

ORGANIC POLICY IN WBC - points of difference -

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1.ORGANIC FARMING IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

- according to the world of organic agriculture (statistics & emerging trends 2006) the organic farming started in 2003 and in 2008 had a share of 0.03 % (out of the total cultivated land)
- total registered number of farmers is 10. Three largest are:

Usorac Vladimir

Jokic Zlatko

Eko Line

1.REGULATIONS AND LAW IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

- there is certificated body – Organic Control (in Sarajevo) which is with the Ministry of Agriculture, in charge of providing the certificate for organic production
- **The Law on Organic Production is established in 2004.**

2.ORGANIC FARMING IN CROATIA

- in 2008 organic farming amounted to ca. 10.000 hectares and about 12.000 t of organic products. In comparison to 2003 (3000 ha), the total land for organic production increased by almost 300%.
- out of the total cultivated land, organic farming in Croatia has a share of around 0.15 %.
- the number of farmers in 2002 was just 2; in 2003 - 130; in 2005 – 260 and in 2008 -630 (30 have organic certificate)
- the main organic producers are:
 - Eko Mavrović – www.eko-mavrovic.hr
 - Eko Sever – www.eko-sever-hr
 - Bio Zrno – www.bio-zrno.hr



- the main organic products are:
 - . cereals, bread and pasta
 - . industrial crops
 - . vegetables
 - . fruits
 - . grapes, wine; vinegar; jam and rakija
 - . honey and products made out of honey
 - . meat
 - . olive oil

2.REGULATIONS AND LAW IN CROATIA

- from 2005 the Strategy for organic production is developed
- in Croatia the main certification institutions are:
BIOINSPEKT d.o.o., AGRIBIOCERT, PRVA EKOLOŠKA STANICA i BIOTECHNICON d.o.o.
- The Ministry of Agriculture adopted the Law on Organic Agriculture in 2001
- this law provides a legal framework for the development of organic agriculture in Croatia according to EU Regulation 2092/91 (now 834/2007).

- in line with the law, several (19) sub-acts, regulating different aspects of organic agriculture were also developed, including requirements among others on:

Organic plant production and the collection of forest fruit and medicinal herbs; Organic livestock production; Processing, transport and storing of organic agricultural products; Conditions that need to be met by persons that control organic agriculture;

Use of the organic logo.

2.ORGANIC LOGO FOR COATIA



3.ORGANIC FARMING IN MACEDONIA

- in 2006 organic farming amounted to ca. 509 hectares of arable land. In comparison to 2005, the total arable land for organic production increased by almost 33%.
- out of the total cultivated land, organic farming in Macedonia has a share of around 0.1 %.

- the share of organic products of the total agricultural production is as follows:
 - . cereals 0.05%
 - . industrial crops 0.08 %
 - . vegetables 0.085 %
 - . fruits 0.17 %
 - . beehives 0.16 %

3. ASSOCIATIONS OF ORGANIC FARMERS IN MACEDONIA

- In July 2006 the national federation of Associations of Producers of Organic Products “BIOSAN” (in Skopje) was registered.
- Biosan’s activities are mainly focused on:
 - .compilation of a general, common and unified data base of organic producers and products;
 - .education and training of own advisors;
 - .advisory services in organic agriculture; advisory services on utilization of agricultural land on economic, ecological and sustainable principles;
 - .marketing of organic products on domestic and foreign markets;
 - .establishment of distribution links and common purchase of allowed inputs;
 - .international cooperation with similar organizations; and
 - .educational and training of other clients.



3.REGULATIONS AND LAW IN MACEDONIA

-National Strategy for organic agriculture for the period 2008 - 2011 is in process.

-the following legislation provides the legal bases for the organic production:

Law on organic agriculture (Official Gazette No. 146/2009) valid from 01/01/2010 is fully harmonized with EU ACQUIS (EC) No 834/2007 and 889/2008 on organic production and labelling of organic products)

4.ORGANIC FARMING IN MONTENEGRO

- in 2008 there were 26 organic producers in Montenegro, twice as many as in 2007 amounted to ca.75 hectares
- Today there are two companies that are involved in the marketing and processing of organic products:

Biomontenegro, a specialized shop from Podgorica and **INSPE**, which collects and processes medical plants, from the municipality of Bar

4. ASSOCIATIONS OF ORGANIC FARMERS IN MONTENEGRO

- since 2002, the NGO 'Production of Organic Food' has been involved in the development of organic agriculture and the promotion of rural areas in Montenegro as tourist attractions.
- in 2002, the first organic experimental field was set up on the Lukavica mountain in Župa Nikšićk.
- since December 2002, the NGO Production of Organic Food has published the monthly magazine for organic food EcoFood.
- in 2006, the National Agency for Certification and Control of Organic Produce Monteorganica issued the first certificates.
- in 2008, the NGO 'Production of Organic Food' established the first organic shop Biomontenegro-, in order to develop and promote organic agriculture. It serves as purchase center for organic products produced in Montenegro.



4. REGULATIONS AND LAW IN MONTENEGRO

- The Ministry of Agriculture adopted the Law on Organic Agriculture in the middle of 2004 ([Law Nr. 01-1006/2](#)). This law provides a legal framework for the development of organic agriculture in Montenegro according to [EU Regulation 2092/91 \(now 834/2007\)](#).
 - in line with the law, several sub-acts, regulating different aspects of organic agriculture were also developed, including requirements among others on:
 - Organic plant production and the collection of forest fruit and medicinal herbs; Organic livestock production;
 - Processing, transport and storing of organic agricultural products;
 - Conditions that need to be met by persons that control organic agriculture;
 - Use of the organic logo.
- A revision of the organic law is currently under preparation.

The main challenge for the further development of organic farming in Montenegro is the lack of institutional infrastructure for the promotion and faster development of organic agriculture.

The undeveloped market, the small range of organic products, and the underdeveloped processing infrastructure are further factors hindering the development of organic agriculture in the country.

4.ORGANIC LOGO FOR MONTENEGRO



5.ORGANIC FARMING IN SLOVENIA

- out of the total cultivated land, organic farming in Slovenia has a share of around 4.5 %
- the organic production started officialy in 1998
- in 2008 it was included 2.067 organic farmers or 4.8 % out of all agricultural producers with about 29.000 ha
- 27 certificated processors are included in the process of certification
- 1.789 farmers have “organic” certificate.

The main organic products are:

- meet(Pohorje Beef)
- milk and diary products
- cereals
- pasta
- oil
- juices

5.ASSOCIATIONS OF ORGANIC FARMERS IN SLOVENIA

The control and certification of organic food are under control of following Institutions:

Institut za kontrolu i certifikaciju Sveučilišta Maribor (IKC), Vrbanska 30, 2000 Maribor, (www.ikc-um.si)

– Institut za kontrolu i certifikaciju u poljoprivredi i šumarstvu, Vinarska ul. 14, 2000 Maribor (www.kon-cert.si)

– Bureau Veritas d.o.o., Linhartova 49a, 1000 Ljubljana (www.bureauveritas.si)

Association of organic farmers BIODAR is also established



5.REGULATIONS AND LAW IN SLOVENIA

- **The Law of the Agriculture(Uradni list RS, št. 45/2008),**
- Council Regulation (EC) 834/2007 (28.06.2007.) on organic production and labelling of organic products and import of organic products
- Council Regulation (EC)889/2008 (5. 09.2008)and (8.12.2008)
- Action plan of organic development in Slovenia to 2015.

5.ORGANIC LOGO FOR SLOVENIA



6.ORGANIC FARMING IN SERBIA

- by the February 2009 the total number of agricultural farms applying organic production methodology amounts to 224 farmers.
- out of this number 37 farmers have direct contracts with authorized certification organizations.
- in 2008 the total achieved certified production of plant organic products amounted to 629,551 kg. Out of this number cereals make 79,500 kg, forage 15,500 kg, industrial plants 7,600 kg, culinary herbs 526 kg, herbs used for medicinal purposes 425 kg, vegetables 430 kg and fruit 95,500 kg.



- The overall objective of the action plan is to increase the total area of cultivated land as certified organic or in conversion to 50,000 ha until 2014.**
- support for organic farming is an integral part of the national agricultural and rural development
- In the Rural Development Strategy Draft 2009 to 2013 is not given very high importance to the organic farming regarding the financial aspects.



6. REGULATIONS AND LAW IN SERBIA

- In the Republic of Serbia, organic production is regulated by the **Law on organic production and organic products (“Official Gazette of RS”, No. 62/2006)**
- The Serbian law and following legal acts regulate in detail the rules of production, refinement, storage, transportation, trading, labeling of organic products and other issues within this area. By the end of 2006 the national sign was selected which labels certified products.

- in Serbia, provisions of the Law state that work of private control bodies (certification bodies) is controlled by inspectors for organic production from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management.
- for the year 2009, eight control bodies applied and four of them succeeded to fulfil the conditions to issue certificates, i.e. to conduct recertification for the year 2009; those are:
 - SGS – Belgrade d.o.o., Boze Jankovica 39, code number SRB-03/OP;
 - Evrocert d.o.o. Belgrade, Desanke Maksimovic 4/3, code number SRB-04/OP;
 - Organic Control Subotica, Trg cara Jovan Nenada 15, Subotica, code number SRB-01/OP and
 - Bioagricert d.o.o., Djordja Milovanovica 5, Belgrade, code number SRB-05/OP.

6.ORGANIC LOGO FOR SERBIA



7. CONCLUSIONS

1. The Law on Organic Production is established in :

- Slovenia 1998, with around 4.5% of organic production out of the total cultivated land
- Croatia 2001 with around 1.15 % of organic production out of the total cultivated land
- B&H 2004, with around 0.03% of organic production out of the total cultivated land
- Montenegro 2004
- Serbia 2006
- Macedonia 2010, with around 1.15 % of organic production out of the total cultivated land



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