No Attachments.