



Interim Meeting

Summarise report -Activity plan

Quality Policy – Schemes of Geographical Indication and Traditional Specialties

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15-17.04. 2019 Durres

EU Accession	Country profile/agiculture
ALB	
BiH	<p>In February 2016, the country applied for EU membership and in September 2016 received a follow-up questionnaire in June 2018. The answers to the follow-up questions were handed in on March 5, 2019.</p> <p>GDP with around 8%. Structure of the agricultural sector has been characterized by small sized and economically weak family farms, which mostly produce for home (natural) consumption. Over the 50% of agriculture holdings are estimated to be less than 2 ha. The state farms, generally much larger, are mostly out of operations or operates with difficulties due to fact that the privatization process has not been completed (EC, 2019)</p>
KOS*	
MNE	<p>Accession negotiations were opened in June 2012. To date 30 negotiating chapters have been opened, of which 3 have been provisionally closed in June 2017</p> <p>Agriculture contributes about 10% of the national gross domestic product and employs roughly 6% of the active labor force. Farm structure is unfavorable since 82.93% of holdings involved in livestock production possess up to 5 livestock units, while the average number of animals per farm is 3.3 cattle, 37.3 sheep and 9.8 goats.</p>
NMK	<p>candidate country since 2005, on the current agenda for future enlargement of the EU</p> <p>Agriculture GDP share is around 7,9% .The structure of the agricultural sector is characterized by small-sized family farms, owned or leased, and highly fragmented into small parcels. The majority of pastures is still owned by the state and managed by the Public Enterprise of Pastures.</p>
SRB	<p>candidate country since 2012, approved opening negotiations on Serbia's accession in January 2014</p> <p>The highest share in the total number of agricultural holdings (48.1%) have the small farms (up to 2 ha of land, which are using only 8% of the arable land). The holdings of less than 5 ha have share of 77.4% of the total number of farms and they occupy about 25% of total UAA. In contrast, the largest farms, that have over 50 ha, account only up to 1% of the total number of farms, cultivating the one third of total UAA.</p> <p>The average plot of utilized agricultural area per farm is 5.4 ha, which is about one third of the EU-27 average (14.5 ha).</p>

Rural Strategy

ALB

BiH

Strategic Plan for Rural Development of Bosnia and Herzegovina (2018-2021)
No IPARD

KOS*

MNE

- Strategy for the Development of Agriculture and Rural Areas - 2015-2020. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Montenegro;
- Action Plan for acquis alignment, Chapter 11 - Agriculture and Rural Development. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Montenegro.

NMK

- National Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy 2014-2020 ;
- National Program for Agriculture and Rural Development NPARD (2013-2017) and now

SRB

- National Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy 2014-2020 ;
- The National Program for Agriculture for the period 2018-2020

Measures		Measures directly related to PDO/PG	IPARD II measures
ALB			
BiH	<p>Mid-term development strategy for agricultural sector for 2015-2019 (FBH, 2014), and the RSR adopted a strategic plan for the development of agriculture and rural areas for 2016-2020 (RSR, 2015).</p>	<p>Agricultural support differs significantly from year to year due to prolonged economic and political crisis, political lobbying and lack of clear programming of policy measures. This unstable policy development generates an uncertain policy environment for the agents operating in the agricultural sector, which may have adverse implications for its future growth and development.</p> <p>The average annual agricultural support in BiH was EUR 75.9 million and displayed a downward trend in observed period.</p> <p>The first pillar measures has the largest share within the total support (in average around 73% of the total agricultural support) in BiH for the same period, followed by rural development support (around 19%), (JRC, 2017).</p> <p>As there are no GI registrations and end users in BiH yet, there is no support policies related to products with geographical indications. Also, there are no subsidies directly related to GI products.</p> <p>Besides, there are few projects related to GI, as are bilateral assistance project related to Livno cheese, or project towards the Sack cheese that is in focus of FAO Case studies.</p>	no
KOS*			
MNE	<p>Law on Agriculture and Rural Development ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", No. 56/09, 34/14, 1/15 and 30/17) and the Regulation on conditions, manner and dynamics of implementation of agricultural policy . Annual Agro-Budget, which is proposed by MARD, along with a number of other documents, regulations and enactments that are necessary for its operation.</p>	<p>Agro-budget for 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For producers group, their education, and prepare and define the necessary documentation for the registration of products with a geographical origin. Support is granted to groups of producers or processors who have acquired knowledge in terms of introducing and following the quality scheme through educational activities, as well as for improving the knowledge for assessing the quality of the product. • Support for organic certified products aimed for the market and for products certified as a designation of origin, geographical indication, guaranteed traditional specialty, higher quality. • the support for the promotion of authentic, specific and traditional agricultural and food products (packaging design, promotional short films, promotional notebooks, participation in regional and international fairs, exhibitions, etc.). 	<p>Investments in agricultural holdings Improving products quality Diversification of economic activities in rural areas</p>
NMK	<p>National Program for RDP the period 2018-2022, Annual Program for rural development (2019)</p>	<p>In NSARD - Regulation of the market, organization of the food-processing chain and improvement of the agricultural product quality and defines several key goals among which "Introduction of higher quality standards and quality protection schemes in agricultural products"</p> <p>In NPARD - 2018-2022, - "Promotion of the quality of agricultural products", where in order to encourage farmers to participate in quality schemes, it is planned to compensate for costs and obligations arising from participation in the schemes</p> <p>- Additional direct payments for introduced food safety standards with up to 20%, only for the farmers who already implemented quality schemes.</p> <p>Annual Program for rural development (2019) - The technical assistance is intended to cover the costs of introducing protected designations of quality for agricultural and processed products, and the maximum amount is 300.000 mkd (around 4900 Euros) or 80% of the total costs for elaborate, registration, certification, etc.</p> <p>National programme for Financial Support of Rural Development (2019) contain additional measure for financial and technical support: for marketing of agricultural products, participation in fairs, other food exhibition events; consultancies services, for young farmers, gender farmers; improving rural life.</p>	<p>Measure connected to food policy like investments in physical assets of agricultural holdings; support for the setting up of producer groups; investments in physical assets concerning processing and marketing of agricultural products</p>
SRB	<p>Agricultural policy is implemented by applying the Law on Incentives for Agriculture and Rural Development and the Law on Budget, on the basis of annual regulations and rulebooks. In addition, the policymaking process lacks the use of a standardized monitoring and evaluation system to assess the implementation and impacts of policy measures and to evaluate the degree of coherence between the policy objectives and their effects</p>	<p>Through the Laws on Subsidies in Agriculture and Rural Development, the MAFWM funds the producers of agricultural and food products with PDO/PGI.</p> <p>The general support measures related to basic incentives, credit support, support for investments in the physical assets of agricultural holdings for the purchase of new machinery and equipment for the improvement of primary production, as well as support for investment in processing and marketing in the milk and meat sectors, etc.</p> <p>PDO/PGI producers have additional incentives to refund the costs of control and certification of products with geographical indications and to refund the part of purchase costs for control stamps. For these measures, the return on assets amounts to 50%, or 65% (for areas with difficult working conditions), of the value of the realized investment. Maximum amount of incentives that a user can realize for the introduction of standards and certification of products with a geographical origin in one calendar year is 500,000 RSD.</p>	<p>IPARD II measure has direct effect on PDO/PGI in Measure 3 where applicant with PDO/PGI certification has advantage in scoring system. If applicant is certified for production of PDO and PGI products, he will have advantage in 20 additional points for IPARD II selection process.</p>

RDPS	Measures directly related to PDO/PG	IPARD II measures	
ALB			
BiH	<p>Mid-term development strategy for agricultural sector for 2015-2019 (FBH, 2014), and the RSR adopted a strategic plan for the development of agriculture and rural areas for 2016-2020 (RSR, 2015).</p>	<p>Agricultural support differs significantly from year to year due to prolonged economic and political crisis, political lobbying and lack of clear programming of policy measures. This unstable policy development generates an uncertain policy environment for the agents operating in the agricultural sector, which may have adverse implications for its future growth and development.</p> <p>The average annual agricultural support in BiH was EUR 75.9 million and displayed a downward trend in observed period.</p> <p>The first pillar measures has the largest share within the total support (in average around 73% of the total agricultural support) in BiH for the same period, followed by rural development support (around 19%), (JRC, 2017).</p> <p>As there are no GI registrations and end users in BiH yet, there is no support policies related to products with geographical indications. Also, there are no subsidies directly related to GI products.</p> <p>Besides, there are few projects related to GI, as are bilateral assistance project related to Livno cheese, or project towards the Sack cheese that is in focus of FAO Case studies.</p>	no
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NMK	<p>National Program for RDP the period 2018-2022, Annual Program for rural development (2019)</p>	<p>In NSARD - Regulation of the market, organization of the food-processing chain and improvement of the agricultural product quality and defines several key goals among which "Introduction of higher quality standards and quality protection schemes in agricultural products"</p> <p>In NPARD - 2018-2022, - "Promotion of the quality of agricultural products", where in order to encourage farmers to participate in quality schemes, it is planned to compensate for costs and obligations arising from participation in the schemes</p> <p>- Additional direct payments for introduced food safety standards with up to 20%, only for the farmers who already implemented quality schemes.</p> <p>Annual Program for rural development (2019) - The technical assistance is intended to cover the costs of introducing protected designations of quality for agricultural and processed products, and the maximum amount is 300.000 mkd (around 4900 Euros) or 80% of the total costs for elaborate, registration, certification, etc.</p> <p>National programme for Financial Support of Rural Development (2019) contain additional measure for financial and technical support: for marketing of agricultural products, participation in fairs, other food exhibition events; consultancies services, for young farmers, gender farmers; improving rural life.</p>	<p>Measure connected to food policy like investments in physical assets of agricultural holdings; support for the setting up of producer groups; investments in physical assets concerning processing and marketing of agricultural products</p>
SRB	<p>Agricultural policy is implemented by applying the Law on Incentives for Agriculture and Rural Development and the Law on Budget, on the basis of annual regulations and rulebooks. In addition, the policymaking process lacks the use of a standardized monitoring and evaluation system to assess the implementation and impacts of policy measures and to evaluate the degree of coherence between the policy objectives and their effects</p>	<p>Through the Laws on Subsidies in Agriculture and Rural Development, the MAFWM funds the producers of agricultural and food products with PDO/PGI.</p> <p>The general support measures related to basic incentives, credit support, support for investments in the physical assets of agricultural holdings for the purchase of new machinery and equipment for the improvement of primary production, as well as support for investment in processing and marketing in the milk and meat sectors, etc.</p> <p>PDO/PGI producers have additional incentives to refund the costs of control and certification of products with geographical indications and to refund the part of purchase costs for control stamps. For these measures, the return on assets amounts to 50%, or 65% (for areas with difficult working conditions), of the value of the realized investment. Maximum amount of incentives that a user can realize for the introduction of standards and certification of products with a geographical origin in one calendar year is 500,000 RSD.</p>	<p>IPARD II measure has direct effect on PDO/PGI in Measure 3 where applicant with PDO/PGI certification has advantage in scoring system. If applicant is certified for production of PDO and PGI products, he will have advantage in 20 additional points for IPARD II selection process.</p>

Law for quality schemes and BoR	Compliance with EU acquis	Responsible Institutin	
ALB			
BiH	Rulebook on quality systems for food products (Official Gazette of BiH, 90/18)	partially 1) The Rulebook on quality systems for foodstuffs has taken over the establishment of a quality system for food products, but a quality system for agricultural products has not been established; ??? 2) have not taken over the provisions which regulate non-mandatory quality terms, as well as provisions defining mountain products 3) original letter, in case the original letter is not a Latin alphabet The Rulebook on quality systems for food products has been taken over in most of the EU regulations. The part that has not been taken over is from the EU Regulation no. 882/04. – Is it mean official controls???	Food Safety Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina
KOS*			
MNE	Law on quality schemes of agricultural and foodstuffs (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No 01-347/2). • Rulebook on the manner of registering the mark of origin and the geographical indication of agricultural and food products. • Rulebook on labels guaranteed traditional specialties of agricultural and food products.	fully harmonized	MARD
NMK	Law on the Quality of Agricultural Products (140/2010, 53/2011, 55/2012, 106/2013, 116/2015, 149/2015; 193/2015), Chapter III 2011-2013, • Rulebook on determination of agricultural and food products that can be protected at the national and international level PDO, PGI and TSG 89/2012 • Rulebook on symbols and indications O.G. 100/2012 • Rulebook on the form and content of the application for registration of a designation of origin or geographical indication O.G. 77/2012 • Rulebook on the form and content of the elaborate, which is contained in the application for registration of a designation of origin or geographical indication - O.G. 100/2012 • Rulebook on the form and content of the product specification for obtaining a designation for TSG -O.G. 99/2011 • Rulebook on the form and content of the single document from the application for registration of a designation of origin or geographical indication - O.G. 99/2011	partially Regulations should be supplemented with: The requirements for the production specification (traceability) - proof of origin concerning the product, raw materials, feed and other items, according to the product specification Operators shall be able to identify: (a) the supplier, quantity and origin of all batches of raw material and/or products received; (b) the recipient, quantity and destination of products supplied; (c) the correlation between each batch of inputs referred to in point (a) and each batch of outputs referred to in point (b). • ‘distinct products’ compliance with the requirements for registration should be demonstrated for each distinct product covered by an application • linguistic characters	MAFWE
SRB	• Law on Indications of Geographical Origin (Official Gazette of RS, no. 18/2010). in force • Law on Quality Schemes for Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs should be adopted not yet publish: • Rulebook on the conditions, manners and procedures of authorization of the body for compliance assessment (in Q3 of 2017); • Rulebook on the conditions, manners and procedures of authorized control of the production and trading of agricultural and food products with the labels of geographical indications of origin (in Q4 of 2017); • Rulebook on the form and content of the geographical indication mark, and on the manners, conditions and procedures of labelling agricultural and food products with the geographical indication mark (in Q1 of 2018).	The most significant non-conformities are as follows: 1) Application can be submitted by associations of producers, as well as chambers of commerce, local self-governments and state bodies; 2) The protection of geographical indications of origin is defined by the so-called two-level model, i.e. firstly the product is registered either as a protected PDO or PGI, after which producers submit their applications for obtaining the status of "authorized user" for that product. This system provides an opportunity for someone to submit an application and register the product, without actually being the producer; 3) The format and content of the application form, and mandatory elements of the product specification are not fully in compliance with the EU Acquis; 4) There is no specific summary document that contains the main data from the specification in a manner defined by the EU Acquis; 5) There are no provisions in regard to the conditions, manner and procedure related to official control of production and trade of agricultural products and foodstuffs with geographical indications; 6) There is no possibility of filing objections during the procedure of product registration; 7) Converting an application for the recognition of the status of authorized user of an appellation of origin into an application for the recognition of the status of authorized user of a geographical indication and vice versa is not in line with the EU Acquis. 8) There is lack of legal basis for development of other quality schemes, such as TSG, Mountain products, etc.	should be MAFWM

CORRELATION TABLE with REGULATION (EU) No 1151/2012

Contents of the EU provision	Contents of the nat. provision	Note	Evaluation of the degree of compliance
TITLE I GENERAL PROVISIONS			
Scope			
TITLE II PROTECTED DESIGNATIONS OF ORIGIN AND PROTECTED GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS			
TITLE III TRADITIONAL SPECIALITIES GUARANTEED			
TITLE IV OPTIONAL QUALITY TERMS			
TITLE V COMMON PROVISIONS			
CHAPTER I Official controls			
Designation of competent authority			
Verification of compliance with product specification			
Planning and reporting of control activities			
CHAPTER II Exceptions for certain prior uses			
ANNEX I AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND FOODSTUFFS			

Evaluation of implementation

- to highlight all identified shortcomings in the implementation of the national regulations
- Improve National Reports with correlation tables

Deadline for Correlation Table and evaluation	
First draft	15 Maj 2019
Final	31 Maj 2019

GUIDE FOOD QUALITY POLICY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION
PROTECTION OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS, DESIGNATIONS OF ORIGIN
AND CERTIFICATES OF SPECIFIC CHARACTER FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND FOODSTUFFS

1. DEFINITIONS
1.1 Protected designations of origin (PDO) and geographical indications (PGI)
1.1.1 Protected designations of origin
1.1.2 Protected geographical indications
1.1.3 Generic names
1.2 Certificate of specific character 2: traditional specialties guaranteed (TSG)
1.3 Scope of the regulations
2. PROCEDURE: Application for registration of PDO, PGI or TSG
2.1 Registration of PDO and PGI relating to an area located in the Community
2.1.1 Procedure at national level
a) The applicant
b) The content of the application
c) Main elements of the specification for PDOs and PGIs
Name
Description
Geographical area
Proof of origin
Method of production
Link
Inspection body
Labelling
d) The authorities concerned first – the Member State
e) National objection procedure
2.1.2 Procedure at Community level
a) Examination by the Commission
b) First publication
c) Objections procedure
d) Second publication
e) Rejection of applications
f) Cancellation of registration

GAPS NEEDS AND CONSTRAINS

ALB	
BiH	
KOS*	
MNE	
NMK	
SRB	

IDENTIFICATION OF KEY ISSUES

ALB	
BiH	
KOS*	
MNE	
NMK	
SRB	

Recommendation

ALB	
BiH	
KOS*	
MNE	
NMK	
SRB	