



**Republika e Kosovës**  
**Republika Kosovo - Republic of Kosovo**  
*Kuvendi - Skupština - Assembly*

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**Law No. 04/L-085**

**ON ORGANIC FARMING**

**Assembly of Republic of Kosovo,**

Based on Article 65 (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo,

Approves:

**LAW ON ORGANIC FARMING**

**CHAPTER I**  
**GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**Article 1**  
**Aim**

1. The objective of this Law is to provide the basis for the sustainable development of organic production while ensuring the effective functioning of the market, guaranteeing fair competition, ensuring consumer confidence, and protecting consumer interests.

2. This Law establishes objectives and principles concerning:

2.1. all stages of production, preparation and distribution of organic products and their control;

2.2. the use of indications referring to organic production in labelling and advertising.

## **Article 2**

### **Field of application**

1. This Law shall apply to the following products originating from organic production, including aquaculture, where such products are placed on the market, or are intended to be placed on the market:

- 1.1. live or unprocessed agricultural products;
- 1.2. processed agricultural products for use as food;
- 1.3. feed;
- 1.4. vegetative propagating material and seeds for cultivation;
- 1.5. yeasts used as food and feed: the products of hunting and fishing of wild animals shall not be considered as organic production.

2. To any operator involved in activities at any stage of production, preparation and distribution of products originating from organic production, including mass catering operators, for which specific rules have to be established.

## **Article 3**

### **Definitions**

1. Terms used in this Law shall have the following meaning:

- 1.1. **Organic production** - the use of the production method compliant with the rules established in this Law, at all stages of production, preparation and distribution;
- 1.2. **Stages of production preparation and distribution** - any stage from and including the primary production of an organic product up to and including its storage, processing, transport, sale or supply to the final consumer, and where relevant labelling, advertising, import, export and subcontracting activities;
- 1.3. **Organic** - coming from or related to organic production;
- 1.4. **Operator** - the natural or legal persons responsible for ensuring that the requirements of this Law are met within the organic business under their control;
- 1.5. **Plant production** - production of agricultural crop products and harvesting of mountain fruits with the purpose of marketing;
- 1.6. **Livestock production** - the production of animals, domestic poultries and insects;

1.7. **Aquaculture** - the rearing or cultivation of aquatic organisms using techniques designed to increase the production of the organisms in question beyond the natural capacity of the environment; the organisms remain the property of a natural or legal person throughout the rearing or culture stage, up to and including harvesting;

1.8. **Conversion** - the transition from non organic to organic farming within a given period of time, during which the provisions concerning the organic production have been applied;

1.9. **Preparation** - the operations of preserving and/or processing of organic products, including slaughter and cutting for livestock products, and also packaging, labelling and/or alterations made to the labelling concerning the organic production method;

1.10. **Food or foodstuff** - any substance or product whether processed, partially processed or unprocessed, intended to be, or reasonably expected to be, ingested by humans such as drinks and any other substances including water, intentionally incorporated into the food during its processing, preparation or treatment.

1.11. **Feeding stuff** - any substance or product, including additives, whether processed, partially processed or unprocessed, intended to be used for oral feeding to animals. Law on Livestock.

1.12. **Placing on the market** - the holding of food or feed for the purpose of sale, including offering for sale or any other form of transfer, distribution, and other forms of transfer themselves;

1.13. **Labelling** - any terms, words, particulars, trade marks, brand name, pictorial matter or symbol relating to and placed on any packaging, document, notice, label, board, ring or collar accompanying or referring to a product;

1.14. **Pre-packaged foodstuff** - any single item for presentation as such to the ultimate consumer and to mass caterers, consisting of a foodstuff and the packaging into which it was put before being offered for sale, whether such packaging encloses the foodstuff completely or only partially, but in any case in such a way that the contents cannot be altered without opening or changing the packaging;

1.15. **Advertising** - any representation to the public, by any means other than a label, that is intended or is likely to influence and shape attitude, beliefs and behaviours in order to promote directly or indirectly the sale of organic products;

1.16. **Competent authority** - the Ministry competent for the organisation of controls in the field of organic production in accordance with the provisions

determined under this Law; it shall also include, where appropriate, the corresponding public authority of a third country;

1.17. **Control authority** - a public administrative organisation to which the competent authority may confer, in whole or in part, its competence for the inspection and certification in the field of organic production in accordance with the provisions set out under this Law; it shall also include, where appropriate, the corresponding authority of a third country;

1.18. **Control body** - an independent private unit carrying out inspection and certification in the field of organic production in accordance with the provisions set out under this Law, it shall also include, where appropriate, the corresponding body of a third country or the corresponding body operating in a third country;

1.19. **Mark of conformity** - the assertion of conformity to a particular set of standards or other normative documents in the form of a mark;

1.20. **Ingredient** - any substance, including additives and enzymes, used in the manufacture or preparation of a foodstuff and still present in the finished product. Where an ingredient of the foodstuff is itself the product of several ingredients, the latter shall be regarded as ingredients of the foodstuff;

1.21. **Plant protection products** - active substances and preparations containing one or more active substances, put up in the form in which they are supplied to the user, intended to: protect plants or plant products against all harmful organisms or prevent the action of such organisms, influence the life processes of plants, other than as a nutrient, preserve plant products, destroy undesired plants, destroy parts of plants, or check or prevent undesired growth of plants;

1.22. **Genetically modified organism (GMO)** - an organism, with the exception of human beings, in which the genetic material has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination.

1.23. **Produced from GMOs** - derived in whole or in part from GMOs but not containing or consisting of GMOs;

1.24. **Produced by GMOs** - derived by using a GMO as the last living organism in the production process, but not containing or consisting of GMOs nor produced from GMOs;

1.25. **Feed additives** - substances, micro-organisms or preparations, other than feed material and pre-mixtures, which are intentionally added to feed or water in order to perform, in particular, one or more of the following functions:

1.25.1. favourably affect the characteristics of feed;

1.25.2. favourably affect the characteristics of animal products;

1.25.3. favourably affect the colour of ornamental fish and birds,

1.25.4. satisfy the nutritional needs of animals;

1.25.5. favourably affect the environmental consequences of animal production;

1.25.6. favourably affect animal production, performance or welfare, particularly by affecting the gastro-intestinal flora or digestibility of feeding stuffs; or

1.25.7. have a coxidiostatic or histomonostatic effect.

1.26. **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;

1.27. **Processing aid** - any substance not consumed as a food ingredient by itself, intentionally used in the processing of raw materials, foods or their ingredients, to fulfil a certain technological purpose during treatment or processing and which may result in the unintentional but technically unavoidable presence of residues of the substance or its derivatives in the final product, provided that these residues do not present any health risk and do not have any technological effect on the finished product;

1.28. **Ionising radiation** - the transfer of energy in the form of particles or electromagnetic waves of a wavelength of 100 nanometre or less or a frequency of  $3 \times 10^{15}$  Hertz or more capable of producing ions directly or indirectly.

1.29. **Mass catering operations** - the preparation of organic products in restaurants, hospitals, canteens and other similar food business at the point of sale or delivery to the final consumer.

1.30. **Official Control** - any form of control that is carried out by the competent authority or by a control authority for verification of compliance with legislation relating to the organic production method, including inspection, audit, verification, sampling, testing, analysis and surveillance;

1.31. **Non-organic** - not coming from or not related to a production in accordance to this Law;

1.32. **Veterinary medicinal products** - the following products:

1.32.1. any substance or combination of substances presented for treating or preventing disease in animals;

1.32.2. any substance or combination of substances which may be administered to animals with a view to making a medical diagnosis or to restoring, correcting or modifying physiological functions in animals is likewise considered a veterinary medicinal product.

1.33. **Importer** - the natural or legal person who carries organic products - consignment for release for free circulation into Kosovo, either in person, or through a representative;

1.34. **First consignee** - the natural or legal person to whom the imported consignment of organic production is delivered and who will receive it for further preparation and/or marketing;

1.35. **Holding** - all the production units operated under a single management for the purpose of producing agricultural products;

1.36. **Production unit** - all assets to be used for a production sector such as production premises, land parcels, pasturages, open air areas, livestock buildings, fish ponds, containment systems for aquaculture animals, river or lake shores concessions, the premises for the storage of crops, crop products, animal products, raw materials and any other input relevant for this specific production sector;

1.37. **Veterinary treatment** - all courses of a curative or preventive treatment against one occurrence of a specific disease;

1.38. **In-conversion feeding stuffs** – feeding stuffs produced during the conversion period to organic production, with the exclusion of those harvested in the twelve (12) months following the beginning of the conversion;

1.39. **Sustainable exploitation in aquaculture** - the exploitation of a stock in such a way that the future exploitation of the stock will not be prejudiced and that it does not have a negative impact on the water ecosystem.

1.40. **Input** - all inputs, e.g. fertilizers, and amendants, phytosanitary products, seed, plants, additives, used in production and processing of organic products.

1.41. **Ministry** - the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIC PRODUCTION**

#### **Article 4**

##### **General Objectives**

1. The general objectives of organic production shall include the following Establishment of a sustainable management system for agriculture that:

- 1.1. respects nature's systems and cycles and sustains and enhances the health of soil, water, plants and animals and the balance between them;
- 1.2. contributes to a high level of biological diversity;
- 1.3. makes responsible use of energy and the natural resources, such as water, soil, organic matter and air;
- 1.4. respects high animal welfare standards and in particular meets animals' species-specific behavioural needs;
- 1.5. production of products of high quality;
- 1.6. production of a wide variety of foods and other agricultural products that respond to consumers' demand for goods produced by the use of processes that do not harm the environment, human health, plant health or animal health and welfare.

#### **Article 5**

##### **General principles**

1. Organic production shall be based on the following general principles, planning and appropriate design and management of biological processes based on ecological systems using natural resources which are internal to the system by methods that:

- 1.1. use living organisms and mechanical production methods;
- 1.2. practice of land-related crop cultivation and livestock production or practice of aquaculture which complies with the principle of sustainable exploitation of fisheries;
- 1.3. exclude the use of GMOs and products produced from or by GMOs with the exception of veterinary medicinal products;
- 1.4. are based on risk assessment, and the use of precautionary and preventive measures, when appropriate.

2. The restriction of the use of external inputs. Where external inputs are required or the appropriate management practices and methods referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article do not exist, these shall be limited to:

- 2.1. inputs from organic production;
- 2.2. natural or naturally-derived substances;
- 2.3. low solubility mineral fertilizers;

3. The strict limitation of the use of chemically synthesised inputs to exceptional cases these being:

- 3.1. where the appropriate management practices do not exist; and
- 3.2. the external inputs referred to in paragraph 2. of this Article are not available on the market;
- 3.3. where the use of external inputs referred to in paragraph 2. of this Article contributes to unacceptable environmental impacts; or
- 3.4. the adaptation, where necessary, and within the framework of this Law, of the rules of organic production taking account of sanitary status, regional differences in climate and local conditions, stages of development and specific husbandry practices.

## **Article 6**

### **Specific principles applicable to farming**

1. In addition to the overall principles set out in Article 5 of this Law, organic farming shall be based on the following specific principles:

- 1.1. the maintenance and enhancement of soil life and natural soil fertility, soil stability and soil biodiversity preventing and combating soil compaction and soil erosion, and the nourishing of plants primarily through the soil ecosystem;
- 1.2. the minimisation of the use of non-renewable resources and off-farm inputs;
- 1.3. the recycling of wastes and by-products of plant and animal origin as input in plant and livestock production;
- 1.4. taking account of the local and regional ecological balance when taking production decisions;



1.5. the maintenance of animal health by encouraging the natural immunological defence of the animal, as well as the selection of appropriate breeds and husbandry practices;

1.6. the maintenance of plant health by preventative measures, such as the choice of appropriate species and varieties resistant to pests and diseases, appropriate crop rotations, mechanical and physical methods and the protection of natural enemies of pests;

1.7. the practice of site adapted and Land related livestock production;

1.8. the observance of a high level of animal welfare respecting species specific needs;

1.9. the production of products of organic livestock from animals that have been raised on organic holdings since birth or hatching and throughout their life;

1.10. the choice of breeds having regard to the capacity of animals to adapt to local conditions, their vitality and their resistance to disease or health problems;

1.11. the feeding of livestock with organic feed composed of agricultural ingredients from organic farming and of natural non-agricultural substances;

1.12. the application of animal husbandry practices, which enhance the immune system and strengthen the natural defence against diseases, in particular including regular exercise and access to open air areas and pastureland where appropriate;

1.13. the exclusion of rearing artificially induced polyploidy animals;

1.14. the maintenance of the biodiversity of natural aquatic ecosystems, the continuing health of the aquatic environment and the quality of surrounding aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems in aquaculture production;

1.15. the feeding of aquatic organisms with feed from sustainable exploitation of fisheries or with organic feed composed of agricultural ingredients from organic farming and of natural non-agricultural substances.

**Article 7**  
**Specific principles applicable to processing of organic food**

1. In addition to the overall principles laid down in Article 5 of this Law, the production of processed organic food shall be based on the following specific principles:

- 1.1. the production of organic food from organic agricultural ingredients, except where an ingredient is not available on the market in organic form;
- 1.2. the restriction of the use of food additives, of non organic ingredients with mainly technological and sensory functions and of micronutrients and processing aids, so that they are used to a minimum extent and only in case of essential technological need or for particular nutritional purposes;
- 1.3. the exclusion of substances and processing methods that might be misleading regarding nature of the product;
- 1.4. the processing of food with care, preferably with the use of biological, mechanical and physical methods.

**Article 8**  
**Specific principles applicable to processing of organic feed**

1. In addition to the overall principles set out in Article 5 of this Law, the production of processed organic feed shall be based on the following specific principles:

- 1.1. the production of organic feed from organic feed materials, except where a feed material is not available on the market in organic form;
- 1.2. the restriction of the use of feed additives and processing aids to a minimum extent and only in case of essential technological or zoo-technical needs or for particular nutritional purposes;
- 1.3. the exclusion of substances and processing methods that might be misleading as to the true nature of the product;
- 1.4. the processing of feed with care, preferably with the use of biological, mechanical and physical methods.

## **CHAPTER III SPECIFIC PRODUCTION RULES**

### **Article 9**

#### **Prohibition on the use of GMO-s**

1. The use of GMOs or products produced from or by GMOs as food, feed, processing aids, plant protection products, fertilisers, soil conditioners, seeds, vegetative propagating material, micro-organisms and animals in organic production is prohibited.
2. For the purpose of the prohibition referred to in paragraph 1. of this Article, operators shall require the vendor to confirm that the products supplied have not been produced from or by GMOs.

### **Article 10**

#### **Prohibition on the use of ionising radiation**

The use of ionising radiation for the treatment of organic food or organic feed, or of raw materials used in organic food or feed is prohibited.

### **Article 11**

#### **General farm production rules**

1. The agricultural holding shall be managed in compliance with the requirements applicable to organic production.
2. However, in accordance with specific conditions to be laid down in a specific sub-legal enactment, a holding may be split up into clearly separated units or aquaculture cultivation sites which are not all managed under organic production. As regards animals, different species shall be involved. As regards aquaculture the same species may be involved, provided that there is adequate separation between the production sites. As regards plants, different varieties that can be easily differentiated shall be involved.
3. Where, in accordance with paragraph 2. of this Article, not all units of a holding are used for organic production, the operator shall keep the land, animals, and products used for, or produced by, the organic units separate from those used for, or produced by, the non-organic units and keep adequate records to show the separation.

## **Article 12**

### **Plant Production Rules**

1. In addition to the general farm production rules laid down, the following rules shall apply to organic plant production:

1.1. organic plant production shall use tillage and cultivation practices that maintain or increase soil organic matter, enhance soil stability and soil biodiversity, and prevent soil compaction and soil erosion;

1.2. the fertility and biological activity of the soil shall be maintained and increased by multi annual crop rotation including legumes and other green manure crops, and by the application of livestock manure or organic material, both preferably composted, from organic production;

1.3. the use of biodynamic preparations is allowed;

1.4. in addition, fertilisers and soil conditioners may only be used if they have been authorised for use in organic production under Article 16 of this Law;

1.5. mineral nitrogen fertilisers shall not be used;

1.6. all plant production techniques used shall prevent or minimise any contribution to the contamination of the environment;

1.7. the prevention of damage caused by pests, diseases and weeds shall rely primarily on the protection by natural enemies, the choice of species and varieties, crop rotation, cultivation techniques and thermal processes;

1.8. in the case of an established threat to a crop, plant protection products may only be used if they have been authorised for use in organic production under;

1.9. for the production of products other than seed and vegetative propagating material only organically produced seed and propagating material shall be used. To this end, the mother plant in the case of seeds and the parent plant in the case of vegetative propagating material shall have been produced in accordance with the rules laid down in this Law for at least one generation, or, in the case of perennial crops, two growing seasons;

1.10. products for cleaning and disinfection in plant production shall be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production under Article 16 of this Law.

2. The collection of wild plants and parts thereof, growing naturally in natural areas, forests and agricultural areas is considered an organic production method provided that:

- 2.1. those areas have not, for a period of at least three (3) years before the collection, received treatment with products other than those authorised for use in organic production under Article 16 of this Law;
  - 2.2. the collection does not affect the stability of the natural habitat or the maintenance of the species in the collection area.
3. The measures necessary for the implementation of the production rules contained in this Article shall be determined in specific sub-legal enactments to be issued by the Ministry.

### **Article 13**

#### **Livestock production rules**

1. With regard to the origin of the animals: In addition to the general farm production rules laid down in Article 11 of this Law, the following rules shall apply to livestock production:
  - 1.1 organic livestock shall be born and raised on organic holdings;
  - 1.2. for breeding purposes, non-organically raised animals may be brought onto a holding under specific conditions. Such animals and their products may be deemed organic after compliance with the conversion period referred to in Article 16 paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.3. of this Law;
  - 1.3. animals existing on the holding at the beginning of the conversion period and their products may be deemed organic after compliance with the conversion period referred to in Article 16 paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.3. of this Law;
2. With regard to husbandry practices and housing conditions:
  - 2.1. personnel keeping animals shall possess the necessary basic knowledge and skills as regards the health and the welfare needs of the animals;
  - 2.2. husbandry practices, including stocking densities, and housing conditions shall ensure that the developmental, physiological and ethological needs of animals are met;
  - 2.3. the livestock shall have permanent access to open air areas, preferably pasture, whenever weather conditions and the state of the ground allow this unless restrictions and obligations related to the protection of human and animal health are imposed on the basis of national legislation;

2.4. the number of livestock shall be limited with a view to minimising overgrazing, poaching of soil, erosion, or pollution caused by animals or by the spreading of their manure;

2.5. organic livestock shall be kept separate from other livestock. However, grazing of common land by organic animals and of organic land by non-organic animals is permitted under certain restrictive conditions;

2.6. tethering or isolation of livestock shall be prohibited, unless for individual animals for a limited period of time, and in so far as this is justified for safety, welfare or veterinary reasons;

2.7. duration of transport of livestock shall be minimised;

2.8. any suffering, including mutilation, shall be kept to a minimum during the entire life of the animal, including at the time of slaughter;

2.9. apiaries shall be placed in areas which ensure nectar and pollen sources consisting essentially of organically produced crops or, as appropriate, of spontaneous vegetation or non-organically managed forests or crops that are only treated with low environmental impact methods. Apiaries shall be kept at sufficient distance from sources that may lead to the contamination of beekeeping products or to the poor health of the bees;

2.10. hives and materials used in beekeeping shall be mainly made of natural materials;

2.11. the destruction of bees in the combs as a method associated with the harvesting of beekeeping products is prohibited;

3. With regard to breeding:

3.1. reproduction shall use natural methods. Artificial insemination is however allowed;

3.2. reproduction shall not be induced by treatment with hormones or similar substances, unless as a form of veterinary therapeutic treatment in case of an individual animal;

3.3. other forms of artificial reproduction, such as cloning and embryo transfer, shall not be used;

3.4. appropriate breeds shall be chosen. The choice of breeds shall also contribute to the prevention of any suffering and to avoiding the need for the mutilation of animals.

4. With regard to feed:

- 4.1. primarily obtaining feed for livestock from the holding where the animals are kept or from other organic holdings in the same region;
  - 4.2. livestock shall be fed with organic feed that meets the animal's nutritional requirements at the various stages of its development. A part of the ration may contain feed from holdings which are in conversion to organic farming;
  - 4.3. with the exception of bees, livestock shall have permanent access to pasture or roughage;
  - 4.4. non organic feed materials from plant origin, feed materials from animal and mineral origin, feed additives, certain products used in animal nutrition and processing aids shall be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production under Article 15 of this Law;
  - 4.5. growth promoters and synthetic amino-acids shall not be used;
  - 4.6. suckling mammals shall be fed with natural, preferably maternal, milk;
5. With regard to disease prevention and veterinary treatment:
- 5.1. disease prevention shall be based on breed and strain selection, husbandry management practices, high quality feed and exercise, appropriate stocking density and adequate and appropriate housing maintained in hygienic conditions;
  - 5.2. disease shall be treated immediately to avoid suffering to the animal; chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products including antibiotics may be used where necessary and under strict conditions, when the use of phytotherapeutic, homeopathic and other products is inappropriate. In particular restrictions with respect to courses of treatment and withdrawal periods shall be defined;
  - 5.3. the use of immunological veterinary medicines is allowed;
  - 5.4. treatments related to the protection of human and animal health imposed on the basis of legislation into force.
  - 5.5. with regard to cleaning and disinfection, products for cleaning and disinfection in livestock buildings and in installations, shall be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production under Article 16 of this Law.
6. The measures necessary for the implementation of the production rules shall be determined with sub-legal act by the Ministry.

## **Article 14**

### **Production rules for aquaculture**

1. In addition to the general farm production rules laid down in Article 11 of this Law, the following rules shall apply to aquaculture animal production:

1.1. organic aquaculture shall be based on the rearing of young stock originating from organic brood stock and organic holdings;

1.2. when young stock from organic brood stock or holdings are not available, non-organically produced animals may be brought onto a holding under specific conditions.

2. With regard to husbandry practices:

2.1 personnel keeping animals shall possess the necessary basic knowledge and skills as regards the health and the welfare needs of fish and crustaceans in aquaculture;

2.2. husbandry practices, including feeding, design of installations, stocking densities and water quality shall ensure that the developmental, physiological and behavioural needs of animals are met;

2.3. husbandry practices shall minimise negative environmental impact from the holding, including the escape of farmed stock;

2.4. organic fish and crustaceans shall be kept separate from other fish and crustaceans that are grown in aquaculture.

2.5. transport shall ensure that the welfare of animals is maintained;

2.6. any suffering of fish and crustaceans including the time of slaughtering shall be kept to a minimum;

3. With regard to breeding:

3.1. artificial induction of polyploidy, artificial hybridisation, cloning and production of mono sex strains, except by hand sorting, shall not be used;

3.2. the appropriate strains shall be chosen;

3.3. species-specific conditions for brood stock management, breeding and juvenile production shall be established.

4. With regard to feed for fish and crustaceans:



- 4.1. animals shall be fed with feed that meets the animal's nutritional requirements at the various stages of its development;
  - 4.2. the plant fraction of feed shall originate from organic production and the feed fraction derived from aquatic animals shall originate from sustainable exploitation of fisheries;
  - 4.3. in the case of non-organic feed materials from plant origin, feed materials from animal and mineral origin, feed additives, certain products used in animal nutrition and processing aids shall be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production under Article 15 of this Law;
  - 4.4. growth promoters and synthetic amino-acids shall not be used;
5. With regard to disease prevention and veterinary treatment:
- 5.1. disease prevention shall be based on keeping the animals in optimal conditions by appropriate siting, optimal design of the holdings, the application of good husbandry and management practices, including regular cleaning and disinfection of premises, high quality feed, appropriate stocking density, and breed and strain selection;
  - 5.2. disease shall be treated immediately to avoid suffering to the animal, chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products including antibiotics may be used where necessary and under strict conditions, when the use of phytotherapeutic, homeopathic and other products is inappropriate. In particular restrictions with respect to courses of treatment and withdrawal periods shall be defined;
  - 5.3. the use of immunological veterinary medicines is allowed;
  - 5.4. treatments related to the protection of human and animal health imposed on the basis of Community legislation shall be allowed;
  - 5.5. With regard to cleaning and disinfection, products for cleaning and disinfection in ponds, cages, buildings and installations, shall be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production under Article 15 of this Law.
6. The measures and conditions necessary for the implementation of the production rules contained shall be determined through sub-legal act issued by the Ministry.

**Article 15**  
**Products and substances used in farming and criteria for their authorization**

1. The Ministry shall authorise for use in organic production, and include in restricted lists, through sub-legal enactments, the products and substances, which may be used in organic farming for the following purposes:

1.1. as plant protection products;

1.2. as fertilisers and soil conditioners;

1.3. as non organic feed materials from plant origin, feed material from animal and mineral origin and certain substances used in animal nutrition;

1.4. as feed additives and processing aids;

1.5. as products for cleaning and disinfection of ponds, cages, buildings and installations for animal production;

1.6. as products for cleaning and disinfection of buildings and installations used for plant production, including storage on an agricultural holding;

1.7. products and substances contained in the restricted list may only be used in so far as the corresponding use is authorised in accordance with the legislation into force.

2. The authorisation of the products and substances referred to in paragraph 1. of this Article is subject to the objectives and principles laid down in Chapter II of this Law and the following general and specific criteria:

2.1. their use is necessary for sustained production and essential for its intended use;

2.2. all products and substances shall be of plant, animal, microbial or mineral origin except where products or substances from such sources are not available in sufficient quantities or qualities or if alternatives are not available;

3. In the case of products referred to in paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.1 of this Article the following shall apply:

3.1. their use is essential for the control of a harmful organism or a particular disease for which other biological, physical or breeding alternatives or cultivation practices or other effective management practices are not available;

- 3.2. if products are not of plant, animal, microbial or mineral origin and are not identical to their natural form, they may be authorised only if their conditions for use preclude any direct contact with the edible parts of the crop
- 3.3. in the case of products according to paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.2 of this Article, their use is essential for obtaining or maintaining the fertility of the soil or to fulfil specific nutrition requirements of crops, or specific soil-conditioning purposes;
4. In the case of products referred to in paragraph 1. sub-paragraphs 1.3 and 1.4 of this Article, the following shall apply:
- 4.1. they are necessary to maintain animal health, animal welfare and vitality and contribute to an appropriate diet fulfilling the physiological and behavioural needs of the species concerned or it would be impossible to produce or preserve such feed without having recourse to such substances;
- 4.2. feed of mineral origin, trace elements, vitamins or pro-vitamins shall be of natural origin. In case these substances are unavailable, chemically well defined analogical substances may be authorised for use in organic production.
5. Ministry with sub legal enactment may lay down conditions and limits as regards the products and substances referred to in paragraph 1. of this Article can be applied to, the application method, the dosage, the time limits for use and the contact with agricultural products and, if necessary, decide on the withdrawal of these products and substances.
6. Where the Committee on Organic Farming according to Article 37 of this Law considers that a product or substance should be added to, or withdrawn from the list referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, or that the specifications of use mentioned in paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.1 of the Article should be amended, the same Committee shall ensure that a dossier giving the reasons for the inclusion, withdrawal or amendments is prepared and sent officially to the Competent Authority.
7. Requests for amendment or withdrawal, as well as decisions thereon, shall be published.
8. Products and substances used before adoption of this Law for purposes corresponding to those laid down in paragraph 1. of this Article, may continue to be used after said adoption. The Ministry may in any case withdraw such products or substances.

## **Article 16**

### **Conversion**

1. The following rules shall apply to a farm on which organic production is started:

- 1.1. the conversion period shall start at the earliest when the operator has notified his activity to the competent authority and subjected his holding to the control system in accordance with Article 31 of this Law;
  - 1.2. during the conversion period all rules established by this Law shall apply;
  - 1.3. conversion periods specific to the type of crop or animal production shall be defined;
  - 1.4. on a holding or unit partly under organic production and partly in conversion to organic production, the operator shall keep the organically produced and in-conversion products separate and the animals separate or readily separable and keep adequate records to show the separation;
  - 1.5. in order to determine the conversion period referred to above, a period immediately preceding the date of the start of the conversion period, may be taken into account, in so far as certain conditions concur;
  - 1.6. animals and animal products produced during the conversion period referred to in sub-paragraph 1.4 of this paragraph shall not be marketed with the indications referred to in Articles 22 and 23 of this Law, used in the labelling and advertising of products.
2. The measures and conditions necessary for the implementation of the rules, certain periods under this Article shall be defined with sub-legal act by the Ministry.

### **Article 17**

#### **General rules on the production of processed feed**

1. Production of processed organic feed shall be kept separate in time or space from production of processed non organic feed.
2. Organic feed materials, or feed materials from production in conversion, shall not enter simultaneously with the same feed materials produced by non organic means into the composition of the organic feed product.
3. Any feed materials used or processed in organic production shall not have been processed with the aid of chemically synthesised solvents.
4. Substances and techniques that reconstitute properties that are lost in the processing and storage of organic feed, or being correct during the processing or that otherwise may cover the true nature of these products shall not be used.
5. The Ministry with sub-legal act determines content of the rules of implementation of organic nutritive production.

**Article 18**  
**General rules on the production of processed food**

1. The preparation of processed organic food shall be kept separate in time or space from non-organic food.
2. The following conditions shall apply to the composition of organic processed food:
  - 2.1. the product shall be produced mainly from ingredients of agricultural origin; in order to determine whether a product is produced mainly from ingredients of agricultural origin added water and cooking salt shall not be taken into account;
  - 2.2. only additives, processing aids, flavourings, water, salt, preparations of micro-organisms and enzymes, minerals, trace elements, vitamins, as well as amino acids and other micronutrients in foodstuffs for particular nutritional uses may be used, and only in so far as they have been authorised for use in organic production in accordance with this Article.
  - 2.3. non-organic agricultural ingredients may be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production in accordance with Article 20 of this Law;
  - 2.4. an organic ingredient shall not be present together with the same ingredient in non-organic form or an ingredient in conversion;
  - 2.5. food produced from in conversion crops shall contain only one crop ingredient of agricultural origin.
3. Substances and techniques that reconstitute properties that are lost in the processing and storage of organic feed, or being correct during the processing or that otherwise may cover the true nature of these products shall not be used.
4. Measures and necessary conditions for the implementation of production rules and processing methods under this Article are defined with sub-legal act issued by Ministry.

**Article 19**  
**General rules on production of organic yeast**

1. For the production of organic yeast only organically produced substrates shall be used. Other products and substances may only be used in so far as they have been authorised for use in organic production in accordance with Article 20 of this Law.
2. Organic yeast shall not be present in organic food or feed together with non-organic yeast.

3. Rules for this production shall be defined with sub legal enactment by Ministry.

## **Article 20**

### **Criteria for certain products and substances in processing**

1. The authorisation of products and substances for use in organic production and their inclusion in a restricted list of the products and substances referred to in Article 18, paragraph 2. sub-paragraph 2.1 and 2.3 of this Law shall be subject to the objectives and principles laid down in Chapter II of this Law and the following criteria, which shall be evaluated as a whole:

1.1. alternatives authorised in accordance with this chapter are not available;

1.2. without having recourse to them, it would be impossible to produce or preserve the food or to fulfil given dietary requirements provided for on the basis of the legislation in force.

2. The products and substances referred to in Article 18 paragraph 2. sub-paragraph 2.2 of this Law are to be found in nature and may have undergone only mechanical, physical, biological, enzymatic or microbial processes, except where such products and substances from such sources are not available in sufficient quantities or qualities on the market.

3. The Ministry shall decide through specific sub-legal act on the authorisation of the products and substances and their inclusion in the restricted that are determined in paragraph 1. of this Article and lay down specific conditions and limits for their use, and, if necessary, on the withdrawal of products.

4. Where the Committee on Organic Farming considers that a product or substance should be added to or withdrawn from the list referred to in paragraph 1. of this Article, or that the specifications of use mentioned in this paragraph should be amended, the same Committee shall ensure that a dossier giving the reasons for the inclusion, withdrawal or amendments is sent officially to the Competent Authority.

5. Requests for amendment or withdrawal, as well as decisions thereon, shall be published.

6. Products and substances used before entering into force under Article 18 paragraph 2. sub-paragraphs 2.2 and 2.3. of this Law may continue to be used after the said adoption. The Ministry may, in any case, withdraw such products or substances.

## **Article 21**

### **Exceptional production rules**

1. The Competent Authority in accordance with the general objectives laid down in Article 4 and 12 of this Law, that foreseen granting of exceptions from the specific rules of organic production.
2. Exceptions as referred to in paragraph 1. of this Article shall be kept to a minimum and, where appropriate, limited in time and may only be provided for in the following cases:
  - 2.1. where they are necessary in order to ensure that organic production can be initiated or maintained on holdings confronted with climatic, geographical or structural constraints;
  - 2.2. where it is necessary in order to ensure access to feed, seed and vegetative propagating material, live animals and other farm inputs, where such inputs are not available on the market in organic form;
  - 2.3. where it is necessary in order to ensure access to ingredients of agricultural origin, where such ingredients are not available on the market in organic form;
  - 2.4. where they are necessary in order to solve specific problems related to the management of organic livestock;
  - 2.5. where they are necessary with regard to the use of specific products and substances in the processing referred to in Article 18 paragraph 2, sub-paragraph 2.2 of this Law in order to ensure production of well established food products in organic form;
  - 2.6. where temporary measures are necessary in order to allow organic production to continue or recommence in the case of catastrophic circumstances;
  - 2.7. where it is necessary to use food additives and other substances as set out in Article 18 paragraph 2. sub-paragraph 2.2 of this Law or feed additives and other substances as set out in Article 15 paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.4 of this Law and such substances are not available on the market other than produced by GMOs;
  - 2.8. where the use of food additives and other substances as set out in Article 18, paragraph 2 sub-paragraph 2.2 of this Law or feed additives as set out in Article 15 paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.4 of this Law is required on the basis of national Law.
3. The Ministry may lay down specific conditions for the application of exceptions provided for under paragraph 1. of this Article through specific sub-legal acts.

## **CHAPTER IV LABELLING**

### **Article 22 Use of terms referring to organic production**

1. 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, its ingredients or feed materials are described in terms suggesting to the purchaser that the product, its ingredients or feed materials have been obtained in accordance with the rules laid down in this Law. In particular, the term “organic” and the derivatives or diminutives, such as ‘bio’ and ‘eco’, alone or combined, may be used throughout Kosovo for the labelling and advertising of products which meet the requirements set out under or pursuant to this Law.
2. 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 Law.
3. The terms referred to in paragraph 1. of this Article shall not be used for the labelling, advertising and commercial documents of a product which does not meet the requirements set out under this Law, unless they are not applied to agricultural products in food or feed or clearly have no connection with organic production.
4. 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 meet the requirements set out under this Law shall not be used.
5. The terms referred to in paragraph 1. of this Article shall not be used for a product for which it has to be indicated in the labelling or advertising that contains GMOs, consists of GMOs or is produced from GMOs according to the legal provisions.
6. As regards processed food, the terms referred to in paragraph 1. of this Article may be used in the sales description, provided that:
  - 6.1. the processed food complies with Article 18 of this Law;
  - 6.2. at least ninety five percent (95 %) by weight, of its ingredients of agricultural origin are organic;
  - 6.3. only in the list of ingredients, provided that the food complies with Article 18 paragraph 2. sub-paragraph 2.1, 2.2 and 2.4 of this Law.



7. In the list of ingredients and in the same visual field as the sales description, provided that:
- 7.1. the main ingredient is a product of hunting or fishing;
  - 7.2. it contains other ingredients of agricultural origin that are all organic;
  - 7.3. the food complies with Article 18 paragraph 1. and 2., sub-paragraph 2.1, 2.2 and 2.4. of this Law.
8. The list of ingredients shall indicate which ingredients are organic.
9. In the case where sub-paragraph 6.2. and 6.3. of paragraph 6. of this Article 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.
10. The terms and the indication of percentage referred to paragraph 4. of this Article shall appear in the same colour, identical size and style of lettering as the other indications in the list of ingredients.

### **Article 23** **Compulsory indications**

1. Where terms as referred to in Article 22 paragraph 1. of this Law are used:
- 1.1. the code number under the Article 27 paragraph 7. of this Law, of the control authority or control body to which the operator who has carried out the most recent production or preparation operation is subject, shall also appear in the labelling;
  - 1.2. the national logo referred to in Article 24 of this Law, as regards pre - packaged food shall also appear on the packaging.
2. The indications referred to in paragraph 1. of this Article shall be marked in a conspicuous place in such a way as to be easily visible, clearly legible and indelible.
3. The Ministry with sub legal act shall lay down specific criteria as regards the presentation, composition and size of the indications referred to in paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs 1.1 and 1.2 of this Article.

**Article 24**  
**Organic production logos**

1. The Ministry with sub legal enactment shall adopt a national logo for Kosovo laying down specific criteria as regards its presentation, composition, size and its design.
2. The Kosovo organic production logo may be used in the labelling, presentation and advertising of products which meet the requirements set out under this Law.
3. The logo must not be used in the case of unconverted products and food as referred to in Article 16 paragraph 1 sub-paragraph 1.4 of this Law.
4. National and private logos may be used in the labelling, presentation and advertising of products which meet the requirements set out under this Law.

**Article 25**  
**Specific labelling requirements**

1. The Ministry shall establish, through specific sub-legal act, specific labelling and its composition applicable to:
  - 1.1. organic feed;
  - 1.2. in-conversion products of plant origin;
  - 1.3. vegetative propagating material and seeds for cultivation.

**CHAPTER V**  
**CONTROLS**

**Article 26**  
**Control system**

The Ministry shall be responsible for system of controls which creates a Control Authority. Control Authority shall determine the control bodies which shall be responsible for controls of the operators in respect of the obligations established by this Law and by sub-legal acts issued after it.

**Article 27**  
**Control Authorities and Control Bodies**

1. The Control Bodies which intend to carry on control tasks shall present a specific request to the Ministry through a model that shall be published with a specific sub-legal act. The Ministry shall release a specific authorization within ninety (90) days from the receiving date of the request, or shall deny with motivated opinion authorization within the same terms.

2. In case of uncompleted information provided by the Control Body, the Ministry may ask for further integrations to the dossier.

3. For the releasing of the authorization referring paragraph 1. of this Article, the Ministry shall verify that the following conditions are met:

3.1. there is an accurate description of the tasks that the control body may carry out and of the conditions under which it may carry them out;

3.2. there is proof that the Control Body has the expertise, equipment and infrastructure required to carry out the tasks delegated to it;

3.3. has a sufficient number of suitable qualified and experienced staff;

3.4. is impartial and free from any conflict of interest as regards the exercise of the tasks delegated to it;

3.5. the Control Body is accredited to the most actual notified version, by a publication in the C series of the Official Journal of the European Union, of European Standard EN 45011 or ISO Guide 65 “General requirements for bodies operating product certification systems;

3.6. the control body communicates the results of the controls carried out to the Ministry on a regular basis and whenever the Ministry so requests. If the results of the controls indicate non-compliance or point to the likelihood of non-compliance, the Control Body shall immediately inform the ministry;

3.7. there is an effective coordination between the delegating Ministry and the Control Body.

4. In addition to the provisions of paragraph 2. of this Article, the Ministry shall take into account the following criteria whilst approving a Control Body:

4.1. the standard control procedure to be followed, containing a detailed description of the control measures and precautions that the body undertakes to impose on operators subject to its control;

- 4.2. the measures that the Control Body intends to apply where irregularities and/or infringements are found.
5. The Ministry may not delegate the following official control tasks to control bodies:
- 5.1. supervision and audit of other control bodies;
  - 5.2. competence to grant exceptions to organic production rules set out by this Law.
6. If the Ministry delegates control tasks to control bodies, it shall undertake regular audits or inspections of those specific control bodies to verify that they are operating in accordance with their delegated tasks.
7. If, after a result of an audit or an inspection, it appears that such bodies are failing to carry out properly the tasks delegated to them, the Ministry may withdraw this authorisation. It shall withdraw it without delay if the control body fails to take appropriate and timely remedial action.
8. In addition to the provisions of paragraph 5. of this Article, the Ministry shall:
- 8.1. ensure that the controls carried out by the control body are objective and independent;
  - 8.2. verify the effectiveness of its controls;
  - 8.3. take cognisance of any irregularities or infringements found and corrective measures applied;
  - 8.4. withdraw approval of that body where it fails to satisfy the requirements referred to in sub-paragraphs 8.1 and 8.2 of this paragraph and the necessary conditions for its approval.
9. The Ministry shall attribute a code number to each control authority or control body performing control tasks as referred to Article 26 of this Law.
10. The code-number indicated at this Article is composed by a fixed part (KS ORG) and a progressive number, specified with sub legal act issued by the Ministry.
11. Control authorities and control bodies shall give the Ministry access to their offices and facilities and provide any information and assistance deemed necessary by the Ministry for the fulfilment of their obligations according to this Law.
12. The control authorities and control bodies shall ensure that the nature, scope and frequency of controls and control tasks meet any minimum requirements set out in this Law or in any sub-legal enactments made under it.

13. The Ministry shall ensure that the control system as set up allows the researching of origin of each product at all stages of production, preparation and distribution in order to give consumers guarantees that organic products have been produced in compliance with the requirements set out in this Law.

### **Article 28** **Control Authorities and Control Bodies Annual Reports**

1. By 31<sup>st</sup> January of each year at the latest the control authority and control bodies shall transmit to the Ministry a list of the operators which were subject to their control on 31 December of the previous year.
2. A summary report of the control activities carried out during the previous year shall be provided to the Ministry by 31 March each year.

### **Article 29** **Control Implementing Rules**

The Ministry may set out the rules in sub-legal acts relating to:

- 1.1. the conferring of official control competencies to control authorities;
- 1.2. the delegation of official control tasks to control bodies;
- 1.3. the performance of official control tasks by control authorities and control bodies;
- 1.4. the nature, scope, and frequency of official controls;
- 1.5. the action to be taken in the case of non-compliance or irregularity.

### **Article 30** **Adherence to the control system**

1. Any operator who produces, prepares, stores, or imports from a third country products in the meaning of Article 2 of this Law or who places such products on the market shall, prior to placing on the market of any products as organic or in conversion to organic:
  - 1.1. notifies his activity to the Ministry and, at the same time, send a copy of the same notification to the chosen Control Authority or Control Bodies;
  - 1.2. submits his undertaking to the official control system referred to in Article 27 of this Law.

2. Paragraph 1. of this Article shall apply also to exporters who export products produced in compliance with the production rules laid down in this Law or in sub-legal act issued under this Law.

3. Where an operator contracts out any of the activities to a third party, that operator shall nonetheless be subject to the requirements referred to in paragraph 1, sub-paragraph 1.1 and 1.2 of this Article, and the subcontracted activities shall be subject to the official control system.

4. Operators who sell pre-packaged products directly to the final consumer or user provided they do not produce, prepare, store other than in connection with the point of sale or import such products from a third country or have not contracted out such activities to a third party shall be exempted from the application of this Article.

5. The Ministry shall ensure that any operator who complies with the rules set out in this Law and in sub-legal enactments made under it, and who pays a reasonable fee as a contribution to the control expenses, is entitled to be covered by the official control system.

6. The Ministry may set out the system and level of fees to be paid as a contribution to control expenses in a sub-legal enactment.

7. The control authority and control bodies shall keep an updated list containing the names and addresses of operators under their control, which shall be published in such a way as to be readily available to all interested parties.

8. The Ministry shall adopt implementing rules to provide details of the notification and submission procedure in the control system referred to in paragraph 1. of this Article, in particular with regard to the information included in the notification referred to in paragraph 1, sub-paragraph 1.1 of this Article.

### **Article 31** **Documentary Evidence**

1. Control authority and control bodies shall provide documentary evidence to any such operator who is subject to their controls and who in the sphere of his activities, meets the requirements laid down in this Law and in any sub-legal act made under it.

2. The documentary evidence shall at least permit the identification of the operator, the type of activity, the type or range of products, and the period of validity.

3. Operators shall verify the documentary evidence of their suppliers.

4. The form of the documentary evidence is defined in Annex 1 which is a component part under this Law.

**Article 32**  
**Measures in case of infringements and irregularities**

1. Where an irregularity is found as non compliance with the requirements laid down in this Law, the control authority or control body shall ensure that no reference to the organic production method is made in the labelling and advertising of the entire goods or production run affected by this irregularity, where this would be proportionate to the relevance of the requirement that has been violated and to the nature and particular circumstances of the irregular activities.
2. Where a severe infringement or an infringement with prolonged effect is found, the control authority or control body shall prohibit the operator concerned from marketing products which refer to the organic production method in the labelling and advertising for a period to be agreed with the Ministry.
3. Information on cases of irregularities or infringements affecting the organic status of a product shall be immediately communicated between the Control Bodies, Control Authorities and the Ministry.
4. The level of communication shall depend on the severity and the extent of the irregularities or infringements found.
5. The form and modalities of such communications are laid down through sub-legal act issued by the Ministry.

**CHAPTER VI**  
**IMPORT**

**Article 33**  
**Import Rules**

1. The Ministry may authorize importers who have notified their activity in accordance with Article 30 of this Law to place on the national market, as organic, products from a third country, provided that the importer gives sufficient evidence that the following conditions are met:
  - 1.1. the product has been produced in accordance with production and labelling rules equivalent to those foreseen in this Law;
  - 1.2. the operators have been subject to control measures of equivalent effectiveness to those foreseen in this Law, and such control measures have been permanently and effectively applied;

- 1.3. the product is covered by a certificate of inspection issued by the Ministry, Control Authority or Control Bodies of the third country confirming that the product meets conditions set out in this paragraph.
2. The original of the certificate referred to in this paragraph shall accompany the goods to the premises of the first consignee, thereafter the importer must keep the certificate at the disposal of the Control Authority or the Control Body for not less than two (2) years.
3. The Ministry through sub-legal act, inform the third countries whose system of production complies with principles, production rules and control measures equivalent to those laid down in the present Law and establish a list of these countries. The assessment of equivalency shall take into account Codex Alimentarius guidelines CAC/GL 32.
4. According to the paragraph 2. of this Article, the EU Member States and Third Countries already included, or that will be included in the Equivalency List of the EC Reg. 1235/08, Annex III, and its future update, are and will be de facto considered compliant with the rules established in the present Law. The products coming from such Countries shall have to be covered by a certificate of inspections, as foreseen under paragraph 1., sub-paragraph 1.3 of this Article.
5. The Ministry may set out the criteria, standards and conditions for the importation of organic products into Kosovo in a sub-legal act.

## **CHAPTER VII**

### **PUNITIVE PROVISIONS**

#### **Article 34**

#### **Punitive Provisions – Sanctions**

1. With a fine of five hundred (500)€ to five thousand (5.000)€ shall be punished for minor offence any natural or legal person who fails to comply with Articles 7, 8, and 31 of this Law and who uses products and substances not authorized in organic farming under Article 16 of this Law shall be guilty of an offence.
2. Any natural or legal person who commits an offence under this Law, or under any sub-legal enactment made under this Law, shall be liable to be punished with a fine of between one thousand (1.000)€ to three thousand (3.000) Euro.



## **CHAPTER VIII FINAL PROVISIONS**

### **Article 35 Data and statistical information**

1. The Ministry shall keep record of all data related to Control Authority, Control Bodies and Operators, and shall publish every year their list in the Ministry's web side.
2. The Competent Authority shall elaborate statistical information on the Kosovo organic sector in order to take part to the European Union system of statistical data on organic farming Eurostat.

### **Article 36 National Programme for Organic Farming**

1. The Ministry shall develop and publish a National Programme for Organic Farming to stimulate organic production in Kosovo.
2. The programme shall establish the measures for support directly and indirectly the producers of organic products and development of organic production, as well as the means for their implementation.
3. The financial means for this programme may be provided by:
  - 3.1. the Budget of the Republic of Kosovo;
  - 3.2. donations, credits, and
  - 3.3. other sources of income.

### **Article 37 Committee on Organic Farming**

1. The Ministry shall establish a "Commission on Organic Farming" to support the development, promotion and coordination of the organic production in Kosovo.
2. The Ministry shall set out the composition, duties and responsibilities of the Committee from paragraph 1. of this Article in a sub-legal act.

### **Article 38**

Money collected in accordance with this Law will be transferred to the Budget of Kosovo.

### **Article 39 Repeal**

1. The Law no. 02/L-122 dated 17 September 2007 shall hereby repeal as from the date of entry into force of this Law.
2. The Ministry, in twelve (12) months time from the entry in force of this Law, will issue the sub-legal acts for its implementation.

### **Article 40 Entry into force**

This Law shall enter into force fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Kosovo.

**Law No. 04/L-085  
13 September 2012**

**President of the Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo**

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**Jakup KRASNIQI**



**Republika e Kosovës**  
**Republika Kosovo - Republic of Kosovo**  
*Kuvendi - Skupština - Assembly*

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**Law No. 04/L-085**

**ON ORGANIC FARMING**

**ANNEX 1**

**Model of documentary evidence to the operator according to Article .... of the Law ...**

<b>Documentary evidence to the operator according to Article .... of the Law.....</b>	
<b>1. Document Number:</b>	
<b>2. Name and address of the operator:</b>  Main activity (producer, processor, importer, etc.)	<b>3. Name, address and code number of Control Authority/Control Body:</b>
<b>4. Product groups/Activity:</b>  - Plant and plant products:  - Seaweed and seaweed products:  - Livestock and livestock products:  - Aquaculture animals and aquaculture animal products:  - Processed products:	<b>5. Defined as:</b>  Organic production, in-conversion products; and also non organic production where parallel production/processing pursuant Article ... of the Law.....
<b>6. Validity period:</b>  Plant products from..... to.....  Seaweed and seaweed products from..... to.....	<b>7. Date of control(s):</b>

<p>Livestock and livestock products from..... to.....</p> <p>Aquaculture animals and aquaculture animal products from.....to.....</p> <p>Processed products from..... to.....</p>	
<p>8. This document is issued on the basis of Article ..... of the Law ..... The declared operator has submitted his activities under control, and meets the requirements laid down in the named Law.</p> <p><b>Date, place:</b></p> <p><b>Signature on behalf of the issuing Control Authority/Control Body:</b></p>	