



PRIMLJENO:	14. X 20 14 GOD.
KLASIFIKACIONI BROJ:	11-4/14-2/11
VEZA:	
EPA:	493 XXV
SKRAĆENICA:	PRILOG:

SKUPŠTINA CRNE GORE

Predsjedniku, Ranku Krivokapiću

PODGORICA, 14.10.2014.godine

Na osnovu člana 148 Poslovnika Skupštine Crne Gore, na **PREDLOG ZAKONA O MASLINARSTVU**, podnosim sljedeće amandmane:

A M A N D M A N I

U članu 4, stav 6 mijenja se i glasi:

„Maslinovo ulje može se stavljati u promet samo u originalnom pakovanju u staklenim flašama, kao i u adekvatnoj metalnoj ili plastičnoj ambalaži i mora da bude deklarirano i označeno u skladu sa ovim zakonom.“

Obrazloženje:

Adekvatna plastična (pet ambalaža za humanu upotrebu- industrijski naziv) za pakovanje maslinovog ulja upotrebljava se gotovo u svim zemljama u kojima se proizvodi maslinovo ulje, bilo da je riječ o onima koje se nalaze u EU ili su van nje.

A M A N D M A N II

U članu 5 predloženog zakona iza tačke b, dodaje se nova tačka c koja glasi:

c) obično djevičansko maslinovo ulje, koje sadrži najviše 3,3 grama slobodnih masnih kiselina izraženih kao oleinska kisjelina na 100 grama ulja i čija svojstva odgovaraju onima navedenim za ovu kategoriju (navedenim u ovom zakonu);

Dosadašnja tačka c postaje tačka d i dalje kako slijedi.

Obrazloženje:

Osnov za uvođenje ovakve umjesto predložene kategorizacije nalazi se u „STANDARD TRGOVINE KOJI SE ODNOSI NA MASLINOVO ULJE I ULJE OD MASLINOVE KOMINE „ International olive council (COI/T.15/NC Br.3/Rev.7 Maj 2013.)

Isto tako, prihvatanjem ove kategorizacije koje kako vidimo ima svoj osnov u instrukcijama IOC-ea, stvorili bi se uslovi da se kroz kategorizaciju c-običnog djevičanskog maslinovog ulja može u promet stavljati maslinovo ulje do 3,3 % s.m.k koga se u Crnoj Gori proizvede i do 75% od ukupno proizvedenog maslinovog ulja. Ovo tim prije što u Crnoj Gori ne postoje postrojenja za rafinaciju maslinovog ulja,tako da bi prihvatanjem predložene kategorizacije u zakonu o maslinarstvu tih 75% maslinovog ulja moralo biti stavljeno van upotrebe .

U prilogu ovog amandmana dostavljamo i tekst „STANDARD TRGOVINE KOJI SE ODNOSI NA MASLINOVO ULJE I ULJE OD MASLINOVE KOMINE „ International olive council (COI/T.15/NC Br.3/Rev.7 Maj 2013.), na engleskom i našem jeziku

A M A N D M A N III

U članu 9 stav 2 mijenja se i glasi:

„Zabranjen je uvoz maslinovog ulja u rinfuzi za miješanje domaćim uljem te njegovog pakovanja i deklarisanja kao domaćeg ulja.“

Obrazloženje:

Osnov za donošenje ovog amandmana leži u razlogu da se poslovni subjekti mogu baviti uvozom maslinovog ulja u rinfuzi i njegovog pakovanja sa označavanjem države porijekla, jer se radi o proizvodu koji nije na listi proizvoda čiji je uvoz zabranjen ili ograničen pozitivnim zakonskim propisima Države Crne Gore. Isto tako uvoz maslinovog ulja u rinfuzi za proteklih 15 godina prema dostupnim podacima iznosio oko 60 tona, što je na nivou statističke greške, ako se uzme da je godišnja potrošnja maslinovog ulja u Crnoj Gori cca.1.100 tona (kada se prosječna potrošnja od 1,75 litara ,koja je jedna od najmanjih u Evropi, pomnoži sa brojem stanovnika).

Iz ovoga proizilazi da je za 15 godina u Crnu Goru ukupno uvezeno 5 % rinfuznog maslinovog ulja, od njene potrošnje u samo jednoj godini ,dok je pakovanog inostranog ulja uvezeno više od 8.000 tona. Ovo se dobija kada se uzme da od godišnje potrošnje maslinovog ulja u Crnoj Gori od 1.000 tona jednu polovinu obezbijedimo iz domaće proizvodnje dok se druga polovina obezbjeđuje iz uvoza.

A M A N D M A N I V

Poslije člana 9 uvodi se podnaslov

Zaštita masline i novi članovi:

Član 9a

“Zaštita masline obuhvata mjere zaštite od bolesti i štetnih organizama i mjere fizičke zaštite masline i ploda masline.

Mjere zaštite masline od bolesti i štetnih organizama obuhvataju obavezne mjere zaštite protiv maslinine muve, maslinovog moljca, paunovog oka i bijelog moljca.

Vrijeme i način sprovođenja ovih mjera vrši se u skladu sa programom obavezne zaštite masline od bolesti i štetnih organizama koji donosi Maslinarstvo, na predlog naučne ustanove.

Sredstva za sprovođenje obaveznih mjera zaštite obezbjeđuju se: 30% iz budžeta Crne Gore, 20% iz budžeta opština koje su obuhvaćene rejonizacijom masline i maslinar 50% od iznosa potrebnih sredstava“.

A M A N D M A N V

Član 14 mijenja se i glasi:

“Zabranjena je sječa i presađivanje maslina starih preko 100 godina bez obzira da li se nalaze u maslinjacima ili ne“.

Obrazloženje:

Predloženim rješenjem, podstiče se zaštita maslinjaka, poljoprivrednog zemljišta i sprečava se prenamjena zemljišta u gradsko-građevinsko zemljište.

A M A N D M A N VI

Poslije člana 18 dodaje se **novi član 18a** koji glasi:

“Ministarstvo donosi strategiju razvoja maslinarstva u Crnoj Gori“.

U strategiji se posebno definišu čuvanje i revitalizacija starih maslinjaka, podizanje novih zasada i koncesija za nove zasade, izgradnja pristupnih puteva,

mjere subvencija i podsticaja, te finansijska a posebno stručna pomoć udruženjima maslinara“.

A M A N D M A N VII

Dodaje se novi član 23 koji glasi :

“Početak primjene ovog Zakona odlaže se za period od 4 godine, od dana objavljivanja u „Službenom listu“ Crne Gore“.

Osnov za ovaj amandman leži u slabo razvijenoj tehničko-tehnološkoj, putnoj, kadrovskoj, agrotehničkoj i ukupnoj infrastrukturi u crnogorskom maslinarstvu. Mišljenja smo da bi se u periodu od 3 do 5 godina trenutno stanje moglo i te kako popraviti uz maksimalno učešće svih subjekata uključenih u sprovođenje ovog zakona.(Primjer RH koja je iako član EU od juna 2013.godine nema zakon o maslinarstvu iako je na planu maslinarstva i uljarstva 20-ak godina ispred nas.)

Poslanici:

Suljo Mustafić

Genći Nimanbegu

Genći Nimanbegu

(Znak) INTERNATIONAL OLIVE COUNCIL (Međunarodni odbor za masline)

COI/T.15/NC Br 3/Rev.7

Maj 2013

ENGLESKI

Original: FRANCUSKI

STANDARD TRGOVINE KOJI SE ODNOSI NA MASLINOVO ULJE I ULJE OD MASLINOVE KOMINE

1. POLJE

Ovaj standard se odnosi na maslinova ulja i ulja od maslinove komine koje su predmet međunarodne trgovine ili koncesionalne ili transakcije za pomoć u hrani.

2. IMENOVANJE I DEFINICIJE

2.1. Masliovo ulje je ulje koje se dobija samo iz ploda maslinovog drveta (*Olea europaea* L.), do isključenja ulja dobijenih rastvarače ili procesima re-esterifikacije i sa miješanjem sa uljima bilo koje druge vrste. To je markirano za tržište u skladu sa sledećim imenovanjima i definicijama:

2.1.1. Djevičanska maslinova ulja su ulja dobijena iz ploda maslinovog drveta samo koristeći mehaničko ili drugo fizičko sredstvo pod uslovima, posebno termalnim uslovima, koja ne dovode do izmjene u ulje, i koje nisu prošle bilo koje tretman sem pranja, dekantiranja, centrifugiranja i filtracije.

2.1.1.1. Djevičanska maslinova ulja spremna za konzumiranje kao što jesu uključuju:

(i) Ekstradjevičansko maslinovo ulje: djevičansko maslinovo ulje koje ima slobodnu kisjelost, izraženu kao maslinova kiselina, ne veću od 0,8 grama u 100 grama, i ostalim karakteristikama koje odgovaraju ovima fiksiranim za ovu kategoriju u ovom standardu.

(ii) Djevičansko maslinovo ulje: djevičansko maslinovo ulje koje ima slobodnu kisjelost, izraženu kao maslinova kiselina, ne veću od 2 grama u 100 grama i ostalim karakteristikama koje odgovaraju ovima fiksiranim za ovu kategoriju u ovom standardu.

(iii) Obično djevičansko maslinovo ulje: djevičansko maslinovo ulje koje ima slobodnu kisjelost, izraženu kao maslinova kiselina, ne veću od 3,3 grama u 100 grama i ostalim karakteristikama koje odgovaraju ovima fiksiranim za ovu kategoriju u ovom standardu. (1)



2.1.1.2. Djevičansko maslinovo ulje koje nije za konzumaciju kako je, određeno lampant djevičansko maslinovo ulje, je virgin maslinovo ulje koje ima slobodnu kisjelost, izraženu kao maslinova kiselina, koja je veća od 3,3 grama u 100 grama i/ili organoleptičke karakteristike i ostale karakteristike koje odgovaraju ovima fiksiranim za ovu kategoriju u ovom standardu. Ono je namijenjeno rafinisanju ili za tehničku upotrebu.

2.1.2. Rafinisano maslinovo ulje je maslinovo ulje dobijeno od djevičanskog maslinovog ulja metodom rafinisanja koje ne dovodi do izmjene inicijalne gliceridne strukture. Ima slobodnu kisjelost, izraženu kao maslinova kiselina, ne veću od 0,3 grama u 100 grama i ostalim karakteristikama koje odgovaraju ovima fiksiranim za ovu kategoriju u ovom standardu. (2)

2.1.3. Maslinovo ulje je ulje koje se sastoji od mješavine rafinisanog maslinovog ulja i djevičanskog maslinovog ulja za konzumaciju tako kako jesu. Ima slobodnu kisjelost, izraženu kao maslinova kiselina, ne veću od 1 grama u 100 grama i ostalim karakteristikama koje odgovaraju ovima fiksiranim za ovu kategoriju u ovom standardu. (3)

2.2. Ulje od maslinove komine je ulje dobijeno obradom maslinove komine sa rastvaračima ili druga fizička obrada, do isključenja ulja dobijenih procesom re-esterifikacije i bilo koje mješavine sa uljima druge vrste. Markirano je u skladu sa sledećim imenovanjima i definicijama:

2.2.1. Sirovo ulje od maslinove komine je ulje od maslinove komine čije karakteristike odgovaraju tim fiksiranim za ovu kategoriju u ovom standardu. Namijenjenom je rafinisanju za upotrebu u ljudskoj konzumaciji, ili je namijenjeno tehničkoj upotrebi.

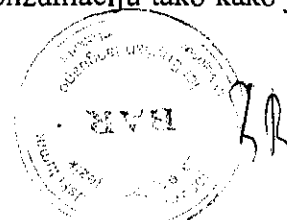
(1) – Ovo imenovanje samo može biti prodato direktno kupcu ako je dozvoljeno u zemlji gdje se prodaje. Ako nije dozvoljeno, imenovanje ovog proizvoda će se uskladiti sa legalnim provizijama pomenute zemlje.

(2) – Ovo imenovanje samo može biti prodato direktno kupcu ako je dozvoljeno u zemlji u kojoj se prodaje.

(3) – Zemlja u kojoj se prodaje može zahtijevati specifičnije imenovanje.

2.2.2. Rafinisano ulje od maslinove komine je ulje dobijeno od sirovog ulja od maslinove komine metodama rafinisanja koje ne dovode do promjene u inicijalnoj gliceridnoj strukturi. Ima slobodnu kisjelost, izraženu kao maslinova kiselina, ne veću od 0,3 grama u 100 grama i ostalim karakteristikama koje odgovaraju ovima fiksiranim za ovu kategoriju u ovom standardu. (1)

2.2.3. Ulje od maslinove komine je ulje koje se sastoji od mješavine rafinisanog ulja od maslinove komine i djevičanskog maslinovog uljaspremnih za konzumaciju tako kako jesu. Ima

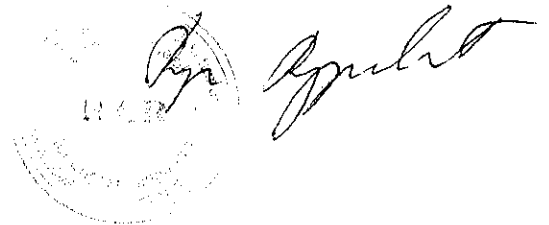


slobodnu kisjelost, izraženu kao maslinova kiselina, ne veću od 1 grama u 100 grama i ostalim karakteristikama koje odgovaraju ovima fiksiranim za ovu kategoriju u ovom standardu. (2) Ni u kom slučaju ova mješavina ne smije biti nazvana „maslinovo ulje“.

(1) – Ovaz proizvod samo može biti prodat kupcu ako je dozvoljeno u zemlji u kojoj se prodaje.

(2) - Zemlja u kojoj se prodaje može zahtijevati specifičnije imenovanje.

Ja, Vuk Vujošević, stalni sudski tumač, ovim potvrđujem da je ovaj prevod vjeran originalu.



A faint circular stamp is visible, partially overlapping a handwritten signature in cursive script.



A circular stamp with the text "BIR" in the center and "English" at the bottom. The outer ring contains some illegible text.

06.10.2014
Vuk Vujošević



**INTERNATIONAL
OLIVE
COUNCIL**

COI/T.15/NC No 3/Rev. 7
May 2013

ENGLISH
Original: FRENCH

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TRADE STANDARD APPLYING TO OLIVE OILS
AND OLIVE-POMACE OILS



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TRADE STANDARD APPLYING TO OLIVE OILS
AND OLIVE-POMACE OILS

1. SCOPE

This standard applies to olive oils and olive-pomace oils that are the object of international trade or of concessional or food aid transactions.

2. DESIGNATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

2.1. Olive oil is the oil obtained solely from the fruit of the olive tree (*Olea europaea* L.), to the exclusion of oils obtained using solvents or re-esterification processes and of any mixture with oils of other kinds. It is marketed in accordance with the following designations and definitions:

2.1.1. Virgin olive oils are the oils obtained from the fruit of the olive tree solely by mechanical or other physical means under conditions, particularly thermal conditions, that do not lead to alterations in the oil, and which have not undergone any treatment other than washing, decantation, centrifugation and filtration.

2.1.1.1. Virgin olive oils fit for consumption as they are include:

(i) **Extra virgin olive oil**: virgin olive oil which has a free acidity, expressed as oleic acid, of not more than 0.8 grams per 100 grams, and the other characteristics of which correspond to those fixed for this category in this standard.

(ii) Virgin olive oil: virgin olive oil which has a free acidity, expressed as oleic acid, of not more than 2 grams per 100 grams and the other characteristics of which correspond to those fixed for this category in this standard.

(iii) Ordinary virgin olive oil: virgin olive oil which has a free acidity, expressed as oleic acid, of not more than 3.3 grams per 100 grams and the other characteristics of which correspond to those fixed for this category in this standard.^{1/}

2.1.1.2. Virgin olive oil not fit for consumption as it is, designated lampante virgin olive oil, is virgin olive oil which has a free acidity, expressed as oleic acid, of more than 3.3 grams per 100 grams and/or the organoleptic characteristics and other characteristics of which correspond to those fixed for this category in this standard. It is intended for refining or for technical use.

2.1.2. Refined olive oil is the olive oil obtained from virgin olive oils by refining methods which do not lead to alterations in the initial glyceridic structure. It has a free acidity, expressed as oleic acid, of not more than 0.3 grams per 100 grams and its other characteristics correspond to those fixed for this category in this standard.^{2/}

2.1.3. Olive oil is the oil consisting of a blend of refined olive oil and virgin olive oils fit for consumption as they are. It has a free acidity, expressed as oleic acid, of not more than 1 gram per 100 grams and its other characteristics correspond to those fixed for this category in this standard.^{3/}

2.2. Olive-pomace oil is the oil obtained by treating olive pomace with solvents or other physical treatments, to the exclusion of oils obtained by re-esterification processes and of any mixture with oils of other kinds. It is marketed in accordance with the following designations and definitions:

2.2.1. Crude olive-pomace oil is olive-pomace oil whose characteristics correspond to those fixed for this category in this standard. It is intended for refining for use for human consumption, or it is intended for technical use.

^{1/} This designation may only be sold direct to the consumer if permitted in the country of retail sale. If not permitted, the designation of this product shall comply with the legal provisions of the country concerned.

^{2/} This designation may only be sold direct to the consumer if permitted in the country of retail sale.

^{3/} The country of retail sale may require a more specific designation.

2.2.2. Refined olive-pomace oil is the oil obtained from crude olive-pomace oil by refining methods which do not lead to alterations in the initial glyceridic structure. It has a free acidity, expressed as oleic acid, of not more than 0.3 grams per 100 grams and its other characteristics correspond to those fixed for this category in this standard.^{1/}

2.2.3. Olive-pomace oil is the oil comprising the blend of refined olive-pomace oil and virgin olive oils fit for consumption as they are. It has a free acidity of not more than 1 gram per 100 grams and its other characteristics correspond to those fixed for this category in this standard.^{2/} In no case shall this blend be called "olive oil".

3. PURITY CRITERIA

The identity characteristics comprising the purity criteria shall be applicable to olive oils and olive-pomace oils.

The limits established for each criterion include the precision values of the attendant recommended method.

3.1. Fatty acid composition as determined by gas chromatography (% m/m methyl esters):

- Myristic acid	≤ 0.03
- Palmitic acid	7.50 - 20.00
- Palmitoleic acid	0.30 - 3.50
- Heptadecanoic acid	≤ 0.30
- Heptadecenoic acid	≤ 0.30
- Stearic acid	0.50 - 5.00
- Oleic acid	55.00 - 83.00
- Linoleic acid	3.50 - 21.00
- Linolenic acid	≤ 1.00
- Arachidic acid	≤ 0.60
- Gadoleic acid (eicosenoic)	≤ 0.40
- Behenic acid	≤ 0.20*
- Lignoceric acid	≤ 0.20

^{1/} This product may only be sold direct to the consumer if permitted in the country of retail sale.

^{2/} The country of retail sale may require a more specific designation.

* Limit raised to ≤ 0.3 for olive-pomace oils.

3.2. Trans fatty acid content (% *trans* fatty acids)

	C18:1 T %	C18:2 T + C18:3 T %
- Edible virgin olive oils	≤ 0.05	≤ 0.05
- Lampante virgin olive oil	≤ 0.10	≤ 0.10
- Refined olive oil	≤ 0.20	≤ 0.30
- Olive oil	≤ 0.20	≤ 0.30
- Crude olive-pomace oil	≤ 0.20	≤ 0.10
- Refined olive-pomace oil	≤ 0.40	≤ 0.35
- Olive-pomace oil	≤ 0.40	≤ 0.35

3.3. Sterol and triterpene dialcohol composition

3.3.1. Desmethylsterol composition (% total sterols)

- Cholesterol	≤ 0.5
- Brassicasterol	≤ 0.1*
- Campesterol	≤ 4.0**
- Stigmasterol	< campesterol in edible oils
- Delta-7-stigmastenol	≤ 0.5**
- Apparent beta-sitosterol: beta-sitosterol + delta-5-avenasterol + delta-5-23-stigmastadienol + cleroosterol + sitostanol + delta 5-24-stigmastadienol	≥ 93.0

* Limit raised to ≤ 0.2 for olive-pomace oils.

** See Annex 1

3.3.2. Total sterol content (mg/kg)

- Virgin olive oils	}	≥ 1000
- Refined olive oil		
- Olive oil		
- Crude olive-pomace oil		≥ 2500
- Refined olive-pomace oil		≥ 1800
- Olive-pomace oil		≥ 1600

3.3.3. Erythrodiol and uvaol content (% total sterols)

- Edible virgin olive oils	≤ 4.5
- Lampante virgin olive oil	$\leq 4.5^{1/}$
- Refined olive oil	≤ 4.5
- Olive oil	≤ 4.5
- Crude olive-pomace oil	$> 4.5^{2/}$
- Refined olive-pomace oil	> 4.5
- Olive-pomace oil	> 4.5

3.4. Wax content

C42 + C44 + C46 (mg/kg)

- Extra virgin olive oil and virgin olive oil	≤ 150
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C40 + C42 + C44 + C46 (mg/kg)

- Ordinary virgin olive oil	≤ 250
- Lampante virgin olive oil	$\leq 300^{1/}$
- Refined olive oil	≤ 350
- Olive oil	≤ 350
- Crude olive-pomace oil	$> 350^{2/}$
- Refined olive-pomace oil	> 350
- Olive-pomace oil	> 350

^{1/} When the oil has a wax content between 300 mg/kg and 350 mg/kg it is considered a lampante virgin olive oil if the total aliphatic alcohol content is ≤ 350 mg/kg or the erythrodiol + uvaol content is $\leq 3.5\%$.

^{2/} When the oil has a wax content between 300 mg/kg and 350 mg/kg it is considered a crude olive-pomace oil if the total aliphatic alcohol content is > 350 mg/kg and the erythrodiol + uvaol content is $> 3.5\%$.

3.5. Maximum difference between the actual and theoretical ECN 42 triacylglycerol content

- Edible virgin olive oils	≤	0.2
- Lampante virgin olive oil	≤	0.3
- Refined olive oil	≤	0.3
- Olive oil	≤	0.3
- Crude olive-pomace oil	≤	0.6
- Refined olive-pomace oil	≤	0.5
- Olive-pomace oil	≤	0.5

3.6. Stigmastadiene content (mg/kg)

- Extra virgin olive oil and virgin olive oil	≤	0.05
- Ordinary virgin olive oil	≤	0.10
- Lampante virgin olive oil	≤	0.50

3.7. Content of 2-glyceryl monopalmitate

- Edible virgin olive oils and olive oil:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{C:16:0} &\leq 14.0\%; 2\text{P} \leq 0.9\% \\ \text{C:16:0} &> 14.0\%, 2\text{P} \leq 1.0\% \end{aligned}$$

- Non-edible virgin olive oils and refined olive oils:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{C:16:0} &\leq 14.0\%; 2\text{P} \leq 0.9\% \\ \text{C:16:0} &> 14.0\%, 2\text{P} \leq 1.1\% \end{aligned}$$

- Olive-pomace oils	≤	1.2%
- Crude and refined olive-pomace oils	≤	1.4%

3.8. Unsaponifiable matter (g/kg)

- Olive oils	≤	15
- Olive-pomace oils	≤	30

QUALITY CRITERIA

The limits established for each criterion and designation include the precision values of the attendant recommended method

	Extra virgin olive oil	Virgin olive oil	Ordinary virgin olive oil	Lampante virgin olive oil *	Refined olive oil	Olive oil	Crude olive-pomace oil	Refined olive-pomace oil	Olive-pomace oil
<p>4.1 <u>Organoleptic characteristics</u></p> <p>- odour and taste</p> <p>- odour and taste (on a continuous scale):</p> <p> . median of defect</p> <p> . median of the fruity attribute</p> <p>- colour</p> <p>- aspect at 20°C for 24 hours</p>									
	Me = 0 Me > 0	0 < Me ≤ 3.5 Me > 0	3.5 < Me ≤ 6.0**	Me > 6.0	acceptable	good		acceptable	good
					light yellow	light, yellow to green		light, yellow to brownish yellow	light, yellow to green
					limpid	limpid		limpid	limpid
4.2. <u>Free acidity</u> % m/m expressed in oleic acid	≤ 0.8	≤ 2.0	≤ 3.3	> 3.3	≤ 0.3	≤ 1.0	no limit	≤ 0.3	≤ 1.0
4.3. <u>Peroxide value</u> in milleq. Peroxide oxygen per kg/oil	≤ 20	≤ 20	≤ 20	no limit	≤ 5	≤ 15	no limit	≤ 5	≤ 15

* It is not obligatory for the criteria in 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 to be concurrent; one is sufficient.

** Or when the median of the defect is less than or equal to 3.5 and the median of the fruity attribute is equal to 0.

QUALITY CRITERIA (contd.)

	Extra virgin olive oil	Virgin olive oil	Ordinary virgin olive oil	Lampante virgin olive oil	Refined olive oil	Olive oil	Crude olive-pomace oil	Refined olive-pomace oil	Olive-pomace oil
4. <u>Absorbency in ultra-violet</u> (K ^{1%} _{1cm})									
- 270 nm (cyclohexane) / 268 nm (iso-octane)	≤ 0.22	≤ 0.25	≤ 0.30		≤ 1.10	≤ 0.90		≤ 2.00	≤ 1.70
- Δ K	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.01		≤ 0.16	≤ 0.15		≤ 0.20	≤ 0.18
- 232 nm*	≤ 2.50**	≤ 2.60**							
5. <u>Moisture and volatile matter</u> (% m/m)	≤ 0.2	≤ 0.2	≤ 0.2	≤ 0.3	≤ 0.1	≤ 0.1	≤ 1.5	≤ 0.1	≤ 0.1
6. <u>Insoluble (murdies in light petroleum</u> % m/m	≤ 0.1	≤ 0.1	≤ 0.1	≤ 0.2	≤ 0.05	≤ 0.05		≤ 0.05	≤ 0.05
7. <u>Flash point</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	≥ 120°C	-	-
3. <u>Trace metals</u> mg/kg									
Iron	≤ 3.0	≤ 3.0	≤ 3.0	≤ 3.0	≤ 3.0	≤ 3.0		≤ 3.0	≤ 3.0
Copper	≤ 0.1	≤ 0.1	≤ 0.1	≤ 0.1	≤ 0.1	≤ 0.1		≤ 0.1	≤ 0.1
3. Fatty acid methyl esters (FAMES) and Fatty acid ethyl esters (FAEEs)	Σ FAME + FAEE < 75 mg/kg (2012/13 crop year) FAEEs ≤ 40 mg/kg (2013-2014 crop years) FAEEs ≤ 35mg/kg (2014-2015 crop years) FAEEs ≤ 30 mg/kg (after 2015 crop year)								
10. <u>Phenols content</u>	See section 11.24								

This determination is solely for application by commercial partners on an optional basis.
 Commercial partners in the country of retail sale may require compliance with these limits when the oil is made available to the end consumer.

5. FOOD ADDITIVES

5.1. Virgin olive oils and crude olive-pomace oil:

none permitted.

5.2. Refined olive oil, olive oil, refined olive-pomace oil and olive-pomace oil:
alpha-tocopherol permitted to restore natural tocopherol lost in the refining process.

Maximum level: 200 mg/kg of total alpha-tocopherol in the final product.

6. CONTAMINANTS

6.1. Heavy metals

The products covered by this standard shall comply with maximum limits being established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission but in the meantime the following limits will apply:

Maximum permissible concentration

Lead (Pb)	0.1 mg/kg
Arsenic (As)	0.1 mg/kg

6.2. Pesticide residues

The products covered by this standard shall comply with those maximum residue limits established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission for these commodities.

6.3. Halogenated solvents

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| - Maximum content of each halogenated solvent | 0.1 mg/kg |
| - Maximum content of the sum of all halogenated solvents | 0.2 mg/kg |

7. HYGIENE

7.1. It is recommended that the products intended for human consumption covered by the provisions of this standard be prepared and handled in accordance with the appropriate sections of the Recommended International Code of Practice – General Principles of Food Hygiene (CAC/RP 1-1969, Rev. 3 – 1997), and other relevant Codex texts such as Codes of Hygienic Practice and Codes of Practice.

7.2. The products intended for human consumption should comply with any microbiological criteria established in accordance with the Principles for the Establishment and Application of Microbiological Criteria (CAC/GL 21-1997).

8. PACKING

Olive oils and olive-pomace oils intended for international trade shall be packed in containers complying with the General Principles of Food Hygiene recommended by the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC/RCP 1 - 1969, Rev. 3 - 1997), and other relevant texts such as Codes of Hygienic Practice and Codes of Practice.

The containers used may be:

8.1. tanks, containers, vats, which permit the transportation in bulk of olive oils and olive-pomace oils;

8.2. metal drums, in good condition, hermetically-sealed, which should be internally covered with a suitable varnish;

8.3. metal tins and cans, lithographed, new, hermetically-sealed, which should be internally covered with a suitable varnish;

8.4. demi-johns, glass bottles or bottles made of suitable macromolecular material.

9. CONTAINER FILLING TOLERANCE

The volume occupied by the contents shall under no circumstances be less than 90% of the capacity of the container, except in the case of tin containers with a capacity of, or less than, 1 litre in which the volume occupied shall under no circumstances be less than 80% of the capacity of the container; this capacity is equal to the volume of distilled water at 20°C which the container can hold when full.

10. LABELLING

In addition to sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Codex General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods (CODEX STAN 1-1985, Rev.1 - 1991) and the guidelines applying to food not intended for direct sale to consumers, the specific provisions providing the following information shall be applied:

10.1. On containers intended for direct sale to consumers

10.1.1. Name of the product

The labelling on each container shall indicate the specific designation of the product contained, complying in every way with the relevant provisions of this standard.

10.1.1.1. Designations of olive oils:

- Extra virgin olive oil
- Virgin olive oil
- Ordinary virgin olive oil^{1/}
- Refined olive oil^{1/}
- Olive oil^{2/}

10.1.1.2. Designations of olive-pomace oils:

- Refined olive-pomace oil^{1/}
- Olive-pomace oil^{2/}

10.1.2. Net contents

The net contents shall be declared by volume in the metric system ("Système International" units).

10.1.3. Name and address

The name and address of the manufacturer, packer, distributor, importer, exporter or seller shall be declared.

^{1/} This product may only be sold direct to the consumer if permitted in the country of retail sale.

^{2/} The country of retail sale may require a more specific designation.

10.1.4. Country of origin

The name of the country of origin shall be declared. When the product undergoes substantial processing in a second country, the country in which such processing is carried out shall be considered as the country of origin for labelling purposes.

10.1.5. Indications of source and appellations of origin

10.1.5.1. Indications of source

The labels of virgin olive oils may indicate their source (country, region or locality) when they have been empowered to do so by their country of origin and when such virgin olive oils have been produced, packed and originate exclusively in the country, region or locality mentioned.

10.1.5.2. Appellations of origin

The labels of extra virgin olive oils may indicate their appellation of origin (country, region or locality) when they have been awarded such an appellation, in accordance with the terms provided under the regulations of their country of origin and when such extra virgin olive oil has been produced, packed and originates exclusively in the country, region or locality mentioned.

10.1.6. Lot identification

Each container shall be embossed or otherwise permanently marked in code or in clear to identify the producing factory and the lot.

10.1.7. Date marking and storage conditions

10.1.7.1. Date of minimum durability

In the case of pre-packaged products intended for the end consumer, the date of minimum durability (preceded by the words "best before end") shall be declared by the month and year in uncoded numerical sequence. The month may be indicated by letters in those countries where such use will not confuse the consumer; if the shelf life of the product is valid to December, the expression "end (stated year)" may be used as an alternative.

10.1.7.2. Storage instructions

Any special conditions for storage shall be declared on the label if the validity of the date of minimum durability depends thereon.

10.2. On forwarding packs of oils intended for human consumption

In addition to the details noted under section 10.1., the following inscription shall appear:

- number and type of containers held in pack.

10.3. On containers allowing the transportation in bulk of olive oils and olive-pomace oils

The labelling on each container shall include:

10.3.1. Name of the product

The name shall indicate the specific designation of the product contained, complying in every way with the provisions of this standard.

10.3.2. Net contents

The net contents shall be declared by weight or volume in the metric system ("Système International" units).

10.3.3. Name and address

The name and address of the manufacturer, distributor or exporter shall be declared.

10.3.4. Country of origin

The name of the exporting country shall be declared.

11. METHODS OF ANALYSIS AND SAMPLING

The methods of analysis and sampling given below are international referee methods. The latest version of these methods should be used.

11.1. Sampling

According to ISO 5555, "Animal and vegetable fats and oils - Sampling".

11.2. Preparation of the test sample

According to ISO 661, "Animal and vegetable fats and oils - Preparation of the test sample".

11.3. Determination of the fatty acid composition

According to COI/T.20/Doc. No 24, "Preparation of the fatty acid methyl esters from olive oil and olive-pomace oil", and ISO 5508, "Analysis by gas chromatography of methyl esters of fatty acids" or AOCS Ch 2-91.

11.4. Determination of the *trans* fatty acid content

According to COI/T.20/Doc. No 17/Rev. 1, "Determination of *trans* unsaturated fatty acids by capillary column gas chromatography", or ISO 15304 or AOCS Ce 1f-96.

11.5. Determination of the sterol and triterpene dialcohols content for olive oils

According to COI/T.20/Doc. No 30, "Determination of the composition and content of sterols and triterpene dialcohols by capillary column gas chromatography"

11.6. Determination of the wax content

According to COI/T.20/Doc. No 18 "Determination of wax content by capillary-column gas chromatography" or AOCS Ch 8-02.

11.7. Determination of the aliphatic alcohol content

According to COI/T.20/Doc. No 26 "Determination of aliphatic alcohols content by capillary gas chromatography".

11.8. Determination of the difference between the actual and theoretical ECN 42 triacylglycerol content

According to COI/T.20/Doc. No 20, "Determination of the difference between actual and theoretical content of triacylglycerols with ECN 42", or AOCS 5b-89.

11.9. Determination of the stigmastadiene content

According to COI/T.20/Doc. No 11/Rev. 2, "Determination of stigmastadienes in vegetable oils", or COI/T.20/Doc. no. 16/Rev. 1, "Determination of sterenes in refined vegetable oils", or ISO 15788-1 or AOCS Cd 26-96.

11.10. Determination of the content of 2-glyceryl monopalmitate

According to COI/T.20/Doc. No 23, "Determination of the percentage of 2-glyceryl monopalmitate".

11.11. Determination of the unsaponifiable matter

According to ISO 3596, "Determination of the unsaponifiable matter - Method using diethyl ether extraction", or AOCS Ca 6b-53 or ISO 18609.

The results should be expressed in g/unsaponifiable matter per kg/oil.

11.12. Determination of the organoleptic characteristics

According to COI/T.20/Doc. No 15, "Organoleptic assessment of virgin olive oil".

11.13. Determination of the free acidity

According to ISO 660, "Determination of acid value and acidity", or AOCS Cd 3d-63.

11.14. Determination of the peroxide value

According to ISO 3960, "Determination of the peroxide value", or AOCS Cd 8b-90.

11.15. Determination of the absorbency in ultra-violet

According to COI/T.20/Doc. No 19, "Spectrophotometric investigation in the ultraviolet", or ISO 3656 or AOCS Ch 5-91.

11.16. Determination of the moisture and volatile matter

According to ISO 662, "Determination of the moisture and volatile matter".

11.17. Determination of the insoluble impurities in light petroleum

According to ISO 663, "Determination of the insoluble impurities".

11.18. Determination of the flash point

According to the FOSFA International method.

11.19. Detection of trace metals

According to ISO 8294, "Determination of copper, iron and nickel by direct graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometry".

11.20. Determination of the alpha-tocopherol

According to ISO 9936, "Determination of tocopherols and tocotrienols contents – Method using high-performance liquid chromatography".

11.21. Determination of traces of heavy metals

- Determination of lead: according to ISO 12193 or AOCS Ca 18c-91 or AOAC 994.02.
- Determination of arsenic: according to AOAC 952.13 or AOAC 942.17 or AOAC 985.16.

11.22. Detection of traces of halogenated solvents

According to COI/T.20/Doc. No 8/Corr. 1 "Determination of tetrachloroethylene in olive oils by gas-liquid chromatography".

11.23. Determination of the content of waxes and alkyl esters

According to COI/T.20/Doc. No 28 "Determination of the content of waxes, fatty acid methyl esters and fatty acid ethyl esters by capillary gas chromatography".

11.24. Determination of biophenols

According to COI/T.20/Doc. No 29 "Determination of biophenols in olive oils by HPLC".

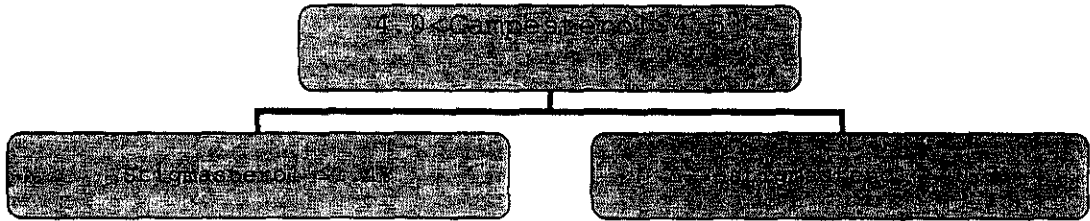
11.25. Determination of extraneous oils

According to COI/T.20/Doc. No 25 "Global method for the detection of extraneous oils in olive oils"*.

* Applicable as of 1 January 2014.

DECISION TREE

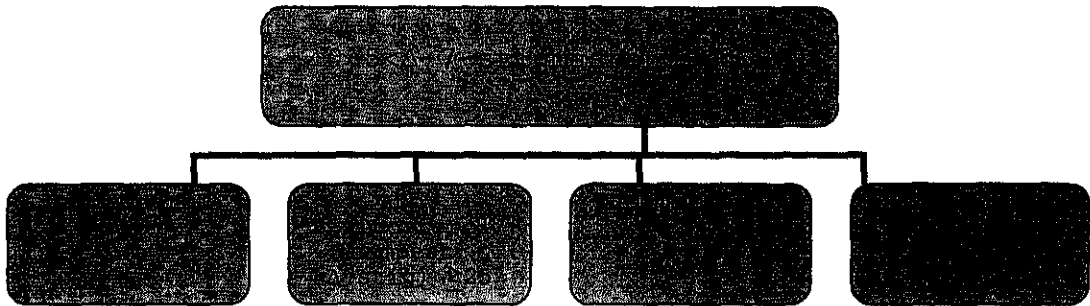
Campesterol decision tree for virgin and extra virgin olive oils:



The other parameters will abide by the limits fixed in the standard.

Delta-7-stigmastenol decision tree for:

- extra virgin and virgin olive oils



The other parameters will abide by the limits fixed in the standard.

- olive pomace oils (crude and refined):

