

ORGANIC CONTROL SYSTEM

# Organic Production Standard and Applied Control Measures

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PRIVATE STANDARD\*

**Version 6**

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\* OCS is recognized for the purpose of equivalency in accordance with Article 33 (3) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007. This standard is equivalent to Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 and it is applied to product categories A, B, D and E.

### Scope

This standard shall apply to the following products originating from agriculture where such products are placed on the market or are intended to be placed on the market of EU:

- (A) Unprocessed plant products
- (B) Live animals or unprocessed animal products
- (D) Processed agricultural products for use as food
- (E) Processed agricultural products for use as feed

This standard shall apply to any operator involved in activities, at any stage of production, preparation and distribution, relating to the products set out above.

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Article	Content	EU reference
<b>SUBJECT AND CONTENTS OF THE STANDARD</b>		
1	This standard shall govern the production of agricultural products with application of organic production methods (hereinafter referred to as “organic production”), the goals and principles of organic production, the organic production methods, as well as performance of control and certification procedures in organic production, processing, labeling, storage, transportation, sales, import and export of organic products, as well as other issues of importance for organic production.	834/2007 Article 1
2	<p>The provisions of this standard shall be applied to products originating from all stages of organic production, when these products are intended for the market (hereinafter: products of organic production), as follows:</p> <p>a) live or unprocessed agricultural products,  b) prerađene poljoprivredne proizvode koji se koriste kao hrana,  c) feed.</p> <p>Products obtained by hunting wild animals and fishing are not considered the products of organic production.</p> <p>This standard shall not apply to livestock species other than those referred to in Article 21.</p> <p>This Standard shall also apply to yeasts used as food or feed..</p> <p>The provisions of this standard shall be applied to any operator involved in activities, at any stage of production, preparation and distribution, relating to the products set out in first paragraph of this article.</p> <p>This standard shall apply without prejudice to other national provisions, in conformity with Community law concerning products specified in this Article, such as provisions governing the production, preparation, marketing, labelling and control, including legislation on foodstuffs and animal nutrition.</p>	834/2007 Article 1
3	<p>This standard shall describe more closely the conditions that have to be met by OCS as control organization for execution of control and certification in organic production, methods of organic plant and livestock production, the duration of conversion period in plant and livestock production, carrying out of the control in organic production and measures determined by OCS in case of established irregularities in production of organic products, content and form of records kept by OCS, and the manner of keeping of these records, technological processing procedures in organic production, ingredients, additives and processing aids used in processing of organic products, cleaning procedures and cleaning products used for technological lines, the use of indications/logo for organic products, as well as storage and transportation of organic products.</p> <p>OCS has, in accordance with valid EU legislation on organic production , adopted detailed rules for organic production and control measures in organic production. These shall include in particular the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Production rules</li> <li>• Labelling</li> <li>• Control system</li> <li>• Imports</li> <li>• Export</li> </ul>	889/2008 Article 1 834/2007 Article 38
<b>DEFINITIONS</b>		
4	<p>For the purposes of this standard, the following definitions shall apply:</p> <p><b>Organic production</b> shall mean the production of agricultural products based on the application of methods of organic production, at all stages of production, which excludes the use of genetically modified organisms and products that contain or are obtained from genetically modified organisms, as well as the use of ionizing radiation, in compliance with this standard.</p>	834/2007 Article 2
	<b>stages in organic production</b> shall mean all stages in primary production, pro-cessing, storage, transportation and trade, including distribution, import and export of organic products.	834/2007 Article 2
	<b>Organic</b> means coming from or related to organic production.	834/2007 Article 2
	<b>Operator</b> shall mean the legal or natural person or entrepreneur who produces, pro-cesses, and places organic products into domestic and foreign market in accordance with this standard.	834/2007 Article 2
	<b>Plant production</b> shall mean cultivation of plants obtained from production units, including the collection of wild plants from natural habitats, for commercial purposes.	834/2007 Article 2

Article	Content	EU reference
	<b>Livestock production</b> means the production of domestic animals in production units, including beekeeping and domestication of terrestrial animals for commercial purposes.	834/2007 Article 2
	<b>Conversion period</b> shall mean the period of time required for the transition from conventional to organic production, during which the production unit is subjected to the provisions of this standard.	834/2007 Article 2
	<b>Preparation</b> means the operations of preserving and/ or processing of organic products, and also packaging, labelling and/ or alterations made to the labelling concerning the organic production method.	834/2007 Article 2
	<b>Food</b> means any substance or product, processed, partially processed or non-processed, and intended for human consumption or can justifiably be expected to be used <u>in human nutrition</u> , with the exception of: (1) animal feed used for feeding of non-food producing animals, (2) live animals, provided that they are not intended for marketing for human consumption, (3) plants before the harvest, i.e. harvesting of fruits, (4) medicinal products, (5) cosmetic products, (6) tobacco and tobacco products, (7) narcotics or psychotropic substances, (8) residues and contaminants. <b>Feed</b> means every substance or product processed, partially processed or unprocessed, intended to be used for feeding to food producing animals. <b>Food</b> are beverages, chewing gum, as well as any substance specifically added to food during preparation, treatment or production.	834/2007 Article 2
	<b>Placing on the market</b> means distribution, sale, as well as import, i.e. export of organic products.	834/2007 Article 2
	<b>Labeling</b> shall mean placing of terms, words, logos, identification code, trade mark, brand names, pictorial matter, and symbols relating to product, on any form of packaging, document, report, label, cardboard, ring or necklace, that accompany the product.	834/2007 Article 2
	<b>Packaged food</b> means single foodstuff in a whole or partially, pre-packaged in the packaging so that its content cannot be altered/modified unless the packaging is opened or damaged.	834/2007 Article 2
	<b>Advertising</b> means any representation to the public, to directly or indirectly promote sale of organic products, but is not labelling.	834/2007 Article 2
	<b>Control body</b> shall mean an independent legal person that performs control and certification in organic production.	834/2007 Article 2
	<b>The label "ORGANIC PRODUCT"</b> shall mean a sign or a label placed on the product to indicate that the product is produced in compliance with this standard.	834/2007 Article 2
	<b>Ingredient/component</b> means any component/ingredient, including additives, used in production or preparation of foodstuffs and is present in foodstuff as such or in modified form. The following are not considered as ingredients/components: (1) constituents which segregate during production process and return in proportion not higher than the initial (2) transferred additives, i.e. additives entering the foodstuff directly or by way of one or more ingredients, but have no technological function in the product, (3) aids in production, including solvents and enzyme preparations.	834/2007 Article 2
	<b>Plant protection product</b> means active substance and preparation containing one or more active substances in final form, and is intended for plant protection or protection of plant products from harmful organisms or preventing of the action of harmful organisms, the action on life processes of plants that is different from the action of plant nourishing/nutrition products, such as growth and development regulators, preparations for plant protection during storage, applied before or after the harvest, with the exception of preservatives/conservants, destroying of undesirable plants and parts thereof;	834/2007 Article 2

Article	Content	EU reference
	<b>Genetically modified organisms</b> (hereinafter referred to as: <b>GMO</b> ) means a organism as defined in Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 March 2001.	834/2007 Article 2
	<b>Product produced from GMO</b> means product derived in whole or partially from GMO, but not containing and not consisting of GMO.	834/2007 Article 2
	<b>Product produced by GMO</b> means product derived by use of GMO as the last living organism in the production process, but not containing GMO, not consisting of GMO and not produced from GMO.	834/2007 Article 2
	Feed additives means: 1) vitamins and provitamins; 2) trace elements and minerals; 3) enzymes i microorganisms 4) ostali dozvoljeni dodaci (preservatives, antioxidants, emulsifiers, thickeners, binders and anti-caking agents, stabilisers etc).	834/2007 Article 2
	<b>Equivalent</b> , in describing different systems or measures, means that they are capable of meeting the same objectives and principles by applying rules which ensure the same level of assurance of conformity;	834/2007 Article 2
	<b>Processing aid</b> means any substance not representing the component of the foodstuff, but is intentionally added in processing of raw materials, foodstuffs or their components, in order to ensure certain technological requirements relating to treatment or processing duration, which can result in unintentional, but technologically unavoidable presence of substance residues or substance derivatives residues in the food product, provided that those residues are no health hazard and have no technological effect in the final product	834/2007 Article 2
	<b>Ionizing radiation</b> means transmission of energy in the form of particles or electro-magnetic waves, wavelength of 100 nana-meters or less, or frequencies from 3 x 10 <sup>15</sup> Hz or is capable to produce ions indirectly or directly.	834/2007 Article 2
	<b>Conventional production</b> shall mean any form of production of agricultural and other products, which is not considered as organic production.	889/2008 Article 2
	<b>Veterinary medicinal product</b> means any substance or combination of substances used for treating or preventing disease in animals and which is prescribed for animals for the purpose of medical diagnosis or to restoring, correcting or modifying of physiological functions.	889/2008 Article 2
	<b>Importer</b> shall mean a legal person or entrepreneur who imports organic products in order to place those products on the market.	889/2008 Article 2
	<b>First consignee</b> means physical or legal entity/person to whom the imported consignment is delivered for further processing, i.e. Marketing	889/2008 Article 2
	<b>Holding</b> means all the production units operated under a single management for the purpose of producing agricultural products.	889/2008 Article 2
	<b>Production unit</b> shall mean land parcel, facility, premises or area used for production (production parcels, pastures, open spaces, livestock buildings, premises for crop storage, plant products, animal products, raw materials, and all other inputs significant for organic production).	889/2008 Article 2
	<b>Hydroponic production</b> means the method of growing plants with their roots in a mineral nutrient solution only or in an inert medium, such as perlite, gravel or mineral wool to which a nutrient solution is added.	889/2008 Article 2
	<b>Veterinary treatment</b> means all courses of a curative or preventive treatment against one occurrence of a specific disease.	889/2008 Article 2
	<b>In-conversion feedstuffs</b> is feed produced during the conversion period, after the expiry of a period of 12 months from the date of conclusion of the contract for the involvement of producers in organic production.	889/2008 Article 2
	<b>Renewable energy sources</b> are energy sources found in the nature and are renewed in the whole or partially, especially the energy of water courses, wind, non-accumulated solar energy, bio-mass, geothermal energy, and other.	889/2008 Article 2
	<b>Grupa operatorača</b> jeste definisana grupa operatorača koji kao kooperanti proizvode određene organske proizvode za organizatora grupe koji je istovremeno nosilac sertifikata. Grupa operatorača može biti zadruga, udruženje ili slične organizacije ali i preradne i trgovačke kompanije mogu da organizuju svoje dobavljače kao grupu operatorača. U ovom slučaju operator sa kojim OCS potpisuje ugovor o kontroli i	Guidelines on imports of organic products into



Article	Content	EU reference
	sertifikaciji je nosilac sertifikata (na njegovo ime glasi sertifikat).	the European Union
	<b>Control file</b> means all the information and documents transmitted, for the purposes of the control system, to the competent authorities (of the Member State) or to control authorities and control bodies by an operator subject to the control system as referred to in Article 28 of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, including all the relevant information and documents relating to that operator or the activities of that operator held by competent authorities, control authorities and control bodies, with the exception of information or documents that have no bearing on the operation of the control system.	889/2008 Article 2
	<b>Preserving</b> means any action, different from farming and harvesting, that is carried out on products, but which does not qualify as processing as defined in point (u), including all actions referred to in point (n) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council and excluding packaging or labelling of the product. *(n) „unprocessed products’ means foodstuffs that have not undergone processing, and includes products that have been divided, parted, severed, sliced, boned, minced, skinned, ground, cut, cleaned, trimmed, husked, milled, chilled, frozen, deep-frozen or thawed.	889/2008 Article 2
	<b>Processing</b> means any action referred to in point (m) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004, including the use of substances referred to in Article 19(2)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007. Packaging or labelling operations shall not be considered as processing. *(m) ‘processing’ means any action that substantially alters the initial product, including heating, smoking, curing, maturing, drying, marinating, extraction, extrusion or a combination of those processes.	889/2008 Article 2
<b>OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES FOR ORGANIC PRODUCTION</b>		
5	The objectives of organic production are: 1) establishment of organic production as a complete system of management and food production that is based on ecological practice, high level of biological diversity (biodiversity), conservation of natural resources, and implementation of high standards of animal welfare and methods of production using natural substances and procedures. 2) harmonized plant and livestock production that respects the natural systems and cycles maintains and improves fertility and quality of soil, quality of water and air; 3) rational use of energy and natural resources including land, water, organic matter, etc. 4) production of different organic agricultural products in accordance with the requirements of the consumers related to organic foods, with application of procedures that are not harmful to human health, plants, animals and the environment in general 5) aim at producing products of high quality,	834/2007 Article 3
6	The overall principles of organic production are: <b>1)</b> the principle of management of natural and biological processes which concerning management of natural and biological processes based on ecological systems of using natural resources, with application of methods that include: (1) living organisms and mechanical production methods, (2) plant production in the soil that respects the principles of sustainable exploitation in farming. (3) the prohibition of use of genetically modified organisms and products that contain or are obtained from genetically modified organisms, (4) production procedure based on risk assessment and use of the preventive measures when appropriate; <b>2)</b> The principle of limited use of intermediate goods (external inputs), which refers to the restricted use of external inputs in organic production, where can be used: (1) inputs from organic production, (2) natural or naturally produced substances, (3) low soluble mineral fertilizers; <b>3)</b> The principle of strictly limited use of chemically synthesized inputs, which refers to strict restrictions on the use of synthesized inputs in organic agriculture, except: (1) if appropriate management systems do not achieve satisfactory results, (2) if the external inputs from point 2) of this Article are not available on the market, (3) if the use of external inputs from point 2) of this Article have an unacceptable impact on the environment. <b>4)</b> the principle of adaptation, which refers to adaptation of organic production methods to the regional and local climate, and agro ecological conditions, sanitary con-ditions and stages of development.	834/2007 Article 4

Article	Content	EU reference
7	<p>In addition to the overall principles set out in Article 6, organic farming shall be based on the following specific principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the principle of maintaining and improving life in soil and natural soil fertility, soil stability and biological diversity, which combat and prevent soil erosion and compacting of the soil, as well as plant nutrition primarily through the soil ecosystem;</li> <li>- the maintenance and enhancement of the soil, physical, chemical and microbiological activity of the soil and its stability and biological diversity preventing the compaction and erosion of the soil, as well as plant nourishing/nutrition through soil's eco systems;</li> <li>- the minimum use of non-renewable resources and raw materials that are not deriving from the same agricultural holding (off-farm inputs);</li> <li>- recycling of waste and by-products of plant and animal origin as raw materials in plant and livestock production;</li> <li>- appreciation of local and regional agro-ecological conditions when deciding on type and method of production;</li> <li>- the maintenance of animal health by encouraging the natural immunological defence of the animal, as well as the selection of appropriate species, breeds and husbandry practices;</li> <li>- maintenance of plant health by applying prevention measures, such as selection of adequate species and cultivars/varieties resistant to pests and diseases, adequate crop rotation, mechanical and physical procedures in plant protection, as well as application of biological measures of control of pathogens, pests and weeds, which includes also protection of natural enemies of pests representing danger for grown species;</li> <li>- the practice of site-adapted and land-related livestock production;</li> <li>- respecting a high level of animal welfare, taking into account the species specific needs;</li> <li>- the production of organic livestock products using animals that have spent their entire lives on organic farming since birth or hatching;</li> <li>- the choice of breeds having regard to the capacity of animals to adapt to local conditions, their vitality and their resistance to disease or health problems;</li> <li>- the feeding of livestock with compound feed composed of agricultural ingredients from organic farming and of natural non-agricultural substances;</li> <li>- the application of animal husbandry practices which enhance the immune system and strengthen the natural defence against disease, which includes, first of all, regular physical activity and, where appropriate, access to open land and pastures;</li> <li>- the exclusion of rearing artificially induced polyploid animals.</li> </ul>	834/2007 Article 5
8	<p>Technological procedures of processing in organic production shall take place in a way ensuring:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) that the food is produced from agricultural ingredients obtained by using methods of organic production, except in cases when such ingredients are not available on the market;</li> <li>2) limited use of food additives , ingredients from conventional production with predominantly technological or sensory function and micro elements and processing aids, intended: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) to be used to the minimum extent possible and only if there is a technological need for it, or</li> <li>(2) for one nutritional purpose, when it comes to food,</li> </ol> </li> <li>3) absence of substances and methods of processing that may be misleading in regard to the true nature of the product;</li> <li>4) careful processing of food, preferably by using biological, mechanical and physical methods;</li> <li>5) U slučaju hrane za životinje</li> </ol> <p>The following conditions must be fulfilled in the production of feed obtained from raw materials produced using organic production methods:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) that the feed is produced from organic ingredients, except in cases when such ingredients in organic form are not available on the market;</li> <li>2) limited use of feed additives , ingredients from conventional production with predominantly technological or sensory function and micro elements and processing aids, intended: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) to be used to the minimum extent possible and only if there is a technological need for it, or</li> <li>(2) for zootechnical purpose, when it comes to food,</li> </ol> </li> <li>3) absence of substances and methods of processing that may be misleading in regard to the true nature of the product;</li> <li>4) careful processing of feed preferably by using biological, mechanical and physical methods.</li> </ol>	834/2007 Article 6, 7
PRODUCTION RULES		

Article	Content	EU reference
<b>General production rules</b>		
9	The operator who signed the contract with OCS, is obliged to perform organic production from the date of contract conclusion, in compliance with this standard.	834/2007 Article 8
10	<p>In organic production shall not be used as food, feed, processing aids, plant protection products, fertilizers, soil conditioners, seeds, vegetative reproductive material, micro-organisms or animals that are GMOs or represent products produced by or with the aid of GMOs.</p> <p>For the purpose of the prohibition referred to in paragraph 1 concerning GMOs or products produced from GMOs for food, operators may rely on the labels accompanying a product or any other accompanying document, affixed or provided pursuant to Law on genetically modified organisms.</p> <p>Operators may assume that no GMOs or products produced from GMOs have been used in the manufacture of purchased food and products when the latter are not labelled, or accompanied by a document, pursuant to those Laws, unless they have obtained other information indicating that labelling of the products in question is not in conformity with those Laws. Proizvode koji se ne koriste kao hrana ili hrana za životinje i koji potiču iz konvencionalne proizvodnje, a koji se koriste u organskoj proizvodnji, treba da prati izjava prodavca kojom se potvrđuje da isporučeni proizvodi nisu proizvedeni od GMO ili pomoću GMO.</p> <p>Measures implementing the prohibition on the use of gmo's and products produced from or by gmo's are under the state authority. The Law on genetically modified organisms defines the measures of implementation and penalties in case of production or trade with such organisms without approval issued by the relevant state institutions.</p> <p>In processing of organic food or feed i.e. raw materials used in production of organic food or feed, it is prohibited to use ionizing radiation.</p> <p>OCS will accept rules of conversion if they adopted by EU regulation on organic farming.</p> <p>OCS will accept conditions and limits for application of products and substances in organic plant production only if they are allowed in the EU regulation on organic farming</p> <p>OCS will accept conditions and limits for application of products and substances in organic processing only if they are allowed in the EU regulation on organic farming.</p> <p>OCS will accept conditions and limits for application of products and substances in organic feed production only if they are allowed in the EU regulation on organic farming.</p>	834/2007 Article 9, 10, 16, 17, 21, 22
<b>Farm production rules</b>		
11	<p>On one agricultural holding, it is possible to apply conventional production and methods of organic production, simultaneously, (hereinafter referred to as: parallel production), provided that:</p> <p>1) on agricultural holding, the following are grown:</p> <p>(1) in case of crop/plant production, different plant cultivars/varieties that are easy to distinguish between them,</p> <p>(2) in case of livestock production, different species,</p> <p>2) it is ensured that production units, as well as animals and products used in organic production or derived from organic production, are separated from those used in conventional production or are obtained from conventional production, and also provided that special/separate records are kept for organic and conventional production.</p>	834/2007 Article 11
<b>Plant production rules</b>		
12	<p>Methods of organic plant/crop production include choice of plant species and cultivars/varieties, crop rotation, cultivation system, system and method of fertilization, system of soil fertility maintenance, eradication of plant diseases, pests and weeds, method of collection of wild species from natural habitats, in accordance with this standard</p> <p>Soil cultivation and growing of plants in organic plant production are performed in a way ensuring that the content of organic matter in soil is maintained or increased, that the soil stability and biodiversity are enhanced, and soil compaction and erosion prevented.</p> <p>Fertility and biological activity of soil is maintained and enhanced by multiannual crop rotation, including leguminous plants and other green manure fertilizer, and application of manure or other organic fertilizer, preferably composted, derived from organic production.</p> <p>The adequate crop rotation in the organic plant production ensure: maintenance of soil fertility, reduction of weeds and number of pests and plant pathogens, reduction of fertilizer leaching, maintenance of populations of useful animal species and soil microbial activity.</p> <p>Hydroponic production is not allowed in organic plant/crop production.</p>	834/2007 Article 12 889/2008 Article 4
<i>Soil management and fertilisation</i>		

Article	Content	EU reference
13	<p>In organic plant production, it is allowed to use fertilizers and soil conditioners, to the extent that is necessary, if nutritional requirements of plants cannot adequately be met adequately by application of measures for maintenance and enhancement of soil fertility and activity.</p> <p>In organic plan production, and in accordance with law governing the plant fertilizers and soil conditioners, it is allowed to use fertilizers and soil conditioners, listed in Annex 1 - List of allowed plant nourishing/nutrition products and soil conditioners in organic production (hereinafter referred to as: Annex 1), which is attached to this Regulation and is its integral part.</p> <p>In organic plant production the use of mineral nitrogen fertilizers is not allowed.</p> <p>For every production unit the data on area/surface of each production unit (cadastral parcels), type, quantity and date of application of plant nourishing/nutrition products and soil conditioners listed in Annex 1, which are documented by proofs stating the need for their utilization.</p> <p>Total amount of fertilizer used in organic production, i.e. manure, dry manure and dehydrated poultry manure and compost manure and liquid slurry, shall not exceed 170kg of nitrogen per ha of surface annually, because of potential contamination of soil and water courses by nitrates.</p> <p>In order to redistribute the excess fertilizer from organic production, producer who is applying the methods of organic production can transfer the use of excess fertilizer to another producer who is also applying the methods of organic production, based on written contract, in which case the allowed quantity of fertilizer referred to in the previous paragraph of this Article is calculated based on area/surface of all production units included/covered by the contract.</p> <p>Agrotechnical measures applied in organic production shall prevent or reduce to minimum, pollution/contamination of the environment.</p>	834/2007 Article 12 889/2008 Article 3
<i>Pest, disease and weed management</i>		
14	<p>Protection from pests, diseases and weeds is primarily performed by action of natural enemies, choice of plant species and cultivars/varieties, adequate crop rotation, tillage methods, application of thermal processes, use of allelopathic relations and establishing of protective plant zones/belts and other agrotechnical measures.</p> <p>If application of measures referred to in Paragraph 1. of this Article doesn't result in adequate protection of plants from pests, diseases and weeds, and it is established that there is immediate threat to plants, plant protection products can be used, in accordance with the law governing the use of plant protection products, which are listed in the Annex 2 – List of plant protection products allowed in organic production, attached to this Standard and is its integral part (hereinafter referred to as: Annex 2).</p> <p>For each production unit, data on measures taken aimed at eradication of pests, diseases and weeds are recorded, and in addition the time of application and applied product are also recorded, and it is documented with proof on the need for their utilization.</p> <p>If traps are used in organic plant production, i.e. sprayers, with the exception of pheromone sprayers, in which plant protection products are used, it shall be ensured that release of substances into the environment is prevented as well as the contact of said substances with growing plant species, and after the use of traps they are disposed of in a safe place.</p>	834/2007 Article 12 889/2008 Article 5
<i>Reproductive material</i>		
15	<p>Reproductive material for plant production used in organic production must be produced applying the methods of organic production.</p> <p>Production of seeds by methods of organic production is performed in accordance with regulations governing the area of seed production, seedlings and planting material with application of methods of organic production.</p> <p>In organic plant production plant species and cultivars/varieties are used that are adapted to local agroecological conditions.</p> <p>When selecting the plant varieties, domestic autochthonous cultivars/varieties and cultivars/varieties tolerant to disease inducers and pests have the priority.</p> <p>In production of organic products that are not reproduction material, reproduction material produced by using methods of organic production is used.</p> <p>The seed, i.e. vegetative propagating material whose mother plant, i.e. parent plant is cultivated by using methods of organic production at least one generation, i.e., in case of perennial plants, at least two vegetation seasons, is considered to be reproduction/propagating material produced by using standard.</p>	834/2007 Article 12
16	<p>OCS ensures that a computerised list is established for varieties for which seeds or seed potatoes obtained by organic production are available on the market.</p> <p>The list is kept in electronic form and is available to all beneficiaries over the internet page/web site of</p>	889/2008 Article 48, 49, 52

Article	Content	EU reference
	<p>OCS.</p> <p>Plant species and cultivars/varieties used as reproduction material in organic production are entered into list on the basis of notification from the supplier of reproduction material.</p> <p>Supplier of reproduction material in organic production (hereinafter referred to as: supplier of reproduction material) means a legal entity established in the Republic of Serbia, that produces, processes, markets or imports reproduction material used in organic production.</p> <p>Every plant species and cultivar/variety not recorded in the list is considered not available/accessible for organic production, i.e. cannot be found on the market.</p> <p>However, producers need an exception granted by OCS for the use of conventional untreated seeds.</p> <p>List will be updated at least on quarter (3 months) bases or when new varieties are available.</p>	
17	<p>Plant species and cultivars/varieties used as reproduction material in organic production are entered into list on the basis of notification from the supplier of reproduction material. In addition to notification referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article the following is submitted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) certificate that the reproduction material has been produced by methods of organic production, in accordance with regulations governing the organic production;</li> <li>2) proof that the reproduction material placed on the market is in compliance with general conditions laid down by the regulation governing recognition/acknowledgment of cultivars/varieties, i.e. production and sale of seeds and seed material;</li> <li>3) data on: commercial and Latin name of the plant species and cultivar/variety; name of the supplier of reproduction material or its representative, and contact address and phone number; supply area of the reproduction material produced by methods of organic production and estimated delivery time; name of the country where plant species or cultivar/variety has been tested and approved; date when reproduction material produced by methods of organic production will be available on the market; name and code number of the authorized control organization performing the control of the supplier of reproduction material;</li> <li>4) signed statement of guarantee of timely notification in case they no longer dispose with reproduction material used in organic production for this plant species and cultivar/variety.</li> </ol> <p>Data referred to in paragraph 1, point 3) of this Article is recorded/entered into reproduction material base.</p> <p>OCS may refuse a supplier's application for registration or delete a previously accepted registration if the supplier does not comply with the requirements set out in paragraph 1.</p> <p>For time being, OCS shall not charge the registration.</p>	889/2008 Article 50, 51
<i>Mechanization</i>		
18	<p>In organic plant production, agricultural mechanization and equipment used (machines for soil tillage, sowing, fertilizing, etc.) shall be cleaned and disinfected prior to use.</p> <p>For the purpose of cleaning and disinfection, OCS allows water and substances generally approved in food industry. After applying such substances, all surfaces which directly come into contact with plant material used as food must be cleaned with clean water.</p>	834/2007 Article 12
Rules for collection of wild species and parts thereof growing in natural habitats		
19	<p>Collection of wild species and parts thereof growing in natural habitats, forests and agricultural areas (hereinafter referred to as: wild species) is considered as method of organic plant production, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the areas have not been treated with products not allowed for use in organic production, in the period of at least three years prior to collection;</li> <li>- protection zone/belt is established near roads or other sources of pollution for the purpose of protection from contamination;</li> <li>- collection does not affect the stability of natural habitat or maintenance of species in collection zone;</li> <li>- collection is carried out in accordance with regulation governing the protection of rare, endemic endangered plant species and unprotected plant species.</li> </ul> <p>Collection of organic and conventional products from natural habitats can be performed simultaneously, provided that adequate measures have been taken to prevent the mixing or replacement of organic and conventional products, in order to ensure the product identification.</p> <p>For every wild species, the following data are recorded during collection: common and Latin name of wild species, area/surface and location, i.e. name of the region where collection is carried out, collection method, storage method, method of processing and sale of collected wild species, date of collection, quantity o collected wild species and names of persons who collected the wild species from their natural habitats.</p>	834/2007 Article 12 889/2008 Ćlan 30

Article	Content	EU reference
<b>Mushroom production rules</b>		
20	<p>In organic production of mushrooms it is allowed to use the substrates consisting of following ingredients/components, such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) manure and animal excrements derived from holdings where methods of organic production are applied. In case such manure and animal excrements are not available, plant nourishing/nutrition products and soil conditioners listed in Annex 1 are used, provided that they do not exceed 25% of the weight of total substrate ingredients/components, not including the cover material and water added before composting;;</li> <li>2) products of agricultural origin, with the exception of products referred to in Point 1) of this Article, from holdings which apply method of organic production;</li> <li>3) peat not treated with chemicals;</li> <li>4) wood, not treated with chemicals, after being cut;</li> <li>5) mineral fertilizers referred to in Annex 1, water and soil.</li> </ol>	889/2008 Article 6
<b>Livestock production rules</b>		
21	<p>Organic livestock production methods include the selection of species and breeds of animals; method of animal breeding and animal breeding facilities; animal nutrition and ensuring health; transport and slaughtering; treatment of animals procured from other farms; the method of collecting animal species from natural habitats, in accordance with this standard.</p> <p>Organic livestock production methods are applied to agricultural land on which the producer has the right of ownership, use, or lease, as well as to agricultural land covered by the cooperation agreement.</p> <p>Organic livestock production methods shall be applied to the following animal species:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) cattle, including buffalo and buffalo;</li> <li>2) horses;</li> <li>3) pigs;</li> <li>4) sheep;</li> <li>5) goats;</li> <li>6) poultry;</li> <li>7) bees.</li> </ol>	834/2007 Article 14 889/2008 Article 7
<b><i>The origine of the animals</i></b>		
22	<p>In organic livestock production, as a rule, shall be used animals that are born and raised on a farm that uses organic production methods.</p> <p>Where organically raised animals are not sufficiently available, non-organically raised animals may be brought on to a holding under specific conditions.</p> <p>Non-organically raised animals introduced for breeding purposes from and products derived therefrom, as well as animals existing on the holding at the beginning of the conversion period, shall be considered organic at the end of the conversion period in accordance with this standard.</p> <p>In choice of breeds or strains of animals to which organic livestock production methods are applied, the ability of the animals to adapt to local conditions, their vitality and disease resistance shall be taken into account.</p> <p>Breeds of animals in organic livestock production are also selected to avoid certain diseases or health problems that are typical of breeds used in intensive production, such as swine stress syndrome, pale, soft and exudative meat syndrome, sudden death, miscarriage, and severe delivery requiring a caesarean section.</p> <p>In choice of breeds or strains of animals to which organic livestock production methods are applied, preference should be given to indigenous breeds and strains.</p>	834/2007 Article 14 889/2008 Article 8
23	For bees, organic livestock production methods shall be applied to bees of the <i>Apis mellifera</i> species and local ecotypes.	889/2008 Article 8
<b><i>Treatment of animals procured from other farms</i></b>		
24	<p>When organic animals is not available in sufficient numbers, conventional farming animals may be brought for breeding purposes to a holding applying organic production methods, providing::</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) when the herd is constituted for the first time, the young mammals, provided that they are reared in accordance with organic production methods as soon as they are weaned, and provided that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) buffalo, calves and foals shall be less than six months old,</li> <li>(2) lambs and kids shall be less than 60 days old,;</li> <li>(3) piglets shall weigh less than 35 kg.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2) for the renewal of a herd, nulliparous female mammals and adult male mammals, provided that they are immediately upon arrival on the holding reared in accordance with organic production</li> </ol>	889/2008 Article 9

Article	Content	EU reference
	<p>methods, and the number per year:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) up to a maximum of 10 % of adult equine or bovine, including buffalos and bison species, livestock and 20 % of the adult porcine, ovine and caprine livestock, as female animals,</li> <li>(2) maximum of one animal per year in case of units with less than 10 equine or bovine animals, or with less than five porcine, ovine or caprine animals.</li> <li>3) The percentages referred to in previous paragraph may be increased up to 40 %, subject to prior authorisation by the OCS, in the following special cases: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) when a major extension to the farm is undertaken;</li> <li>(2) when a breed is changed;</li> <li>(3) when a new livestock specialisation is initiated;</li> <li>(4) when breeds are in danger of being lost to farming, in that case animals of those breeds must not necessarily be nulliparous.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	
25	For the renovation of apiaries, 10 % per year of the queen bees and swarms may be replaced by non-organic queen bees and swarms in the organic production unit provided that the queen bees and swarms are placed in hives with combs or comb foundations coming from organic production units.	889/2008 Article 9
<i>Rules pertaining to husbandry practices and housing conditions</i>		
26	<p>General husbandry practices and housing conditions::</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) personnel keeping animals shall possess the necessary basic knowledge and skills as regards the health and the welfare needs of the animals;</li> <li>2) husbandry practices, including stocking densities, and housing conditions shall ensure that the developmental, physiological and ethological needs of animals are met;</li> <li>3) landless livestock production, by which the operator of the livestock does not manage agricultural land and/or has not established a written cooperation agreement with another operator according to Article 13 is prohibited.</li> </ol>	834/2007 Article 14 889/2008 Article 16
27	<p>Organic livestock breeding buildings should have such insulation, heating and ventilation that ensure the air circulation, dust level, temperature, relative humidity and gas concentration which are not harmful to the animals and to ensure adequate natural ventilation and enough natural light.</p> <p>The number of animals in objects should be appropriate to allow animals, depending on the species, race, age, sex and size of the group, to have:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) sufficient space (enough space to stand in a natural position, be able to lie down normally, turn round, groom themselves, take all natural positions and assume all natural postures, such as stretching and wing flapping);</li> <li>2) good living conditions;</li> <li>3) the ability to meet specific needs and habits.</li> </ol> <p>The minimum surface for indoor and outdoor areas and other characteristics of breeding objects for different species and categories of animals are given in Annex 11 - Minimum indoor and outdoor housing areas for different species and categories of animals in organic livestock production, which is printed with this standard and makes an integral part thereof (hereinafter: Annex 11).</p> <p>In organic livestock production, animals may not be tied up or isolated, except in special cases, for a limited period of time, provided that there are safety reasons and reasons relating to the welfare and health of the animals.</p>	889/2008 Article 10 834/2007 Article 14
28	<p>Mammal breeding facilities shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) the floor shall be smooth, and not slippery, and at least half of its total area referred to in Annex 11 shall be solid, implying that that part shall not be slatted or of grid construction;</li> <li>2) the laying and resting area should be of sufficient size, consisting of solid construction which is not slatted, and be comfortable, clean and dry, with a sufficiently dry bedding comprised of straw or other suitable natural material, which may be improved or enriched with any mineral product listed in Annex 1;</li> <li>3) pig breeding objects shall have exercise areas that permit rooting and digging by animals. Different substrates may be used for these purposes.</li> </ol> <p>In the objects for mammals breeding:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) calves shall not be housed in individual boxes after the age of one week;</li> <li>2) sows shall be kept in groups, except during the last stages of pregnancy and during the lactation period;</li> <li>3) piglets shall not be kept in cages or boxes with a lattice floor.</li> </ol>	889/2008 Article 11
29	Poultry breeding facilities shall:	889/2008

Article	Content	EU reference
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- poultry shall not be kept in cages;</li> <li>- Water fowl shall have access to a stream, pond, lake or a pool whenever weather and hygienic conditions permit, to respect their species-specific needs.</li> </ul> <p>Buildings for all poultry shall meet the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- at least one-third of the floor area shall be constructed of solid material, that is, not of grid or lattice-like structures and shall be covered with a litter material such as straw, wood shavings or sand, and in the lattice section, lintel should be sized and the number corresponding to the type of poultry and the size of the flock, as given in Annex 11.</li> <li>- In the case of houses for laying hens, these facilities shall have a sufficient floor area available to the hens and suitable for collecting droppings.</li> <li>- they shall have openings of adequate size for entry and exit, and the total length of these openings shall be at least 4 m per 100 m<sup>2</sup> of surface area available to poultry;</li> <li>- each poultry house shall not contain more than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) 4.800 chickens,,</li> <li>(2) 3.000 laying hens,</li> <li>(3) 5.200 guinea fowl,</li> <li>(4) 4.000 emale Muscovy or Peking ducks or 3200 male Muscovy or Peking ducks or other ducks,</li> <li>(5) 2.500 capons, geese or turkeys;</li> </ul> </li> <li>- the total usable area of poultry houses for meat production on any single unit, shall not exceed 1 600 m<sup>2</sup>;</li> <li>- poultry houses shall be constructed in a manner allowing all birds easy access to open air area;</li> <li>- natural light may be supplemented by artificial means to provide a maximum of 16 hours light per day with a continuous nocturnal rest period without artificial light of at least eight hours.</li> </ul>	Article 12
30	<p>The placement of apiaries, except in periods where flowering is not taking place, or the hives are dormant, shall be such that within a radius of 3 km from the apiary site the sources of nectar and pollen originate from organic plants, or from spontaneous vegetation and from plants in conventional production which have been treated with substances permitted in organic production, as well as at a sufficient distance from sources which can lead to the contamination of bee products and endanger the health of bees.</p> <p>Beehives should be made of natural materials that do not present a risk of pollution for the environment or bee products, in beehives may only be used natural products, such as propolis, wax and vegetable oils, except where the use of other products is necessary to prevent disease or in case of veterinary treatment, following this standard;</p> <p>The bees wax for new foundations shall, or to replace beeswax during the conversion period, should come from organic production units.</p>	834/2007 Article 14 889/2008 Article 13
31	<p>Animals, whenever weather and soil conditions permit, should have permanent access to open-air areas, unless, restrictions and measures related to the prohibition on the movement of animals related to the control of infectious animal diseases are imposed by government of the third country.</p> <p>The open spaces should be partially covered and the open air areas for poultry shall be mainly covered with vegetation, be provided with protective facilities and permit poultry to have free access to adequate number of drinking and feeding troughs.</p> <p>Herbivores, whenever weather and soil conditions permit, shall have access to pastures for grazing. In cases where herbivores have access to pasturage during the grazing period and where the winter-housing system gives freedom of movement to the animals, the obligation to provide open air areas during the winter months may be waived.</p> <p>Notwithstanding to the previous paragraph, bulls older than one year old shall have access to pasturage or open air throughout the year.</p> <p>Poultry should be provided with open-air access for at least one-third of their lives, and if poultry are kept indoors due to restrictions or obligations imposed on the basis of national rules for governing contagious animal diseases, poultry shall permanently have access to sufficient quantities of roughage and suitable material in order to meet their ethological needs.</p>	834/2007 Article 14 889/2008 Article 14
32	<p>The number of animals in organic livestock production should be limited to prevent overgrazing, transfer of animals to other lands, erosion and soil contamination caused by animals or by the spreading of their manure.</p> <p>The total stocking density shall be such as not to exceed the limit of 170 kg of nitrogen per year and hectare of agricultural area as referred to in Article 13 of this standard.</p> <p>The maximum number of animals per unit area in organic livestock production from previous paragraph is</p>	834/2007 Article 14 889/2008 Article 15



Article	Content	EU reference
	set out in the Annex 12 - Maximum number of animals per ha in organic livestock production.	
33	<p>Conventional production and methods of organic livestock production (parallel production) may be applied simultaneously to an agricultural holding if animals of different species are involved, and their locations are appropriately separated.</p> <p>Non-organic livestock may use organic pasturage for a limited period of time each year, provided that such animals come from an extensive farming system and that organic animals are not present at the same time on that pasture.</p> <p>Organic livestock shall be kept separate from other livestock. However, grazing of common land by organic animals and of organic land by non-organic animals is permitted under certain restrictive conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) the land has not been treated with products not authorised for organic production for at least three years;</li> <li>2) any non-organic animals which use the land concerned are derived from an extensive farming system;</li> <li>3) any livestock products from organic animals, whilst using this land, shall not be regarded as being from organic production, unless adequate segregation from non-organic animals can be proved.</li> </ol> <p>During the period of transhumance animals may graze on non-organic land when they are being moved on foot from one grazing area to another. In this case, the uptake of non-organic feed, in the form of grass and other vegetation on which the animals graze, during this period shall not exceed 10 % of the total feed ration per year, calculated as a percentage of the dry matter of feedingstuffs from agricultural origin.</p> <p>The records on the fulfillment of the requirements of this Article shall be kept as evidence.</p>	834/2007 Article 14 889/2008 Article 17
34	<p>In organic livestock production mutilation is not allowed. The suffering of animals, including suffering during slaughter, should be kept to a minimum.</p> <p>In organic livestock production, procedures such as tail-docking, cutting of teeth, trimming of beaks and dehorning cannot be carried out systematically, except in individual cases subject to the prior approval of OCS, in the cases when the reasons are safety, improve of animal health, welfare and hygiene reasons.</p> <p>The procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be performed at the most appropriate life span of the animal, by qualified personnel and with the use of anesthesia and analgesia, in order to minimize the suffering of the animal.</p> <p>Physical castration is allowed in organic livestock production in order to maintain the quality of products and traditional production practices but only under the conditions set out in the second subparagraph of previous paragraph.</p> <p>Mutilation such as clipping the wings of queen bees is prohibited.</p> <p>Bees shall not be destroyed to obtain bee products. Honey extraction cannot be carried out from the brood combs, and the use of chemical synthetic repellents is prohibited during honey extractions operations.</p>	834/2007 Article 14 889/2008 Article 13 i 18
35	<p>Poultry shall be reared until they reach the minimum age or slow - growing hybrids shall be reared to prevent the use of intensive farming methods.</p> <p>In case the producer does not cultivate slow-growing hybrids, the minimum age for slaughter shall be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) 81 days for chickens;</li> <li>2) 150 days for capons;</li> <li>3) 49 days for Peking ducks;</li> <li>4) 70 days for female Muscovy ducks,</li> <li>5) 84 days for male Muscovy ducks,</li> <li>6) 92 days for Mallard ducks;</li> <li>7) 94 days for guinea fowl;</li> <li>8) 140 days for male turkeys and roasting geese;</li> <li>9) 100 days for female turkeys.</li> </ol> <p>Strains used by the operator shall be evaluated by OCS based on following:</p> <p>Crossbreeds will be classified as slow growing if they reach a maximum of 80% of the daily weight gain of breeds which have been selected for maximum performance. The following benchmark applies which may be adapted to the data available to the country of certification:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) broilers: 44g/day until a weight of 2 kg</li> <li>b) turkeys: 76g/day for females until a weight of 10,6 kg 116g/day for males until weight of 21 kg</li> </ol>	889/2008 Article 12
36	<p>Organic livestock should be transported in such a way that travel times shall be as short as possible.</p> <p>Loading and unloading of animals shall be carried out without the use of any type of electrical stimulation to coerce the animals.</p> <p>The use of allopathic tranquillisers, prior to or during transport, is prohibited.</p>	834/2007 Article 14 889/2008 Article 18

Article	Content	EU reference
<i>Breeding rules</i>		
37	In organic livestock production, animals shall reproduce naturally, but in some cases artificial fertilization may be carried out, except cloning and embryo transfer. Chemically synthesized allopathic veterinary medicinal products, antibiotics, hormones and similar substances used for the control of reproduction or for other purposes (eg for induction and synchronization of oestrus) may not be used, except in cases related to veterinary treatment following this standard.	834/2007 Article 14
<i>Rules for feeding</i>		
38	1) primarily obtaining feed for livestock from the holding where the animals are kept, and where the rules for organic production are implemented, or from other organic holdings in the same region; 2) livestock shall be fed with organic feed that meets the animal's nutritional requirements at the various stages of its development. A part of the ration may contain feed from holdings which are in conversion to organic farming; 3) with the exception of bees, livestock shall have permanent access to pasture or roughage; 4) In organic livestock production, animals shall be kept or fed in a way that may cause anemia, force-feeding is forbidden.	834/2007 Article 14
39	All young mammals shall be fed on maternal milk for a minimum period of: 1) three months for bovines including bubalus and bison species and equidae, 2) 45 days for sheep and goats 3) 40 days for pigs.	834/2007 Article 14 889/2008 Article 20
40	Rearing systems for herbivores are to be based on maximum use of grazing pasturage according to the availability of pastures in the different periods of the year. At least 60 % of the dry matter in daily rations of herbivores shall consist of roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage. A reduction to 50% for animals in dairy production for a maximum period of three months in the first three months of lactation is allowed. In the case of herbivores, except during the period each year when the animals might be moving between holdings, at least 60 % of the feed shall come from the farm unit itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in cooperation with other organic farms primarily in the same region, with obligation of keeping records and documentation of procured feed.	889/2008 Article 19, 20
41	In case of pigs and poultry, at least 20 % of the feed shall come from the farm unit itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in the same region in cooperation with other organic farms or feed business operators. Roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage shall be added to the daily ration for pigs and poultry.	889/2008 Article 19, 20
42	In the case of bees, at the end of the production season hives shall be left with sufficient reserves of honey and pollen to survive the winter. The feeding of bee colonies with organic honey, organic sugar syrups, or organic sugar shall only be permitted where the survival of the hives is endangered due to climatic conditions.	889/2008 Article 19
43	Up to 30 % of the feed formula of rations on average may comprise in-conversion feedingstuffs. When the in-conversion feedingstuffs come from a unit of the holding itself, this percentage may be increased to 100 %. Up to 20 % of the total average amount of feedingstuffs fed to livestock may originate from the grazing or harvesting of permanent pastures, perennial forage parcels or protein crops, sown under organic management on lands in their first year of conversion, provided that they are part of the holding itself and have not been part of an organic production unit of that holding in the last five years. When both in-conversion feedingstuffs and feedingstuffs from parcels in their first year of conversion are being used, the total combined percentage of such feedingstuffs shall not exceed the maximum percentages fixed in previous paragraph 1. The figures in paragraph 1 and 2 shall be calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feedingstuffs of plant origin.	889/2008 Article 21
44	Non organic feed materials from plant origin, feed materials from animal and mineral origin, feed additives, certain products used in animal nutrition and processing aids shall be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production under Article 48. Growth promoters and synthetic amino-acids shall not be used. Only the following substances may be used in the processing of organic feed and feeding organic animals: 1) non-organic feed materials of plant or animal origin, or other feed materials that are listed in Annex 13, provided that: a) they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents; and	834/2007 Article 14 889/2008 Article 22

Article	Content	EU reference
	<p>b) the restrictions laid down in Article 64 or Article 67 (3) are complied with;</p> <p>2) non-organic spices, herbs, and molasses, provided that:</p> <p>a) their organic form is not available;</p> <p>b) they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents; and</p> <p>c) their use is limited to 1 % of the feed ration of a given species, calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feed from agricultural origin;</p> <p>3) organic feed materials of animal origin;</p> <p>4) feed materials of mineral origin that are listed in Section 1 of Annex 13;</p> <p>5) products from sustainable fisheries, provided that:</p> <p>a) they are produced or prepared without chemical solvents;</p> <p>b) their use is restricted to non-herbivores; and</p> <p>c) the use of fish protein hydrolysate is restricted solely to young animals;</p> <p>6) salt as sea salt, coarse rock salt;</p> <p>7) feed additives listed in Annex 14.</p>	
<i>Rules for disease prevention and veterinary treatment</i>		
45	<p>In organic livestock production, the prevention of animal diseases is based on the selection of appropriate breeds, appropriate breeding practices, nutrition of high quality animal feed, physical activity, appropriate stock density and keeping animals in hygienic conditions.</p> <p>The use of chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products, antibiotics and hormones and similar substances used for the control of reproduction or for other purposes (eg for the induction or synchronization of oestrus), in preventive purposes, as well as substances that promote growth or production (including antibiotics, coccidiostats and other artificial growth promoting agents) is prohibited in organic livestock production, except in cases where apply to veterinary treatment in accordance with this standard.</p> <p>Where livestock is obtained from non-organic units, special measures such as screening tests or quarantine periods may apply, depending on local circumstances.</p> <p>Poultry farming buildings and open-air runs should be emptied at the end of each production cycle so that facilities can be cleaned and disinfected and vegetation can be restored in open-air runs unless the poultry is reared in batches or kept in open-air runs and is able to move freely throughout the day,</p> <p>The facilities and open-air runs referred to in previous paragraph shall be empty for a period of at least four weeks, and records and documentation shall be kept as evidence of resting period.</p> <p>Where despite preventive measures referred to in the previous article of this standard, animals become sick or injured, they shall be treated immediately and, if necessary, isolated in appropriate housing. In the treatment of animals in organic livestock production, phytotherapeutic, homeopathic and immunological products, trace elements, feed materials from Annex 13 and food additives referred to in Annex 14 shall be used in preference to chemically-synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics, provided that their therapeutic effect is effective for the particular species of animal and in the treatment of certain diseases.</p> <p>If the use of the measures referred to in the previous paragraph of this Article is not effective in the treatment of disease or injury and if treatment is essential to avoid suffering or distress of the animal, chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics may be used at the responsibility of the veterinarian.</p> <p>Vaccination and mandatory animal health programs prescribed by the Government are permitted.</p> <p>With the exception of vaccinations, treatments for parasites and compulsory eradication schemes where an animal or group of animals receive more than three courses of treatments with chemically-synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics within 12 months, or more than one course of treatment if their productive lifecycle is less than one year, the livestock concerned, or produce derived from them, may not be sold as organic products, and the livestock shall undergo the conversion periods in accordance with this standard.</p> <p>Records of documented evidence of the occurrence of such circumstances from previous paragraph shall be kept.</p> <p>The withdrawal period between the last administration of an allopathic veterinary medicinal product to an animal under normal conditions of use, and the production of organically produced foodstuffs from such animals, is to be twice the legal withdrawal period prescribed by producer of medicinal product, and in a case in which this period is not specified, 48 hours.</p>	834/2007 Article 14 889/2008 Article 23, 24
46	Formic acid, lactic acid, acetic acid and oxalic acid as well as menthol, thymol, eucalyptol or camphor may	889/2008

Article	Content	EU reference
	<p>be used in cases of infestation with <i>Varroa destructor</i>, as well as only to isolate the infestation of <i>Varroa destructor</i>, the practice of destroying the male brood is permitted.</p> <p>If despite all preventive measures, the colonies become sick or infested, they shall be treated immediately and, if necessary, the colonies can be placed in isolation apiaries, and veterinary medicinal products may be used in accordance with the regulations governing the production and marketing of veterinary medicines.</p> <p>If a treatment is applied with chemically synthesised allopathic products, during such a period, the colonies treated shall be placed in isolation apiaries and all the wax shall be replaced with wax coming from organic beekeeping. Subsequently, the conversion period of one year in accordance to this standard will apply to those colonies, except when treatment was performed with products from previous paragraph.</p>	Article 25
<i>Cleaning, disinfection and pest control</i>		
47	<p>Housing, facilities, equipment and accessories used in organic livestock production shall be properly cleaned and disinfected to prevent the cross-infection and the build-up of disease-carrying organisms. Faeces urine and uneaten or spilled food shall be removed regularly to minimize smell and to avoid attracting insects or rodents.</p> <p>Products for cleaning and disinfection of buildings, animal housing and accessories which may be used to clean and disinfect the in organic livestock production are listed in Annex 15.</p> <p>Rodenticides (to be used only in traps), and the products listed in Annex 2, can be used for the elimination of insects and other pests in buildings and other installations where livestock is kept.</p> <p>For the purpose of cleaning and disinfection of frames, hives and combs, sodium hydroxide may be used. For the purpose of protecting frames, hives and combs, in particular from pests, only rodenticides (to be used only in traps), and appropriate products listed in Annex II, are permitted.</p> <p>In organic beekeeping physical treatments for disinfection of apiaries such as steam or direct flame are permitted.</p>	834/2007 Article 14 889/2008 Article 23, 25
Products and substances permitted in organic production		
48	<p>In accordance with the description referred to in Article 10, OCS will authorise for use in organic production and include in a restricted list the products and substances, which may be used in organic farming for the following purposes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) as plant protection products;</li> <li>2) as fertilisers and soil conditioners;</li> <li>3) as non-organic feed materials from plant origin, feed material from animal and mineral origin and certain substances used in animal nutrition;</li> <li>4) as feed additives and processing aids;</li> <li>5) as products for cleaning and disinfection of buildings and installations for animal production;</li> <li>6) as products for cleaning and disinfection of buildings and installations used for plant production, including storage on an agricultural holding. Products and substances may only be used in so far as the corresponding use is authorised in general agriculture in third country in accordance with the relevant national provisions.</li> </ol> <p>In organic plant production, it is allowed to use plant nourishing/nutrition products and soil conditioners, to the extent that is necessary, if nutritional requirements of plants cannot adequately be met adequately by application of measures for maintenance and enhancement of soil fertility and activity.</p> <p>If application of measures referred to in previous Paragraph doesn't result in adequate protection of plants from pests, diseases and weeds, and it is established that there is immediate threat to plants, plant protection products can be used, in accordance with the law governing the use of plant protection products, which are listed in the Annex 2 – List of plant protection products allowed in organic production, attached to this standard and is its integral part (hereinafter referred to as: Annex 2).</p> <p>Notwithstanding the previous Paragraph, plant protection products that are not of plant, animal, microbiological or mineral origin and are not identical to their natural form, can be used only provided that conditions for their utilization exclude any immediate contact with edible plant parts.</p> <p>In organic livestock production, non-organic feed materials from plant origin, feed material from animal and mineral origin and certain substances used in animal nutrition and aquaculture products and by-products as listed in Annex 8 may be used as well as feed additives., certain products used in animal nutrition and processing aids, which are given in Annex 9. These products are used if they are necessary to maintain animal health, animal welfare and vitality and contribute to an appropriate diet fulfilling the physiological and behavioural needs of the species concerned or it would be impossible to produce or preserve such feed without having recourse to such substances.</p>	834/2007 Article 16 889/2008 Article 27

Article	Content	EU reference
	<p>The nutrients of mineral origin, trace elements, vitamins or provitamins are of natural origin. If these substances are not available, substances identical to natural ones may be authorised.</p> <p>In production of food manufactured from raw materials obtained by methods of organic production, the following rules shall apply, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- additives, processing aid, aromas, water, salt, minerals, trace elements, vitamins, as well as amino acids and other nutritional substances listed in Annex 3-Ingredients, additives and processing aids used in processing of raw materials obtained by methods of organic production (hereinafter referred to as: Annex 3), may be used;</li> <li>- Every micro-organisms culture usually used in food processing, except genetically modified organisms.</li> </ul>	
49	Products and substances not covered under this Standard and meet the principles and aims of organic production in accordance with this standard, can be used in organic production.	834/2007 Article 16
The conversion period		
50	<p>The conversion period shall start at the earliest when the operator has subjected his holding to the control system of OCS (signing the contract with OCS).</p> <p>During the conversion period organic production shall be performed in accordance with this standard.</p> <p>The duration of conversion period is determined based on the type of plant or animal.</p> <p>On agricultural holding or production unit where partly organic production takes place, and partly the conversion period to organic production is ongoing, organic products and products from the conversion period shall be kept separately or their separation shall be facilitated, and adequate data showing how the separation has been realized are recorded.</p>	834/2007 Article 17
51	<p>The duration of conversion period in organic plant/crop production depends on the time when sowing was carried out, i.e. harvesting, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) in case of annual plant species, at least two years prior to sowing;</li> <li>2) in case of pastures and perennial forage plants, at least two years prior to their use as animal food for animals from organic production;</li> <li>3) in case of perennial plant species which are not forage plants, at least three years before harvesting of organic products.</li> </ol> <p>Decision on shortening/extension of the conversion period shall be brought by OCS.</p> <p>Duration of conversion period in organic plant production may be shortened or extended , in the following way:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) duration of conversion period may be shortened in a way to observe the period immediately preceding the beginning of the conversion period, provided that land parcels: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) were subject of measures determined by programs in the field of environment protection, and if by implementation of this measures it is guaranteed that no products prohibited in the organic production have been used on these parcels,</li> <li>(2) were part of a natural or agricultural area not treated with products that are prohibited in organic production during past period of at least three years and proofs thereof exist;</li> </ol> </li> <li>2) extend the duration of period of conversion, when soil has been contaminated with products not allowed in organic production;</li> <li>3) shorten the duration of conversion period, in case the parcels that have already been converted or on-going the process of conversion, if these parcels have not been treated using product not allowed in organic production, in the following way: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) within the compulsory measures for suppression of diseases and pests carried out by competent authority,</li> <li>(2) within scientific tests approved by the competent authority;</li> </ol> </li> <li>4) shorten the duration of the conversion period to one year, for pastures and open areas used by non-herbivores, if the land has not been treated with not allowed products in organic production during the previous year, this period may be shortened to six months.</li> </ol> <p>In case of Paragraph 1. Point 3) of this Article, if in the process of decomposition of products that are not allowed in organic production, at the end of the conversion period a moderate level of residues remain in the soil, or in case of perennial plant species, in the plant itself, the duration of conversion period may not be shortened, and these products, subsequent to treatment, may not be marketed and labelled to indicate methods of organic production.</p> <p>Recognition as being part of the conversion period can be taken into consideration retroactively only where</p>	834/2007 Article 17 889/2008 Article 36

Article	Content	EU reference
	satisfactory proof has been furnished to OCS allowing it to satisfy itself that the conditions described in OCS standard were met for a period of at least three years.	
52	<p>The conversion rules as referred to in Article 27 of this standard shall apply to the whole area of the production unit on which animal feed is produced.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the provisions in previous paragraph, the conversion period may be reduced to one year for pasturages and open air areas used by non-herbivore species. This period may be reduced to six months where the land concerned has not during the last year, received treatments with products not authorised for organic production.</p>	889/2008 Article 37
53	<p>Where non-organic livestock has been brought onto a holding the conversion period is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) at least three quarters of the lifetime of animals; 12 months in the case of equidae and bovines, including bubalus and bison species, for meat production;</li> <li>2) six months in the case of small ruminants and pigs and animals for milk production;</li> <li>3) 10 weeks for poultry for meat production, brought in before they are three days old;</li> <li>4) six weeks in the case of poultry for egg production.</li> </ol> <p>Where non-organic animals exist on a holding at the beginning of the conversion period their products may be deemed organic if there is simultaneous conversion of the complete production unit, including livestock, pasturage and/or any land used for animal feed. The total combined conversion period for both existing animals and their offspring, pasturage and/or any land used for animal feed, may be reduced to 24 months, if the animals are mainly fed with products from the production unit.</p> <p>The conversion period for apiaries in organic production is at least one year, except in a case of renewal of apiaries described in Article 25 of this standard.</p> <p>During the conversion period the wax shall be replaced with wax coming from organic beekeeping.</p> <p>Animals and animal products produced during the conversion period shall not be marketed with the indications related to organic products.</p>	834/2007 Article 17 889/2008 Article 38
<b>Processing rules</b>		
54	<p>The technological procedure of processing in the organic production takes place in continuity, without interference of products from organic production with ingredients, substances and products from the period of conversion, or with products of conventional production, and without use of ionizing radiation, genetically modified organisms and their derivatives.</p> <p>Technological procedures of processing of raw materials obtained by methods of organic production shall take place separately in space and/or time from all other technological procedures in production of food.</p> <p>If the technological lines from first paragraph of this Article are used for the processing of products from conventional production as well as processing of organic products, those technological lines must be thoroughly cleaned and washed before being used in organic production.</p> <p>In production of food produced from raw materials obtained by methods of organic production, the following rules shall apply, as follows::</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) food shall predominantly be manufactured from ingredients of agricultural origin, whereas added water and salt are not taken into account;</li> <li>2) additives, processing aid, aromas, water, salt, minerals, trace elements, vitamins, as well as amino acids and other nutritional substances listed in Annex 3-Ingredients, additives and processing aids used in processing of raw materials obtained by methods of organic production (hereinafter referred to as: Annex 3), may be used;</li> <li>3) agricultural ingredients not obtained by methods of organic production listed in Annex 4 – Allowed ingredients of agricultural origin not obtained by methods of organic production (hereinafter referred to as: Annex 4), may be used;</li> <li>4) food shall contain only organic ingredients, whereas, ingredient that is same or of similar type from conventional production or production in conversion period, shall not be present within the same product;</li> <li>5) in case of food produced from ingredients obtained during conversion period, this food shall contain only one ingredient of agricultural origin.</li> </ol> <p>In processing procedure, substances and procedures which bring back to the product properties lost in processing or storage of food, that are used to eliminate the consequences of negligence or may be misleading in regard to true nature of this of these products, shall not be used.</p> <p>Exceptional rules in regard of paragraph 4 of this article for the purpose of bringing back the lost properties due to negligence during processing and storing or where misleading in regard to true nature of used products may occur shall not be allowed.</p>	834/2007 Article 19 889/2008 Article 27
55	Rules for preserving products and for the production of processed feed or food	889/2008

Article	Content	EU reference
	<p>1. Operators preserving products or producing processed feed or food shall establish and update appropriate procedures based on a systematic identification of critical processing steps. The application of those procedures shall guarantee at all times that preserved or processed products comply with the organic production rules defined by this standard.</p> <p>2. Operators shall comply with and implement the procedures referred to in paragraph 1. In particular, operators shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) take precautionary measures to avoid the risk of contamination by unauthorised substances or products;</li> <li>(b) implement suitable cleaning measures, monitor their effectiveness and record those measures;</li> <li>(c) guarantee that non-organic products are not placed on the market with an indication referring to the organic production method.</li> </ul> <p>3. Where non-organic products are also prepared or stored in the preparation unit concerned, the operator shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) carry out the operations continuously until the complete run has been dealt with, separated by place or time from similar operations carried out on non-organic products;</li> <li>(b) store organic products, before and after the operations, separate by place or time from non-organic products;</li> <li>(c) inform OCS of the operations referred to in points (a) and (b) and keep available an updated register of all operations and quantities processed;</li> <li>(d) take the necessary measures to ensure identification of lots and to avoid mixtures or exchanges with non-organic products;</li> <li>(e) carry out operations on organic products only after suitable cleaning of the production equipment.</li> </ul> <p>4. Additives, processing aids and other substances and ingredients used for processing feed or food and any processing practice applied, such as smoking, shall respect the principles of good manufacturing practice.</p>	Article 26
<b>Yeast production rules</b>		
56	<p>For production of yeast in organic production only organically produced substrates may be used. Other products and substances may be used provided that their use in organic production is allowed, in accordance with this standard.</p> <p>Allowed additives that may be used in production of yeast and yeast products in organic production are listed in Annex 3.</p> <p>In food produced by methods of organic production, yeast obtained by methods of organic production shall not be mixed and used with yeast not obtained by methods of organic production.</p>	834/2007 Article 20 889/2008 Article 27a
<b>Processed feed production rules</b>		
57	<p>Production of processed feed obtained from raw materials produced using organic production methods shall be kept separate in time and space from production of processed non organic feed. Organic ingredients shall not be present in the same product with same ingredient from conventional production or from the period of conversion.</p> <p>Any feed materials used or processed in organic production shall not have been processed with the aid of chemically synthesised solvents.</p> <p>Substances and techniques that reconstitute properties that are lost in the processing and storage of organic feed, that correct the results of negligence in the processing or that otherwise may be misleading as to the true nature of these products shall not be used.</p>	834/2007 Article 18
<b>Exemptions from rules</b>		
<i>Parallel production</i>		
58	<p>Parallel production can be performed, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) in case of production of perennial plant species which require growing/cultivation period of minimum three years, cultivars/varieties which cannot be easily distinguished can be grown, if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) the production is part of the conversion plan according to which the last production unit on which the conventional production is applied, is included in organic production as soon as possible, but not later than five years,</li> <li>(2) adequate measures are taken in order to separate spatially products from organic and conventional production,</li> <li>(3) producer notifies the authorized control organization at least 48 hours prior to harvesting of any product,</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	889/2008 Article 40

Article	Content	EU reference
	<p>(4) after harvest, producer informs the authorized control organization about the quantity of products obtained from production units, and on measures taken to ensure separation of products,</p> <p>(5) producer submits to the control organization, every year, approved plan of the conversion;;</p> <p>2) in case of agricultural areas used for research or education, as well as in case of production of reproduction material, provided that conditions referred to in Point 1) Sub point (2), (3), (4) and (5) of this Article are fulfilled;</p> <p>3) in the case of grassland exclusively used for grazing.</p>	
<i>Use of non-organic reproduction material</i>		
59	<p>Notwithstanding Article 15, Paragraph 1. of this standard, if there is no reproduction material on the market, produced by methods of organic production, than reproduction material in conversion period is primarily used in organic production.</p> <p>Exceptionally, in organic production, the use of reproduction material from conventional production can be approved prior to sowing, in accordance with this standard, provided that material has not been treated with plant protection products not allowed in organic production, if:</p> <p>1) no reproduction material produced by methods of organic production is available on the market;</p> <p>2) the beneficiary has ordered on time the reproduction material, and none of the suppliers, i.e. producers who sell the reproduction material on the market is capable of delivering the reproduction material prior to sowing or planting, it is considered that there is no reproduction material on the market, which has been produced by methods of organic production;</p> <p>3) in regard to cultivar/variety, reproduction material from conventional production can be used in organic production provided that the cultivar/variety in demand has not been registered in the reproduction material base and provided that it can be proven that none of the listed cultivars/varieties of the same species are not appropriate and that the use of this cultivar/variety is significant for production;</p> <p>4) the use of this material is justified for research and scientific purposes;</p> <p>5) it is autochthonous cultivar/variety.</p> <p>The authorisation shall be granted before the sowing of the crop.</p> <p>The authorisation shall be granted only to individual users for one season at a time and OCS shall register the quantities of reproductive material.</p> <p>Species for which it is established that organically produced seed or seed potatoes are available in sufficient quantities and for a significant number of varieties will be published as part of this standard.</p> <p>The species listed this standard may not be subject of authorisations pursuant to paragraph 2, unless these are justified by one of the purposes referred to in that paragraph.</p>	889/2008 Article 45
60	<p>Reproduction material for organic production obtained by sowing, i.e. vegetative propagating on own holding, can be used by the producer for own needs, provided that plant/crop production is performed in accordance the organic production rules.</p> <p>In case of Paragraph 1. of this Article, producer notifies OCS on type and quantity of reproduction material that the producer intends to use for organic production in the next season.</p>	NP
61	<p>OCS may authorise holdings carrying out agricultural research or formal education to rear organic and non-organic livestock of the same species, where the following conditions are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) appropriate measures, notified in advance to OCS, have been taken in order to guarantee the permanent separation between livestock, livestock products, manure and feedingstuffs of each of the units;</li> <li>2) the producer informs OCS of any delivery or selling of the livestock or livestock products;</li> <li>3) the operator informs OCS of the exact quantities produced in the units together with all characteristics permitting the identification of the products and confirms that the measures taken to separate the products have been applied.</li> </ol>	889/2008 Article 40
62	<p>Where the operator holding faces climatic, geographical or structural constraints, OCS may authorise cattle in small holdings to be tethered if it is not possible to keep the cattle in groups appropriate to their behaviour requirements, provided that they have access to pastures during the grazing period and at least twice a week access to open-air areas when grazing is not possible.</p> <p>Where the operator holding faces climatic, geographical or structural constraints, and for purpose of of pollination actions an operator may run organic and non-organic beekeeping units on the same holding, provided that all the requirements of the organic production rules are fulfilled, with the exception of the provisions for the siting of the apiaries. In that case the product cannot be sold as organic.</p> <p>The operator shall keep documentary evidence of the use of this provision.</p>	889/2008 Article 39, 41
<i>Use of non-organic animals</i>		



Article	Content	EU reference
63	<p>Where organic animals are not available, in sufficient numbers, conventional farming animals may be introduced to the holding using organic production methods for breeding purposes with prior authorisation of OCS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) when a flock is constituted for the first time, renewed or reconstituted, provided that the pullets for the production of eggs and poultry for meat production are less than three days old;</li> <li>2) non-organically reared pullets for egg production of not more than 18 weeks may be brought into an organic livestock unit until 31 December 2021, provided that the relevant provisions related to feeding, disease prevention and treatment are complied with.</li> </ol>	889/2008 Article 42
<i>Use of non-organic feed of plant and animal origin for livestock</i>		
64	<p>To ensure access to feed when farmers are unable to obtain protein feed exclusively from organic production, the use of a limited proportion of non-organic protein feed is allowed for porcine and poultry species.</p> <p>The maximum percentage of non-organic protein feed authorised per period of 12 months for those species shall be 5% for calendar years 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021</p> <p>The figures shall be calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feed from agricultural origin. The operator shall keep documentary evidence of the need for the use of this provision.</p>	889/2008 Article 43
<i>Use of non-organic beeswax</i>		
65	<p>In the case of new installations or during the conversion period, non-organic beeswax may be used only:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) where beeswax from organic beekeeping is not available on the market;</li> <li>2) where it is proven free of contamination by substances not authorised for organic production and</li> <li>3) provided that it comes from the cap.</li> </ol>	889/2008 Article 44
<i>Exemptions from rules in case of specific problems</i>		
66	<p>In case of specific management problems in organic livestock production the final fattening phase of adult bovines for meat production may take place indoors, provided that this indoors period does not exceed one fifth of their lifetime and in any case for a maximum period of three months.</p>	889/2008 Article 46
<i>Exemptions in cases of catastrophic circumstances</i>		
67	<p>OCS may authorise a temporary basis:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) in the case of high mortality of animals caused by health or catastrophic circumstances, the renewal or reconstitution of the herd or flock with non-organic animals, when organically reared animals are not available and provided that the respective conversion period are applied to the non-organic animals;</li> <li>2) in case of high mortality of bees caused by health or catastrophic circumstances, the reconstitution of the apiaries with non-organic bees, when organic apiaries are not available;</li> <li>3) the use of non-organic feedingstuffs for a limited period and in relation to a specific area by individual operators, when forage production is lost or when restrictions are imposed, in particular as a result of exceptional meteorological conditions, the outbreak of infectious diseases, the contamination with toxic substances, or as a consequence of fires;</li> <li>4) the feeding of bees with organic honey, organic sugar or organic sugar syrup in case of long lasting exceptional weather conditions or catastrophic circumstances, which hamper the nectar or honeydew production.</li> </ol> <p>Upon approval by OCS, the individual operators shall keep documentary evidence of the use of the above exceptions. OCS shall inform the Commission on the granted exceptions under point 3) of this article.</p>	889/2008 Article 47
68	<p>Where it is necessary to use food additives and other substances as set out in Article 28, or Article 23 and such substances are not available on the market other than produced by GMOs, OCS can grant exceptions. Exceptions shall be kept to a minimum and, where appropriate, for limited time.</p> <p>Where the use of food additives and other substances is required on the basis of national law OCS can grant exceptions. Exceptions shall be kept to a minimum and, where appropriate, for limited time.</p> <p>If agricultural ingredients not obtained by methods of organic production referred to in Article 54 are not available on the market, agricultural ingredients not listed in Annex 4 may be temporarily used in production of food, provided that the producer submits Use of agricultural ingredients referred to in paragraph 1. Of this Article shall apply only for the period of maximum 12 months, however, this period can be extended to maximum three times.</p> <p>The decision to allow conventional agricultural products not listed in Annex 4 is under the responsibility of OCS for its clients.</p> <p>For this purpose operator shall submit evidences that such products have not been available prior to production.</p>	834/2007 Article 22

Article	Content	EU reference
69	If for technological process of production, extract of yeast or yeast autolysate obtained by methods of organic production are not available, 5% of extract or yeast autolysate not obtained by methods of organic production may be used, calculated according to dry matter content.	889/2008 Article 46a
Packaging, transport, reception and storage of organic products		
70	<p>Certified organic products shall be transported separately from products from conventional production. If the certified organic products are packed and labeled, they can be transported together with products from conventional production.</p> <p>Organic products shall be transported to other facilities, including whole sale and retail facilities, in adequate packaging, containers or vehicles closed in a way that the products cannot be substituted without touching or breaking of the seal or label, without prejudice to the label used for indication of the organic product, in accordance with regulations, which state the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) name and address, i.e. name and head office of the producer, as well as owner or seller of the product, if those persons are producers at the same time;</li> <li>2) name of the product or a description of the compound feedingstuff indicating that it is organic product;</li> <li>3) name, i.e. code number of OCS;</li> <li>4) if necessary, identification of the series/batch issued in compliance with this standard, enabling the traceability of series/batch to the producer's records.</li> </ol> <p>Data stated on the labels referred to in Paragraph 2. Of this Article, may be indicated in the accompanying documentation, provided that the accompanying document can be traced/linked to packaging, container or transportation vehicle used to transport organic product, but the document shall contain also data on supplier and/or shipper/carrier.</p> <p>Closing of the packaging, containers or vehicles in transportation of organic products is not required, if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) there is direct transportation between two producers engaged in organic production;</li> <li>2) products are accompanied by document stating all data referred to in paragraphs 2. and 3. Of this Article;</li> <li>3) consigner and consignee record data on transportation, available to OCS.</li> </ol> <p>When transporting feed to other production or preparation units or storage premises, operators shall ensure that the following conditions are met::</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) during transport, organically-produced feed, in-conversion feed, and non-organic feed shall be effectively physically separated;</li> <li>2) the vehicles and/or containers which have transported non-organic products are used to transport organic products provided that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) suitable cleaning measures, the effectiveness of which has been checked, have been carried out before commencing the transport of organic products; operators shall record these operations,</li> <li>b) all appropriate measures are implemented, depending on the risks evaluated, and, where necessary, operators shall guarantee that non-organic products cannot be placed on the market with an indication referring to organic production,</li> <li>c) the operator shall keep documentary records of such transport operations available for the OCS; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3) the transport of finished organic feed shall be separated physically or in time from the transport of other finished products;</li> <li>4) during transport, the quantity of products at the start and each individual quantity delivered in the course of a delivery round shall be recorded.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>Upon receipt of organic product, it shall be checked if the packaging or container containing the product is fully closed, also if labels containing all data referred to in this Article and subsequently data compared and recorded.</p> </li></ol>	889/2008 Article 31, 32
71	<p>Organic products shall be imported from a third country in appropriate packaging or containers, closed in a manner preventing substitution of the content and provided with identification of the exporter and with any other marks and numbers serving to identify the lot and with the certificate of control for import from third countries as appropriate.</p> <p>On receipt of an organic product, imported from a third country, the first consignee shall check the closing of the packaging or container and, in the case of products imported in accordance with Article 33 of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, shall check that the certificate mentioned in that Article covers the type of product contained in the consignment.</p> <p>Importer/the first consignee shall record his result of verification.</p>	889/2008 Article 34
72	If organic products are packaged and labelled, they may be stored in the same premises of the storage facility with products from conventional production, in a separate section which is properly marked, in	889/2008 Article 35

Article	Content	EU reference
	<p>accordance with this standard.</p> <p>Operator must ensure identification of lots and avoid mixing with or contamination by products and /or substances not in compliance with organic production rules.</p> <p>In case of organic plant production units, storage of input products other than those authorised under this standard is prohibited in the production unit.</p> <p>The storage of allopathic veterinary medicinal products and antibiotics is permitted on holdings provided that they have been prescribed by a veterinarian in connection with provisions of this standard, related to prevention and veterinary treatments, and provided that these products are stored in a supervised location and that they are entered in the livestock record.</p> <p>If in storage facilities, in addition to organic products, other agricultural products are stored:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Certified organic products should be stored in special storage facilities;</li> <li>2) necessary measures shall be taken in order to ensure the identification of the consignment of organic products and prevent mixing or substitution of organic products with products from conventional production;</li> <li>3) necessary hygiene measures shall be taken, and their efficiency controlled prior to storing of organic products.</li> </ol> <p>Data on operations carried out referred to in this Article, shall be recorded.</p>	
<b>Labelling of organic products</b>		
73	<p>Using terms related to organic production</p> <p>For the purposes of this Standard a product shall be regarded as bearing terms referring to the organic production method where, in the labelling, advertising material or commercial documents, such a product or its ingredients or feed materials are described in terms suggesting to the purchaser that the product or its ingredients have been obtained in accordance with the rules laid down in this Standard. In particular, the terms listed in Annex of Regulation EC 834/2007, and their diminutives such as 'bio' and 'eco', alone or combined, may be used in any Community language for the labelling and advertising of products which satisfy the requirements set out under or pursuant to this Standard.</p> <p>In the labelling and advertising of live or unprocessed agricultural products terms referring to the organic production method may be used only where, in addition, all the ingredients of that product have also been produced in accordance with the requirements laid down in this Standard.</p> <p>The terms referred to in paragraph 1 shall not be used anywhere by OCS clients for the labelling, advertising and commercial documents of a product which does not satisfy the requirements set out under this standard, unless they are not applied to agricultural products in food or feed or clearly have no connection with organic production.</p> <p>Furthermore, any terms, including terms used in trademarks, or practices used in labelling or advertising liable to mislead the consumer or user by suggesting that a product or its ingredients satisfy the requirements set out under this standard shall not be used.</p> <p>The terms referred to in paragraph 1 shall not be used for a product for which it has to be indicated in the labelling or advertising that it contains GMOs, consists of GMOs or is produced from GMOs according to Community provisions and OCS standard.</p> <p>As regards processed food, the terms referred to in paragraph 1 may be used:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) in the sales description, provided that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the processed food complies with this standard;</li> <li>(ii) at least 95% by weight, of its ingredients of agricultural origin are organic;</li> </ol> </li> <li>(b) only in the list of ingredients, provided that the food complies with this standard;</li> <li>(c) in the list of ingredients and in the same visual field as the sales description, provided that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the main ingredient is a product of hunting or fishing;</li> <li>(ii) it contains other ingredients of agricultural origin that are all organic;</li> <li>(iii) the food complies with this standard.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>The list of ingredients shall indicate which ingredients are organic.</p> <p>In the case where points (b) and (c) of this paragraph apply, the references to the organic production method may only appear in relation to the organic ingredients and the list of ingredients shall include an indication of the total percentage of organic ingredients in proportion to the total quantity of ingredients of agricultural origin.</p> <p>The terms and the indication of percentage referred to in the previous subparagraph shall appear in the same colour, identical size and style of lettering as the other indications in the list of ingredients.</p>	834/2007 Article 23, 24, 25 889/2008 Article 57

Article	Content	EU reference
	<p>OCS clients may use the terms organic, ecological, biological, or their abbreviations.</p> <p>Where terms from first paragraph of this article are used, the code number of OCS, shall also appear in the labelling; the Community logo referred to in Article 74 as regards pre-packaged food may also appear on the packaging.</p> <p>Where the Community logo is used, an indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials of which the product is composed have been farmed, shall also appear in the same visual field as the logo and shall take one of the following forms, as appropriate:</p> <p>‘EU Agriculture’, where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in the EU</p> <p>‘non-EU Agriculture’, where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in third countries,.</p> <p>‘EU/non-EU Agriculture’, where part of the agricultural raw materials has been farmed in the Community and a part of it has been farmed in a third country.</p> <p>The abovementioned indication ‘EU’ or ‘non-EU’ maybe replaced or supplemented by a country in the case where all agricultural raw materials of which the product is composed have been farmed in that country.</p> <p>For the abovementioned ‘EU’ or ‘non-EU’ indication, small quantities by weight of ingredients maybe disregarded provided that the total quantity of the disregarded ingredients does not exceed 2 % of the total quantity by weight of raw materials of agricultural origin.</p> <p>The abovementioned ‘EU’ or ‘non-EU’ indication shall not appear in a colour, size and style of lettering more prominent than the sales description of the product.</p> <p>The use of the Community logo as referred to in Article 74 and the indication referred to in the first subparagraph shall be optional for products imported from third countries or produced in countries under OCS scope. However, where the Community logo as referred to in Article 74 appears in the labelling, the indication referred to in the first subparagraph shall also appear in the labelling.</p> <p>The indications referred to in paragraph 1 shall be marked in a conspicuous place in such a way as to be easily visible, clearly legible and indelible.</p> <p>Community logo must be used in line with the rules established by the European authorities.</p> <p>Organic production logos:</p> <p>The Community organic production logo may be used in the labelling, presentation and advertising of products which satisfy the requirements set out under this standard</p> <p>The Community logo shall not be used by OCS clients in the case of in-conversion products and products not covered under this standard.</p> <p>National and private logos may be used in the labelling, presentation and advertising of products which satisfy the requirements set out under this standard.</p> <p>EU logo for organic products can be used in the manner described in Annex XI of Regulation 889/2008.</p> <p>The model is presented in the annex no. 5 of this standard.</p>	
74	<p>OCS code for products certified according to this Standard in Serbia is RS-BIO-162.</p> <p>OCS code for other countries where OCS is approved for the purpose of equivalency:</p> <p>**-BIO-162 (or Montenegro OCS code is ME-BIO-162, for Bosnia and Herzegovina BA-BIO-162, for The Republic of North Macedonia MK-BIO-162)</p> <p>OCS code must be placed in the same visual field as the Organic logo of the EU, where the Organic logo of the EU is used in the labelling.</p> <p>The indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials of which the products is composed have been farmed, shall be placed immediately below the OCS code number.</p> <p>Certified organic products and their advertising material, supporting documentation and labels can be labeled with terms or abbreviations that indicate the origin of the organic products (organic, biological or eco, bio, org, etc.), as well as private label manufacturers, or associations of producers.</p>	889/2008 Article 58
<i>Feed labelling</i>		
75	<p>This Chapter shall not apply to pet food and feed for fur animals.</p> <p>The trade marks and sales descriptions bearing terms and organic logo of the EU from the Article 42 of this standard may be used only if all ingredients of plant or animal origin are from the organic production method and at least 95 % of the product’s dry matter is comprised of such ingredients, and providing that :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) the processed feed complies with the provisions of this standard related to the production of organic feed;</li> <li>2) all ingredients of plant or animal origin contained in the processed feed are from the organic production method;</li> <li>3) at least 95 % of the product’s dry matter is comprised of organic agricultural products.</li> </ol>	889/2008 Article 59, 60, 61

Article	Content	EU reference
	<p>Subject to the requirements laid down in point 1 of previous paragraph, the following statement is permitted in the case of products comprising variable quantities of feed materials from the organic production method and/or feed materials from products in conversion to organic farming and/or permitted products for feed according to this standard: ‘may be used in organic production in accordance with Regulations (EC) 834/2007 and (EC) 889/2008’.</p> <p>Terms and logoes for indicating organic production on processed feed shall be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) separate from the wording describing the product and manufacturer , which is governed by the regulation governing the declaration and labeling of feedingstuffs;</li> <li>2) presented in a colour, format or character font that does not draw more attention to it than to the description or name of the animal feedingstuff;</li> <li>3) accompanied, in the same field of vision, by an indication by weight of dry matter referring: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) to the percentage of feed material(s) from the organic production method;</li> <li>(2) to the percentage of feed material(s) from products in conversion to organic farming;</li> <li>(3) to the percentage of feed material(s) not covered by points (1) and (2);</li> <li>(4) to the total percentage of animal feed of agricultural origin;;</li> </ol> </li> <li>4) accompanied by a list of names of feed materials from the organic production method;</li> <li>5) accompanied by a list of names of feed materials from products in conversion to organic production.</li> </ol> <p>The indication for processed feed is also used to characterize processed animal feed containing variable amounts of feed materials obtained by organic production methods, individual feed material from the conversion period and / or feed materials from conventional production.</p>	
<b>MEASURES FOR CONTROL AND CERTIFICATION</b>		
Control measures		
76	<p>OCS shall setup a system of control in organic production in conformity with Regulation (EC) No 882/2004</p> <p>Control system set by OCS shall comprise of precautionary and control measures where precautionary measures are based on the risk assessment for each producer.</p> <p>OCS is performing control at least once per year, by random control visits/inspections, mainly announced and if necessary unannounced, and in accordance with plan of controls in organic production.</p> <p>The control in organic production can be performed several times in one year, based on critical control points for each individual producer that are determined based on general assessment of risk of incompliance’s to rules of organic production and taking into consideration previous controls, product quality and risk from mixing of organic products with products from conventional production.</p>	834/2007 Article 27
77	<p>OCS shall give to the Commission access to its offices and facilities and provide any information and assistance deemed necessary by the Commission for the fulfilment of OCS commitments.</p>	834/2007 Article 27
78	<p>Control system set by OCS shall comprise of precautionary and control measures where precautionary measures are based on the risk assessment for each producer.</p> <p>Established system of control shall enable traceability of each product in all stages of production, processing and sale/marketing, in accordance with the law governing the food safety issues, in order to guarantee that the organic product has been produced or imported in accordance with this standard.</p> <p>Proof that OCS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) has the expertise, equipment and infrastructure required to carry out the tasks delegated to it;</li> <li>2) has a sufficient number of suitable qualified and experienced staff; and</li> <li>3) is impartial and free from any conflict of interest as regards the exercise of its tasks</li> </ol> <p>is provided by Accreditation by Accreditation body of Serbia according to SRPS ISO/IEC 17065.</p> <p>OCS will send a summary report of the control activities carried out during the previous year to the Commission latest till the deadline prescribed by the Commission.</p>	834/2007 Article 27
79	<p>OCS je obezbedio:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Implementation of standard control procedure as submitted by OCS to the competent authority in accordance with Article 27(6)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007;</li> <li>(b) sufficient number of suitable qualified and experienced staff in accordance with Article 27(5)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 and implemented training concerning risks affecting the organic status of products;</li> <li>(c) OCS has and follows documented procedures and templates for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the annual risk analysis in accordance with Article 27(3) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007;</li> <li>(ii) preparing a risk-based sampling strategy, conducting sampling and laboratory analysis;</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	889/2008 Article 92e

Article	Content	EU reference
	<p>(iii) information exchange with other control bodies and with the competent authority;</p> <p>(iv) initial and follow-up controls of operators under their control;</p> <p>(v) the application and follow-up to the catalogue of measures to be applied in case of infringements or irregularities;</p> <p>(vi) observing the requirements of the protection of personal data for the operators under its control as laid down by the States where OCS operates and in accordance with Directive 95/46/EC.</p> <p>In particular, when exporting organic products certified in accordance with this standard, Commission Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008 shall be respected. Having regard to the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1235/2008, 125/2013. To this end, OCS has drawn up a Working Manual for the certification of products intended for export to the EU and the rules for issuing an Inspection Certificate. .</p> <p>In case of doubt as to the occurrence of non-compliance or non-compliance in terms of Reg. 1235/2008, Article 15 and Reg 125/2013, Article 1, OCS will respond in accordance with the requirements of Reg. 1235/2008 and Reg 125/2013. Mentioned regulations are an integral part of the operating instructions.</p> <p>Same requirements OCS will comply if the OCS to send notice of the irregularities and the need to investigate the origin of these discrepancies.</p>	
<b>Adherence to the control system</b>		
80	<p>The process of inclusion operators in organic production starts with submission of application by operator to OCS.</p> <p>If producer who is engaged in organic production concluded with a third party a contract/agreement for execution of certain operations related to organic production (hereinafter referred to as: subcontractor), control in organic production shall include also these activities.</p> <p>OCS shall ensure that any operator who complies with the rules of organic production, and who pays a reasonable fee as a contribution to the control expenses, is entitled to be covered by the control system of OCS.</p> <p>OCS shall keep an updated list containing the names and addresses of operators under its control. This list shall be made available to the interested parties.</p>	834/2007 Article 27
81	<p>The process of inclusion operators in organic production starts with submission of application by operator to OCS.</p> <p>Based on the application from Paragraph 1 of this Article the operator and OCS shall sign a contract on performance of control and certification in organic production, which determines identification number that operator received.</p> <p>From the date of conclusion of a contract from Paragraph 2 of this Article starts the conversion period.</p> <p>Contract on control and certification in organic production referred to in this Article shall specially contain the following data: data on contracting parties, type of organic production, number and area/surface of the cadastral parcel on which the organic production takes place, and cadastral municipality, rights and obligation of contracting parties, conditions and way to exercise the right to issue certificates and also protection in case of default on contractual obligations.</p> <p>Prior to control, a plan of activities is issued, person in charge of control is determined (hereinafter referred to as: inspector) and working documentation provided.</p> <p>In the control procedure, same inspector may not control one producer for longer than three consecutive years.</p>	/
<b>Control arrangements and undertaking by the operator</b>		
82	<p>1. For the purpose of execution of first control, producer shall submit to OCS signed statement containing following data on:</p> <p>(a) production units, i.e. its activity/operation;</p> <p>(b) practical measures that shall be taken at the level of production unit, i.e. its activity/operation, to ensure compliance to rules of organic production;</p> <p>(c) preventive measures that shall be taken in order to reduce the risk of contamination by conventional products or substances prohibited in organic production, and measures relating to cleaning necessary in facilities and premises for storage within whole chain of production,</p> <p>(d) the specific characteristics of the production method used, where the operator intends to request complementary documentary evidence in accordance with Article 68 (2) Reg. 889/2008.</p> <p>Where appropriate, the description and measures provided may be part of a quality system as set up by the operator.</p> <p>2. The description and the measures referred to in paragraph 1 shall be contained in a declaration, signed by the responsible operator. In addition, this declaration shall include an undertaking by the operator:</p>	889/2008 Article 63

Article	Content	EU reference
	<p>(a) to perform the operations in accordance with the organic production rules;</p> <p>(b) to accept, in the event of infringement or irregularities, the enforcement of the measures of the organic production rules;</p> <p>(c) to undertake to inform in writing the buyers of the product in order to ensure that the indications referring to the organic production method are removed from this production;</p> <p>(d) to accept, in cases where the operator and/or the subcontractors of that operator are checked by different control authorities or control bodies in accordance with the control system set up by (Member) State concerned, the exchange of information between those authorities or bodies;</p> <p>(e) to accept, in cases where the operator and/or the subcontractors of that operator change their control authority or control body, the transmission of their control files to the subsequent control authority or control body;</p> <p>(f) to accept, in cases where the operator withdraws from the control system, to inform without delay the relevant competent authority and OCS;</p> <p>(g) to accept, in cases where the operator withdraws from the control system, that the control file is kept for a period of at least five years;</p> <p>(h) to accept to inform OCS without delay of any irregularity or infringement affecting the organic status of their product or organic products received from other operators or subcontractors.</p> <p>Producer shall notify OCS of any changes of data contained in the statement referred to in Article 51.</p>	
83	<p>If producer who is engaged in organic production concluded with a third party a contract/agreement for execution of certain operations related to organic production (hereinafter referred to as: subcontractor), control in organic production shall include also these activities.</p> <p>In case of Paragraph 1. of this Article, in addition to data referred to in 51, producer shall submit to OCS as authorized control organization the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) list of subcontractors with description of their activities/operations, stating the names of authorized control organizations with which these subcontractors have concluded contracts on control and certification;</li> <li>2) written consent by the subcontractor that their holding is subject of control;</li> <li>3) data on practical measures, including documentation, undertaken in the production unit, to ensure the traceability of products placed on the market by the producer.</li> </ol>	889/2008 Article 80
84	<p>Written statement referred in Article 82 is verified by OCS and operator. With his signature, the operator confirms that he will take all necessary corrective measures.</p> <p>OCS shall compile a written report on every executed control and the report shall be countersigned by the operator.</p> <p>OCS vrši najmanje jednom godišnje fizičku kontrolu svi h operatora. Osim redovne godišnje kontrole, OCS može da sprovede i nenajavljene i vanredne kontrole.</p> <p>OCS shall compile a written report on every executed control, the report shall be countersigned by the operator.</p> <p>Controls are planned on the basis of risk assessment.</p> <p>The risk analysis procedure is designed in such a way that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the result of the risk analysis provides the basis for determining the intensity of the unannounced or announced annual inspections and visits;</li> <li>(b) additional random control visits carried out of at least 10 % of operators under contract in accordance with the risk category are performed;</li> <li>(c) at least 10 % of all inspections and visits carried out (as described under (a) and (b)) are unannounced;</li> <li>(d) the selection of operators to be submitted to unannounced inspections and visits is determined on the basis of the risk analysis and that these are planned according to the level of risk.</li> </ol> <p>The staff of OCS has sufficient knowledge, including knowledge of the risk elements affecting the organic status of products, qualifications, training and experience with respect to organic production in general and with the relevant Union rules in particular and appropriate rules on rotation of inspectors are in force.</p>	889/2008 Article 65
85	<p>OCS takes and analyses samples for detecting of products not authorised for organic production, for checking production techniques not in conformity with the organic production rules or for detecting possible contamination by products not authorised for organic production. The number of samples to be taken and analysed by OCS every year shall correspond to at least 5 % of the number of operators under its control. The selection of the operators where samples have to be taken shall be based on the general evaluation of the risk of non-compliance with the organic production rules. This general evaluation shall take into account all stages of production, preparation and distribution.</p>	889/2008 Article 65

Article	Content	EU reference
	<p>OCS takes and analyses samples in each case where the use of products or techniques not authorised for organic production is suspected. In such cases no minimum number of samples to be taken and analysed shall apply.</p> <p>Samples may also be taken and analysed by OCS in any other case for detecting of products not authorised for organic production, for checking production techniques not in conformity with the organic production rules or for detecting possible contamination by products not authorised for organic production.</p>	
Control and certification of group of producers		
86	<p>Group certification can be approved in the case of organizing groups of producers who would not be able to bear the costs of certification, have a small production (small scale, modest income). Producer groups must perform a given production in one specific geographic area and under the same or similar conditions. They may be organized for example as an independent group or by a legal person who is for its needs organizing the group and bears the costs of control and certification.</p> <p>In any case, the group must have defined rules on organic production, rules on group membership, exclusion from the group and an internal control system that ensures conformity of production with the requirements of this Standard.</p> <p>Control of producers group by OCS is performed in two steps.</p> <p>Step I</p> <p>Control of the internal control system at the group of producers which practically means the complete check of the documentation which exists about the group itself, about the certificate holder, as well as the records related to producers. The process (principle) of control as well as the documents which are checked are described in the Procedure of farmers group control.</p> <p>Certificate holder (operator) shall document his internal inspection system and updated list of approved group members.</p> <p>Step II</p> <p>The physical control of group members, processing units, storages as well as other objects important for the given group and its production.</p> <p>Number of producers which is going to be a subject of control is determined based on data provided within the standard application documentation to OCS as well as based on the risk assessment for the given production.</p>	
87	<p>For the purpose of certification, certificate holder and the group must meet as a minimum the following criteria (other than general, resulting from the type of production which the group deals with):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of a reliable and in practice implemented system of internal control</li> <li>- Internal auditors have sufficient knowledge in a given organic production</li> <li>- 100% of the group members are inspected by the internal controller or there is clear evidence that the system of internal controls functions and that each producer during the production season will be checked (it is clearly stated plan of internal controls)</li> <li>- There are records of internal controls that contain relevant information about the production</li> <li>- Presented is the approved detailed list of group members</li> <li>- Members of the group have a basic knowledge of organic production</li> <li>- There is clear evidence of the measures applied in the protection of plants / feeding / treatment of animals, and so on.</li> <li>- Provided is a system of separation of organic and conventional production.</li> </ul> <p>For the purpose of inspection and certification of producer groups OCS uses the Guidelines on imports of organic products into the European Union (15.12.2008, Rev. 1).</p>	
Control visits		
88	<p>OCS shall carry out at least once a year a physical inspection of all operators.</p> <p>OCS shall compile a written report on every executed control, the report shall be countersigned by the operator.</p> <p>The control in organic production can be performed several times in one year, based on critical control points for each individual producer that are determined based on general assessment of risk of incompliance's to rules of organic production and taking into consideration previous controls, product quality and risk from mixing of organic products with products from conventional production</p>	889/2008 Article 65
89	<p>Checking of the producer's documentation in the control procedure shall relate to checking of records on activity/operation, as well as of financial documentation.</p> <p>In order to facilitate the control, producer shall keep records and financial documentation referred to in paragraph 1. of this Article in production unit or premises, in order for OCS to be able to perform control</p>	889/2008 Article 66



Article	Content	EU reference
	<p>thereof at any time:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) supplier, i.e. seller or exporter of organic products;</li> <li>2) types and quantities of organic products delivered to the production unit, raw materials and additives purchased, as well as their use;</li> <li>3) types and quantities of stored organic products;</li> <li>4) type and quantities of organic products delivered from the production unit, consignee, i.e. buyer, except final consumers, as well as premises of the first consignee or storage facility;</li> <li>5) types and quantities of purchased and sold organic products, as well as supplier, i.e. seller or exporter and buyer, i.e. consignee, in case of producers that are not storing or physically handling organic products.</li> </ol> <p>For the needs of control, OCS may require from producer other necessary data, i.e. documentation, to determine based on them the presence of proper ratio between inputs – raw materials and finished products. For products derived from conventional production, and are used in organic production, OCS , during verifying of the documentation, shall check whether those products are accompanied by the declaration of the seller confirming that these products have not been produced from GMOs or by GMOs.</p> <p>The documentary accounts shall also comprise the results of the verification at reception of organic products.</p> <p>If producer has production unit for conventional production, within the agricultural holding, he shall enable OCS to perform control of that production unit, as well as other premises within said production unit.</p>	
90	<p>Operator shall facilitate the authorized control organization to perform control, by ensuring the following::</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) access to all parts of the production unit and premises, as well as bills/accounts and accompanying documents;</li> <li>2) information that is objectively necessary for control, i.e. information on imported consignments in case of importers and first consignees;</li> <li>3) results of their own production quality assurance programs.</li> </ol> <p>On each consignment of organic products imported, importer shall, without delay, notify Ocs and submit documentation which prove that the imported product is produced in accordance with this standard.</p>	889/2008 Article 67
91	<p>For products derived from conventional production, and are used in organic production, OCS checks whether those products are accompanied by the vendor declaration confirming that these products have not been produced from GMOs or by GMOs.</p> <p>For the purpose of declaring non-gmo status of the product, OCS requests that model as set out in Annex XIII of Reg. No 889/2008 is used or declaration which contains the same data.</p>	889/2008 Article 69
<b>Special rules for control of organic plant production and collection of wild species in natural habitats</b>		
92	<p>In organic plant production, as well as collection of wild plant species in their natural habitats, in addition to data referred to in Article 51 of this standard, the producer shall submit to the authorized control organization data on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) storage premises, production premises, parcels, collection areas, and if necessary, processing premises, i.e. packaging premises;</li> <li>2) date of the latest work carried out on parcels, i.e. product collection areas that were not in compliance with rules of organic production.</li> </ol> <p>In case of collection of wild plant species in their natural habitats, the operator shall submit the proof confirming that collection areas have not been treated using products prohibited in organic production, during the period of at least three years.</p> <p>For each plant species, at least five days before collection of wild species starts, the following data is submitted to the authorized control organization:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) common and Latin name of wild species which shall be collected, as well as the date of commencement and completion of the collection period;</li> <li>2) map of the location where wild species are collected, with clearly marked boundaries of collection areas;</li> <li>3) first and family name of persons collecting the wild species;</li> <li>4) location of potential sources of contamination in the collection area;</li> <li>5) location of purchasing sites;</li> <li>6) location and full description of warehouses and other facilities used for preparation and processing of collected species.</li> </ol>	889/2008 Član 70
93	<p>The operator from Article 92 is obliged to keep records on his/her own production in accordance with instruction given byOCS, and to inform OCS in written on the dynamics of crop production, including the submission of plant scheme, every year, within the period specified by OCS.</p>	889/2008 Article 70, 71

Article	Content	EU reference
94	<p>In order to enable the control, in organic plant production, the producer shall keep records on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) use of fertilizer (date of application, type and amount of applied fertilizer and parcel on which the fertilizer was applied);</li> <li>2) use of plant protection products (date of application, type and amount of applied plant protection product, reason and method of application);</li> <li>3) purchasing of inputs – external inputs (date, type and quantity of products, purchase documentation);</li> <li>4) harvest (date, parcel, plant species and cultivar/variety and amount of organic product or in-conversion products).</li> </ol> <p>If the operator from Paragraph 1 of this Article within his/her agricultural estate possesses a production unit that is used for conventional production, is obliged to enable OCS to carry out control in that production unit as well.</p>	889/2008 Article 72, 73
<b>Control requirements for livestock and livestock products produced by animal husbandry</b>		
95	<p>Prior to the first inspection, in addition to the information referred to in Article 82 of this standard, the operator shall provide the OCS with description of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) the livestock buildings, pasturage, open air areas, etc., and, where applicable, the premises for the storage, packaging and processing of livestock, livestock products, raw materials and inputs;</li> <li>2) a full description of the installations for the storage of livestock manure;</li> <li>3) the practical measures referred to in Article 63(1)(b) shall include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) a plan for spreading manure agreed with the control body or authority, together with a full description of the areas given over to crop production,</li> <li>(2) where appropriate, as regards the spreading of manure, the written arrangements with other holdings as referred to in Article 13 complying with the provisions of the organic production rules,;</li> <li>(3) management plan for the organic-production livestock unit.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	889/2008 Article 74
96	<p>The livestock shall be identified permanently using techniques adapted to each species, individually in the case of large mammals and individually or by batch in the case of poultry and small mammals..</p> <p>If the operator manages several production units the units which produce non-organic livestock or non-organic livestock products shall also be subject to the control of OCS.</p>	889/2008 Article 75, 79
97	<p>Livestock records shall be compiled in the form of a register and kept available to the control authorities or bodies at all times at the premises of the holding. Such records shall provide a full description of the herd or flock management system comprising at least the following information::</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) as regards animals arriving at the holding: origin and date of arrival, conversion period, identification mark and veterinary record;</li> <li>2) as regards livestock leaving the holding: age, number of heads, weight in case of slaughter, identification mark and destination;</li> <li>3) details of any animals lost and reasons thereof;</li> <li>4) as regards feed: type, including feed supplements, proportions of various ingredients of rations and periods of access to free-range areas, periods of transhumance where restrictions apply;</li> <li>5) as regards disease prevention and treatment and veterinary care: date of treatment, details of the diagnosis, the posology; type of treatment product, the indication of the active pharmacological substances involved method of treatment and veterinary prescription for veterinary care with reasons and withdrawal periods applying before livestock products can be marketed labelled as organic.</li> </ol> <p>Whenever veterinary medicinal products are used the information according to point 5 of previous paragra is to be declared to the OCS the livestock or livestock products are marketed as organically produced.</p> <p>Livestock treated shall be clearly identified, individually in the case of large animals; individually, or by batch, or by hive, in the case of poultry, small animals and bees.</p>	889/2008 Article 76, 77
<b>Control requirements for organic beekeeping</b>		
98	<p>A map on an appropriate scale listing the location of hives shall be provided to OCS by the beekeeper, appropriate documentation and evidence, including suitable analyses if necessary, that the areas accessible to his colonies meet the conditions required in this standard.</p> <p>The operator keep records on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) feeding (type and quantity of product, date of application and hives in which the product was used);</li> <li>2) the type of product, active pharmacological substance, diagnosis, dosage, method of administration, duration of treatment and withdrawal period when veterinary medicinal products are used;</li> <li>3) measures taken during the extraction, processing and storage of bee products;</li> </ol>	889/2008 Article 78, 79

Article	Content	EU reference
	<p>4)removals of the supers and the honey extraction operations. The operator is obliged to notify OCS when:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) veterinary medicinal products are used, on the information referred to in item 2) of the previous paragraph of this Article, before the products can be placed on the market as organic products;</li> <li>2) In the case of relocation of the apiary, about relocation as well as the time of relocation.</li> </ol> <p>If the operator manages several production units the units which produce non-organic livestock or non-organic livestock products shall also be subject to the control of OCS.</p>	
Control requirements for units preparing feed		
99	<p>For all production units producing feed, in addition to the information referred to in Article 51 of this Regulation, the manufacturer shall submit to OCS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) a description of the facilities for the reception, processing and storage of products intended for animal nutrition before and after the operations to which these products are subjected;</li> <li>2) a description of the storage facilities for other products used in the preparation of animal feed;</li> <li>3) a description of the storage facilities for the cleaning and disinfection products;</li> <li>4) if necessary, a description of the compound feedingstuff of the animal feed the producer intends to produce, in accordance with the regulation governing the production and declaration of the animal feed, as well as the species or class of animal for which the feed is intended;</li> <li>5) if necessary, the name of the animal feed the producer intends to produce;</li> <li>6) data on practical measures to be taken, which also contain indications (indicators) of measures applied in technological processing procedures.</li> </ol> <p>Based on the information on the practical measures referred to in paragraph 1, item 6) of this Article, which operator shall take, the OCS conducts a general risk assessment for each processing unit and creates a control plan which, depending on the potential risk, determines the minimum number of random samples . The control visit shall comprise a full physical inspection of all premises. Moreover, OCS shall make targeted visits based on a general evaluation of the potential risks of non-compliance with the organic production rules.</p> <p>OCS shall pay particular attention to the critical control points pointed out for the operator, with a view to establishing whether the surveillance and checking operations are carried out correctly.</p> <p>All the premises used by the operator for the conduct of his activities may be checked as frequently as the attendant risks warrant.</p>	889/2008 Article 87, 88, 90
100	For the purpose of verification, the operator shall record for each production unit, the origin, type and quantity of feed ingredients, additives, sales and finished products.	889/2008 Article 89
Certificate		

Article	Content	EU reference
101	<p>Based on report on executed controls and request of the producer, OCS shall decide on certification and issue certificate that a product or production process are in compliance with this standard containing data on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) certificate number;</li> <li>2) name and address, i.e. name and headquarters of the producer and operation;</li> <li>3) name, headquarters and code of the authorized control organization;</li> <li>4) type and product range, as well as quantity of products;</li> <li>5) type of production;</li> <li>6) validity period;</li> <li>7) date of control;</li> <li>8) date and place of issuing, as well as stamp and signature of authorized person.</li> </ol> <p>Data on issued certificates shall be made public by OCS as authorized control organization on internet page/web site of OCS: <a href="http://www.organica.rs">www.organica.rs</a>.</p> <p>If producer is purchasing products that are necessary for the production, he shall verify the documentary evidence of his suppliers..</p> <p>If an operator in paragraph 1 shall request within one month, the additional supporting documents confirming the specific characteristics of the production method used OCS shall provide complementary documentary evidence confirming the specific characteristics of the production method used by means of the model set out in Annex 13.</p> <p>Box 2 of complementary documentary evidence shall contain entry: Animal products produced without the use of antibiotics or Proizvodi životinjskog podrijetla dobiveni bez uporabe antibiotika.</p>	834/2007 Article 29 889/2008 Article 68
102	Certificate of inspection for importing organic products to EU is issued and made based on requests of Regulation 1238/2008, 125/2013, 1842/2016, 2019/446, 2020/25. For that purpose, these regulations are part of this work instruction.	1235/2008 Article 13
<b>Measures in case of infringements and irregularities</b>		
103	<p>If in control presence of certain incompliance's in methods of organic production is recorded, OCS may issue corrective measures to the producer in order to harmonize the production with methods and rules of organic production.</p> <p>In case severe incompliance's in methods of organic production are registered that cannot be corrected, and which relate to application of methods of organic production and use of materials and means not allowed in organic production, OCS shall issue to the producer the measure of suspension and orders that affected products are separated from other organic products.</p> <p>If severe infringements are detected and when these incompliances directly lead to losing the integrity of certain organic product or production as a whole, meaning that it can not bear indications referring to organic production, OCS shall withdraw the certification.</p> <p>Information on cases of irregularities or infringements affecting the organic status of a product shall be immediately communicated by OCS to the control bodies, competent authority and where appropriate, to the Commission.</p> <p>Any withdrawal and suspension of certification will be communicated by OCS.</p> <p>Exchange of information: Upon a request duly justified by the necessity to guarantee that a product has been produced in accordance with organic rules, OCS shall exchange relevant information on the results of its controls with competent authorities, control authorities and control bodies. OCS may also exchange such information on its own initiative.</p> <p>OCS will exchange information in the following cases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. When the operator and / or subcontractors of that operator are inspected by OCS and other control organizations, OCS shall exchange appropriate information about the actions under its control.</li> <li>2. When the operator and / or subcontractors of that operator move from the OCS to another control organization, the OCS shall immediately inform the competent ministry of such change.</li> </ol>	834/2007 Article 30, 31
104	<p>Measures in case of suspicion of infringements and irregularities</p> <p>Where an operator considers or suspects that a product which he has produced, prepared, imported or that he has received from another operator, is not in compliance with organic production rules, he shall initiate procedures either to withdraw from this product any reference to the organic production method or to</p>	889/2008 Article 91

Article	Content	EU reference
	<p>separate and identify the product. He may only put it into processing or packaging or on the market after elimination of that doubt, unless it is placed on the market without indication referring to the organic production method. In case of such doubt, the operator shall immediately inform OCS. OCS may require that the product cannot be placed on the market with indications referring to the organic production method until it is satisfied, by the information received from the operator or from other sources, that the doubt has been eliminated.</p> <p>Where OCS has a substantiated suspicion that an operator intends to place on the market a product not in compliance with the organic production rules but bearing a reference to the organic production method, OCS can require that the operator may provisionally not market the product with this reference for a time period to be set by OCS. Before taking such a decision, OCS shall allow the operator to comment. This decision shall be supplemented by the obligation to withdraw from this product any reference to the organic production method if OCS is sure that the product does not fulfil the requirements of organic production.</p> <p>However, if the suspicion is not confirmed within the said time period, the decision referred to in the first subparagraph shall be cancelled not later than the expiry of that time period. The operator shall cooperate fully with OCS in resolving the suspicion.</p>	
105	<p>OCS shall take whatever measures and sanctions are required to prevent fraudulent use of the indications referred to in Articles 73 and 74 of this Standard.</p> <p>For this purpose OCS established a sanction catalog.</p>	889/2008 Article 91
Exchange of information, public available informations and reports		
106	<p>If different authorized control organizations execute control of producer and subcontractor, written statement referred to in Article 51 shall contain also the consent of producer and subcontractors that those control organizations may exchange the data on carried out controls.</p> <p>Where OCS finds irregularities or infringements relating to the application of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 in a product coming from a Member State and bearing indications as referred to in Title IV of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 and Title III and/or Annex XI of this Regulation, it shall inform the Member State which designated the control body or control authority and the Commission thereby.</p> <p>This will be applied also for products exported EU.</p> <p>Upon a request duly justified by the necessity to guarantee that a product has been produced in accordance with this standard, OCS shall exchange relevant information on the results of its controls with competent authorities, control authorities and other control bodies.</p> <p>OCS may also exchange such information on its own initiative.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Where the operator and/or the subcontractors of that operator are checked by different control authorities or control bodies, OCS shall exchange the relevant information on the operations under its control.</li> <li>2. Where operators and/or their subcontractors change OCS, the change shall be notified without delay to the competent authority by OCS.</li> </ol> <p>OCS shall hand over the relevant elements of the control file of the operator concerned and the reports referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 63(2) to the subsequent control authority or control body. OCS shall ensure that non-conformities noted in the report of the previous control authority or control body have been or are being addressed by the operator.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Where the operator withdraws from the control system OCS shall, without delay, inform the competent authority.</li> <li>4. Where OCS finds irregularities or infringements affecting the organic status of products, it shall without delay inform the competent authority which approved it. That competent authority may require, on its own initiative, also any other information on irregularities or infringements.</li> </ol> <p>In case of irregularities or infringements found with regard to products under the control of other control authorities or control bodies, OCS shall also inform those authorities or bodies without delay.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. OCS shall take the appropriate measures and establish documented procedures to enable exchange of information with all control authorities and/or all control bodies approved in accordance with Article 27 of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, including procedures for the exchange of information for the purpose of verifying documentary evidence referred to in Article 29(1) of that Regulation.</li> </ol>	889/2008 Article 92
107	<p>OCS will make available to the public in an appropriate manner including publication on the internet, the updated list containing the names and addresses of operators under its control containing updated documentary evidence related to each operator.</p> <p>The list is published on official web site of OCS: <a href="http://www.organica.rs">www.organica.rs</a></p>	889/2008 Article 92b

Article	Content	EU reference
108	For the purposes of submitting annual reports to the European Commission, OCS fills the forms that are on the official web site of the EC, in accordance with the instructions received. For the purposes of national legislation in the field of organic production (where it is applicable) OCS keeps records in line with this legislation.	1235/2008 Article 12
<b>IMPORT</b>		
109	For the purpose of this standard OCS will define three possible options: 1) Products from an EU member state, certified by an approved control body 2) Products from third countries certified by one of the EU approved control bodies (As listed in EU Reg. No. 1235/2008) 3) Products from an approved third country (As listed in EU Reg. 1235/2008). For certified organic products that are imported, OCS shall issue, on the basis of performed control of documents and certificate issued by competent authority in the country of origin, a confirmation that the product is produced in accordance with this standard (hereinafter referred to as a "confirmation"). In the process of issuing confirmation from Paragraph 2 of this Article, the importer is obliged to submit the necessary documents to OCS upon which OCS can confirm that the imported product is produced according to this standard and that the certificate of that product has been issued by the competent authority in the country of origin.	834/2007 Article 32
<b>Specific requirements for control of imported organic products</b>		
110	In case of import of organic products, in addition to data referred to in Article 51, the importer shall submit to OCS data on premises of the importer and its activities in import, place of entry of product into Republic of Serbia, as well as facilities it intends to use for storage of imported organic products until the time they are delivered to the first consignee, and first consignee of the imported organic products, i.e. importer if at the same time also first consignee, submits data on facilities for receiving and storage. On request of OCS data on organisation of transportation from exporter to the first consignee shall also be submitted Importer and first consignee of imported organic products shall separately keep records of inventory and shall keep separate financial records, except if they are working within single unit. On each consignment of imported organic products, importer shall, without delay, notify the authorized control organization and submit documentation laid down by special regulation. On each consignment of imported organic products importer shall, without delay, notify OCS and provide: • the name and address of the first consignee;; • any details OCS may reasonably require, (i) in case of products imported in accordance with Article 32 of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, the documentary evidence referred to in that Article; (ii) in case of products imported in accordance with Article 33 of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, a copy of the certificate of inspection referred to in that Article. On the request of OCS or relevant authorities, the importer shall forward the information referred to in the first paragraph to the control body of the first consignee. Importer and first consignee of imported organic products shall separately keep records of inventory and shall keep separate financial records, except if they are working within single unit.	889/2008 Article 81, 82, 83, 84, 85
<b>ENTRY INTO FORCE AND APPLICATION</b>		
111	This standard shall come into force on the date when it is approved by the OCS Commission for the certification scheme. This date is referred to as version date on the front page of the standard. This version of standard shall apply from the date the European Commission approves the application for equivalence for categories B and E.	834/2007 Article 42

**Annexes**

## Annex I

## Fertilizers, soil conditioners and nutrients

Name	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
Compound products or products containing only materials listed hereunder:	
Farmyard manure	Product comprising a mixture of animal excrements and vegetable matter (animal bedding). Factory farming origin forbidden
Dried farmyard manure and dehydrated poultry manure	Factory farming origin forbidden
Composted animal excrements, including poultry manure and composted farmyard manure included	Factory farming origin forbidden
Liquid animal excrements	Use after controlled fermentation and/or appropriate dilution Factory farming origin forbidden
Composted or fermented mixture of household waste	Product obtained from source separated household waste, which has been submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production  Only vegetable and animal household waste Only when produced in a closed and monitored collection system, accepted by the Member State Maximum concentrations in mg/kg of dry matter: cadmium: 0,7; copper: 70; nickel: 25; lead: 45; zinc: 200; mercury: 0,4; chromium (total): 70; chromium (VI): not detectable
Peat	Use limited to horticulture (market gardening, floriculture, arboriculture, nursery)
Mushroom culture wastes	The initial composition of the substrate shall be limited to products of this Annex
Dejecta of worms (vermicompost) and insects	
Guano	
Composted or fermented mixture of vegetable matter	Product obtained from mixtures of vegetable matter, which have been submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production
Biogas digestate containing animal by-products co-digested with material of plant or animal origin as listed in this Annex	Animal by-products (including by-products of wild animals) of category 3 and digestive tract content of category 2 (categories 2 and 3 as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council(1) must not be from factory farming origin.  The Processes have to be in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011(2). Not to be applied to edible parts of the crop
Products or by-products of animal origin as below:	(1) Maximum concentration in mg/kg of dry matter of chromium (VI): not detectable
Blood meal Hoof meal Horn meal Bone meal or degelatinised bone meal Fish meal Meat meal	(2) Not to be applied to edible parts of the crop



Name	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
Compound products or products containing only materials listed hereunder:	
Feather, hair and "chiquette" meal	
Wool	
Fur (1)	
Hair	
Dairy products	
Hydrolysed proteins (2)	
Products and by-products of plant origin for fertilisers	Examples: oilseed cake meal, cocoa husks, malt culms
Hydrolysed proteins of plant origin	
Seaweeds and seaweed products	As far as directly obtained by: (i) physical processes including dehydration, freezing and grinding (ii) extraction with water or aqueous acid and/or alkaline solution (iii) fermentation
Sawdust and wood chips	Wood not chemically treated after felling
Composted bark	Wood not chemically treated after felling
Wood ash	From wood not chemically treated after felling
Soft ground rock phosphate	Product as specified in point 7 of Annex IA.2. to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council(3) relating to fertilisers  Cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P205
Aluminium-calcium phosphate	Product as specified in point 6 of Annex IA.2. of Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003,  Cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P205 Use limited to basic soils (pH > 7,5)
Basic slag	Products as specified in point 1 of Annex IA.2. of Regulation 2003/2003
Crude potassium salt or kainit	Products as specified in point 1 of Annex IA.3. of Regulation 2003/2003
Potassium sulphate, possibly containing magnesium salt	Product obtained from crude potassium salt by a physical extraction process, containing possibly also magnesium salts
Stillage and stillage extract	Ammonium stillage excluded
Calcium carbonate (chalk, marl, ground limestone, Breton ameliorant, (maerl), phosphate chalk)	Only of natural origin
Mollusc waste	Only from sustainable fisheries, as defined in Article 4 (1) (7) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 or organic aquaculture
Egg shells	Factory farming origin forbidden.
Magnesium and calcium carbonate	Only of natural origin e.g. magnesian chalk, ground magnesium, limestone
Magnesium sulphate (kieserite)	Only of natural origin
Calcium chloride solution	Foliar treatment of apple trees, after identification of deficit of calcium
Calcium sulphate (gypsum)	Products as specified in point 1 of Annex ID. of Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003  Only of natural origin
Industrial lime from sugar production	By-product of sugar production from sugar beet and sugar cane

Name Compound products or products containing only materials listed hereunder:	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use
Industrial lime from vacuum salt production	By-product of the vacuum salt production from brine found in mountains
Elemental sulphur	Products as specified in Annex ID.3 of Regulation 2003/2003
Trace elements	Inorganic micronutrients listed in part E of Annex I to Regulation 2003/2003
Sodium chloride	
Stone meal and clays	
Leonardite (Raw organic sediment rich in humic acids)	Only if obtained as a by-product of mining activities
Humic and fulvic acids	Only if obtained by inorganic salts/solutions excluding ammonium salts; or obtained from drinking water purification
Xylite	Only if obtained as a by-product of mining activities (e.g. by-product of brown coal mining)
Chitin (Polysaccharide obtained from the shell of crustaceans)	Only if obtained from sustainable fisheries, as defined in Article 4(1)(7) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 or organic aquaculture
Organic rich sediment from fresh water bodies formed under exclusion of oxygen (e.g. sapropel)	Only organic sediments that are by-products of fresh water body management or extracted from former freshwater areas  When applicable, extraction should be done in a way to cause minimal impact on the aquatic system Only sediments derived from sources free from contaminations of pesticides, persistent organic pollutants and petrol like substances Maximum concentrations in mg/kg of dry matter: cadmium: 0,7; copper: 70; nickel: 25; lead: 45; zinc: 200; mercury: 0,4; chromium (total): 70; chromium (VI): not detectable
Biochar — pyrolysis product made from a wide variety of organic materials of plant origin and applied as a soil conditioner	Only from plant materials, untreated or treated with products included in Annex II. Maximum value of 4 mg polycyclic aromatic hydro-carbons (PAHs) per kg dry matter (DM). This value shall be reviewed every second year, taking into account the risk of accumulation due to multiple applications'

(1) Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation) (OJ L 300, 14.11.2009, p. 1).

(2) Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 of 25 February 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive (OJ L 54, 26.2.2011, p. 1).

(3) Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 relating to fertilisers (OJ L 304, 21.11.2003, p. 1).

## Annex II

## Pesticides — plant protection products

All the substances listed in this Annex have to comply at least with the conditions for use as specified in the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011. More restrictive conditions for use for organic production are specified in the second column of each table.

## 1. Substances of plant or animal origin

Name	Description, compositional requirement, conditions for use
Allium sativum (Garlic extract)	
Azadirachtin extracted from Azadirachta indica (Neem tree)	
Beeswax	Only as pruning agent/wound protectant
COS-OGA	
Hydrolysed proteins excluding gelatine	
Laminarin	Kelp shall be either grown organically in accordance with Article 6d or harvested in a sustainable way in accordance with Article 6c
Pheromones	Only in traps and dispensers.
Plant oils	All uses authorised, except herbicide
Pyrethrins	
Quassia extracted from Quassia amara	Only as Insecticide, repellent
Repellents by smell of animal or plant origin/sheep fat	Only on non-edible parts of the crop and where crop material is not ingested by sheep or goats
<i>Salix</i> spp. Cortex (aka willow bark extract)	
Terpenes (eugenol, geraniol and thymol)	

(1) Obtained from sustainable fisheries or organic aquaculture

(2) Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1).

## 2. Basic substances

Name	Description, compositional requirement, conditions for use
Basic substances based on food (including: Lecithins, sucrose, fructose, vinegar, whey, chitosan hydrochloride (1), and Equisetum arvense etc.)	Only those basic substances as defined by Article 23 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 (2) which are food as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 and have plant or animal origin Substances not to be used as herbicides .

(1) Obtained from sustainable fisheries or organic aquaculture

(2) Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1).

(1) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 of 25 May 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the list of approved active substances (OJ L 153, 11.6.2011, p. 1).

## 3. Micro-organisms or substances produced by micro-organisms

Name	Description, compositional requirement, conditions for use

MikroorMicro-organismsganizmi	Not from GMO origin
Spinosad	
Cerevisane	

## 3. Substances other than those mentioned in Sections 1, 2 and 3

Name	Description, compositional requirement, conditions for use
Aluminium silicate (Kaolin)	
Calcium hydroxide	When used as Fungicide, only in fruit trees, including nurseries, to control <i>Nectria galligena</i> .
Carbon dioxide	
Copper compounds in the form of: copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride, copper oxide, Bordeaux mixture, and tribasic copper sulphate	
Diammonium phosphate	Only as attractant in traps
Ethylene	
Fatty acids	All uses authorised, except herbicide
Ferric phosphate (iron (III) orthophosphate)	Preparations to be surface-spread between cultivated plants
Hydrogen peroxide	
Kieselgur (diatomaceous earth)	
Lime sulphur (calcium polysulphide)	
Paraffin oil	
Potassium and sodium hydrogen carbonate (aka potassium/sodium bicarbonate)	
Pyrethroids (only deltamethrin or lambda-cyhalothrin)	Only in traps with specific attractants; only against <i>Bactrocera oleae</i> and <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> Wied
Quartz sand	
Sodium chloride	All uses authorised, except herbicide
Sulphur'	

## Annex III

## INGREDIENTS, ADDITIVES AND PROCESSING AIDS USED IN PROCESSING OF RAW MATERIALS OBTAINED BY METHODS OF ORGANIC PRODUCTION

1. Allowed substances of non-agricultural origin used in processing of raw materials obtained by methods of organic production

1.1. Additives, including carriers

In calculation of the weight share of ingredients in processed product, additives in food marked with asterisk in the column "E number", are calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin.

E number	Name	Preparation of food		Specific condition
		Plant origin	Animal origin	
E 153	Vegetable carbon		X	Ashy goat cheese Morbider cheese
E 160b*	Annatto, Bixin, Norbixin		X	Red Leicester cheese Double Gloucester cheese Cheddar Mimolette cheese
E 170	Calcium carbonate	X	X	Shall not be used for colouring or calcium enrichment of products
E 220	Sulphur dioxide	X	X	In fruit wines (wine made from fruits other than grapes, including cider and perry) and mead with and without added sugar: 100 mg/l (Maximum levels available from all sources, expressed as SO <sub>2</sub> in mg/l)
E 223	Sodium metabisulphite		X	Crustaceans
E 224	Potassium metabisulphite	X	X (Only for mead)	In fruit wines (wine made from fruits other than grapes, including cider and perry) and mead with and without added sugar: 100 mg/l (Maximum levels available from all sources, expressed as SO <sub>2</sub> in mg/l)
E 250	Sodium nitrite		X	For meat products. May only be used, if it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the competent authority that no technological alternative, giving the same guarantees and/or allowing to maintain the specific features of the product, is available. Not in combination with E252. Indicative ingoing amount expressed as NaNO <sub>2</sub> : 80 mg/kg, maximum residual amount expressed as NaNO <sub>2</sub> : 50 mg/kg
E 252	Potassium nitrate		X	For meat products. May only be used, if it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the competent authority that no technological alternative, giving the same guarantees and/or allowing to maintain the specific features of the product, is available. Not in combination with E250. Indicative ingoing amount expressed as NaNO <sub>3</sub> : 80 mg/kg, maximum residual amount expressed as NaNO <sub>3</sub> : 50 mg/kg
E 270	Lactic acid	X	X	
E 290	Carbon dioxide	X	X	

E number	Name	Preparation of food		Specific condition
		Plant origin	Animal origin	
E 296	Malic acid	X		
E 300	Ascorbic acid	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Meat products
E 301	Sodium ascorbate		X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Meat products in connection with nitrates and nitrites
E 306*	Tocopherol rich extract	X	X	Anti-oxidant
E 322*	Lecythins	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Milk products. Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022. Until that date, only when derived from organic raw material.
E 325	Sodium-lactate		X	Meat and milk-based products
E 330	Citric acid	X	X	
E 330	Citric acid		X	Crustaceans and molluscs (2)
E 331	Sodium-citrates	X	X	
E 333	Calcium-citrates	X		
E 334	Tartaric acid (L(+)-)	X	X (only for mead)	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Mead.
E 335	Sodium-tartrates	X		
E 336	Potassium-tartrates	X		
E 341 (i)	Monocalcium-phosphates	X		Raising agent for self raising flour
E 392*	Extracts of rosemary	X	X	Only when derived from organic production
E 400	Alginic acid	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: milk-based products
E 401	Sodium alginate	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: milk-based products and sausages based on meat
E 402	Potassium-alginate	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: milk-based products
E 406	Agar	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: milk-based products
E 407	Carrageenan	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: milk-based products
E 410*	Locust bean gum (Caruba gum)	X	X	Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022.
E 412*	Guar gum	X	X	Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022.
E 414*	Accacia gum (Arabic gum)	X	X	Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022.
E 415	Xanthan gum	X	X	
E417	Tara gum powder	X	X	Thickener Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022.
E 418	Gellan gum	X	X	High-acyl form only Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022.

E number	Name	Preparation of food		Specific condition
		Plant origin	Animal origin	
E 422	Glycerol	X		Only from plant origin Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022. For plant extracts, flavourings, humectant in gel capsules and as a surface coating of tablets
E 440 (i)*	Pectin	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: milk-based products
E 464	Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose	X	X	Encapsulation material for capsules
E 500	Sodium-carbonates	X	X	
E 501	Potassium-carbonates	X		
E 503	Ammonium-carbonates	X		
E 504	Magnesium-carbonates	X		
E 509	Calcium-chloride		X	Milk coagulation
E 516	Calcium-sulphate	X		Carrier
E 524	Sodium-hydroxid	X		Surface treatment of "Laugengebäck" and regulation of acidity in organic flavourings
E 551	Silicon-dioxid gel or colloidal solution	X	X	For herbs and spices in dried powdered form, flavourings and propolis
E 553b	Talc	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: surface treatment of sausages
E901	Beeswax	X		As a glazing agent for confectionary only. Beeswax from organic production
E903	Carnauba wax	X		As a glazing agent for confectionary As a mitigating method for mandatory extreme cold treatment of fruit as a quarantine measure against harmful organisms (Commission Implementing Directive (EU) 2017/1279) (1) Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022. Until that date, only when derived from organic raw material.
E 938	Argon	X	X	
E 939	Helium	X	X	
E 941	Nitrogen	X	X	
E 948	Oxygen	X	X	
E 968	Erythriol	X	X	Only when derived from organic production without using ion exchange technology

(1) Commission Implementing Directive (EU) 2017/1279 of 14 July 2017 amending Annexes I to V to Council Directive 2000/29/EC on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community (OJ L 184, 15.7.2017, p. 33).

#### 1.2. Aromas

Natural aromas in accordance with the Regulation on quality and other requirements for aromas used in food products („Official Gazette of FRY”, Number 52/01 and „Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro”, Number 56/03)

#### 1.3. Water and salt

#### 1.4. Micro-organisms cultures

Every micro-organisms culture usually used in food processing, except genetically modified organisms.

1.5 Minerals (trace elements included), vitamins, amino acids and micronutrients, can be used provided that:

a) their use in food for normal consumption is 'directly legally required', in the meaning of being directly required by provisions of Union law or provisions of national law compatible with Union law, with the consequence that the food cannot be placed at all on the market as food for normal consumption if those minerals, vitamins, amino acids or micronutrients are not added; or

b) as regards food placed on the market as having particular characteristics or effects in relation to health or nutrition or in relation to needs of specific groups of consumers:

— in products referred to in points (a) and (b) of Article 1(1) of Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, their use is authorised by that Regulation and acts adopted on the basis of Article 11(1) of that Regulation for the products concerned,

— in products regulated by Commission Directive 2006/125/EC, their use is authorised by that Directive, or

— in products regulated by Commission Directive 2006/141/EC, their use is authorised by that Directive.

1.6. Colours for marking of meat and eggs, in accordance with regulations laying down the use of additives in production of food. For traditional decorative egg shell colour of cooked eggs, produced with intent to be marketed in certain period of time, OCS can for certain period of time allow/authorize the use of natural colours and coating with natural substances, and before December 31st 2013, also the use of synthetic forms of ferrous oxide and ferrous hydroxide may be authorized.



2. Allowed/authorized processing aid substances and other products that are used for processing of raw materials obtained by methods of organic production

2.1. Table: Allowed/authorized processing aid substances and other products in processing of raw materials obtained by methods of organic production

Name	Preparation of food of plant origin	Preparation of food of animal origin	Specific conditions
Water	X	X	Drinking water-defined by Serbian law
Calcium-chloride	X	X	Coagulation agent, with regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: sausages based on meat
Calcium carbonate	X		
Calcium-hydroxide	X		
Calcium sulphate	X		Coagulation agent
Magnesium-chloride (or nigari)	X		Coagulation agent
Potassium carbonate	X		With regard to foodstuffs of plant origin: drying of grapes
Sodium carbonate	X	X	
Lactic acid		X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: for the regulation of the pH of the brine bath in cheese production
L(+)-lactic acid from fermentation	X		With regard to foodstuffs of plant origin: for the preparation of plant protein extracts
Citric acid	X	X	
Sodium hydroxide	X		With regard to foodstuffs of plant origin: for sugar(s) production; for oil production excluding olive oil production; for the preparation of plant protein extracts
Sulphuric acid	X	X	Production of gelatine Production of sugar
Hop extract	X		With regard to foodstuffs of plant origin: only for antimicrobial purposes in production of sugar. When available from organic production
Pine rosin extract	X		With regard to foodstuffs of plant origin: only for antimicrobial purposes in production of sugar. When available from organic production
Hydrochloric acid		X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Gelatine production; for the regulation of the pH of the brine bath in the processing of Gouda-, Edam and Maasdammer cheeses, Boerenkaas, Friese and Leidse Nagelkaas
Ammonium hydroxide		X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: gelatine production
Hydrogen peroxide		X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: gelatine production

Name	Preparation of food of plant origin	Preparation of food of animal origin	Specific conditions
Carbon dioxide	X	X	
Nitrogen	X	X	
Ethanol	X	X	Solvent
Tannic acid	X		Filtration aid
Egg white albumen	X		
Casein	X		
Gelatine	X		
isinglass	X		
Vegetable oils	X	X	Greasing, releasing or antifoaming Agent Only when derived from organic production
Silicon dioxide gel or colloidal solution	X		
Activated carbon	X	X	
Talc	X		In compliance with the specific purity criteria for food additive E 553b
Bentonite	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: as a sticking agent for mead
Cellulose	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Gelatine production
Diatomaceous earth	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Gelatine production
Perlite	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Gelatine production
Hazelnut shells	X		
Rice meal	X		
Beeswax	X		Releasing agent from organic production
Carnauba wax	X		With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Gelatine production
Acetic acid/vinegar		X	Only when derived from organic production. For fish processing only. From natural fermentation, Not to be produced by or from GMO
Thiamine hydrochloride	X	X	Only for use in processing of fruit wines, including cider, perry and meads
Diammonium phosphate	X	X	Only for use in processing of fruit wines, including cider, perry and meads
Wood fibre	X	X	The source of timber should be restricted to certified, sustainably harvested wood. Wood used must not contain toxic components (post-harvest treatment, naturally occurring toxins or toxins from micro-organisms)

## 2.2. Allowed/authorized micro-organism and enzyme products

All micro-organism and enzyme products usually used in production of food are allowed/authorized, except genetically modified microorganisms and enzymes produced from genetically modified microorganisms.

## 3. Allowed/authorized additives used in production of yeast and yeast products in organic production

name	Basic yeast	Yeast, sweets/ preparation	Specific conditions
Calcium chloride	X		
Carbon dioxide	X	X	
Citric acid	X		For regulation of pH in production of yeast
Lactic acid	X		For regulation of pH in production of yeast
Nitrogen	X	X	
Oxygen	X	X	
Potato starch	X	X	Filtration Only when derived from organic production
Sodium carbonate	X	X	For regulation of pH
Vegetable oils	X	X	Greasing, releasing or antifoaming Agent Only when derived from organic production

Yeast and yeast products shall be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin as of 31 December 2013

## Annex IV

## ALLOWED/AUTHORIZED INGREDIENTS OF AGRICULTURAL ORIGIN NOT PRODUCED BY METHODS OF ORGANIC PRODUCTION

## 1. Unprocessed vegetable products as well as products derived therefrom by processes

## 1.1. Edible fruits, nuts and seeds:

acorns	<i>Quercus</i> spp.
cola nuts	<i>Cola acuminata</i>
gooseberries	<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>
maracujas (passion fruit)	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>
raspberries (dried)	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>
red currants (dried)	<i>Ribes rubrum</i>

## 1.2. Edible spices and herbs:

pepper (Peruvian)	<i>Schinus molle</i> L.
horseradish seeds	<i>Armoracia rusticana</i>
galanga	<i>Alpinia officinarum</i>
safflower flowers	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>
watercress herb	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>

## 1.3. Miscellaneous:

Algae, including seaweed, permitted in non-organic foodstuffs preparation

## 2. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

## 2.1. Fats and oils whether or not refined, but not chemically modified, derived from plants other than:

cocoa	<i>Theobroma cacao</i>
coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>
sunflower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
palm	<i>Elaeis guineensis</i>
rape	<i>Brassica napus</i> , rapa
safflower	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>
sesame	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
soya	<i>Glycine max</i>

## 2.2. The following sugars, starches and other products from cereals and tubers:

- fructose
- rice paper
- unleavened bread paper
- starch from rice and waxy maize, not chemically modified

## 2.3. Miscellaneous:

- pea protein *Pisum* spp.
- rum, only obtained from cane sugar juice
- kirsch prepared on the basis of fruits and flavourings

## 3. ANIMAL PRODUCTS

aquatic organisms, not originating from aquaculture, and permitted in no-organic foodstuffs preparation

- gelatin
- whey powder 'herasuola'
- casings

Annex V

EU label (“Euro leaf”), OCS certification mark and cb code



EU label

OCS code for Serbia: RS-BIO-162

OCS code for Montenegro: ME-BIO-162

OCS code for Bosnia and Herzegovina: BA-BIO-162

OCS code for The Republic of North Macedonia: ME-BIO-162

\_\_ - BIO-162 (for other countries where OCS applies for and becomes recognized by the European Commission)



Certification mark of OCS:

Certification mark and code of OCS, can be used on the certified products when the operator is in the control system of organic production for at least one year (when he entered the second year of the conversion period), and for labeling of imported organic products for which the confirmation about imported organic products was issued.

In both above cases, control and certification, ie.issuance of the confirmation shall be done by Organic Control System (OCS).

Certification mark and code of OCS, in the above cases, the producer / importer is entitled to use in his marketing materials.

OCS submits electronically to the operator the certification mark and code of OCS. The sample labels and packaging materials that includes certification mark and code of OCS must be approved by OCS before printing.

The colors of certification mark are green C97MOY100KO and C63MOY100KO on a white background and fonts of BIOCS are stylized UpTown and for Organic Control System font Myriad bold.

Size of certification mark can fit into the size and looks of the label on the product.

Annex VI

Model of the non-gmo vendor declaration according to Article 91 of OCS standard

Vendor declaration	
Name, address of vendor:	
Identification (e.g. lot or stock number):	Product name:
Components: (Specify all components existing in the product/used the last in the production process) ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	
I declare that this product was manufactured neither ‘from’ nor ‘by’ GMOs as those terms are used in Article 2 and 9 of Regulation 889/2008. I do not have any information which could suggest that this statement is inaccurate. Thus, I declare that the above named product complies with Article 9 of Regulation 889/2008 regarding the prohibition on the use of GMOs. I undertake to inform our customer and its control body/authority immediately if this declaration is withdrawn or modified, or if any information comes to light which undermine its accuracy.	

I authorise the control body or control authority which supervises our customer to examine the accuracy of this declaration and if necessary to take samples for analytic proof. I also accept that this task may be carried out by an independent institution which has been appointed in writing by the control body. The undersigned takes responsibility for the accuracy of this declaration.	
Country, place, date, signature of vendor:	Company stamp of vendor ( <i>if appropriate</i> ):

## Annex VII

Species for which organically produced seed or seed potatoes are available in sufficient quantities and for a significant number of varieties

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## Annex VIII

## Feed materials

## 1. Feed materials of mineral origin

Calcareous marine shells	
Maerl	
Lithotamn	
Calcium gluconate	
Calcium carbonate	
Defluorinated monocalciumphosphate	
Defluorinated dicalciumphosphate	
Magnesium oxide (anhydrous magnesia)	
Magnesium sulphate	
Magnesium chloride	
Magnesium carbonate	
Calcium magnesium phosphate	
Magnesium phosphate	
Monosodium phosphate	
Calcium sodium phosphate	
Sodium chloride	
Sodium bicarbonate	
Sodium carbonate	
Sodium sulphate	
Potassium chloride	

## 2. Other feed materials

Fermentation (by-)products from microorganisms the cells of which have been inactivated or killed:

Saccharomyces cerevisiae	
Saccharomyces carlsbergiensis	

## Annex IX

## Feed additives and certain substances used in animal nutrition

Feed additives listed in this Annex must be authorised under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council Tehnički aditivi

## 1. Technological additives

## a. Preservatives

ID numbers or Functional groups	Substance	Description, conditions for use
E 200	Sorbic acid	
E 236	Formic acid	
E 237	Sodium formate	
E 260	Acetic acid	
E 270	Lactic acid	
E 280	Propionic acid	
E 330	Citric acid	

## b. Antioxidants

ID numbers or Functional groups	Substance	Description, conditions for use
1b306(i)	Tocopherol extracts from vegetable oils	
1b306(ii)	Tocopherol-rich extracts from vegetable oils (delta rich)	

## c. Emulsifiers, stabilisers, thickeners, gelling agents, binders and anti-caking agents

ID numbers or Functional groups	Substance	Description, conditions for use
1c322	Lecithins	Only when derived from organic raw material. Use restricted to aquaculture animal feed.
E 412	Guar gum	
E 535	Sodium ferrocyanide	Maximum dose rate of 20 mg/kg NaCl calculated as ferrocyanide an- ion.
E 551b	Colloidal silica	
E 551c	Kieselgur (diatomaceous earth, purified)	
1m558i	Bentonite	
E 559	Kaolinitic clays, free of asbestos	
E 560	Natural mixtures of steatites and chlorite	
E 561	Vermiculite	
E 562	Sepiolite	
E 566	Natrolite-Phonolite	
1g568	Clinoptilolite of sedimentary origin	
E 599	Perlite	

## d. Silage additives

ID numbers or Functional groups	Substance	Description, conditions for use
1k 1k236	Enzymes, micro-organisms Formic acid,	Use restricted to production of silage when weather conditions do not allow for adequate fermentation.
1k237	Sodium formate	
1k280	Propionic acid	The use of formic, propionic acid and their sodium salts in the
1k281	Sodium propionate	



		production of silage shall only be permitted when weather conditions do not allow for adequate fermentation
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## 2. Sensory additives

ID numbers or Functional groups	Substance	Description, conditions for use
2b	Flavouring compounds	Only extracts from agricultural products.
	Castanea sativa Mill.: Chestnut extract	

## 3. Nutritional additives

## a. Vitamins, pro-vitamins and chemically well-defined substances having similar effect

ID numbers or Functional groups	Substance	Description, conditions for use
3a	Vitamins and provitamins	Derived from agricultural products. If derived synthetically, only those identical to vitamins derived from agricultural products may be used for monogastric animals and aquaculture animals. If derived synthetically, only vitamins A, D and E identical to vitamins derived from agricultural products may be used for ruminants; the use is subject to prior authorisation of the Member States based on the assessment of the possibility for organic ruminants to obtain the necessary quantities of the said vitamins through their feed rations.
3a920	Betaine anhydrous	Only for monogastric animals Only from natural origin and when available from organic origin

## b. Compounds of trace elements

ID numbers or Functional groups	Substance	Description, conditions for use
E 1	Iron	
3b101	Iron(II) carbonate (siderite)	
3b103	Iron(II) sulphate monohydrate	
3b104	Iron(II) sulphate heptahydrate	
3b201	Potassium iodide	
3b202	Calcium iodate, anhydrous	
3b203	Coated granulated calcium iodate anhydrous	
3b301	Cobalt(II) acetate tetrahydrate	
3b302	Cobalt(II) carbonate	
3b303	Cobalt(II) carbonate hydroxide (2:3) monohydrate	
3b304	Coated granulated cobalt(II) carbonate hydroxide	

	(2:3) monohydrate	
3b305	Cobalt(II) sulphate heptahydrate	
3b402	Copper(II) carbonate dihydroxy monohydrate	
3b404	Copper (II) oxide	
3b405	Copper(II) sulphate pentahydrate	
3b409	Dicopper chloride trihydroxide (TBCC)	
3b502	Manganese (II) oxide	
3b503	Manganous sulfate, monohydrate	
3b603	Zinc oxide	
3b604	Zinc sulphate heptahydrate	
3b605	Zinc sulphate monohydrate	
3b609	Zinc chloride hydroxide monohydrate (TBZC)	
3b701	Sodium molybdate dihydrate	
3b801	Sodium selenite	
3b810, 3b811, 3b812, 3b813 i 3b817	Selenised yeast inactivated	

#### 4. Zootechnical additives

ID numbers or Functional groups	Substance	Description, conditions for use
4a, 4b, 4c i 4d	Enzymes and microorganism in the category of "Zootechnical additives"	

## Annex X

## Products for cleaning and disinfection

1. Products for cleaning and disinfection of buildings and installations for livestock production:
  1. Potassium and sodium soap
  2. Water and steam
  3. Milk of lime
  4. Lime
  5. Quicklime
  6. Sodium hypochlorite (e.g. as liquid bleach)
  7. Caustic soda
  8. Caustic potash
  9. Hydrogen peroxide
  10. Natural essences of plants
  11. Citric, peracetic acid, formic, lactic, oxalic and acetic acid
  12. Alcohol
  13. Nitric acid (dairy equipment)
  14. Phosphoric acid (dairy equipment)
  15. Formaldehyde
  16. Cleaning and disinfection products for teats and milking facilities
  17. Sodium carbonate

## Annex XI: Minimum surface areas indoors and outdoors and other characteristics of housing in the different species and types of production

## 1. Bovines, equidae, ovine, caprine and porcine

	Indoors area (net area available to animals)		Outdoors area (exercise area, excluding pasturage)
	Live weight minimum (kg)	m <sup>2</sup> /head	m <sup>2</sup> /head
Breeding and fattening bovine and equidae	up to 100	1,5	1,1
	up to 200	2,5	1,9
	up to 350	4,0	3
	over 350	5 with a minimum of 1 m <sup>2</sup> /100 kg	3,7 with a minimum of 0,75 m <sup>2</sup> /100 kg
Dairy cows		6	4,5
Bulls for breeding		10	30
Sheep and goats		1,5 sheep/goat	2,5
		0,35 lamb/kid	0,5
Farrowing sows with piglets up to 40 days		7,5 sow	2,5
Fattening pigs	up to 50	0,8	0,6
	up to 85	1,1	0,8
	up to 110	1,3	1
	Over 110 kg	1,5	1,2
Piglets	over 40 days and up to 30 kg	0,6	0,4
Brood pigs		2,5 female	1,9
		6 male If pens are used for natural service: 10 m <sup>2</sup> /boar	8,0

## 2. Poultry

	Indoors area (net area available to animals)			Outdoors area (m <sup>2</sup> of area available in rotation/head)
	No animals/m <sup>2</sup>	cm perch/animal	nest	
Laying hens	6	18	7 laying hens per nest or in case of common nest 120 cm <sup>2</sup> /bird	4, provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded
Fattening poultry (in fixed housing)	10 with a maximum of 21 kg live- weight/m <sup>2</sup>	20 (for guinea fowl only)		4 broilers and guinea fowl 4,5 ducks 10 turkey  15 geese In all the species mentioned above the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded
Fattening poultry in mobile housing	16 (1)  in mobile poultry houses with a maximum of 30 kg live- weight/m <sup>2</sup>			2,5, provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded

(1) Only in the case of mobile houses not exceeding 150 m<sup>2</sup> floor space.

## Annex XII: Maximum number of animals per hectare

Class or species	Maximum number of animals per ha equivalent to 170 kg N/ha/year
Equines over six months old	2
Calves for fattening	5
Other bovine animals less than one year old	5
Male bovine animals from one to less than two years old	3,3
Female bovine animals from one to less than two years old	3,3
Male bovine animals two years old or over	2
Breeding heifers	2,5
Heifers for fattening	2,5
Dairy cows	2
Cull dairy cows	2
Other cows	2,5
Female breeding rabbits	100
Ewes	13,3
Goats	13,3
Piglets	74
Breeding sows	6,5
Pigs for fattening	14
Other pigs	14
Table chickens	580
Laying hens	230

Annex XIII: Model of complementary documentary evidence to the operator according to Article 101 of this standard

complementary documentary evidence to the operator according to Article 101 of OCS standard	
a. Document number:	
b. Number of certificate:	
2. Specific characteristics of the production method used by the operator referred to in Article 101 of OCS standard:	Animal products produced without the use of antibiotics.
3. This document has been issued on a basis of Article 101 of OCS standard according to equivalence with Article 29(1) of Regulation (EC) No. 834/2007 and article 68(2) of Regulation(EC) No. 889/2008. The declared operator has submitted his activities under controls of Organic Control System and meets the requirements laid down in those Regulations.	
Date and place:	
Authorised person:	
	M.P.

End