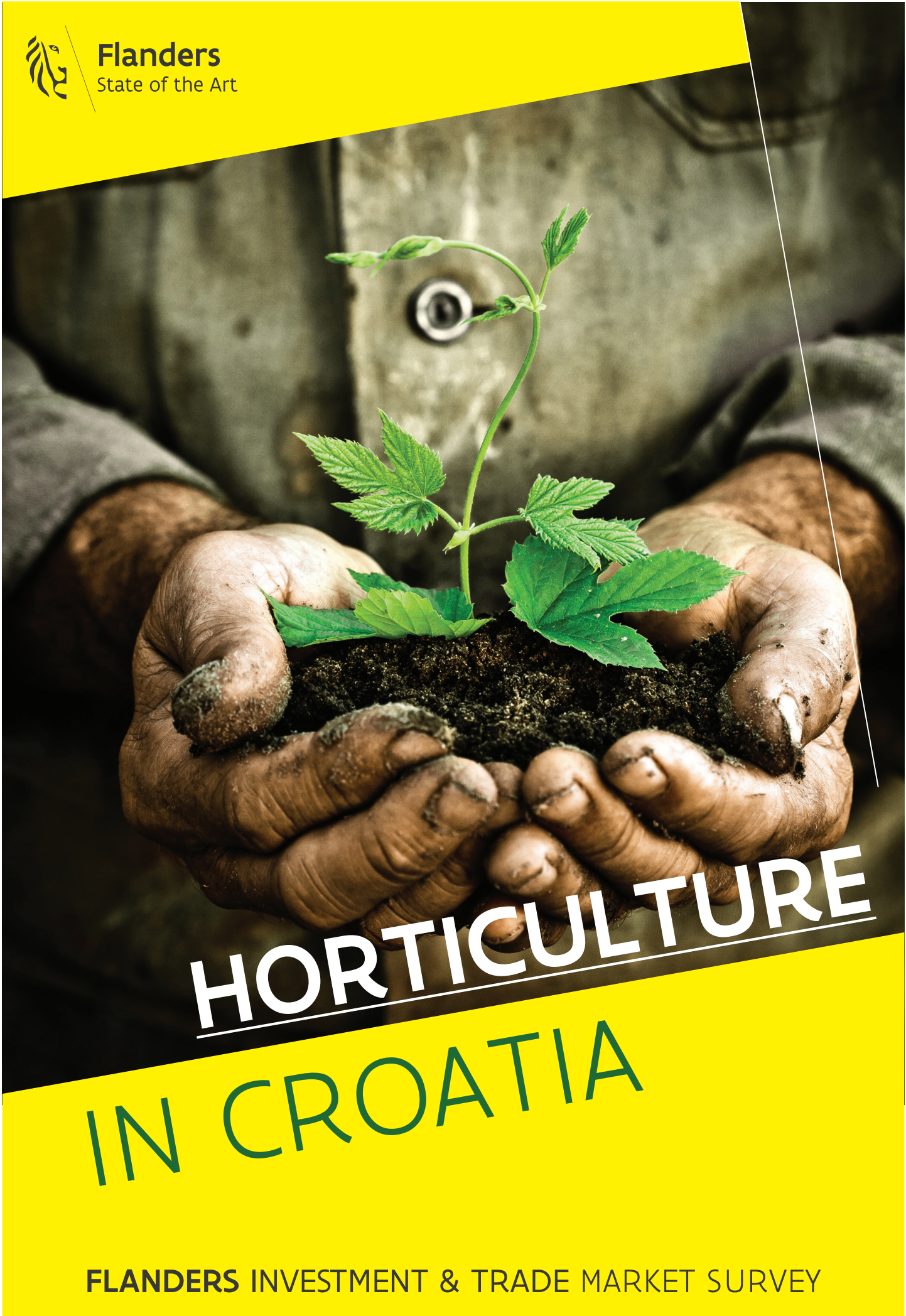




Flanders
State of the Art



HORTICULTURE

IN CROATIA

FLANDERS INVESTMENT & TRADE MARKET SURVEY

Horticulture in Croatia



Written and compiled by Selma Čeljo and Marin Čatlak

June 2016

CONTENTS

A.	ECONOMIC OVERVIEW	3
B.	GEOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW	5
	NATURAL GEOGRAPHIC ENTITIES	5
	TERRAIN AND SOIL.....	6
	PLANT LIFE.....	6
	ARBORICULTURE.....	8
	TREE NURSERY	10
	PLANTS – OLIVE TREES AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS	11
	NATIONAL PARKS.....	11
	NATURE PARKS	13
C.	STATISTICS	15
D.	GENERAL REGULATIONS	24
	EU COMMON CUSTOMS TARIFF.....	29
	REGULATIONS THAT CROATIA REPEALED	29
	REGULATIONS THAT CROATIA PUT INTO EFFECT	29
	INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS	30
	NON TARIFF BARRIERS	30
	CUSTOMS DUTIES AND TAXES ON IMPORTS.....	30
	CUSTOMS CLASSIFICATION	30
	IMPORT PROCEDURES.....	31
	<i>Criteria</i>	31
	<i>Legislation</i>	32
	<i>Plant variety database – European Commission</i>	32
E.	PUBLIC ACTORS / INSPECTIONS	33
	PUBLIC ACTORS	33
	AGRICULTURAL INSPECTION AND REGULATIONS	36
	AGRICULTURAL INSPECTION SUPERVISING COVERS	36
	PLANT PASSPORTS.....	40
	MEANS OF PLANT PROTECTION.....	44
F.	EXPORT/IMPORT	45
	EXPORT/IMPORT OF FLOWERS.....	50
	PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF MEDICINAL HERBS	50
G.	FAIRS	51

A. Economic overview

Croatia borders Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovenia and Italy (sea border), and has been an independent country since 1991. The country has a long and dramatic coastline with the Adriatic Sea, in which the country has over 1.000 islands and islets, of which just 48 are permanently inhabited.

The most important sectors of Croatia's economy in 2015 were wholesale and retail trade, transport, accommodation and food services (21.2%), industry (21.1%) and public administration, defense, education, healthcare and social work activities (15.4%).

Croatia's main export partners are Italy, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Slovenia while its main import partners are Germany, Italy and Slovenia.

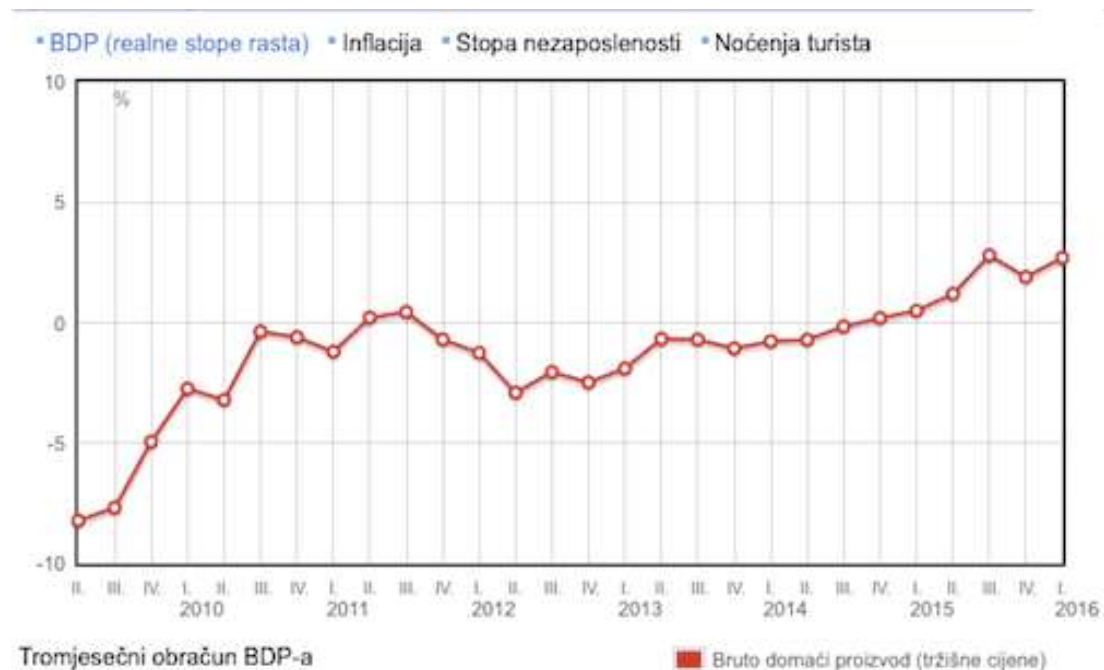
In 2015, Croatia finally came out of its six-year long recession. Between 2008 and 2014, GDP shrunk by more than 12% in real terms and unemployment surged from below 9% to more than 17%. The situation started to improve at the end of 2014, and in the course of 2015 real GDP growth surpassed expectations. Economic activity was expected to have expanded by 1.8% in 2015. The external sector performed strongly, and Croatia recovered some of the lost market shares. Growth was however mainly driven by the rebound in consumption and – to some extent – investment.

The recovery is set to strengthen over the next couple of years, but risks remain. By 2017, GDP growth is forecast to attain 2.1% and unemployment to contract to below 14%, while the current account surplus should stabilize at around 3% of GDP. The external sector is expected to continue to contribute to this positive performance, but the main driver of growth will be internal demand. Investments, in particular, are set to start growing more robustly, on the back of an increased absorption of EU structural and investment funds.

Nevertheless, growth is projected to remain subdued for a catching up economy and it will take several years before output returns to pre-crisis levels. In a low inflation environment, high government and private debt, jointly representing more than 200 % of GDP in 2014, public and private investment as well as household consumption will continue to be constrained. Given the depth and length of the recession, Croatia is currently expected to grow above its potential over the next two years. Eventually, however, the economy is set to return to its long-term potential growth, currently estimated at below 1%. This low rate weighs on the convergence process and slows down the unwinding of macroeconomic imbalances. Lifting potential growth requires sustained investments and deep structural reforms in labor and especially product markets in view of fostering full utilization of the labor force, while ensuring robust productivity growth.

(source: http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/csr2016/cr2016_croatia_en.pdf)

GDP growth rates (in real terms)



Croatia Economy Data

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Population (million)	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2
GDP per capita (EUR)	10,512	10,309	10,338	10,151	10,151
GDP (EUR bn)	45.0	44.0	44.0	43.0	43.0
Economic Growth (GDP, annual variation in %)	-0.3	-2.2	-1.1	-0.4	1.6
Consumption (annual variation in %)	0.3	-3.0	-1.9	-0.7	1.2
Investment (annual variation in %)	-2.7	-3.3	1.4	-3.6	1.6
Industrial Production (annual variation in %)	-1.3	-5.4	-1.6	1.2	2.4
Retail Sales (annual variation in %)	3.5	-0.9	1.7	-0.3	-
Unemployment Rate	18.6	20.9	21.6	19.6	17.9

In 2015, Croatia's utilised agricultural area amounted to 1 537 629 ha. The different types of climate, relief and soil make it possible to produce a wide range of agricultural products, from arable and industrial crops, to vineyards, and continental and Mediterranean fruits and vegetables. Arable farming covers domestic need for cereals and sugar, and most of the demand for industrial crops. Croatia is a wine-growing country, and both continental and Mediterranean grapes are grown here, some of which are indigenous. Croatia's CY 2014 wine production is estimated at 87.4 million liters, 30% less than the previous campaign, due to cold and rainy weather. Croatian vineyard area is estimated at 28,000 ha. Approximately two-thirds of Croatian grape production belongs

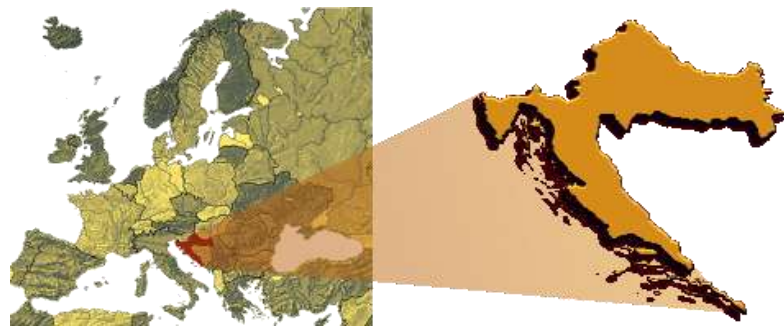
to white varieties and one-third to red varieties. Leading grape varieties are Grasevina (white), Malvazija, Istarska (white) and Plavac Mali (red). Production of rose wine is negligible. Croatia's annual per capita wine consumption stands at 28 liters.

Source: Croatian Ministry of Agriculture and Croatian Chamber of Economy).

B. Geographic overview

Croatia is located in Southeastern Europe, bordering the Mediterranean and Central Europe. It lies between 42 ° 23 'and 46 ° 33' north latitude and 13 ° 30 'and 19 ° 27' east longitude. Croatia borders with Slovenia to the West, Hungary to the North, Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina to the East and Montenegro in the South.

The most important trade routes are the Posavina and the Adriatic, then Podravina and smaller ones cross from the Austrian and Hungarian border to the Adriatic coast (Rijeka and Split).



Natural geographic entities

Croatian territory is divided into three natural geographical units or regions:

- Pannonia plain or natural region (includes 55% of the territory and 66% of the population)
- Adriatic coastal or natural region (includes 31% of the territory and 31% of the population)
- Mountain natural region (encompassing 14% of the territory and 3% of the population).

They can be classified by the functional sense, so you get four macro-regions:

- Zagreb macro region - including Central Croatia
- Osijek macro region - covers Eastern Croatia
- Rijeka macro region - including North Croatian coast
- Split macro region - encompasses the Southern Croatian coast.

Only Mountain Croatia does not have its own macro-regional hub so it is oriented towards Rijeka, Zagreb or Split.

Terrain and soil

Croatia is mostly lowland area, because about 54% of its territory lies below 200 m above sea level, and areas above 1500 m are only 0.1% of the territory. There are no mountains higher than 2,000 m.

Eastern and Northwestern Croatia is mainly lowland, with a separate "island" of mountains (Medvednica, Samobor, Moslavačko Highlands, Slavonian mountains ...).

In Mountain Croatia (Gorska Hrvatska), as the name suggests, higher relief areas are predominant and the highest mountains are located at the transition from continental areas to the seaside regions (Risnjak, Velika Kapela, Plješivica) or near by the sea (Učka, Velebit). In Dalmatia, the highest mountain is Biokovo near the sea and Dinara on the border between Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina (Figure 1).

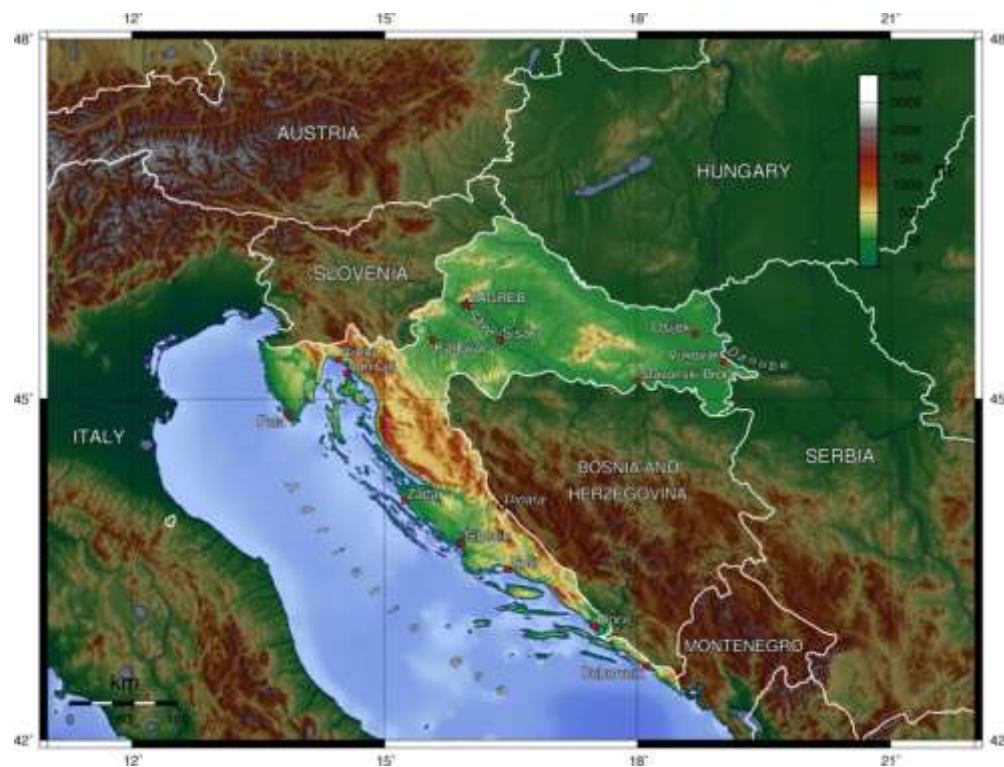


Figure 1.

In the Eastern, central and Western part of Croatia black soil, brown acid soils, brown soils on marls (leached soils), wetland soil plains and river valleys, and alluvial soils and watercourses are widespread. Along the coast, or along the coastal belt, we find red and brown soils on limestone and dolomite mixed with rocks, red (deep) and brown soil on limestone, and particularly skeletal soils (rocky), Dinaric rocky soils and pastures.

Lowland wetlands and river flows are related to river beds, so there are to be found throughout Croatia.

Plant life

The biodiversity in Croatia is amongst the richest of Europe. The reason for this is the specific geographic position of Croatia at the crossing of four biogeographical regions, each of which is characterized by specific ecological, climatic and geomorphological properties. The great diversity of habitats has resulted in a wealth of diversity of wild taxa (species and subspecies).

Unfortunately, the exact number of wild taxa in Croatia is still unknown. To date, almost 40,000 taxa have been recorded. However, the actual number is estimated to be much higher, with estimates ranging from a minimum of 50,000 to over 100,000. Every year, scientists observe, discover and describe new species and subspecies. Such finds are rarer among fish, amphibians and reptiles, birds and mammals, as well as vascular flora, considering that these groups are relatively well known. On the other hand, groups such as algae, mosses, fungi and the invertebrates have been very poorly studied. For example, in the last five years alone, over 200 new taxa of invertebrates have been registered.

The referential base and the only official source of information on protected areas in the Republic of Croatia is the Protected Areas Register, kept by the Nature Protection Directorate of the Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection.

The national flower of Croatia is Iris Croatica (Hrvatska Perunika). There are few more species of wild iris, which are Iris Adriatica (patuljasta jadranska perunika), Iris illyrica (iliriska perunika), Iris pseudopallida (jadranska perunika).

A very famous Croatian aromatic flower is lavender. It is used for various purposes, such as cooking, medicine, hygiene, body or clothes. Even though Croatia has potential to produce lavender and other aromatic plants, its yearly import of aromatic plants is around 750 tons. An extremely rare, endemic plant is Degenia Velebitica (Velebitska degenija), which appears on the Velebit mountain and in the crevices of rocks. It is a strictly protected species, this very gentle and humble plant.



Degenia velebitica

The national tree in Croatia is the Slavonian oak. It is a tree which can be up to 40 meters high (exceptionally to 50 m) and it can reach a diameter of 3 m. Oak is hard, tough, very durable and well placed. It is used for many purposes, such as a building timber for railway sleepers, beams and columns. In interior design it is used for different types of floor coverings and furniture.

Stargazer Lily, orchids, daisies, red roses, casablanca and anthuriums are some of the popular flowers of the country.

According to the regulations on collecting wild plants for processing, trade and other transactions (Ministry of Culture, OG 100/2004) 740 plant species are protected. For example, the entire family of orchids is protected by law, and many certainly do not know that orchids are among the 15 most common plant families in the Croatian flora, with as many as 172 species.

In the Register of protected natural areas at the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, 420 areas are protected by the Nature Protection Act covering a total of 7502.66 km² which makes 8.56% of the entire territory of the Republic of Croatia.

Pursuant to the Nature Protection Act there are 9 categories of protection in the Republic of Croatia. They are: strict reserve, national park, special reserve, nature park, regional park, nature monument, significant landscape, park forest and park architecture monument.



Zagreb Botanical Garden (4.7 acres total area) is one of the smallest in Europe. In 2009 its 120th birthday was celebrated. Around 5000 local and foreign plant species are grown there. Because of its high educational, cultural, historical and tourist value and overall importance for the city of Zagreb and Croatia, the Botanical Garden was, in 1971, legally protected as a monument of nature and culture (monument of garden architecture).

Although in the history of Croatia there were many famous botanists (Visiani, Degen, Rossi, etc.) the Croatian Botanical Society (HBoD) was founded only in 2002 and today brings together 80 members.

Arboriculture

The total area of forests and forest land in Croatia amounts to 2 688 687 ha which is 47% of its total land area. Out of that 2 106 917 ha is state-owned, whereas 581 770 ha are privately owned. The vast majority of state-owned forests is managed by Hrvatske šume (2 018 987ha).

Except according to the ownership, forests are classified according to their purpose as well. The Forest Act states that according to their purpose, forests can be commercial, protective or designated with a special purpose.

Commercial forests are used for the production of forest products, next to the preservation and improvement of their welfare functions.

Protective forests serve for the protection of soil, waters, settlements, etc.

Forests of special purpose are protected nature areas (reserves, national parks, nature parks, nature monuments, important landscapes, park forests).

The highest percentage of forest unit area is in mountainous Croatia. According to the basic types of vegetation, most of the Croatian forests are deciduous or broad-leaved forests (about 80% of all forests), a smaller part consists of conifers (about 13% of all forests), while the smallest part consists of mixed forests (about 7% of all forests). In coastal regions the characteristic is degraded forest cover, and most part of the area under bushes, shrubs and rocks.

The main types of wood used in the Croatian timber and wood industry are:

- oak
- beech
- fir tree
- ash
- hornbeam
- elder
- maple
- and other types of wood, mainly broad-leaved trees.

Planting material within Hrvatske šume is produced in 42 registered nurseries on a gross area of 432,34 ha. Primary aim is to supply *Croatian Forests* (www.hrsume.hr) with suitable quantity and quality of deciduous and coniferous bedding plants. Production is also used to supply planting material of other forest owners. Some nurseries produce ornamental trees and shrubs for horticultural purposes. In the entire delivered amount of bedding plants, 1 330 700 pieces, 80% are bedding plants of deciduous and 20% are bedding plants of coniferous. 10% of produced plants, especially coniferous are delivered for forestation of coastal and limestone area.

Hrvatske šume – monthly magazine

The monthly magazine *Hrvatske šume* is free and delivered to employees of the firm, schools, public institutions, cities, districts and professionals. The magazine concentrates on the maintaining of forests and wild life. It covers events and fairs, new sources of energy, the protection of the green life, conservation of national parks. With following link one can access this publication (in Croatian) for free: <http://casopis.hrsume.hr>. The Croatian forests are eligible to the unique certificate - number SA-FM/COC-1212 (Figure 2) http://consult.hrsume.hr/fsc/certifikat_sve.pdf



Figure 2.

Croatian Arboricultural Council (HUA)

HUA was established on May 1st 2003 on the Brijuni Islands in order to bring together experts and everyone interested in the field of arboriculture. It conducts training by organizing seminars and practical exercises, with the aim to:

- improve the care of trees in urban areas
- stimulate research in urban forestry
- improve health and safety in the care of trees
- improve management of public green
- collaborate and exchange experts
- exchange experience with similar organizations in Europe and worldwide
- harmonize Croatian norms with European norms.

<http://hua.hr/index.html>

Tree Nursery

In Croatia, there are a lot of tree nurseries which mostly produce deciduous trees, ornamental trees, flower shrubs and also Mediterranean trees. Most of them also have forest seedlings. Tree nurseries grow different varieties of ornamental trees, but the most popular are the Judas tree and - in spring – the ornamental Japanese cherry.

<http://www.rasadnik-strk.com/opis.html>

Plants – olive trees and ornamental plants

Olive is a Mediterranean plant and as such needs plenty of light and air for good growth. It is picked by hand, which is the best way to keep the integrity of the fruit and the high quality of olive oil. Croatia currently has about five million olive trees. It is also used for medical purposes. Because of its characteristics it is ideal for:

- Beneficial effects on heart and blood vessels
- Digestive system (the biliary pathways, gallstones, stomach, liver and intestines)
- Child growth and development
- Bones
- Slowing aging (due to its high antioxidant content)
- Diabetes
- Brain tissue
- Skin
- Help in the fight against colon cancer, prostate, breast and other cancers.

The olive has always symbolized peace, fertility and strength. It is a medicine that nourishes us and makes us stronger and more resistant. Modern research has confirmed that olive oil is the cure and prevention which is the secret to health and longevity. One of the most famous olive trees is in the national park Brijuni and is about 1600 years old.

The most common ornamental plants are eucalyptus, bamboo, evergreen fences, exotic plants, grab, Mediterranean plants, magnolia, sage (*Salvia splendens*), hydrangea, jasmine and others. These plants can be found in many tree nurseries in Croatia, for example:

<http://www.vrt.com.hr/ukrasno-bilje/>

http://www.orhideje.net/ukrasni_grmovi_drvece.php

<http://www.agrobor.hr/ukrasne-biljke/>

<http://rasadnik-franjic.hr/>

National parks

The country is famous for its many national parks. Besides national parks, Croatian laws provide special protection to ten more nature parks and two strict natural reserves. Around 10% of the total territory of Croatia enjoys special protection by law in the aforementioned forms.

The total area of all national parks in the country is 994 km² of which 235 km² is sea surface. Each of the national parks is maintained by a separate institution, overseen and funded by the Ministry of Nature Conservation and Spatial Development. The State Institute for Nature Protection provides centralized oversight and expertise.

Name	Image	Area	Website	Established in
1. Plitvice Lakes		296.9 km ²	http://www.np-plitvicka-jezera.hr	1949
2. Paklenica		95.0 km ²	http://www.paklenica.hr	1949
3. Risnjak		63.5 km ²	http://risnjak.hr	1953
4. Mljet		5.4 km ²	http://www.np-mljet.hr	1960
5. Kornati		49.7 km ²	http://www.np-kornati.htnet.hr	1964
6. Brijuni		33.9 km ²	http://www.brijuni.hr	1983
7. Krka		109.0 km ²	http://www.npkrka.hr	1985
8. Sjeverni Velebit		109.0 km ²	http://www.np-sjeverni-velebit.hr	1999

Nature parks

Name	Image	Established in	Website
1. Kopački rit		1967	http://www.kopacki-rit.com/
2. Papuk		1999	http://www.pp-papuk.hr
3. Lonjsko polje		1990	http://www.pp-lonjsko-polje.hr/
4. Medvednica		1981	http://www.pp-medvednica.hr
5. Žumberak		1999	http://www.sutla-zumberak.hr/hr/klaster/samouprava/zumberak/
6. Učka		1999	http://www.pp-ucka.hr/
7. Velebit		1981	http://www.pp-velebit.hr/
8. Vransko lake		1999	http://vransko-jezero.hr/cms/
9. Telašćica		1988	http://www.telascica.hr/
10. Biokovo		1981	http://www.biokovo.com/

11. Lastovsko otočje



2006

<http://pp-lastovo.hr/>

Furthermore, Croatia has an institution for nature protection (<http://www.dzpz.hr/eng/>) that takes care of the protected areas (listed down below – Figure 3).

Internationally protected areas in the Republic of Croatia			
International protection	Name of areas	Year of proclamation	National protection
UNESCO	Plitvice Lakes	1979.	Plitvice Lakes National Park
MAB	Velebit Mountain	1977.	Paklenica National Park Northern Velebit National Park Velebit Nature Park
List of Wetlands of International Importance: Ramsar Convention	Crna Mlaka	1993.	Posebni ornitološki rezervat Crna Mlaka
	Kopački Rit	1993.	Park prirode Kopački rit
	Lonjsko Polje and Mokro Polje, including Krapje đol	1993.	Lonjsko Polje Nature park Krapje đol Special Ornithological Reserve
	Neretva Delta	1993.	-
European Geoparks Network	Papuk	2007.	Papuk Nature Park

Figure 3.

Source: State Institute for Nature Protection

<http://www.dzpz.hr/eng/protected-areas/protected-areas-in-croatia/internationally-protected-areas-in-the-republic-of-croatia-256.html>

C. STATISTICS

Due to well-preserved nature and environment, Croatia has an advantage over other developed countries and is able to produce a variety of high quality and healthy food. Ecological production spreads over a surface of 14,000 hectares or 1.2% agricultural land. There are some 1,200 agricultural companies registered, and they employ around 15,000 employees.

As stated before various types of climate, relief and soil are favorable for the production of a wide range of agricultural products: from farm and industrial crops to vineyards; from continental to Mediterranean fruits and vegetables. In addition to agriculture, Croatia has a diverse and well developed food processing and manufacturing industry.

The capacity of this industry is sufficient to satisfy the needs of the domestic market as well as the markets of neighboring countries. Agriculture is complemented by tourism, which is another important economic sector.

The following tables published by Croatian Bureau of Statistics represent data regarding agricultural production in 2015. They can be very helpful in providing an insight into the scope and development of Croatian agriculture.

AREA OF UTILISED AGRICULTURAL LAND, BY CATEGORIES, 2015

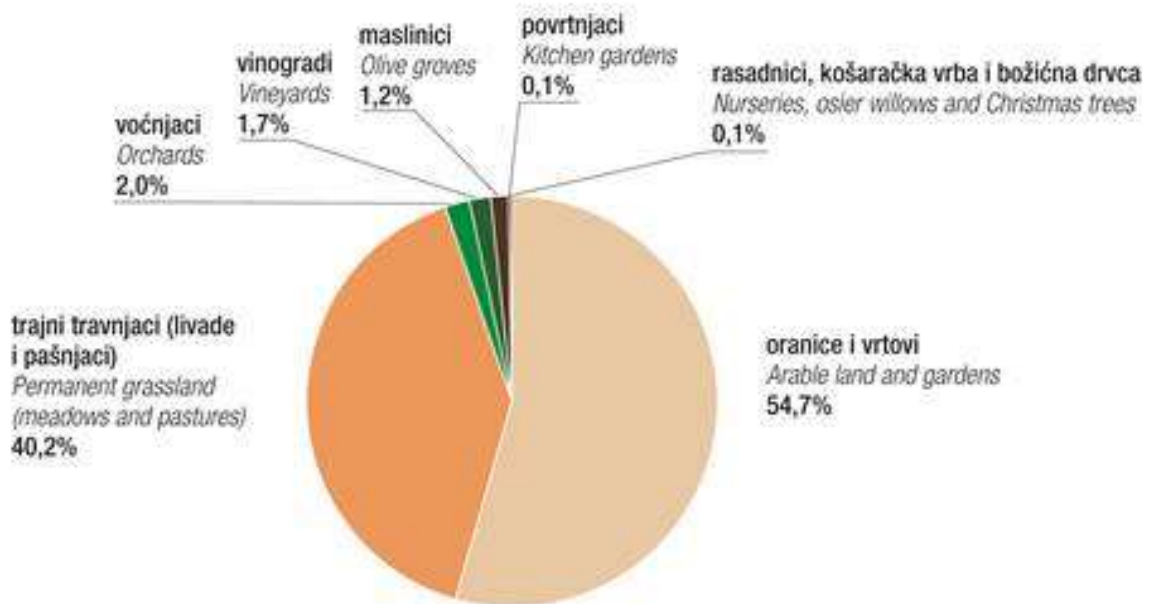
ha

	Šifra ¹⁾ <i>New Cronos code²⁾</i>	2014.	2015.	Indeksi <i>Indices</i> 2015. 2014.
<i>Utilised agricultural area (UAA)</i>	L 0005	1 508 885*	1 537 629	102
<i>Arable land</i>	L 0001	811 067	841 939	104
<i>Cereals</i>	L 1050	513 537	490 811	96
<i>Dried pulses</i>	L 1300	2 626	2 254	86
<i>Root and tuber crops</i>	L 1350	33 030	24 802	75
<i>Industrial plants</i>	L 1400	129 757	167 140	129
<i>Fresh vegetables and strawberries</i>	L 1600	8 765	8 837	101
<i>Green fodder from arable land</i>	L 2610	116 668	113 674	97
<i>Fallow land</i>	L 2696	5 900	33 725	572
<i>Flowers and ornamental plants</i>	L 3001	300	300	100
<i>Seed crops and seedlings</i>	L 3310	484	396	82
<i>Kitchen gardens</i>	L 0004	2 150	2 150	100
<i>Permanent grassland²⁾</i>	L 0002	618 070*	618 070	100
<i>Land under permanent crops</i>	L 0003	77 598*	75 470	97
<i>Orchards, vineyards, olive groves</i>	L 2002	76 970*	74 799	97
<i>Orchards</i>		31 724*	30 112	95
<i>Vineyards</i>		26 164	25 587	98
<i>Olive groves</i>		19 082	19 100	100

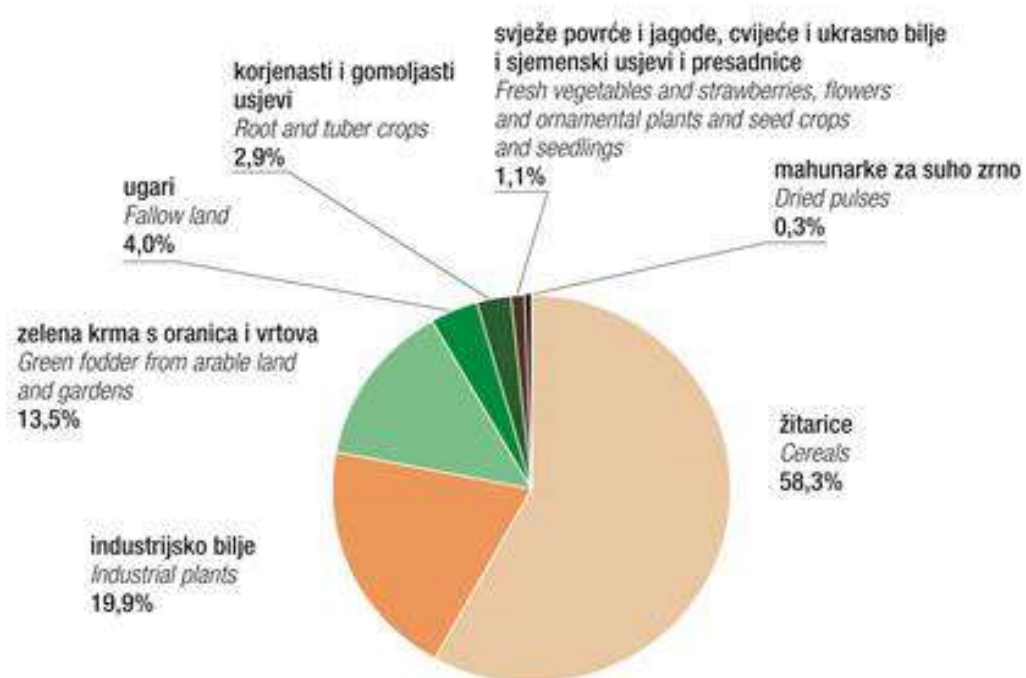
<i>Nurseries</i>	L 2810	221	310	140
<i>Osier willows and Christmas trees</i>	L 2960 + L 2980	407	361	89

- 1) The New Cronos is a list of codes by which the Eurostat's database has been arranged.
- 2) Referring only to the area actually utilised. It is estimated that this area is larger due to the fact that the state-owned land is jointly used by more than one farm for pasture.

G-1. POLJOPRIVREDNA POVRŠINA PO KATEGORIJAMA KORIŠTENJA U 2015.
AGRICULTURAL AREA, BY CATEGORIES OF UTILISATION, 2015



G-2. UKUPNO ZASIJANE POVRŠINE U 2015.
TOTAL LAND SOWN, 2015



HARVESTED AREA, YIELD PER HECTARE AND PRODUCTION OF CROPS, 2015

	Šifra ¹⁾ <i>New Cronos code¹⁾</i>	Žetvena površina, ha <i>Harvested area, ha</i>		Indeksi žetvene površine <u>2015.</u> 2014. <i>Indices of harvested area</i>	Proizvodnja, t <i>Production, t</i>		Indeksi ukupne proizvodnje <u>2015.</u> 2014. <i>Total production indices</i>	Prirod po ha, t <i>Yield per hectare, t</i>	
		2014.	2015.		2014.	2015.		2014.	2015.
<i>Wheat</i>	C 1100	156 139	140 986	90	648 917	758 638	117	4,2	5,4
<i>Maize</i>	C 1200	252 567	263 970	105	2 046 966	1 709 152	83	8,1	6,5
<i>Barley</i>	C 1160	46 160	43 700	95	175 592	193 451	110	3,8	4,4
<i>Rye</i>	C 1150	1 373	1 093	80	2 800	3 356	120	2,0	3,1
<i>Oats</i>	C 1180	21 146	23 462	111	56 555	71 743	127	2,7	3,1
<i>Triticale</i>	C 1212	16 855	13 972	83	61 316	54 595	89	3,6	3,9
<i>Other cereals</i>	C 1219	1 133	2 467	218	2 656	5 860	221	2,3	2,4
<i>Peas, dry grain</i>	C 1310	219	94	43	579	194	34	2,6	2,1
<i>Fodder peas</i>	C 1320	678	600	88	1 413	1 346	95	2,1	2,2
<i>Dry beans</i>	C 1331	1 483	1 475	99	1329	1156	87	0,9	0,8
<i>Potatoes</i>	C 1360	10 310	10 047	97	160 847	171 179	106	15,6	17,0
<i>Potatoes, early</i>	C 1362	1 758	1 760	100	24 015	25 356	106	13,7	14,4
<i>Potatoes, late and for seed</i>	C1363	8 552	8 287	97	136 832	145 823	107	16,0	17,6
<i>Sugar beet</i>	C 1370	21 900	13 883	63	1 392 000	756 509	54	63,6	54,5
<i>Fodder beet</i>	C 1381	172	258	150	3 481	5 499	158	20,2	21,3
<i>Fodder pumpkins</i>	C 1380	439	431	98	4 807	3 022	63	10,9	7,0
<i>Soya-beans</i>	C 1470	47 104	88 867	189	131 424	196 431	149	2,8	2,2
<i>Sunflowers</i>	C 1450	34 869	34 494	99	99 489	94 075	95	2,9	2,7
<i>Rapeseed</i>	C 1430	23 122	21 977	95	71 228	56 783	80	3,1	2,6
<i>Other oilseeds</i>	C 1480	3 360	4 767	142	1 685	2 481	147	0,5	0,5
<i>Tobacco</i>	C 1550	5 196	4 752	91	9 164	10 132	111	1,8	2,1
<i>Aromatic and medicinal herbs, spices</i>	C 1580	4 122	5 259	128	1 976	2 800	142	0,5	0,5

<i>Silage maize</i>		28 794	32 601	113	1 015 614	1 159 307	114	35,3	35,6
<i>Silage maize, main crop</i>	C 2625	28 662	32 198	112	1 011 502	1 150 555	114	35,3	35,7
<i>Silage maize, subsequent crops</i>		132	403	305	4 112	8 752	213	31,2	21,7
<i>Other annual green fodder</i>	C 2612	8 121	7 439	92	163 364	137 537	84	20,1	18,5
<i>Clover, hay</i>	C 2671	10 497	9 549	91	70 873	82 992	117	6,8	8,7
<i>Lucerne, hay</i>	C 2672	22 116	18 386	83	128 702	112 876	88	5,8	6,1
<i>Other leguminous plants harvested green</i>	C2673	21 134	16 419	78	113 581	97 326	86	5,4	5,9
<i>Temporary grasses and grazing</i>	C 2680	21 230	20 080	95	98 360	109 537	111	4,6	5,5

1) New Cronos is a list of codes by which Eurostat's databank has been arranged.

TOTAL PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLES, 2015

	Šifra ¹⁾ <i>New Cronos code</i> ²⁾	Proizvodnja, t <i>Production, t</i>			Proizvodnja, t <i>Production, t</i>			Indeksi ukupne proizvodnje 2015. 2014. <i>Total production indices</i>
		2014.			2015.			
		ukupna <i>Total</i>	za tržište <i>For market</i>	u povrtnjacima (pretežno za vlastite potrebe) <i>In kitchen gardens (mainly for own consumption)</i>	ukupna <i>Total</i>	za tržište <i>For market</i>	u povrtnjacima (pretežno za vlastite potrebe) <i>In kitchen gardens (mainly for own consumption)</i>	
<i>Cauliflower and broccoli</i>	C 1620	2 360	2 037	323	1 909	1 756	153	81
<i>Cabbage, white</i>	C 1635	23 399	20 998	2 401	36 413	34 711	1 702	156
<i>Other brassicas</i>	C 1655	4 673	3 705	968	4 179	3 702	477	89
<i>Lettuce</i>	C 1680	3 300	1 773	1 527	5 320	4 457	863	161
<i>Leek</i>	C 1675	653	491	162	953	849	104	146
<i>Other leafy or stalked vegetables</i>	C 1725	2 790	1 917	873	4 444	4 158	286	159
<i>Tomatoes</i>	C 1750	22 818	19 374	3 444	39 666	36 273	3 393	174
<i>Cucumbers and gherkins</i>	C 1761 + C 1766	8 291	6 572	1 719	7 613	6 583	1 030	92
<i>Melons</i>	C 1771	2 173	2 112	61	1 920	1 869	51	88
<i>Watermelons</i>	C 1777	25 760	25 598	162	15 854	15 771	83	62
<i>Red peppers</i>	C 1790	13 203	10 894	2 309	15 848	14 357	1 491	120
<i>Vegetables cultivated for fruit</i>	C 1799	5 985	4 528	1 457	6 392	5 744	648	107
<i>Onions and garlic</i>	C 1851 + C 1840	32 323	28 432	3 891	32 937	30 838	2 099	102
<i>Carrots</i>	C 1830	8 277	7 200	1 077	11 589	10 862	727	140
<i>Beetroots</i>	C 1860	3 444	2 453	991	3 821	3 199	622	111
<i>Other root vegetables</i>	C 1884	847	551	296	958	871	87	113
<i>Green beans</i>	C 1901	2 668	1 082	1 586	1 775	1 056	719	67
<i>Green peas</i>	C 1890	4 265	3 462	803	3 865	3 578	287	91
<i>Other vegetables (sweet corn, potatoes in kitchen gardens, etc.)</i>	C 1920	15 171	6 311	8 860	12 943	8 620	4 323	85

1) The New Cronos is a list of codes by which the Eurostat's data base has been arranged.

PRODUCTION OF FRUITS AND OLIVES, 2015

	New Cronos code ¹⁾	Production, t			Production, t			Total production indices
		2014.			2015.			
		Total	Intensive (for market)	In extensive orchards (mainly for own consumption)	Total	Intensive (for market)	In extensive orchards (mainly for own consumption)	
<i>Apples</i>	C 2090	102 335	96 703	5 632	101 752	96 182	5 570	99
<i>Pears</i>	C 2095	4 303	2 909	1 394	5 314	3 782	1 532	123
<i>Peaches and nectarines</i>	C 2180 + C 2221	5 223	4 403	820	5 973	5 261	712	114
<i>Apricots</i>	C 2190	632	364	268	533	337	196	84
<i>Cherries</i>	C 2200	12 468	10 688	1 780	7 908	6 777	1 131	63
<i>Sweet cherries</i>		1 552	795	757	1 907	1 405	502	123
<i>Sour cherries</i>		10 916	9 893	1 023	6 001	5 372	629	55
<i>Plums</i>	C 2210	8 088	5 649	2 439	12 886	9 069	3 817	159
<i>Walnuts</i>	C 2231	4 015	2 848	1 167	2 003	635	1 368	50
<i>Hazelnuts</i>	C 2232	990	908	82	1 505	1 462	43	152
<i>Figs</i>	C 2251	987	725	262	1 275	699	576	129
<i>Strawberries</i>	C 2260	3 339	3 167	172	2 455	2 367	88	74
<i>Oranges</i>	C 2320	116	106	10	255	158	97	220
<i>Mandarins</i>	C 2350	65 000	64 378	622	35 936	35 722	214	55
<i>Lemons</i>	C 2371	196	181	15	254	183	71	130
<i>Olives</i>	C 2450	8 840	8 840	-	28 267	28 267	-	320

1) The New Cronos is a list of codes by which the Eurostat's data base has been arranged.

PRODUCTION OF GRAPES, 2015

	2014.	2015.	Indeksi ukupne proizvodnje 2014. = 100 <i>Total production indices</i>
<i>Area, '000 ha</i>	26	26	100
<i>Production, total, t</i>	134 941	154 227	114
<i>Yield per hectare, t</i>	5,2	5,9	113
<i>Yield per vine, kg</i>	1,2	1,7	142

The most important agricultural companies in the Republic of Croatia are:

BELJE d.d., Darda, www.belje.hr

AGROKOR d.d., Zagreb, www.agrokor.hr

ŽITO d.o.o., Osijek, www.zito.hr

KOKA d.d., Varaždin, www.vindija.hr

PIK VINKOVCI d.d., www.pik-vinkovci.hr

KUTJEVO d.d., Kutjevo, www.kutjevo.com

VUPIK d.d., Vukovar, www.vupik.hr

AGROPRERADA d.d., Ivanić Grad, <http://www.agrokor.hr/hr/>

HRVATSKI DUHANI d.d., Virovitica, <http://www.hrvatskiduhani.hr/kontakt/>

Croatian export of agricultural and food products grew by 19% in 2015 compared to 2014, while imports grew at a lower rate, by 9%. The main exporting market is Bosnia and Herzegovina (18%), followed by Slovenia (15%), Italy (11%) and Serbia (8%). Most agricultural and food products were imported from Germany (15%), Italy (12%), Hungary (9%) and the Netherlands (8%).

Croatia imports around 90% of flowers - the annual import of flowers is worth 50 million \$ - and because of excessive imports, it is harder and harder for local florists to find their way to the consumers.

The largest exporter of flowers is Italy, from where Croatia imports more than 8988 tons, followed by the Netherlands with 6500 tons. These are the two largest flower producing countries in Europe, which lead the entire flower industry. A large amount of flowers is imported from Hungary, Germany and Spain, while annually from Slovenia 470 tons of flowers are imported, from Serbia 391 tons as well as 263 tons from Ecuador.

Only in the Zagreb County, there are 65 registered growers of flowers and the flowers are produced on 79,314 square meters, half of which is covered. The most commonly grown up flowers are pansies, primrose, petunia, pelagonia and chrysanthemums. Gladiolas, lilies and peony are export products that are grown in greenhouses of at least 1600m².

Only in the wholesale flower market Žitnjak in Zagreb, some 30 importers of flowers operate. A wholesale flower sale is taking place there every day, but the best profits are for the feasts of All Saints, Christmas, Valentine's Day and Easter.

D. GENERAL REGULATIONS

To import or export endangered species of wild flora and fauna the international certificate CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora) is required. However, when it comes to regular plants, seeds, planting materials, organic fertilizers and herbal products the CITES is not necessary. Those goods have to enter across particular border crossings where the border inspection performs health control.

BORDER CROSSING	Inspection type	WORKING HOURS			ADDRESS	TEL/FAX	E-MAIL
		mon-fri	sat-sun	holidays			
CESTOVNI							
BAJAKOVO	FP, VP	7:00 – 19:00	7:00 – 15:00	–	GP Bajakovo Fitosanitarna inspekcija 32264 Bajakovo	tel.: (032) 271 811 fax.: (032) 450 427	fitoinspekcija.bajakovo@mps.hr
KARASOVIĆI	FP, VP	On call; from Nova Sela (7:00 – 15:00)	–	–	Fitosanitarna inspekcija p.p. 11 20215 Gruda	tel. i fax: (020) 791 089	fitoinspekcija.karasovici@mps.hr
NOVA SELA	FP, VP	7:00 – 15:00	–	–	Fitosanitarna inspekcija p.p. 42 20350 Metković	tel. i fax: (020) 681 073	fitoinspekcija.nova-sela@mps.hr
STARA GRADIŠKA	FP, VP	8:00 – 16:00	–	–	GP Stara Gradiška Fitosanitarna inspekcija 35435 Stara Gradiška	tel.: (035) 374 201 tel. i fax: (035) 374 320	fitoinspekcija.stara-gradiska@mps.hr
LIČKO PETROVO SELO	VP	On call; from Zagreb – ZL (8:00 – 16:00)	–	–	On call; from Zagreb – ZL	On call; from Zagreb – ZL	On call; from Zagreb – ZL
GORNJI BRGAT	VP	on call; from Nova Sela (7:00 – 15:00)	–	–	na poziv; iz Novih Sela	na poziv; iz Novih Sela	On call; from Nova Sela
ŽUPANJA	VP	7:00 – 15:00	–	–	Fitosanitarna inspekcija Strossmayerova 8b	tel. i fax: (032) 839 136	fitoinspekcija.zupanja@mps.hr

					p.p. 88 32270 Županja		
POMORSKI							
PLOČE	FP, VP	7:00 – 15:00	on call ⁽¹⁾	on call ⁽¹⁾	Fitosanitarna inspekcija p.p. 37 20340 Ploče	tel. i fax: (020) 679 024	fitoinspekcija.ploce@mps.hr
RIJEKA	FP, VP	7:00 – 15:00	on call ⁽¹⁾	on call ⁽¹⁾	Fitosanitarna inspekcija Drage Gervaisa 7 51000 Rijeka	tel.: (051) 422 805 (051) 377 197 fax: (051) 377 196	fitoinspekcija.rijeka@mps.hr
SPLIT	VP ⁽²⁾	7:00 – 15:00	–	–	Fitosanitarna inspekcija Gat sv. Duje 4 21000 Split	tel. i fax: (021) 338 283	fitoinspekcija.split@mps.hr
ZRAKOPLOVNI							
ZAGREB – ZRAČNA LUKA	FP, VP	8:00 – 16:00	–	–	Fitosanitarna inspekcija Zračna luka Zagreb p.p. 48 10150 Zagreb – Zračna luka	tel.: (01) 626 52 19 (01) 626 52 55 (01) 626 52 59 (01) 626 52 67 fax: (01) 626 54 18	fitoinspekcija.zagreb@mps.hr
POŠTA CARINJENJA							
ZAGREB – POŠTA 2	FP	on call; from Zagreb – ZL (8:00 – 16:00)	–	–	On call; from Zagreb – ZL	On call; from Zagreb – ZL	On call; from Zagreb – ZL

FP – phytosanitary inspection of plant and other plant products

VP – vegetables and fruits control

⁽¹⁾ only for phytosanitary inspection of plants and plant products during boat shipments

⁽²⁾ only for import of bananas

Furthermore, each consignment must have a phytosanitary certificate. Phytosanitary certificate is an official document issued by the plant protection organization of the exporting country to the plant protection organization of the importing country; it certifies that the plants or plant products have been inspected accordingly to appropriate procedures and are considered to be free from quarantine pests (Figures 4 & 5). The EU has laid down phytosanitary requirements to prevent the EU introduction and spread of organisms harmful to plants and plant products.

The requirements mainly imply that:

- Certain commodities are not allowed to be imported into the EU because there are a number of listed organisms (pests); unless certain well-established conditions are complied with the country of origin.
- A plant health certificate must accompany specified plants or plant products.

Please note that the phytosanitary requirements also apply to wood used to package or wedge food or non-food products (called wood packaging material). Processed plant products such as furniture or wooden artefacts do not fall under the scope of these requirements.

The law which regulates import or export of seeds, seeding material and agricultural crops can be found on the following page: <http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/290166.html>

Furthermore you can find the Plant Health Act through the link:

http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Croatia/HR_Plant_Health_Act.pdf

All sanitary, phytosanitary and other requirements can be found through the following link:

http://www.exporthelp.europa.eu/thdapp/display.htm?page=rt%2Frt_SanitaryAndPhytosanitaryRequirements.html&docType=main&languageId=en

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE EXAMPLE
SEED



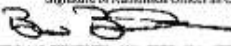
Name and Address of exporter: MURR SCOTT EXPORT IMPORTS PTY LTD 59 SCOTT'S SQUARE BOORBOON VIC 3205 AUSTRALIA				No. 2096578		ORIGINAL
TEST RFP NUMBER 2108782				 Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE Plant Protection Organisation of the Australian Government		
Declared Name and Address of Consignee/Notify Party: CONSIGNEE NAME CONSIGNEE ADDRESS CONSIGNEE CITY SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF						
Place of Origin WEST AUSTRALIA		Code 6163				
Country of Final Destination KOREA, REPUBLIC OF		Code KR				
Declared means of conveyance: AIR				Declared point of entry: MORAN		Import Permit Number NOT SUPPLIED
Distinguishing marks & container numbers:	Number & Description of packages:	Name of product/quantity declared:	Total net contents:	Botanical Name of plant:	Commodity Code:	
	100 BAGGERS	CARROT SEED 100 X 100 G/M BAGGERS	10.000	Daucus carota	120999190	
ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS No Additional Declaration						
<h1>SAMPLE ONLY</h1>						
					Number of Packages (Total):	Mass (Total):
					100	10.000 KGM
DATE DISINFESTATION AND/OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT NO TREATMENTS CERTIFIED						
This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests.						Seal 
Place of issue BIBRA LAKE		Code 6163				
Name of Inspector BEV BEACHAM		Inspection Date 23RD DECEMBER 2010				
Name of Authorized Officer Bev Beacham		Signature of Authorized Officer as Officer of the Dept 				

Figure 4.



<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EXPORT/ XUẤT KHẨU	Original/ Bản gốc
<input type="checkbox"/>	RE-EXPORT/ TÁI XUẤT KHẨU	
<input type="checkbox"/>	IMPORT/ NHẬP KHẨU	
<input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER/ KHÁC	
		2. Valid until/ Có giá trị đến: 12/8/2007



<p>3. Importer (name and address)/ Nhà nhập khẩu (tên và địa chỉ): DEPARTMENT OF SILVICULTURE, FACULTY OF FORESTRY, KASATSART UNIVERSITY, 50 PAHONYOTHIN CHATUCHAK, BANGKOK 10900 3a. Country of Import/ Nước nhập khẩu: THAILAND</p>		<p>4. Exporter/Re-exporter (name and address)/ Nhà xuất khẩu/Tái xuất khẩu (tên và địa chỉ): BAY NUI CO., LTD. 2/5 YEN THE, WARD 2, TAN BINH DIST, HO CHI MINH CITY, VIET NAM</p>											
<p>5. Special conditions/ Các điều kiện đặc biệt: For live animals, this permit is only valid if the importer members conform to the Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals etc. in the case of air transport, as the IATA/ for Animals Regulations (20) và đồng với những quy định này chỉ có giá trị khi điều kiện vận chuyển đồng theo hướng dẫn về vận chuyển động vật sống. Mục tiêu hướng dẫn này không phải được áp dụng cho các loài của CITES / hoặc các loài đang được bảo vệ.</p>		<p>6. Name, address, national seal/stamp and country of Management Authority (Tên, địa chỉ, quốc huy và nước của Cơ quan Quản lý):  FOREST PROTECTION DEPARTMENT MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT No. 2, Ngoc Ha str, Ba Dinh dist, Ha Noi, Viet Nam</p>											
<p>7a. Purpose of the transaction/ Mục đích giao dịch: T</p>		<p>7b. Security stamp No./ Số tem đảm bảo: 0547003</p>											
<p>7.8 Scientific name (genus and species) and common name of animal or plant (Tên khoa học, tên thông thường và tên Việt Nam) 7.8a. Scientific name (genus and species): <i>Agilaria crassna</i> (Agarwood chip - Gỗ trầm lát)</p>		<p>7.8b. Description of specimens, including identifying marks or numbers "agrawood 2 lot" (Mô tả mẫu vật, kể cả các dấu hiệu số hiệu "Số 2, gỗ trầm mẫu vật sống") Chip (20 x 1 x 5mm)</p>											
<p>7.8c. Appendix No. & name "see reason" (Phụ lục và nguyên nhân "xem lý do") H-A</p>		<p>7.8d. Quantity (including unit) (Số lượng "kèm đơn vị") 100 Grams</p>											
<p>7.8e. Date of acquisition (Ngày của mua sắm) 12a. Country of origin (Nước xuất xứ): 12b. Country of last re-export (Nước tái xuất cuối cùng): Certificate No. (Chứng nhận số): Date/ Ngày:</p>		<p>7.8f. Date of acquisition (Ngày của mua sắm) 12a. Country of origin (Nước xuất xứ): 12b. Country of last re-export (Nước tái xuất cuối cùng): Certificate No. (Chứng nhận số): Date/ Ngày:</p>											
<p>7.8g. Date of acquisition (Ngày của mua sắm) 12a. Country of origin (Nước xuất xứ): 12b. Country of last re-export (Nước tái xuất cuối cùng): Certificate No. (Chứng nhận số): Date/ Ngày:</p>		<p>7.8h. Date of acquisition (Ngày của mua sắm) 12a. Country of origin (Nước xuất xứ): 12b. Country of last re-export (Nước tái xuất cuối cùng): Certificate No. (Chứng nhận số): Date/ Ngày:</p>											
<p>7.8i. Date of acquisition (Ngày của mua sắm) 12a. Country of origin (Nước xuất xứ): 12b. Country of last re-export (Nước tái xuất cuối cùng): Certificate No. (Chứng nhận số): Date/ Ngày:</p>		<p>7.8j. Date of acquisition (Ngày của mua sắm) 12a. Country of origin (Nước xuất xứ): 12b. Country of last re-export (Nước tái xuất cuối cùng): Certificate No. (Chứng nhận số): Date/ Ngày:</p>											
<p>• Country in which the specimens were taken from the wild, bred in captivity or artificially propagated (only in case of re-export) (Quốc gia mẫu vật được khai thác từ tự nhiên, gây nuôi nhốt sinh sản hoặc trồng cấy nhân tạo (chỉ trong trường hợp tái xuất)) • Only for specimens of Appendix-I species bred in captivity or artificially propagated for commercial purposes (Chỉ dùng đối với mẫu vật các loài thuộc Phụ lục I được gây nuôi sinh sản hoặc trồng cấy nhân tạo vì mục đích thương mại) •• For pre-Convention specimens (Áp dụng đối với mẫu vật tiền Công ước)</p>													
<p>13. This permit is issued by/ Giấy phép được cấp bởi: HA NOI 13/02/2007 (Tên địa phương) (Ngày cấp)  HA CONG TUAN (Seal, name, signature and official seal) (Dấu, tên, chữ ký và dấu công vụ)</p>													
<p>14. Export endorsement/ Số Mạng thực xuất: <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th>Block/ Lô</th> <th>Quantity/ Số lượng</th> </tr> <tr> <td>A.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>D.</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> </p>		Block/ Lô	Quantity/ Số lượng	A.		B.		C.		D.		<p>15. Bill of lading/ Air Way bill number Port of Export/ Cảng xuất: _____ Date/ Ngày: _____ Signature/ Chữ ký: _____ Official stamp and sig. (Date/ Ngày và chữ ký)</p>	
Block/ Lô	Quantity/ Số lượng												
A.													
B.													
C.													
D.													

Figure 5.

EU Common Customs Tariff

The European Union is a common market characterized by free movement of goods, common commercial policy and a common agricultural policy. The customs union is characterized by common customs regulations and duty-free trade between Member States, and the revenues from customs duties are becoming common revenue of the European Union.

Regulations that Croatia repealed

By joining the EU, in relation to tariff regulations and customs duties, outside force are placed:

- Customs Tariff Act and the Customs Tariff Regulation, including national division and all established import and export duties, as well as the Decision on the approval of preferential imports under the quota granted under the Regulation on Customs Tariff for 2013;
- Protocol on the Croatian accession to the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO), including a binding timetable to which the foundations of the basic duty and the WTO tariff quota;
- All free trade agreements that the Republic of Croatia concluded with other countries, including all of established preferential rates of customs duties and preferential tariff quotas.

Regulations that Croatia put into effect

On July 1st 2013 Croatia applied to the Common Customs Tariff of the EU, including:

The nomenclature of the Common Customs, consisting of:

- eight-digit divisions within the Combined Nomenclature (the only part of the Common Customs Tariff, with exemptions for civil aviation, shipbuilding and pharmaceuticals);
- Further EU division (TARIC subheadings), marked the ninth and tenth digit tariff code, which exists for the implementation of certain EU measures;
- additional markings as specific form of further division nomenclature, marked with four alphanumeric characters, which are used for the implementation of certain EU; nomenclature of export subsidies, which are used for the purposes of the special guidance of agricultural products for which the payment of export subsidies, marked the four-digit additional term;
- All elements relating to the calculation of import or export benefits that are part of the EU acquis, briefly listed below.

In addition to the foregoing, in trade with third countries, full range of other measures that are part of the EU acquis and relate to trade with third countries, and are not a customs duty (e.g. prohibitions and restrictions on imports/exports), have been put into effect.

All other custom regulations and relevant information can be found through the following links:

<https://carina.gov.hr/kontakti/3069>

<http://www.hrvatski-izvoznici.hr/vijesti/ybu2gdgujd6ap4cp>

International conventions

- Member of World Trade Organisation
- Party to the Kyoto Protocol
- Party to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal
- Party to the Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer
- Party to the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls For Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies

Non Tariff Barriers

In order to integrate into the WTO (entry in November 2000), Croatia greatly liberalized its economy. For most goods, customs duties are nowadays the only protective measures. There are some exceptions, for instance, qualitative restriction measures as well as quotas authorized by the WTO rules (in case of a deficit in the balance of payments or in case of a strong threat to the local industry). These quotas (for farm products, above all) are assigned by open tendering. The import of certain goods needs a license, which is delivered by the Ministry of Economy.

In accordance with its European Union membership since July 1st 2013, Croatia applies the European Union trade policy such as antidumping or anti-subsidy measures.

Customs Duties and Taxes on Imports

Croatia is a member of the EU and fully accepts its foreign trade policy. Operations carried out within the EEA are free of duty. The Common Customs Tariff of the European Union applies to goods originating outside Europe. Generally the duty is relatively low, especially for industrial products (4.2% on average). Tariffs for EU origin countries can be found on the TARIC consultation website.

http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/customs/customs_duties/tariff_aspects/customs_tariff/index_en.htm

Customs Classification

Croatia applies the Harmonized Customs System in line with the EU regulations.

http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/customs/customs_duties/tariff_aspects/harmonised_system/index_en.htm

Import Procedures

Since its accession to the EU on July 1st 2013, Croatia has adopted the EU Common External Tariff. Consequently, trade with Croatia is totally free from customs duties, provided that the country of origin of the goods is one of the other EU Member States.

As part of the "SAFE" standards advocated by the World Customs Organization (WCO), the European Union has set up a new system of import controls, the "Import Control System" (ICS), which aims to secure the flow of goods at the time of their entry into the customs territory of the EU. This control system, part of the Community Program eCustomer, has been in effect since January 1st 2011. Since then, operators are required to pass an Entry Summary Declaration (ENS) to the customs of the country of entry, prior to the introduction of goods into the customs territory of the European Union.

A Croatian importer is responsible for providing the required import documentation, which consists of common trade, transport, and customs documents, as well as certificates required for quality control and licenses where appropriate. The single Administrative Document (SAD) that is used by EU and most other countries is the key customs document in Croatia as well. In the EU, the single administrative document is used within the framework of trade with third countries and for the movement of non-EU goods within the EU. However, it remains applicable in certain extremely limited cases of movement of EU goods inside the EU (possible individual measures for the period of transition following the accession of new Member States, trade with parts of the customs territory of the EU which are not part of the fiscal territory of the Member States).

<https://en.portal.santandertrade.com/international-shipments/croatia/customs-and-transportation>

The common catalogues of varieties of agricultural plant and vegetable species list the varieties which can be marketed in the EU.

Catalogues are based on the registration of plant varieties in EU countries after they have been technically examined there and notified to the Commission. They are published in the Official Journal.

Variety registration is a precondition for the certification of seed.

Criteria

To be listed, varieties must meet standards on:

- Distinctness
- Uniformity
- Stability
- Value for cultivation and use (for agricultural crops)

This value is based on:

- Yield
- Resistance to harmful organisms
- Response to the environment
- Quality characteristics

Legislation

- [Council Directive 2002/55/EC](#) of 13 June 2002 on the marketing of vegetable seed.
- [Council Directive 2002/53/EC](#) of 13 June 2002 on the common catalogue of varieties of agricultural plant species.
- [Commission Directive 2003/90/EC](#): Rules on minimum characteristics and minimum conditions for examining certain varieties of agricultural plant species.
- [Commission Directive 2003/91/EC](#): Rules on minimum characteristics and minimum conditions for examining certain vegetable species.
- [Commission Regulation 637/2009/EC](#) of 22 July 2009 establishing implementing rules as to the suitability of the denominations of varieties of agricultural plant species and vegetable species.
- [Commission Implementing Decision \(EU\) 2016/17](#) authorising the United Kingdom to prohibit on its territory the marketing of a variety of hemp listed in the Common Catalogue of varieties of agricultural plant species, pursuant to Council Directive 2002/53/EC

Plant variety database – European Commission

- [Agricultural plant species](#)
- [Vegetable species](#)

E. PUBLIC ACTORS / INSPECTIONS

Public actors

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development

Ministarsvo poljoprivrede, ribarstva i ruralnog razvoja

Ulica grada Vukovara 78, 10000 Zagreb

T: +385 1 6106 111

F: +385 1 6109 201

E-mail: office@mps.hr

<http://www.mps.hr>

Paying Agency in Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development

Agencija za plaćanje u poljoprivredi, ribarstvu i ruralnom razvoju

Ulica grada Vukovara 269 d, 10 000 Zagreb

T: +385 1 6002 700 - Central

+385 1 6002 742 – Department of PR

F: +385 1 6002 851

E-mail: info@apprrr.hr

<http://www.apprrr.hr/>

Croatian Agricultural Agency

HPA - Hrvatska poljoprivredna agencija

Illica 101, 10000 Zagreb

T: +385 1 3903 111

F: +385 1 3903 191

E-mail: hpa@hpa.hr

www.hpa.hr

Croatia Chamber of Agriculture

Hrvatska poljoprivredna komora

Ulica grada Vukovara 78, 10 000 Zagreb

T: +385 1 6109 809

F: +385 1 6109 810

E-mail: komora@komora.hr

www.komora.hr

Croatian Advisory service

Hrvatska savjetodavna služba

Savska cesta 41, 10 000 Zagreb

T: +385 1 4882 700

F: +385 1 4882 701

E-mail: savjetodavna@savjetodavna.hr

www.savjetodavna.hr

Croatian Centre for Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

Hrvatski centar za poljoprivredu, hranu i selo

Svetošimunska 25,10 000 Zagreb

T: +385 1 4629 240

F: +385 1 4629 241

E-mail: centar@hcphs.hr

<http://www.hcphs.hr>

Croatian Association of Agriculture Cooperatives

Hrvatski Poljoprivredni Zadružni Savez

Amruseva 8, 10 000 Zagreb

T: +385 1 49 22 935

F: +385 1 49 22 936

E-mail: hpzs@inet.hr

www.hzs.hr

Hrvatski šumarski institut

Croatian Forest Research Institute

Cvjetno naselje 41, 10450 Jastrebarsko

T: +385 1 6273 000

F: +385 1 6273 035

E-mail: ured@sumins.hr

<http://www.sumins.hr/>

Central Agricultural Library

Centralna agronomska knjižnica

<http://www.lib.agr.hr/>

Croatian Chamber of Commerce

HGK - Hrvatska gospodarska komora

Rooseveltov trg 2, 10000 Zagreb

T: +385 1 456 1712

F: +385 1 482 8365

E-mail: hgk@hgk.hr / predsjednik@hgk.hr

<http://www.hgk.hr>

Customs Administration

Alexandera von Humboldta 4a, 10000 Zagreb

T: +385 1 6211 300

F: +385 1 6211 011

E-mail: ured-ravnatelj@carina.hr

www.carina.gov.hr

BIOINSpEKT d.o.o.

Đakovština 2, 31000 Osijek

T: +385 31 204 620

F: +385 31 213 659

E-mail: bioinspekt@os.t-com.hr

www.bioinspekt.com

www.bioinspekt.hr

PRVA EKOLOŠKA STANICA d.o.o.

Kuraltova 8, 10000 Zagreb

T/F: +385 1 23 48 628

E-mail: prvaekoloska@prvaekoloska.hr , uprava@prvaekoloska.hr

www.prvaekoloska.hr

ZADRUGA AGRIBIOCERT

Veli dvor 11, 51513 Omišalj, Croatia

T: +385 51 842 607, +385 98 1683 031, +385 99 2035 930

E-mail: zadruga.agribiocert@ri.t-com.hr , agribiocert@yahoo.com

www.agribiocert.hr

BIOTECHNICON d.o.o.

Hrvatskih iseljenika 30, 21000 Split, Croatia

T: +385 1 481 4466

F:+ 385 1 481 4463

E-mail: marusic@biotechnicon.hr

www.biotechnicon.hr

HRVATSKE ŠUME d.o.o.

Vukotinoviceva 2, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia

T: +385 1 480 4159

F:+385 1 480 4101

E-mail: direkcija@hrsuma.hr , jadranka.rosa@hrsuma.hr

www.hrsume.hr

TRGO-INVEST d.o.o.

Dragutina Rakovca 74, 35209 Bukovlje, Croatia

T/F: +385 35 276 119

E-mail: trgoinvest@gmail.com

www.binarnet.hr/trgo-invest

AUSTRIA BIO GARANTIE d.o.o.

Rudjera Boškovića 12, 40000 Čakovec , Croatia

T: +385 40 390 163, +385 98 517 484, +385 98 987 2869

F: +385 40 390 163

E-mail: z.siladi@abg.at , v.jukic@abg.at

www.abg.at

BUREAU VERITAS d.o.o.

Linhartova 49a, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

T: +386 14 757 661

E-mail: marko.majer@si.bureauveritas.com

www.bureauveritas.si

Agricultural inspection and regulations

Conducting inspections in accordance with legal requirements, while respecting the rules of the inspection process and taking into account the efficiency and effectiveness of treatment, the agricultural inspection primary objectives are:

- Increasing the efficiency of agricultural policies and in particular aid to agriculture, which contributes to the development and increase the competitiveness of Croatian agriculture.
- Protection of human health, plants and animals and the environment.
- Ensuring appropriate quality propagating material for agriculture.
- Ensuring appropriate quality and safety of agricultural and food products.
- Consumer protection.

Agricultural inspection supervising covers:

- Use of financial support to agriculture and fisheries;
- Protection and management of agricultural land;
- The quality, labeling and sale of fertilizers (mineral and organic) and soil improvers, and the production of organic fertilizers and soil improvers;
- Quality, marketing and use of pesticides and to prevent adverse effects from the application of pesticides to human health, animals, plants and environment;
- Production and trade, and quality of seeds and planting materials;
- The arrangement of relations in the production, purchase, processing and trade in tobacco;
- Production of organic agricultural and food products and processing of organic production;
- Marking of origin, geographic origin marking and labeling traditional specially agricultural products and foodstuffs;
- Part of the area that regulates genetically modified organisms in agriculture;
- Part of the area regulating plant breeding to obtain narcotics.

Agricultural reproduction material (ARM) refers to the seed and planting material for corn canes, potatoes, fodder plants, oil plants, fibres, fruits, grape vine, and decoration plants. Shipments of ARM, which are imported, must be declared for inspection to the phytosanitary inspection immediately after they enter the customs area.

The declaration shall be filed by the importer (freight forwarder) or the authorized customs official on a special form (Figure 12. and 13.).

- FOR INFORMATION ONLY -
- PLEASE USE FORM IN CROATIAN -

APPLICANT	PHYTOSANITARY INSPECTION
Name:	Branch office:
Address:	Point of entry:
Phone:	

APPLICATION FOR IMPORT OF AGRICULTURAL REPRODUCTIVE MATERIAL*

No.: (filled in by phytosanitary inspection) Date:

- Type of agricultural reproductive material (mark with X):
 agricultural seed agricultural seedling
Information on agricultural reproductive material are attached to the application and are integral part of it.
 - Importer:
(company, address/ name, address)
 - No from Register of a) seed: b) seedling:
 - Exporter:
(company, address/ name, address)
 - Exporting country:
 - Country of production:
 - Type and identification of transport:
 - Attached documents:
- Seal and signature of applicant:

* Application is submitted in two identical copies.

**CONFIRMATION
OF CONDUCTED AGRICULTURAL REPRODUCTION MATERIAL CONTROL**

Control of agricultural reproductive material is conducted. Agricultural reproductive material stated in this Application meets the requirements stated in Article 72, item 2 of the Law on seed, seedling and acknowledgment of plant variety (OG 140/05, OG 35/08)

IMPORT of agricultural reproductive material IS ALLOWED.

Place and date: Phytosanitary inspector:
(name, signature and seal)

Figure 12.

- FOR INFORMATION ONLY -
- PLEASE USE FORM IN CROATIAN -

Attachment – application for import of agricultural reproductive material: _____

Page ____ of ____

DATA ON IMPORTED AGRICULTURAL REPRODUCTIVE MATERIAL

No. 1	Plant type (croatian od latin) 2	Variety 3	Category 4	Batch no. 5	Official supervising institution in country of production 6	Quantity (kg, scion, bundle) 7
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						

Date: _____

Signature and seal of applicant:

Figure 13.

If the inspection shows that the goods fulfil the conditions, the phytosanitary inspector shall allow the import of that shipment of ARM, issuing the certificate as an integrated part of the declaration form. No fee shall be paid for inspection of imported ARM.

Phytosanitary inspection and regulations

Producers must comply with phytosanitary regulations to prevent the entry and spread of plant diseases and pests into new areas. Phytosanitary inspectors may allow or deny the import of plants, depending on the phytosanitary inspection results. If the plants do not meet requirements, they will be returned to the exporting country.

EU plant health rules cover the movement and trade within the EU of certain plants, plant products and other objects which are potential carriers of harmful organisms. These plants, plant products and other objects are listed in Part A, Annex V of Directive 2000/29/EC.

Within the EU, these rules include:

- Production controls and inspections at the place of production during the growing season and immediately after harvest;
- Official producer registration;
- Plant passports, issued to accompany the plants, products and other objects once they have passed all the EU checks.
- Registration of EU producers
- Directives 92/90 EEC and 93/50 EC
- Rules for issuing plant passports
- Directive 92/105/EEC as amended by Directive 2005/17 /EC

http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant_health_biosecurity/trade_eu/index_en.htm

Appendix 1

For detailed information on all requirements that have to be met to obtain a plant passport in Croatia, please check Appendix 1 link: http://www.mps.hr/UserDocsImages/BILJNO%20ZDRAVSTVO/Fitoupisnik%20i%20biljna%20putovnica_priru%C4%8Dnik%20za%20posjednike%20bilja_22_3_2016.doc

This Regulation prescribes the conditions necessary for the correct entry into the register of phytosanitary manufacturers, processors, importers and distributors of certain plants, plant products and other regulated articles, form and manner of application for the registration, and how to obtain the authorization to issue plant passports.

Unfortunately, the document can be found only in Croatian, but it can be translated by Google Translate in case of necessity.

The phytosanitary inspection sector:

- Performs inspections of plants, plant products and other objects moving across the state border on the basis of laws and regulations in the areas of plant health,

- Performs phytosanitary control of plants, plant products and other objects inside the country,
- Controls the import of plant protection products,
- Controls agricultural reproductive material imports,
- Controls forest reproductive material imports,
- Prepares annual work plans for phytosanitary inspections,
- Collects data and prepares reports within the scope of phytosanitary inspections,
- Provides expert opinion regarding the implementation of regulations in the area of phytosanitary inspection,
- Participates in the preparation of legislation in the area of phytosanitary inspection,
- Monitors and supervises the situation in the areas that are infected with quarantine and other harmful organisms,
- Works with international organizations and competent authorities in the countries,
- Carries out other activities within its jurisdiction by law.

Certain types of plants, plant products, agricultural reproductive material, forest reproductive material and plant protection products that are imported in the Republic of Croatia are subject to inspection at the point of entry into the country. Consignments subject to plant health checks may be introduced from third countries only at specified points of entry in accordance with the regulation laying down inspection posts for consignments of plants, plant products and other regulated objects subject to plant health checks.

Certain types of plants, plant products and other controlled goods are subject to inspection when exported from the Republic of Croatia, if that is required by the importer or freight forwarder.

The stated inspections shall be performed by the Phytosanitary Inspection of Croatia, acting within the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development (www.mps.hr). The jurisdiction of phytosanitary inspection is defined by laws.

Plant passports

Plants and plant products which must have passport for all movements in the EU

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/446525/plant-passports-plant-products.pdf

Protected zones and plants that must have passports in protected zones

Some plants and plant products must have a passport to enter parts of EU countries called 'protected zones'.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/446531/plant-passports-protected-zones.pdf

The legal or physical person who imports plants is fully responsible for their quality. The importer is also required to keep records of quantities of imported goods in a one year period. Plant sorts which can be imported to Croatia (and other EU countries) are listed in the EU Common catalogue, which can be found under the EC Plant Variety Database.

Forest Reproduction Material

The Forest reproduction material (FRM) contains the seeds, plant parts and planting materials, forest hybrids, whose purpose is to be used in forestry and scientific work.

Shipments of FRM, which are imported, must be declared for inspection to the phytosanitary inspection immediately after they enter the customs area. The declaration shall be filed by the importer (freight forwarder) or the authorized customs official on a special form (Figures 14, 15 and 16).

**- FOR INFORMATION ONLY -
- PLEASE USE FORM IN CROATIAN -**

APPLICANT	PHYTOSANITARY INSPECTION
Name:	Department – regional office:
Identification no.:	
Address:	Branch office:
	Point of entry
Phone:	

REQUEST OF INSPECTION OF IMPORTED FOREST REPRODUCTION MATERIAL*

Application no.:	Date:
Type of forest reproduction material**:	
<input type="checkbox"/> seed	<input type="checkbox"/> seedling
<input type="checkbox"/> plant parts	
Purpose of forest reproduction material :	
Supplier of forest reproduction material (name, address, identification no.):	
Number from Register of forest reproduction material suppliers:	
Supplier of forest reproduction material in exporting country (name, address, identification no.):	
Exporting country:	
Country of origin:	
Type and identification of transport:	
Attached documents:	
Place and date:	Signature and seal of the applicant:

* Application is submitted in two copies

** Details of forest reproduction material are attached to this document (Form 2) and are its integral part

Figure 14.

- FOR INFORMATION ONLY -
- PLEASE USE FORM IN CROATIAN -

**CONFIRMATION
OF INSPECTION OF FOREST REPRODUCTION MATERIAL**

Inspection of forest reproduction material is conducted according to Article 55, item 9 of Forest Reproduction Material Act (OG75/09).
Forest reproduction material described in this Application meets the conditions for import of forest reproduction material set out in Forest Reproduction Act and bylaws derived from the Act.

IMPORT of forest reproduction material in this Application IS ALLOWED.

Date and place of inspection: _____

Phytosanitary inspector:

(name, stamp and signature)

REMARKS BY PHYTOSANITARY INSPECTOR:

Date and time:

Phytosanitary Inspector:

(name, stamp and signature)

Figure 15.

PODACI O ŠUMSKOM REPRODUKCIJSKOM MATERIJALU KOJI SE UVOZI

No.	Type of forest reproduction material	Botanic name of forest taxa or hybrid	Category	No. Of Primary or OECD certificate	Supervisory institution in exporting country	Declaration no. Of supplier form exporting country	Quantity (kg, piece)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Place and date: _____

Signature and stamp of applicant: _____

Figure 16.

If the inspection shows that the goods fulfil the conditions, the phytosanitary inspector shall allow the import of that shipment by issuing a certificate, which is an integral part of the declaration Form. No fee shall be paid for inspection of imported FRM.

Means of Plant Protection

The means of plant protection (MPP) are the final forms of active matter and substances for:

- Protection of plants and plant products against harmful organisms or prevention of those organisms;
- Influence on the plant processes in a manner that is different from nourishment;
- Keeping plant products, if not subject to other regulations;
- Destroying unwanted plants, plant parts, detaining or preventing entry of unwanted plants.

In Croatia, it is prohibited to trade with plant protection products containing the following active substances: bifenthrin, dinocap, fenarimol and procymidone. (Pursuant to Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Plant Health Act (Official Gazette 75/05))

Shipments of MPP, which are imported, must be declared for inspection to the phytosanitary inspection immediately after they enter the customs area. The declaration shall be filed by the importer or the authorized customs official on a special form (Figure 17.).

- FOR INFORMATION ONLY -
- PLEASE USE FORM IN CROATIAN -

REQUEST FOR IMPORT – MEANS OF PLANT PROTECTION

APPLICANT	PHYTOSANITARY INSPECTION
Name: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	Regional – branch office: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>
Address: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	Point of entry: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>
Phone: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	

.....

1. Name – mean of plant protection: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	
2. Active compound(s): <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	
3. Purpose*: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	
4. Exporter <i>(name and address)</i> <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	
5. Importer: <i>(name and address)</i> <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	
6. Net quantity (kg/l): <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	
7. Type and identification of transport: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	
8. Register no. of product: <i>(Decision class and number)</i> <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	
<input style="width: 100%; height: 30px;" type="text"/>	Stamp and signature of applicant: <input style="width: 100%; height: 40px;" type="text"/>

* (acaricide, bactericide, fungicide, herbicide, insecticide i sl.)

.....

Shipment no: _____	Application submitted _____ at _____ hours.
	Inspection conducted _____ at _____ hours.

Comments, remarks: <input style="width: 100%; height: 40px;" type="text"/>	Phytosanitary inspector <i>(name, stamp and signature)</i> <input style="width: 100%; height: 40px;" type="text"/>
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

If the Phytosanitary inspection shows that the goods satisfy the conditions, the phytosanitary inspector shall allow the import of such goods, verifying the document for the customs procedure (usually the Customs Declaration).

F. EXPORT/IMPORT

Croatia exports mainly to neighboring countries, especially Bosnia and Herzegovina, Italy, Slovenia, Germany, Austria and Serbia. Major agricultural products are cereals, seeds, tangerines, tobacco, medicinal herbs and honey. In addition to tropical and Mediterranean fruits and coffee, Croatia imports significant amounts of cocoa and oil crops.

Today, Croatia imports seed and reproductive planting material of a large number of agricultural crops, which were traditionally produced and exported, and for which in Croatia there are excellent climatic conditions, and technical and economic bases. The import value is about \$ 65 million, while the export is worth up to \$ 15 million.

Our results show that Croatia's EU accession significantly affects Croatia's exports of primary agricultural and food products to the EU.

The sectors with the greatest positive export growth are wheat (36 million USD), vegetables and fruit (15 million USD), beef (12.8 million USD) and other meat (18.6 million USD). Interestingly an increase in EU imports of wheat, vegetables and fruit and other meat from Croatia is not due to changes in bilateral tariffs between the EU and Croatia which were already zero, but due to trade diversion effects from different destinations (OECD, ROW or Western Balkans) to the EU (tariffs faced by Croatia in those countries after the EU accession are higher than before). In the case of beef which was protected by the EU prior to accession of Croatia, the result is a combination of increased market access for Croatia and a redirection of Croatian trade. The Croatian beef sector loses 8.5 million USD of exports towards OECD countries and the ROW (Table 11) due to harmonization of tariffs towards third trade partners (trade diversion effect).

While Croatia's agricultural sector increases its exports to the EU by 31.7% (96.9 million USD) the food sector decreases its EU exports by 19.7% (185.6 million USD). This decrease is driven by the sugar sector, whose exports to the EU fall by 43% (229.0 million USD). The introduction of the sugar production quota in Croatia causes production to fall hence the negative performance in exports.

The situation is different when analysing Croatia's imports from the EU (Table 7).

Table 6: Value of EU's imports from Croatia in 2018 (million USD and % change)

	From Croatia				Total			
	Baseline	Scenario	Diff.	%	Baseline	Scenario	Diff.	%
Rice	0.0	0.0	0.0		485.0	486.0	1.0	0.2
Wheat	46.7	82.8	36.1	77.3	6,625.0	6635.0	10.0	0.2
Other cereals	5.0	5.7	0.7	13.9	7,970.0	7971.0	1.0	0.0
Vegetables, fruits	72.4	87.7	15.3	21.1	44,954.0	44953.0	-1.0	0.0
Oilseeds	11.4	15.1	3.7	32.5	7,080.0	7084.0	4.0	0.1
Sugar cane, sugar beet	0.3	0.7	0.4	121.4	65.1	65.2	0.1	0.2
Plant-based fibres	16.2	18.1	1.9	11.7	835.0	835.0	0.0	0.0
Other crops	15.9	20.0	4.1	25.8	22,231.0	22236.0	5.0	0.0
Live cattle, sheep, goats, horses	20.3	23.9	3.6	17.7	3,463.0	3467.0	4.0	0.1
Live pigs, poultry, other animals	54.5	60.0	5.5	10.1	8,684.0	8690.0	6.0	0.1
Raw milk	44.3	56.0	11.7	26.4	152.0	154.0	2.0	1.3
Wool, silk-worm cocoons	18.3	32.2	13.9	76.0	926.0	925.0	-1.0	-0.1
Agriculture	305.3	402.2	96.9	31.7	103470.1	103501.2	31.1	0.0
Meat beef, sheep, goat, horse	38.0	50.8	12.8	33.7	17269.0	17295.0	26.0	0.2
Meat pork, poultry, other	66.8	85.4	18.6	27.8	30584.0	30601.0	17.0	0.1
Vegetable oils and fats	16.9	18.1	1.2	7.1	19076.0	19077.0	1.0	0.0
Dairy products	53.5	56.3	2.8	5.2	32092.0	32125.0	33.0	0.1
Milled Rice	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.7	1380.0	1380.0	0.0	0.0
Sugar	533.0	304.0	-229.0	-43.0	9710.0	9753.0	43.0	0.4
Other food Products	156.0	164.0	8.0	5.1	121793.0	121803.0	10.0	0.0
Beverages and tobacco	78.2	78.2	0.0	0.0	44722.0	44717.0	-5.0	0.0
Food	942.5	756.9	-185.6	-19.7	276626	276751	125	0.0
Whole economy	11903	12312	409.0	3.4	5448234	5447548	-686	0.0

Source: MAGNET results

Croatian imports of primary agricultural products fall by 14 million USD (-3.2%). The greatest decreases are found in the following sectors: other cereals, vegetables and fruits, oilseeds and live pigs and poultry. While agricultural imports decrease, the Croatian imports of food products increase by 270 million USD (26.8%). The value of Croatian imports of cattle, sheep and goat meat from the EU increase by 11.6%, and of dairy imports by 29.4%. The products that were facing the highest protection before the accession are those for which imports increase the most, e.g. Croatia was levying a tariff of 30% on pork and poultry from the EU, and after the accession Croatia's imports of these products from the EU increase by 91% (Table 7).

Looking at Croatia's total imports at the aggregated level, it appears that some sectors are more affected than others. While Croatia's accession to the EU causes an abolition of Croatian protection for imports coming from the EU, it generally leads to an increase in protection of Croatian agricultural and food sectors for imports coming from third countries. These two elements result in a drop in total agricultural imports of 6.1%, and an increase in total imports of food products of 11.2% (Table 7).

Table 7: Value of Croatia's imports from EU in 2018 (million USD and % change)

	From the EU				Total Imports			
	Baseline	Scenario	Diff.	%	Baseline	Scenario	Diff.	%
Rice	0.4	0.5	0.0	9.7	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Wheat	0.4	0.4	0.0	-7.0	0.5	0.4	-0.1	-20.0
Other cereals	38.4	34.3	-4.1	-10.7	48.7	43.6	-5.1	-10.5
Vegetables, fruits	116.0	110.0	-6.0	-5.2	172.0	157.0	-15.0	-8.7
Oilseeds	14.7	12.1	-2.6	-17.7	17.6	14.4	-3.2	-18.2
Sugar cane, sugar beet	7.1	6.0	-1.1	-16.0	9.2	7.6	-1.6	-17.7
Plant-based fibres	0.5	0.5	0.0	-4.9	1.9	1.8	-0.1	-4.8
Other crops	76.3	72.9	-3.4	-4.5	102.0	92.7	-9.3	-9.1
Live cattle, sheep, goats	115.0	122.0	7.0	6.1	116.0	122.0	6.0	5.2
Live pigs, poultry, other	65.2	61.6	-3.6	-5.5	78.9	74.2	-4.7	-6.0
Raw milk	0.1	0.0	0.0	-16.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	-15.5
Wool, silk-worm cocoons	0.0	0.0	0.0	-25.0	0.3	0.2	-0.1	-24.8
Agriculture	434.2	420.3	-13.9	-3.2	547.8	514.6	-33.2	-6.1
Meat beef, sheep, goat	10.4	22.0	11.6	111.5	40.0	31.6	-8.4	-21.0
Meat pork, poultry, other	133.0	254.0	121.0	91.0	176.0	268.0	92.0	52.3
Vegetable oils and fats	21.6	34.3	12.7	58.8	80.5	78.8	-1.7	-2.1
Dairy products	82.6	112.0	29.4	35.6	128.0	144.0	16.0	12.5
Milled Rice	4.7	5.5	0.9	18.3	8.5	7.5	-1.0	-12.0
Sugar	2.5	52.4	49.9	1971.1	130.0	212.0	82.0	63.1
Other food Products	596.0	636.0	40.0	6.7	826.0	822.0	-4.0	-0.5
Beverages and tobacco	153.0	157.0	4.0	2.6	196.0	198.0	2.0	1.0
Food	1003.8	1273.2	269.4	26.8	1585.0	1761.9	176.9	11.2
Whole economy	18288.0	16163.0	-2125.0	-11.6	30034.0	30439.0	405.0	1.3

Source: MAGNET results

After the accession to the EU total exports of Croatian agricultural products increase by about 7.4% (Table 8). At the same time total Croatian food exports decrease by about 2.2%. Clearly, Croatia is confronted with a different rate of protection of agri-food products than before accession. Looking at other trading blocks, Croatia's accession to the EU does not have significant impacts on those regions in terms of percentage change in exports. Looking at table 8, one could mention raw milk but, the quantities exported are very small. In the EU-27, the value of sugar exports experiences the highest increase mostly because

of the introduction of the sugar production quota in Croatia, and the increase in production market prices (see below).

Table 8: Value of Exports in 2018 (percentage change)

	EU	Croatia	Western Balkans	OECD	Mercosur	ROW
Rice	0.43	-79.31		0.08	0.00	0.00
Wheat	-0.09	-6.56	0.00	0.06	0.05	0.04
Other cereals	-0.01	-0.63	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
Vegetables, fruits	0.02	3.28	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-0.03
Oilseeds	-0.09	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.02	0.00
Sugar cane, sugar beet	-0.97	55.02	-0.27	0.00	-0.14	-1.76
Plant-based fibres	0.00	9.31	0.00	0.01	0.14	-0.02
Other crops	0.01	9.13	0.39	0.00	0.00	-0.03
Live cattle, sheep, goats	0.54	21.24	-0.16	-0.03	-0.28	-0.12
Live pigs, poultry, other	-0.01	2.14	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Raw milk	-6.98	29.56	-5.48	-5.56	-5.41	-5.91
Wool, silk-worm cocoons	-0.40	35.97	-0.52	-0.09	-0.79	-1.14
Agriculture	0.02	7.44	-0.13	0.01	0.01	-0.05
Meat beef, sheep, goat	0.64	9.76	0.00	-0.01	-0.25	-0.13
Meat pork, poultry, other	0.63	36.63	-0.86	-0.06	-0.17	-0.20
Vegetable oils and fats	0.21	-19.22	-0.13	0.02	0.02	-0.05
Dairy products	0.27	3.89	0.00	-0.03	0.52	-0.26
Milled Rice	0.31	-48.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.02
Sugar	3.10	26.70	0.66	0.41	-0.22	1.41
Other food Products	0.15	-13.17	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-0.04
Beverages and tobacco	0.07	-29.01	0.58	0.04	0.03	0.09
Food	0.24	-2.19	0.23	0.00	-0.07	0.02
Whole economy	0.00	0.07	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01

Source: MAGNET results

The next tables present disaggregated trade results. The value of Croatian and EU-27 imports from the Western Balkans, OECD, Mercosur and ROW are presented in Tables 9 and 10 respectively. The value of Croatian and EU-27 exports to these groups of countries are presented in Tables 11 and 12 respectively.

Table 9: Value of Croatia's imports in 2018 (million USD and percentage change)

	Western Balkans				OECD				Mercosur				ROW			
	Base.	Scen.	Diff.	%	Base	Scen.	Diff.	%	Base	Scen.	Diff.	%	Base	Scen.	Diff.	%
Rice					0.0	0.0	0.0	-79.2					0.1	0.0	0.0	-48.0
Wheat	0.001		-0.001	-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	-50.0					0.1	0.0	-0.1	-67.5
Other cereals	0.005	0.003	-0.002	-40.0	0.9	0.8	-0.1	-12.3	7.8	7.2	-0.6	-8.2	1.6	1.4	-0.3	-16.1
Vegetables, fruits	0.034	0.036	0.002	5.9	21.0	19.6	-1.4	-6.7	5.2	3.9	-1.4	-26.0	29.7	23.7	-6.0	-20.2
Oilseeds	0.001	0.000	-0.001	-100	1.5	1.2	-0.3	-17.8	0.6	0.5	-0.1	-17.9	0.8	0.6	-0.1	-18.1
Sugar cane, sugar beet					0.0	0.0	0.0	-100					2.1	1.6	-0.5	-23.8
Plant-based fibres					0.0	0.0	0.0	-6.4					1.3	1.2	-0.1	-5.5
Other crops	0.152	0.147	-0.005	-3.3	0.6	0.4	-0.2	-29.1	15.9	11.7	-4.2	-26.4	8.7	7.5	-1.2	-13.4
Live cattle, sheep, goats	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-38.7					0.3	0.2	-0.1	-34.3
Live pigs, poultry, other	0.329	0.299	-0.030	-9.1	5.1	4.7	-0.4	-7.8	0.6	0.5	-0.1	-13.6	7.6	7.0	-0.6	-8.4
Raw milk	0.008	0.007	-0.001	-12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	-15.4
Wool, silk-worm cocoons					0.0	0.0	0.0	-50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	-0.1	-24.4
Agriculture	0.531	0.493	-0.038	-7.2	29.3	26.9	-2.4	-8.3	30.2	23.8	-6.4	-21.2	52.6	43.6	-9.1	-17.2
Meat beef, sheep, goat	0.008	0.004	-0.004	-50.0	2.1	4.2	2.1	97.7	23.4	2.7	-20.7	-88.6	4.0	2.7	-1.3	-33.3
Meat pork, poultry, other	0.010	0.003	-0.007	-70.0	2.7	0.7	-2.0	-74.9	31.2	12.6	-18.6	-59.6	8.9	1.4	-7.5	-84.1
Vegetable oils and fats	0.024	0.022	-0.002	-8.3	0.4	0.9	0.5	122.3	10.5	9.8	-0.8	-7.1	47.9	33.9	-14.0	-29.2
Dairy products	0.013	0.010	-0.003	-23.1	1.3	0.5	-0.8	-62.7	3.8	12.6	8.9	236.0	40.2	18.9	-21.3	-53.0
Milled Rice	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-50.0				-75.0	3.8	1.9	-1.9	-48.9
Sugar	0.001	0.000	-0.001	-100	0.1	0.9	0.8	666.4	117.0	109.0	-8.0	-6.8	10.9	49.7	38.8	356.0
Other food Products	0.027	0.016	-0.011	-40.7	42.2	36.7	-5.5	-13.0	19.6	14.6	-5.0	-25.5	168.0	135.0	-33.0	-19.6
Beverages and tobacco	0.003	0.002	-0.001	-33.3	3.8	3.7	-0.1	-2.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	-0.5	39.0	36.8	-2.2	-5.6
Food	0.087	0.058	-0.029	-33.3	52.7	47.6	-5.1	-9.6	205.9	161.6	-4.4	-21.5	322.7	280.3	-42.4	-13.1
Whole economy	7.9	7.0	-0.9	-11.5	1853.0	1631.0	-222	-12.0	345.0	279.0	-66	-19.1	9540.0	12359	2819	29.5

Source: MAGNET results

Table 12: Value of EU exports in 2018 (million USD and percentage change)

	Western Balkans				OECD				Mercosur				ROW			
	Base.	Scen.	Diff.	%	Base.	Scen.	Diff.	%	Base.	Scen.	Diff.	%	Base.	Scen.	Diff.	%
Rice	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.2	8.2	0.0	-0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	-0.3	9.6	9.6	0.0	-0.1
Wheat	7.4	7.4	0.0	0.0	242.0	242.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	3392.0	3401.0	9.0	0.3
Other cereals	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	214.0	214.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	1804.0	1804.0	0.0	0.0
Vegetables, fruits	62.3	62.3	0.0	0.0	1709.0	1709.0	0.0	0.0	51.6	51.6	0.0	0.0	3789.0	3790.0	1.0	0.0
Oilseeds	9.6	9.6	0.0	0.0	293.0	293.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	408.0	408.0	0.0	0.0
Sugar cane, sugar beet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	3.5	0.0	-0.3
Plant-based fibres	0.1	0.1	0.0	-1.6	125.0	126.0	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	214.0	214.0	0.0	0.0
Other crops	34.5	34.5	0.0	0.0	3162.0	3162.0	0.0	0.0	80.7	80.4	-0.3	-0.4	6597.0	6598.0	1.0	0.0
Live cattle, sheep, goats	28.2	28.2	0.0	0.0	459.0	459.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	8.7	0.0	-0.2	619.0	618.0	-1.0	-0.2
Live pigs, poultry, other	12.2	12.1	-0.1	-0.8	635.0	635.0	0.0	0.0	75.3	75.2	-0.1	-0.1	2526.0	2526.0	0.0	0.0
Raw milk	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4.3	1.7	1.7	0.0	-1.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	-2.8	6.6	6.4	-0.2	-3.5
Wool, silk-worm cocoons	1.7	1.7	0.0	-1.2	20.4	20.3	-0.1	-0.5	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.4	97.9	98.6	0.7	0.7
Agriculture	158.5	158.4	-0.1	-0.1	6872.4	6873.3	0.9	0.0	223.3	222.9	-0.4	-0.2	19466.7	19477.2	10.5	0.1
Meat beef, sheep, goat	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	170.0	170.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.2	0.0	-0.5	565.0	565.0	0.0	0.0
Meat pork, poultry, other	12.3	12.3	0.0	0.0	1770.0	1771.0	1.0	0.1	7.3	7.3	0.0	0.0	1324.0	1322.0	-2.0	-0.2
Vegetable oils and fats	20.4	20.4	0.0	0.0	1279.0	1279.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	698.0	698.0	0.0	0.0
Dairy products	15.5	15.4	-0.1	-0.6	2065.0	2065.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	28.6	0.0	0.0	3515.0	3515.0	0.0	0.0
Milled Rice	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	37.4	37.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	60.2	60.2	0.0	0.0
Sugar	0.2	0.2	0.0	-2.8	46.1	44.8	-1.3	-2.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	-3.0	130.0	127.0	-3.0	-2.3
Other food Products	135.0	135.0	0.0	0.0	9829	9831	2.0	0.0	264.0	264.0	0.0	0.0	12099.0	12107.0	8.0	0.1
Beverages and tobacco	112.0	112.0	0.0	0.0	15928	15928	0.0	0.0	356.0	356.0	0.0	0.0	8685.0	8701.0	16.0	0.2
Food	299.5	299.4	-0.1	0.0	31124.5	31126.2	1.7	0.0	758.6	758.6	0.0	0.0	27076.2	27095.2	19.0	0.1
Whole economy	5810.0	5816.0	6.0	0.1	82789.0	82821.3	323.0	0.0	57128	57138	10.0	0.0	106661.0	106730.9	699.0	0.1

Source: MAGNET results

Export/import of flowers

Flowers are produced on 79,314 m², half of which is covered. The most commonly grown are pansies, primrose, petunia, pelagonia and chrysanthemums. Croatia imports about 90 percent of the flowers. The annual import of flowers is worth \$ 50 million, while the local florists face increasing difficulties finding their way to consumers. Local producers of flowers believe that the control of import of flowers should be extended and they especially warn on product labels.

Around 30 importers of flowers operate only in the wholesale market of flowers in Žitnjak (Zagreb). There is a wholesale flower selling taking place every day, but big business must wait for the feasts of All Saints, Christmas, Valentine's Day and Easter. Croatia has almost all the conditions for a much higher production of flowers, from natural to soil conditions. Flowers can be produced on small fragmented agricultural areas, as it is mostly done in Croatia, from 3 to 5 hectares, but it is necessary to ensure the greenhouses, water and human labor.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development encourages flower production on family farms. They mostly encourage the production of lavender, pennyroyal and herbs, which are mostly grown on the islands, but also in Istria and Podravina (Drava Valley).

Production and export of medicinal herbs

Today, medicinal herbs in Croatia are produced on about 3000 hectares of land, which is dominated by cultivation of chamomile. Medicinal herbs are one of the few agricultural crops in Croatia, that have a positive foreign trade balance. Annually Croatia exports for more than \$ 7 million worth medicinal herbs, while at the same time imports of various medicinal plants are worth about \$ 2.5 million. According to data from the Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry Economy, herbs are mostly exported to Germany, Italy and Bosnia.

Most companies, that are producing medicinal herbs are mainly exporting to the European Union, and the reason is that that kind of production has not yet been recognized in the Croatian market. They export to Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Switzerland, and Serbia and also began preparing for export to Russia, Israel and Canada. Greater results are expected in the coming years.

G. FAIRS

1. Floraart

FLORAART 2016
ZAGREBAČKI HOLDING d.o.o.
Podružnica ZRINJEVAC
Remetinečka cesta 15
10020 Zagreb
floraart@zrinjevac.hr

The organization of the International flower and garden show "Floraart", which is sponsored by the city of Zagreb, is entrusted to Trading Company Zagrebački Holding, Branch Office Zrinjevac. It is one of the biggest international horticultural events in this part of Europe. It is visited by hundreds of thousands of visitors each year. Exhibitors are mainly from Croatia (about 150), but there are also foreign exhibitors (around 10). The Floraart fair is being held on more than thirty acres of open space in park Bundek, as well as two thousand square meters of indoor space. Show is held every year between May and June. In 2010 the Belgium company ARBOR won a 2nd prize in category for own production of dendro materials. In 2015 there were 185 domestic exhibitors and 16 foreign exhibitors

2. Bjelovar Autumn Fair

Dr. Ante Starčević Street 8
43000 Bjelovar, Croatia
E-mail: bj-sajam@bj-sajam.hr
<http://www.bj-sajam.hr/>

Autumn International Bjelovar Fair is held every year in September. In 2010 the Fair had a record number of 455 exhibitors and 50 thousand visitors. According to their website, they have 15 participating countries, 1100 exhibitors, 100000 visitors and 235000 m² of exhibition space.

3. Agro Zemlja Fair in Bizovačke toplice

KATAVA d.o.o.
Kard.F. Šepera 1/D, 31000 Osijek, Croatia
T: +385 31 209 333
E-mail: agrozemlja@agrozemlja.com , katava@katava.hr
<http://www.agrozemlja.com>

The “Agro Zemlja” Expo is a project organized annually by the Katava Ltd. company, and in the year 2015 it is being held for the 21st time at the complex of Bizovac spa resort. “Agro Zemlja” aims to provide insight into the latest developments of technology which is applicable in practice, and which should contribute to the prosperity and ensure the profitability of agricultural production in general and in the area of food production. At “Agro Zemlja” visitors are able to get insight into technology used in every production cycle in agriculture – seeds, seedlings, plant protection, through mechanization and equipment, but also some exhibitors at the fair give opportunity for repurchase and cooperation as an important link in the chain of production and distribution of agricultural goods.

4. Cvjetno Proljeće in Rijeka

Organised by:

Udruga Ideja Lux

Palladiova 19, HR-52100 Pula

Mirjana Brickweg

Mob: +385 (91 5763-180 , +385 (98 1902-703

E-mail: mirjana.brickweg@gmail.com

<http://www.mojarijeka.hr/>

Cvjetno Proljeće in Rijeka is a city event exhibition and it has educational, environmental, competitive and selling character. It is an event of educational, exhibitional and ecological character, and it attracts more and more visitors every year. Exhibitors offer various kinds of flowers, plants and seeds, as well as other products related to horticulture.

5. Florijana Rijeka

Flower Fair and exhibition of fruits and vegetables

Organized by:

Association of Ideas LUX

Palladiova 19, HR-52100 Pula

Mirjana Brickweg

Mob: +385 91 5763 180, 98 1902 703

E-mail: mirjana.brickweg@gmail.com

www.ideja-lux.org

6. Umag Floria

Komunela d.o.o. Umag, Tribje 2. 52470 UMAG

Contact person: Ivana Coslovich

E-mail: ivana.coslovich@komunela.hr

T: +385 52 743 297

F: +385 52 720 846

<http://www.umagfloria.com/>

Umag Floria is a flower fair that ranks Umag among Croatian towns with the longest flower fair traditions. The exhibition is organized by the County of Istria and the city of Umag and is held every year between April and May.

7. The International flower exhibition in Varaždin

Trg kralja Tomislava 1

42000 Varaždin

T: 042/402-502

branka.matavulj@varazdin.hr

<http://varazdin.hr/novosti/20-medunarodna-izlozba-cvijeca-u-varazdinu-2144/>

The fair is organized by the Varaždin Gardener association and is held every year in September.

8. Flower show Split

City of Split Public Company "Parks & Horticulture"

Kavanjinova 12, 21000 SPLIT

info@parkovi-st.hr