Organic Production Standard and Applied Control Measures

PRIVATE STANDARD*

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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 and D.
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

(D) Processed agricultural products for use as food

The products of hunting and fishing of wild animals shall not be considered as organic production.

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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Exchange of information:

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.

OCS may also exchange such information on its own initiative.
Art 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.

Art 2

The provisions of this standard shall be applied to products originating from all stages of organic plant production, when these products are intended for the market (hereinafter: products of organic production), as follows

(a) Unprocessed plant products

(b) Processed agricultural products for use as food.

Products obtained by hunting wild animals and fishing are not considered the products of organic production.

This Standard shall also apply to yeasts used as food.

Art 3

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 production, the duration of conversion period in plant production, carrying out of the control in organic production and measures determined by OCS in case of established irregularities in production of organic products, records kept by OCS as authorized control organization, 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 and national indication/logo for organic products, as well as storage and transportation of organic products.

Art 4

Definitions

"Organic production” 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.

"Stages in organic production” shall mean all stages in primary production, processing, storage, transportation and trade, including distribution, import and export of organic products, as well as in wildcrafting, processing, storage, transport and trade with collected species.

"Organic” means coming from or related to organic production.

"Operator” shall mean the legal or natural person or entrepreneur who produces, processes, and places organic products into domestic and foreign market in accordance with this Standard. In terms of control and certification according to this Standard, operator is an OCS client or subcontracted unit by an OCS client. Hereinafter term operator will be used as a general term for a legal or natural entity which performs the notified operation in line with this Standard. In case of production of agricultural products and/or processing and/or import for further processing with placing on market, terms operator and producer have the same meaning.

“Trade” shall mean distribution, selling, import and export of organic products.

“Plant production” shall mean cultivation of plants obtained from production units, including the collection of wild species (freely growing plants and mushrooms) from natural habitats, for commercial purposes.
'Conversion period’’ 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.

''Preparation’’ shall mean 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;

''Organic production’’ 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.

"Food” means any substance or product, processed, partially processed or non-processed, and intended for human consumption or can justifiably be expected to be used in human nutrition, 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.

Food are beverages, chewing gum, as well as any substance specifically added to food during preparation, treatment or production.

''Placing on the market’’ means distribution, sale, as well as import, i.e. export of organic products.

''Labeling’’ 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.

''Packaged food’’ 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.

''Advertising’’ means any representation to the public, to directly or indirectly promote sale of organic products, but is not labelling.

''Control body’’ shall mean an independent legal person that performs control and certification in organic production.

The label “ORGANIC PRODUCT” shall mean a sign or a label placed on the product to indicate that the product is produced in compliance with this Standard.

''Ingredient/component’’ 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.

"Plant protection product” 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 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;


"Product produced from GMO” means product derived in whole or partially from GMO, but not containing and not consisting of GMO.

"Product produced by GMO” 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.

"Additive” means every substance that, regardless of its nutritional value, is not used as foodstuff, nor represents typical ingredient/component of the foodstuff, but because of technological reasons is added to the foodstuff during production, processing, preparation, treatment, packaging, transportation or storing, and directly or indirectly, by way of its intermediate products, becomes or can become its ingredient/component.

"Equivalent”, 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.

"Processing aid” 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.

"Ionizing radiation” means transmission of energy in the form of particles or electro-magnetic waves, wave-length of 100 nana-meters or less, or frequencies from 3 x 1015 Hz or is capable to produce ions indirectly or directly.

For the purposes of this Standard, the following definitions shall apply:

"Conventional production” shall mean any form of production of agricultural and other products, which is not considered as organic production.

"Importer” shall mean a legal person or entrepreneur who imports organic products in order to place those products on the market.

"First consignee” means physical or legal entity/person to whom the imported consignment is delivered for further processing, i.e. marketing.

"Holding” means all the production units operated under a single management for the purpose of producing agricultural products.

"Farmer group” (producer group) shell mean a defined group of producers who produce certain organic products for the group organizer or the group itself. Producer groups can be cooperatives, associations, or similar organisations; but also processing or trade companies can organise their suppliers in a producer group. These entities are the certificate holders in the case of group certification. In this case OCS signs a control and certification contract with the certificate holder.

"Production unit” shall mean land parcel, facility, premises or area used for production (production parcels, pastures, open spaces, premises for crop storage, plant products, raw materials, and all other inputs significant for organic production).
"Hydroponic production" 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.

"Renewable energy sources" 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, geo-thermal energy, and other.

"Control file" 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.

"preserving" means any action, different from farming and harvesting, that is carried out on products, but which does not qualify as processing as defined in “processing”, 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;

*(m) ‘processing’ 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.

Art 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.

Art 6

The overall principles of organic production are:

1) 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.

2) 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.

3) 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;" 

4) 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.

Art 7

In addition to the overall principles set out in Article 6, organic farming shall be based on the following specific principles:

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 compac-ting of the soil, as well as plant nutrition primarily through the soil ecosystem.

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.

The minimum use of non-renewable resources and raw materials that are not deriving from the same agricultural holding (off-farm inputs).

Recycling of waste and by-products of plant and animal origin as raw materials in plant and livestock production.

Appreciation of local and regional agro-ecological conditions when deciding on type and method of production.

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.
Art 8

Technological procedures of processing in organic production shall take place in a way ensuring:

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;

2) Limited use of food additives, ingredients from conventional production with predominantly technological or sensory function and micro elements and processing aids, intended:

   (1) to be used to the minimum extent possible and only if there is a technological need for it, or

   (2) for one nutritional purpose, when it comes to food,

3) Absence of substances and methods of processing that may be misleading in regard to the true nature of the product;

4) Careful processing of food, preferably by using biological, mechanical and physical methods.

Art 9

Production rules

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 if that contract covers certification according to this standard.

Art 10

GMOs and products produced from or by GMOs shall not be used as food, processing aids, plant protection products, fertilisers, soil conditioners, seeds, vegetative propagating material, micro-organisms in organic production.

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 geneticaly modified organisms (Official Gazette of RS, No. 41/2009) as well as the Law on food safety (Official Gazzete of RS., No. 41/2009). 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.

Products that are not used as food, and derive from conventional production, to be used in organic production, shall be accompanied by the statement of the seller confirming that delivered products are not produced from GMOs or by GMOs.

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 geneticaly 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.

Art 11

Plant production rules

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:

1) on agricultural holding, the following are bred, i.e. grown:

   (1) in case of crop/plant production, different plant cultivars/varieties that are easy to distinguish between each other,
2) it is ensured that production units 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.

Art 12

The methods of organic plant production include

- selection of species and varieties of plants;
- crop rotation;
- soil treatment systems;
- means and manners of fertilization; maintenance system for soil fertility;
- manner for preventing plant diseases, pests and weeds;
- manner for collecting wild plant species from natural habitats.

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.

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.

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.

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.

In organic plant production, adequate products on basis of microorganisms can be used for improvement of overall soil condition or availability of nutrients in soil or crops, adequate plant products or products on basis of microorganisms used for activation of compost, as well as bio-dynamic preparations.

In organic plan production, and in accordance with standard 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 Standard and is its integral part.

In organic plant production the use of mineral nitrogen fertilizers is not allowed.

Art 13

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.

In organic plant production, and in accordance with standard 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 Standard and is its integral part.

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.
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.

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 Paragraph 4. of this Article is calculated based on area/surface of all production units included/covered by the contract.

In organic plant production, adequate products on basis of microorganisms can be used for improvement of overall soil condition or availability of nutrients in soil or crops, adequate plant products or products on basis of microorganisms used for activation of compost, as well as bio-dynamic preparations.

Agrotechnical measures applied in organic production shall prevent or reduce to minimum, pollution/contamination of the environment.

Art 14

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 agro-technical measures.

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 standard 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).

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.

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.

Art 15

Reproductive material for plant production used in organic production must be produced applying the methods of organic production. In case that such reproductive material is not available (it is not listed in the organic seed data base maintained by competent authorities and OCS), OCS will authorise the use of reproductive material when there is an evidence that it is not treated with substances which are not in accordance with this standard and which are non-gmo. Operator must apply for the authorisation before sawing.

Production of seeds by methods of organic production is performed in accordance with standards governing the area of seed production, seedlings and planting material with application of methods of organic production.

In organic plant production plant species and cultivars/varieties are used that are adapted to local agro-ecological conditions.

When selecting the plant varieties, domestic autochthonous cultivars/varieties and cultivars/varieties tolerant to disease inducers and pests have the priority.

In production of organic products that are not reproduction material, reproduction material produced by using methods of organic production is used.

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 methods of organic production, in terms of this Standard.

Art 16

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. The list is kept in electronic form and is available to all beneficiaries over the internet page/web site of OCS.

Plant species and cultivars/varieties used as reproduction material in organic production are entered into the list on the basis of notification from the supplier of reproduction material.

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.

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. However, producers need an exception granted by OCS for the use of conventional untreated seeds.

Database will be updated at least on quarter (3 months) bases or when new varieties are available.

Art 17

Plant species and cultivars/varieties used as reproduction material in organic production are entered into the 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:

1) certificate that the reproduction material has been produced by methods of organic production, in accordance with standards governing the organic production,

2) proof that the reproduction material placed on the market is in compliance with general conditions laid down by the standard governing recognition/acknowledgment of cultivars/varieties, i.e. production and sale of seeds and seed material,

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,

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.

Data referred to in paragraph 3, point 3) of this Article is recorded/entered into reproduction material base.

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.

For time being, OCS shall not charge the registration.

Art 18

In organic plant production, agricultural mechanization and equipment used (machines for soil tillage, sowing, fertilizing, etc.) shall be cleaned and disinfected prior to use.
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.

Art 19

Collection of wild species

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:

1) 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;

2) protection zone/belt is established near roads or other sources of pollution for the purpose of protection from contamination;

3) collection does not affect the stability of natural habitat or maintenance of species in collection zone;

4) collection is carried out in accordance with standard governing the protection of rare, endemic endangered plant species and unprotected plant species.

Art 20

Hydroponic production is not allowed in organic plant/crop production.

Art 21

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.

OCS will accept rules of conversion if they adopted by EU regulation on organic farming.

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.

Art 22

In organic production of mushrooms it is allowed to use the substrates consisting of following ingredients/components, such as:

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;

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;

3) peat not treated with chemicals;

4) wood, not treated with chemicals, after being cut;

5) mineral fertilizers referred to in Annex 1, water and soil.
Art 23

In accordance with the description referred to in Article 21, 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:

1) as plant protection products;
2) as fertilisers and soil conditioners;
3) 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 Serbia in accordance with the relevant national provisions.

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 standard 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).

Notwithstanding the Paragraph 2. of this Article, 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.

Art 24

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.

Art 25

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.

Art 26

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).

During the conversion period organic production shall be performed in accordance with this standard;

The duration of conversion period is determined based on the type of plant.

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.

Art 27

The duration of conversion period in organic plant/crop production depends on the time when sowing was carried out, i.e. harvesting, as follows:

1) in case of annual plant species, at least two years prior to sowing;
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;
3) in case of perennial plant species which are not forage plants, at least three years before harvesting of organic products.

Decision on shortening/extension of the conversion period shall be brought by OCS.

Duration of conversion period in organic plant production may be shortened or extended, in the following way:

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:

   (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,

   (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;

2) extend the duration of period of conversion, when soil has been contaminated with products not allowed in organic production;

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:

   (1) within the compulsory measures for suppression of diseases and pests carried out by competent authority,

   (2) within scientific tests approved by the competent authority;

In case of 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.

Recognition as being part of the conversion period can be taken into consideration retroactively only where 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.

Art 28

**Processing and preserving**

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.

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.

In production of food manufactured from raw materials obtained by methods of organic production, the following rules shall apply, as follows:

1) food shall predominantly be manufactured from ingredients of agricultural origin, whereas added water and salt are not taken into account;

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;
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;

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;

5) In case of food produced from ingredients obtained during conversion period, this food shall contain only one ingredient of agricultural origin.

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.

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.

Art 29

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.

Allowed additives that may be used in production of yeast and yeast products in organic production are listed in Annex 3.

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.

Art 30

Parallel production

Parallel production can be performed, provided that:

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:

   (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,

   (2) adequate measures are taken in order to separate spatially products from organic and conventional production,

   (3) producer notifies OCS at least 48 hours prior to harvesting of any product,

   (4) after harvest, producer informs OCS about the quantity of products obtained from production units, and on measures taken to ensure separation of products,

   (5) producer submits to OCS, every year, approved plan of the conversion.

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.

Art 31

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.
Exceptionally, in organic production, the use of reproduction material from conventional production can be approved prior to sowing, provided that material has not been treated with plant protection products not allowed in organic production, if:

1) no reproduction material produced by methods of organic production is available on the market;

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.

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.

4) the use of this material is justified for research and scientific purposes;

5) it is autochthonous cultivar/variety.

The authorisation shall be granted before the sowing of the crop.

The authorisation shall be granted only to individual users for one season at a time and OCS shall register the quantities of reproductive material.

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.

The species listed in 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.

Art 32

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.

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.

Art 33

Where it is necessary to use food additives and other substances as set out in Article 28 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.

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.

Art 34

Rules for preserving products and for the production of processed food

1. Operators preserving products or producing processed 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.
2. Operators shall comply with and implement the procedures referred to in paragraph 1. In particular, operators shall:

(a) take precautionary measures to avoid the risk of contamination by unauthorised substances or products;

(b) implement suitable cleaning measures, monitor their effectiveness and record those measures;

(c) guarantee that non-organic products are not placed on the market with an indication referring to the organic production method.

3. Where non-organic products are also prepared or stored in the preparation unit concerned, the operator shall:

(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;

(b) store organic products, before and after the operations, separate by place or time from non-organic products;

(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;

(d) take the necessary measures to ensure identification of lots and to avoid mixtures or exchanges with non-organic products;

(e) carry out operations on organic products only after suitable cleaning of the production equipment.

4. Additives, processing aids and other substances and ingredients used for processing food and any processing practice applied, such as smoking, shall respect the principles of good manufacturing practice.

Art 35

In production of food manufactured from raw materials obtained by methods of organic production, the following rules shall apply, as follows:

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.

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

If in technological procedure of processing from Paragraph 1 of this Article, are used the technological lines that are also used in processing of products from conventional production those technological lines must be thoroughly cleaned and washed before the use in organic production.

Art 36

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.

If agricultural ingredients not obtained by methods of organic production referred to in Article 35 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 proof thereof.

Use of agricultural ingredients referred to in paragraph 2. of this Article shall apply only for the period of maximum 12 months, however, this period can be extended to maximum three times.

The decision to allow conventional agricultural products not listed in Annex 4 is under the responsibility of OCS for its clients. For this purpose operator shall submit evidences that such products have not been available prior to production.
Art 37

Collection, packaging, transport and storage of products

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.

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 of collected wild species and names of persons who collected the wild species from their natural habitats.

Art 38

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.

Organic products shall be transported to other facilities, including wholesale 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 standards, which state the following:

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;

2) name of the product, indicating that it is organic product;

3) name, i.e. code number of OCS

4) if necessary, identification of the series/batch issued in compliance with this Standard, enabling the traceability of series/batch to the operators’s records.

Data stated on the labels referred to in Paragraph 5 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.

Closing of the packaging, containers or vehicles in transportation of organic products is not required, if:

1) there is direct transportation between two producers engaged in organic production;

2) products are accompanied by document stating all data referred to in this Article;

3) consignor and consignee record data on transportation, available to OCS.

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.

Art 39

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.
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. Importer/the first consignee shall record his result of verification.

Art 40

If the certified organic products are packed and labeled can be stored in storage premises together with products from conventional production, but in a place specially labeled.

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 accordance with this standard.

During storage, it shall be ensured that organic products are at any time clearly recognizable.

Operator must ensure identification of lots and avoid mixing with or contamination by products and /or substances not in compliance with organic production rules.

In case of organic plant production units, storage of input products other than those authorised under this standard is prohibited in the production unit.

Data on storing of products referred to in paragraph 2. Of this Article shall be recorded, in accordance with this Standard.

If in storage facilities, in addition to organic products, other agricultural products are stored:

1) certified organic products should be stored in special storage facilities if they are bulk products

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;

3) necessary hygiene measures shall be taken, and their efficiency controlled prior to storing of organic products.

Data on operations carried out referred to this Article, shall be recorded.

Art 41

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.

Art 42

Labeling

Use of terms referring to organic production

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 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, 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.

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.
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.

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.

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.

As regards processed food, the terms referred to in paragraph 1 may be used:

in the sales description, provided that:

(i) the processed food complies with Article 19;

(ii) at least 95% by weight, of its ingredients of agricultural origin are organic;

only in the list of ingredients, provided that the food complies with this standard;

in the list of ingredients and in the same visual field as the sales description, provided that:

(i) the main ingredient is a product of hunting or fishing;

(ii) it contains other ingredients of agricultural origin that are all organic;

(iii) the food complies with this standard.

The list of ingredients shall indicate which ingredients are organic.

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.

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.

OCS clients may use the terms organic, ecological, biological, or their abbreviations.

**Compulsory indications**

Where terms as referred to in this Article are used:

the code number of OCS, shall also appear in the labelling;

the Community logo referred to in Article 43 as regards pre-packaged food shall also appear on the packaging;

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:

- ‘EU Agriculture’, where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in the EU,

- ‘non-EU Agriculture’, where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in third countries,

- ‘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.
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.

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.

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.

The use of the Community logo as referred to in Article 43 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 43 appears in the labelling, the indication referred to in the first subparagraph shall also appear in the labelling.

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.

Community logo must be used in line with the rules established by the European authorities.

**Organic production logos**

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.

The Community logo shall not be used by OCS clients in the case of in-conversion products and products not covered under this standard.

National and private logos may be used in the labelling, presentation and advertising of products which satisfy the EU logo for organic products can be used in the manner described in Annex XI of Regulation 889/2008. The model is presented in the annex No. V, of this standard.

Art 43

OCS code for products certified according to this Standard in Serbia is RS-BIO-162.

OCS code for other countries where OCS is approved for the purpose of equivalency:

**-BIO-162 (for Montenegro OCS code is ME-BIO-162)

It can only be used if the product concerned is in accordance with OCS standard.

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.

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.
Art 44

Control system


Control system set by OCS shall comprise of precautionary and control measures where precautionary measures are based on the risk assessment for each producer.

OCS is performing control at least once per year, by random control visits/controls, mainly announced and if necessary unannounced, and in accordance with plan of controls in organic production.

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.

Art 45

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.

Art 46

Control system set by OCS shall comprise of precautionary and control measures where precautionary measures are based on the risk assessment for each producer.

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.

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.

Proof that OCS:

(i) has the expertise, equipment and infrastructure required to carry out the tasks delegated to it;

(iii) has a sufficient number of suitable qualified and experienced staff; and

(iii) is impartial and free from any conflict of interest as regards the exercise of its tasks

is provided by Accreditation by Accreditation body of Serbia according to SRPS ISO/IEC 17065.

OCS will send a summary report of the control activities carried out during the previous year to the Commission by 31 March each year.

Art 47

The process of inclusion operators in organic production starts with submission of application by operator to OCS.

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.

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.
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.

Art 48

**Documentary evidence**

On the basis of reports of the performed controls OCS shall issue a certificate that the product or production process is in accordance with this Standard (hereinafter referred to as “certificate”).

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:

1) certificate number;
2) name and address, i.e. name and headquarters of the producer and operation;
3) name, headquarters and code of OCS;
4) type and product range, as well as quantity of products;
5) type of production;
6) validity period;
7) date of control;
8) date and place of issuing, as well as stamp and signature of authorized person.

Data on issued certificates shall be made public by OCS as authorized control organization on internet page/web site of OCS.

If producer is purchasing products that are necessary for the production, he shall verify the documentary evidence of his suppliers.

Art 49

If during the control procedure certain irregularities have been noted in relation to the manner of carrying out of production of organic products, OCS can determine corrective measures to the operator in order to harmonize the production to the provisions of this Standard.

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 order that affected products are separated from other organic products.

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 refering to organic production, OCS shall withdraw the certification.

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.

Any withdrawal and suspension of certification will be communicated by OCS.

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.
Exchange of information between control authorities, control bodies and competent authorities

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.

2. Where operators and/or their subcontractors change OCS, the change shall be notified without delay to the competent authority by OCS.

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.

3. Where the operator withdraws from the control system OCS shall, without delay, inform the competent authority.

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.

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.

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.
Art 50

The process of inclusion the operators in organic production starts with submission of application by the operator to OCS.

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.

From the date of conclusion of a contract from Paragraph 2 of this Article starts the conversion period.

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."

Prior to control, a plan of activities is issued, person in charge of control is determined (hereinafter referred to as: controller) and working documentation provided.

In the control procedure, same controller may not control one producer for longer than three consecutive years.

Art 51

Minimum control requirements

Control arrangements and undertaking by the operator

1. When the control arrangements are first implemented, the operator shall draw up and subsequently maintain:

   (a) a full description of the unit and/or premises and/or activity;

   (b) all the practical measures to be taken at the level of the unit and/or premises and/or activity to ensure compliance with the organic production rules;

   (c) the precautionary measures to be taken in order to reduce the risk of contamination by unauthorised products or substances and the cleaning measures to be taken in storage places and throughout the operator's production chain;

   (d) the specific characteristics of the production method used, where the operator intends to request documentary evidence in accordance with Article 68(2).

Where appropriate, the description and measures provided for in the first subparagraph may be part of a quality system as set up by the operator.

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:

   (a) to perform the operations in accordance with the organic production rules;

   (b) to accept, in the event of infringement or irregularities, the enforcement of the measures of the organic production rules;

   (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;

   (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;

   (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;

(f) to accept, in cases where the operator withdraws from the control system, to inform without delay the relevant competent authority and OCS;

(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;

(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.

The declaration provided for in the first subparagraph shall be verified by OCS in a form of a report identifying the possible deficiencies and non-compliances with the organic production rules. The operator shall countersign this report and take the necessary corrective measures.

Art 52

OCS shall compile a written report on every executed control and the report shall be countersigned by the operator.

Art 53

Producer shall notify OCS of any changes of data contained in the statement referred to in Article 51.

Art 54

OCS shall carry out at least once a year a physical control of all operators. In addition to the regular annual control, OCS may conduct unannounced and follow-up control.

Controls are planned on the basis of risk assessment.

The risk analysis procedure is designed in such a way that:

(a) the result of the risk analysis provides the basis for determining the intensity of the unannounced or announced annual controls and visits;

(b) additional random control visits carried out of at least 10 % of operators under contract in accordance with the risk category are performed;

(c) at least 10 % of all controls and visits carried out (as described under (a) and (b)) are unannounced;

(d) the selection of operators to be submitted to unannounced controls and visits is determined on the basis of the risk analysis and that these are planned according to the level of risk.

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 EU rules in particular and appropriate rules on rotation of inspectors are in force.

Art 55

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 (for the purpose of certification according to this Standard). 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.
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.

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.

Art 56

Control rules for producer group

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.

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.

Control of producers group by OCS is performed in two steps.

Step I

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.

Certificate holder must have a documented description of internal controls system and a list of approved members of the farmer group.

Step II

The physical control of group members, processing units, storages as well as other objects important for the given group and its production.

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.

Art 57

Group certification

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):

- Establishment of a reliable and in practice implemented system of internal control

- Internal auditors have sufficient knowledge in a given organic production

- 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)

- There are records of internal controls that contain relevant information about the production

- Presented is the approved detailed list of group members
- Members of the group have a basic knowledge of organic production

- There is clear evidence of the measures applied in the protection of plants / feeding / treatment of animals, and so on.

- Provided is a system of separation of organic and conventional production.

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).

Art 58

OCS performs at least one full physical control of all operators and makes a report which is signed by the operator and OCS inspector.

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 in compliance’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.

Art 59

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.

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 thereof at any time:

1) supplier, i.e. seller or exporter of organic products;

2) types and quantities of organic products delivered to the production unit, raw materials and additives purchased, as well as their use;

3) types and quantities of stored organic products;

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;

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.

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.

The documentary accounts shall also comprise the results of the verification at reception of organic products.

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 that production unit.

The operator from Paragraph 1 of this Article is obliged to enable OCS to carry out control.

Art 60
Operator shall facilitate OCS to perform control, by ensuring the following:

1) access to all parts of the production unit and premises, as well as bills/accounts and accompanying documents;

2) information that is objectively necessary for control, i.e. information on imported consignments in case of importers and first consignees;

3) results of their own production quality assurance programs.

On each consignment of organic products imported to Republic of Serbia, importer shall, without delay, notify OCS and submit documentation which prove that the imported product is produced in accordance with this standard.

Art 61

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.

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.

Special rules for control of organic plant production and collection of wild species in natural habitats

Art 62

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 operator shall submit to OCS data on:

1) storage premises, production premises, parcels, collection areas, and if necessary, processing premises, i.e. packaging premises;

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.

In case of collection of wild plant species in their natural habitats, the producer 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.

For each plant species, the following data is submitted to OCS:

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;

2) map of the location where wild species are collected, with clearly marked boundaries of collection areas;

3) first and family name of persons collecting the wild species;

4) location of potential sources of contamination in the collection area;

5) location of purchasing sites;

6) location and full description of warehouses and other facilities used for preparation and processing of collected species.

Art 63

The methods of organic plant production include
-selection of species and varieties of plants;

-crop rotation;

-soil treatment systems;

-means and manners of fertilization; maintenance system for soil fertility;

-manner for preventing plant diseases, pests and weeds;

-manner for collecting wild plant species from natural habitats."

The operator from Article 62 is obliged to keep records on his/her own production in accordance with instruction given by OCS, 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.

Art 64

In order to enable the control, in organic plant production, the operator shall keep records on:

1) use of fertilizer (date of application, type and amount of applied fertilizer and parcel on which the fertilizer was applied);

2) use of plant protection products (date of application, type and amount of applied plant protection product, reason and method of application);

3) purchasing of inputs – external inputs (date, type and quantity of products, purchase documentation);

4) harvest (date, parcel, plant species and cultivar/variety and amount of organic product or in-conversion products).

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.

Art 65

Import

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).

If the products which are imported are accompanied with a documentary evidence proving one of above mentioned origin, OCS shall consider them as in accordance with this standard and will issue confirmation about it.

Importers of products have to apply to OCS and submit documentation proving that those products are imported as well as records describing handling with those products.

Art 66

Special rules for imports of organic products
First consignee means physical or legal entity/person to whom the imported consignment is delivered for further processing, i.e. marketing;

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, 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 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 Standard (EC) No 834/2007, the documentary evidence referred to in that Article;

(ii) in case of products imported in accordance with Article 33 of Standard (EC) No 834/2007, a copy of the certificate of control referred to in that Article."

On the request of OCS or national authorities, the importer shall forward the information referred to in the first paragraph to the control body of the first consignee.

On request of OCS data on organisation of transportation from exporter to the first consignee shall also be submitted.

Art 67

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.

In case of Paragraph 1. of this Article, in addition to data referred to in Article 51, producer shall submit to OCS the following:

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;

written consent by the subcontractor that their holding is subject of control;

data on practical measures, including documentation, undertaken in the production unit, to ensure the traceability of products placed on the market by the producer.

Art 68

Infringements and exchange of information

Measures in case of suspicion of infringements and irregularities

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 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.

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.

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.

Art 69

OCS shall take whatever measures and sanctions are required to prevent fraudulent use of the indications referred to in Articles 42 and 43 of this Standard. For this purpose OCS established a sanction catalog.

Art 70

Exchange of information

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.

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.

This will be applied also for products exported to EU.

Art 71

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.

The list is published on official web site of OCS: www.organica.rs

Art 72

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:

- Production rules
- Labelling
- Control system
-Imports

-Export

**Measures taken by OCS**

(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;

(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;

(c) OCS has and follows documented procedures and templates for:

(i) the annual risk analysis in accordance with Article 27(3) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007;

(ii) preparing a risk-based sampling strategy, conducting sampling and laboratory analysis;

(iii) information exchange with other control bodies and with the competent authority;

(iv) initial and follow-up controls of operators under their control;

(v) the application and follow-up to the catalogue of measures to be applied in case of infringements or irregularities;

(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.

For the purpose of export of organic products certified according to this standard, Regulation 1235/2008 and Reg. 125/2013 must be followed. OCS has implemented a work instruction for certification and issuing certificates of control.

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.

Art 73

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.

Art 74

For the purpose of export of organic products to EU, requirements of Regulation No. 1235/2008 shall be respected. OCS implemented those requests through its procedures.

Art 75

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.
Annexes
## Annex I

### Fertilizers, soil conditioners and nutrients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmyard manure</td>
<td>Products comprising a mixture of animal excrements and vegetable matter (animal bedding) Factory farming origin forbidden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dried farmyard manure and dehydrated poultry manure</td>
<td>Factory farming origin forbidden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composted animal excrements, poultry manure and farmyard manure</td>
<td>Factory farming origin forbidden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquid animal excrements</td>
<td>Use after controlled fermentation and/or appropriate dilution Factory farming origin forbidden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composted or fermented mixture of household waste</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peat</td>
<td>Use limited to horticulture (market gardening, floriculture, arboriculture, nursery)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mushroom culture wastes</td>
<td>The initial composition of the substrate shall be limited to products of this Annex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dejecta of worms (vermicompost) and insects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guano</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composted or fermented mixture of vegetable matter</td>
<td>Product obtained from mixtures of vegetable matter, which have been submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biogas digestate containing animal by-products co-digested with material of plant or animal origin as listed in this Annex</td>
<td>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) must not be from factory farming origin. The Processes have to be in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011. Not to be applied to edible parts of the crop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Products or by-products of animal origin as below: Blood meal</td>
<td>Maximum concentration in mg/kg of dry matter of chromium (VI): not detectable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoof meal</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horn meal</td>
<td>(2) Not to be applied to edible parts of the crop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone meal or degelatinised bone meal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish meal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat meal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feather, hair and 'chiquette' meal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fur (1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy products</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrolysed proteins (2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Products and by-products of plant origin for fertilisers</td>
<td>Examples: oilseed cake meal, cocoa husks, malt culms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaweeds and seaweed products</td>
<td>As far as directly obtained by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(i) physical processes including dehydration, freezing and grinding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) extraction with water or aqueous acid and/or alkaline solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(iii) fermentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawdust and wood chips</td>
<td>Wood not chemically treated after felling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composted bark</td>
<td>Wood not chemically treated after felling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood ash</td>
<td>From wood not chemically treated after felling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft ground rock phosphate</td>
<td>Product as specified in point 7 of Annex IA.2. relating to fertilisers, 7 Cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P2O5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminium-calcium phosphate</td>
<td>Product as specified in point 6 of Annex IA.2. of Regulation 2003/2003. Cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P2O5. Use limited to basic soils (pH &gt; 7.5).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude potassium salt or kainit</td>
<td>Products as specified in point 1 of Annex IA.3. of Regulation 2003/2003.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium sulphate, possibly containing magnesium salt</td>
<td>Product obtained from crude potassium salt by a physical extraction process, containing possibly also magnesium salts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillage and stillage extract</td>
<td>Ammonium stillage excluded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium carbonate (chalk, marl, ground limestone, Breton ameliorant, maguerl, phosphate chalk)</td>
<td>Only of natural origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium and calcium carbonate</td>
<td>Only of natural origin e.g. magnesian chalk, ground magnesium, limestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium sulphate (kieserite)</td>
<td>Only of natural origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium chloride solution</td>
<td>Foliar treatment of apple trees, after identification of deficit of calcium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium sulphate (gypsum)</td>
<td>Products as specified in point 1 of Annex ID. of Regulation 2003/2003. Only of natural origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial lime from sugar production</td>
<td>By-product of sugar production from sugar beet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial lime from vacuum salt</td>
<td>By-product of the vacuum salt production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>From brine found in mountains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elemental sulphur</td>
<td>Products as specified in Annex ID.3 of Regulation 2003/2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trace elements</td>
<td>Inorganic micronutrients listed in part E of Annex I to Regulation 2003/2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium chloride</td>
<td>Only mined salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone meal and clays</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leonardite (Raw organic sediment rich in humic acids)</td>
<td>Only if obtained as a by-product of mining activities  Adamantly, as an extension of the mining procedure  Runoff  from  various  industries  is  a  significant  source  of  organic  pollutants  and  heavy  metals.  The  release  of  these  substances  into  the  environment  can  have  adverse  effects  on  human  health  and  the  environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chitin (Polysaccharide obtained from the shell of crustaceans)</td>
<td>Only if obtained from sustainable fisheries, as defined in Article 3(e) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002 (1) or organic aquaculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organic rich sediment from fresh water bodies formed under exclusion of oxygen (e.g. sapropel)</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description, compositional requirement, conditions for use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Azadirachtin extracted from Azadirachta indica (Neem tree)</td>
<td>Only those basic substances within the meaning of Article 23(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council (2) that are covered by the definition of “foodstuff” in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council (3) and have plant or animal origin. Substances not to be used as herbicides, but only for the control of pests and diseases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic substances</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beeswax</td>
<td>Only as pruning agent/wound protectant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrolysed proteins excluding gelatine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laminarin</td>
<td>Kelp shall be either grown organically in accordance with Article 6d or harvested in a sustainable way in accordance with Article 6c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pheromones</td>
<td>Only in traps and dispensers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant oils</td>
<td>All uses authorised, except herbicide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrethrins extracted from Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium</td>
<td>Only in traps with specific attractants; only against Bactrocera oleae and Ceratitis capitata Wied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrethroids (only deltamethrin or lambdacyhalothrin)</td>
<td>Only in traps with specific attractants; only against Bactrocera oleae and Ceratitis capitata Wied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quassia extracted from Quassia amara</td>
<td>Only as insecticide, repellent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repellents by smell of animal or plant origin/sheep fat</td>
<td>Only on non-edible parts of the crop and where crop material is not ingested by sheep or goats.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description, compositional requirement, conditions for use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Micro-organisms</td>
<td>Not from GMO origin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinosad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description, compositional requirement, conditions or restrictions to use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aluminium silicate (Kaolin)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium hydroxide</td>
<td>When used as fungicide, only in fruit trees, including nurseries, to control Nectria galligena.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon dioxide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper compounds in the form of: copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride, copper oxide, Bordeaux mixture, and tribasic copper sulphate</td>
<td>Up to 6 kg copper per ha per year. For perennial crops, by way of derogation from the first paragraph, Member States may provide that the 6 kg copper limit can be exceeded in a given year provided that the average quantity actually used over a 5-year period consisting of that year and of the 4 preceding years does not exceed 6 kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatty acids</td>
<td>All uses authorised, except herbicide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferric phosphate (iron (III) orthophosphate)</td>
<td>Preparations to be surface-spread between cultivated plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kieselgur (diatomaceous earth)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lime sulphur (calcium polysulphide)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraffin oil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraffin oil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium hydrogen carbonate (aka potassium bicarbonate)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartz sand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Preparation of food</th>
<th>Specific condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plant origin</td>
<td>Animal origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 153</td>
<td>Vegetable carbon</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 160b*</td>
<td>Annatto, Bixin, Norbixin</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 170</td>
<td>Calcium carbonate</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 220</td>
<td>Sulphur dioxide</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or E 224</td>
<td>Potassium metabisulphite</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 223</td>
<td>Sodium - metabisulphite</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 250</td>
<td>Sodium nitrite</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or E 252</td>
<td>Potassium nitrate</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 270</td>
<td>Lactic acid</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 290</td>
<td>Carbon dioxide</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 296</td>
<td>Malic acid</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 300</td>
<td>Ascorbic acid</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 301</td>
<td>Sodium ascorbate</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 306*</td>
<td>Tocopherol rich extract</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table of Food Additives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Preparation of food</th>
<th>Specific condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plant origin</td>
<td>Animal origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 322*</td>
<td>Lecithins</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 325</td>
<td>Sodium-lactate</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 329</td>
<td>Citric acid</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 330</td>
<td>Citric acid</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 331</td>
<td>Sodium-citrates</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 333</td>
<td>Calcium-citrate</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 334</td>
<td>Tartaric acid (L(+)-)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X (only for mead)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 335</td>
<td>Sodium-tartrates</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 336</td>
<td>Potassium-tartrates</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 341 (i)</td>
<td>Monocalcium-phosphates</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 392*</td>
<td>Extracts of rosemary</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 400</td>
<td>Algum acid</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 401</td>
<td>Sodium alginate</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 402</td>
<td>Potassium-alginate</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 406</td>
<td>Agar</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 407</td>
<td>Carrageenan</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 410*</td>
<td>Locust bean gum (Caruba gum)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 412*</td>
<td>Guar gum</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 414*</td>
<td>Accacia gum (Arabic gum)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 415</td>
<td>Xanthan gum</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 418</td>
<td>Gellan gum</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 422</td>
<td>Glycerol</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 440*</td>
<td>Pectin</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 464</td>
<td>Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 500</td>
<td>Sodium-carbonates</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 501</td>
<td>Potassium-carbonates</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 503</td>
<td>Ammonium-carbonates</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 504</td>
<td>Magnesium-carbonates</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 509</td>
<td>Calcium-chloride</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 516</td>
<td>Calcium-sulphate</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 524</td>
<td>Sodium-hydroxid</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 551</td>
<td>Silicon-dioxide gel or colloidal solition</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 553b</td>
<td>Talc</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 938</td>
<td>Argon</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 939</td>
<td>Helium</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 941</td>
<td>Nitrogen</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 948</td>
<td>Oxygen</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 968</td>
<td>Erythriol</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Limitation refers only to products of animal origin
(1) This additive can only be used, if it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Ministry that no technological alternative, giving the same guarantees and/or allowing to maintain the specific features of the product, is available.

### 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 (including micro-elements), vitamins, amino acids and other nitrogen compounds are allowed only if their use is regulated by law in food they are contained in.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Preparation of food of plant origin</th>
<th>Preparation of food of animal origin</th>
<th>Specific conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Drinking water-defined by Serbian law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium-chloride</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Coagulation agent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium carbonate</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium-hydroxide</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium sulphate</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Coagulation agent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium-chloride (or nigari)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Coagulation agent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium carbonate</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Drying of grapes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium carbonate</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lactic acid</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>For the regulation of the pH of the brine bath in cheese production (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citric acid</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium hydroxide</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sugar(s) production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphuric acid</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Oil production excluding olive oil production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrochloric acid</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Production of gelatine (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium hydroxide</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Production of gelatine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen peroxide</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Production of gelatine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon dioxide</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Solvent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tannic acid</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Filtration aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egg white albumen</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casein</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gelatine</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isinglass</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable oils</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Greasing, releasing or anti-foaming Agent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicon dioxide gel or</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Only when derived from organic production</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Preparation of food of plant origin</th>
<th>Preparation of food of animal origin</th>
<th>Specific conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcium chloride</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon dioxide</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citric acid</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>For regulation of pH in production of yeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lactic acid</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>For regulation of pH in production of yeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato starch</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Filtration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium carbonate</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Only when derived from organic production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable oils</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Greasing, releasing or antifoaming agent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Only when derived from organic production</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
- cola nuts
- gooseberries
- maracujas (passion fruit)
- raspberries (dried)
- red currants (dried)

1.2. Edible spices and herbs:

- pepper (Peruvian)
- horseradish seeds
- galanga
- safflower flowers
- watercress herb

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
- coconut
- olive
- sunflower
palm  
Elaeis guineensis

rape  
Brassica napus, rapa

safflower  
Carthamus tinctorius

sesame  
Sesamum indicum

soya  
Glycine max

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

__ - BIO-162 (for other countries where OCS applis 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.

47
Annex VI

Model of the non-gmo vendor declaration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vendor declaration according to Article 61 of OCS standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name, address of vendor:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification (e.g. lot or stock number):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product name:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Components: (Specify all components existing in the product/used the last in the production process)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..........................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..........................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..........................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..........................................................</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I declare that this product was manufactured neither ‘from’ nor ‘by’ GMOs as those terms are used in Article 61 of OCS standard. 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 10 of OCS standard 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 (if appropriate): |

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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End