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1

Introduction

In light of the negotiations and the accession of Croatia to the European Union in a very near future, a dissertation on this topic presented itself as a very interesting opportunity. Agriculture has been (in case of past candidate countries, now Member States of the EU) and remains one of the most complex, discussed and controversial elements of the said negotiations. The author of the present dissertation, being a selected official translator and interpreter of the Croatian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integrations and working in particular in the framework of negotiations conducted in Chapter 11 - Agriculture and rural development and Chapter 12 - Food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy, observed the need to give an overview of the social and historical context in this respect, as well as to provide for a comprehensive terminology corpus to be used as reference for the translation of a very large number of documents in this sector in order to avoid any imprecision, lack of consistency and ambiguity of terms used. Interpretation and full understanding of EU acts by policy makers is crucial if those acts are to be transposed and implemented at the national level

accurately and correctly, and a faithful and correct translation thereof plays a decisive role in this process. Before any seminar, meeting or conference at any level, all participants are generally supplied with the required written material, which is even more important for the “non-experts” attending such meetings. The author of the present dissertation has often dealt with translated texts with the same topic, but presenting significant differences in translation approach and terminology (often errant solution in spite of the existence of very precise terms in target language), causing frequent misunderstandings between English- and Croatian-speaking participants (even experts) and unnecessary delays. Furthermore, the identification and the use of appropriate terms in the target language help not only to avoid that their meaning is misunderstood, but also to preserve a national language as is by using its existing resources and without recurring to unnecessary foreign words which might only add up to the vagueness of certain concepts, in particular taking into account that the final users required to apply any given act in this area are not policy-makers, but the general public, more precisely farmers. Failure to use “user-friendly” terminology, as well as to give less complex explanations of different mechanisms is perceived by farmers as lack of transparency and fuels their mistrust towards the reforms introduced by the Croatian government.

The choice of restricting the area of interest to agriculture has been done on the basis of the author’s specialisation therein and due to the fact that agriculture has been one of the most challenging issues of the enlargement of the EU and it will continue to be so in the context of the future enlargement. The present dissertation and its glossary in particular are the result of three years of participation in negotiations at different levels and technical staff meetings, as well as of an equally long analysis of a large number of EU documents and national acts by means of which they are transposed into the Croatian legislation. The trilingual approach has been selected owing to the experience gained in translating different kinds of EU documents, the English version of which (English has been selected as the source language by the aforementioned Ministry) sometimes presents ambiguities and inconsistencies, which requires a parallel use of the same document written in another language. The choice of Italian as the “control” language is a personal choice of the author of the present dissertation, who often uses a fourth language, Slovene, for its similarity to

Croatian as target language since both belong to the South-Slavic language group. However, Slovene has not been included in the glossary due to the author's passive knowledge only.

The present dissertation consists in four parts. The first part (Chapter 2) offers an overview of the history and enlargements of the European Community, description of the negotiation process and the latest enlargements to the countries of the former communist block in 2004 and 2007, as well as some general consequences thereof, and the progress of Croatia on the path towards the EU with a brief description of Chapters 11 and 12, which are particularly relevant to the subject of this dissertation. The second part is concerned with the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), the changes it has undergone from its adoption and latest reforms thereof, with particular attention given to the illustration of some of the effects it has had in the Central and Eastern European countries and different kinds of aid and pre-accession programmes available as central part of the CAP. The third part provides for a short geographical description of Croatia, which is particularly relevant for its agricultural sector, an overview of the current situation in agriculture and how it was affected by the events in the second half of the 20th century, as well as the reforms and changes this sector is undergoing in light of the accession to the EU. The last part, which is also the most comprehensive one, is a non-exhaustive trilingual terminology corpus with appropriate definitions.

2

European Union

2.1 Short history of the European Union

The history of the European Union began on 9 May 1950 with the proposal of the French foreign affairs minister, Robert Schuman, inspired by the idea of the great visionary Jean Monnet, to create the European coal and steel community (ECSC), which lay the foundations of the European Community. This idea was welcomed heartily by six countries: Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxemburg and the Netherlands, who less than one year after that historic decisions, more precisely on 18 April 1951, sign in Paris the Treaty establishing the ECSC. Schuman's declaration was prepared by Jean Monnet, who also became the first president of ECSC's common High Authority. In that way the two main raw materials of war were controlled by a common authority, with powers extending beyond state borders, with the objective of

guaranteeing peace and ensuring cooperation within a common institutional framework based on the principle of equality.

At that time the scars of the two world wars were still very visible, as well as the impossibility of European states to achieve progress on their own. A political and defence union were still an utopia, but the economic cooperation proved to be a very realistic goal through the concrete examples of Benelux (a customs union created in 1944 by Belgium, Luxemburg and the Netherlands) and ECSC. Several years after, on 25 March 1957, the aforementioned six countries signed the Treaties of Rome establishing the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom). The Treaties were soon ratified by national parliaments and came into force on 1 January 1958. The European Economic Community was basically a customs union, in which all tariffs among members states were abolished and a common tariff with respect to all third countries was laid down. The progressive political integration of Member States was set as an ultimate objective in the preamble of the EEC Treaty, but the time was not ripe yet. This Treaty laid down also the very first Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and a free market for agricultural products among the members, as well as a very high level of protectionism towards European farmers. It also established the institutional framework of the Community, consisting of supranational organs such as the Council, the Commission, the European Assembly (later know as European Parliament), the Court of Justice and the Economic and Social Committee. The European Commission had the power of initiative and prepared draft proposals of acts to be adopted by the Council. It also had the executive power, thus implementing common policies and monitoring the implementation of Treaties and the common legislation. Its members were nominated by the governments of Member States and were entirely independent from their country of origin as they were bound to represent the common European interests. The members of the European Council (often referred to as the Council of Ministers) were the representatives of the governments of Member States. The Council was the legislative body of the EEC. At the beginning the European Parliament had only an advisory role and could only issue opinions (later on its powers were significantly expanded with each new Treaty and its members are elected by universal suffrage from 1979). The European Atomic Energy Community was created for the purpose of coordinating

research programmes of its Member States and promote a peaceful use of the nuclear energy, but it was much less important than the EEC.

From the early beginning the United Kingdom has always been a kind of an outsider with respect to the Community. When the EEC was created, the UK refused to join a union of states with a common tariff since it believed that each state should maintain its own tariff. Furthermore, the British did not approve of the long-term goal of the EEC to surrender a significant part of each country's sovereignty to a supranational entity, thus achieving a political union. However, the impressive economic growth of the EEC Member States made the UK repent its rash decision and in 1961 it applied for membership. The UK became a member of the EEC, together with Ireland and Denmark, only in 1973 due to several vetoes to its accession posed by the French president Charles De Gaulle and the euroscepticism of its own population.

During the 1970's and early 1980's the economic situation changed: the world markets were shaken by the decision taken by US president Nixon to end the convertibility of the dollar into gold as well as by the oil crises in 1973 and 1979. The EEC Member States felt the need to harmonize the economic policies, which resulted in the creation of the European Monetary System in 1979, linking European national currencies in order to prevent major fluctuations. This system established the European Currency Unit (ECU), which became the predecessor of the euro. Officially no currency was defined as an anchor; nevertheless this place was occupied by the German Mark because of its strength and stability. The Treaty of Maastricht adopted in 1992 introduced the so called convergence criteria that the Member States had to fulfil in order to participate in the third stage of the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), and the new European currency, the euro, replaced the old ECU. The third stage of the process started in 1999 with the establishment of the European Central Bank, fixing of exchange rates and the introduction of the euro as the single currency. In 2002 Member States (except the UK, Denmark and Sweden) finally replaced their national currencies with euro banknotes and coins.

With the fall of military regimes in Greece, Spain and Portugal, those countries became members of the EEC respectively in 1981 and 1986. Due to

the lower level of development of those three countries, different structural aid schemes were introduced. Morocco and Turkey applied in 1987: Morocco was turned down as a non-European country, while Turkey received the status of a candidate country only in 1999 and began with the accession negotiations in 2004. 1986 was a historic year for another reason: the enactment of the Single European Act (entered into force on 1 July 1987), which represented the first modification of the original Treaties of the Community. The reforms introduced with this act concern the institutions of the Community: the Council was ratified as the periodical meeting of the Heads of State and Government and the number of cases in which decisions could be taken by a qualified majority was increased, while the powers of the Commission and the Parliament were somewhat expanded. Further measures were introduced for the progressive establishment of the common market, a better coordination of Member States' monetary policies and more integration in areas such as social rights, research, technology and environment.

The political scene changed dramatically with the fall of the Berlin wall in 1989 and the subsequent reunification of Germany in 1990. The dissolution of the Soviet Union opened the path to democratisation to the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, but the dissolution of Yugoslavia brought upon yet another war on the European continent. The countries of the former communist block all turned to the Community as a pool of stability and wellbeing. In light of the new political scenario, as well as the need to update the monetary policy after the stock exchange crash in 1987 (the so called "Black Monday") compelled the European political leaders to take a further step towards the European Union. The European Council held on 9 and 10 December 1991 adopted the Treaty of the European Union (better known as the Treaty of Maastricht), which was signed on 7 February 1992 and entered into force on 1 January 1993. Since the main goal of the European countries was not only to create an economic and customs unions, the name itself of the EEC was changed to European Union, giving it a more political meaning. The new Union was based on three pillars: the first pillar refers to issues under the supranational competence of the EEC, ECSC and Euratom; the second pillar, the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), and the third pillar, Police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters, are based on the cooperation among governments, where decisions are not taken by a

majority vote (as is the case with the first pillar), but by common agreement. The Treaty of Maastricht represented a significant step forward in the progressive establishment of a monetary union, while the powers of the Parliament were further increased by means of the co-decision procedure. In fact, the Parliament could adopt acts together with the Council. Major importance was given to the regional dimension through the foundation of the Committee of the regions, which was made up of representatives of regional authorities and had an advisory role. The common policies (pillar one) were extended to six new sectors: trans-European networks (TEN), industrial policy, consumer protection, education and training, youth and culture. The Treaty of Maastricht introduced an entirely new concept: the European citizenship, which does not replace the national ones, but gives the citizens some new rights, such as the freedom of movement and settlement within the Community, the right to vote at European elections, etc. The principle of subsidiarity, which until then applied only to the environmental protection policy, was adopted as a general rule. This was an important breakthrough since it gave the EU the power to intervene in those sectors which are not under its exclusive competence “only if and in so far as the objectives of the proposed action cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore, by reason of the scale or effects of the proposed action, be better achieved by the Community”. Even though the Council agreed upon the general principles of the Common Foreign and Security Policy, the EU remained powerless and was unable to take on a common stands before another war that savaged its continent – the war in the former Yugoslavia, where the main role was played by the US and NATO military forces.

The enlargement of the EU continued, with Austria, Finland and Sweden joining in 1995. In spite of the Norwegian government’s wish to become a member, its population refused to join the EU on a referendum for a second time in a row. In the meantime the Council started working on yet another reform of the Treaties, which would take the process of integration even further and solve certain issues that have still been unanswered by the previous treaties. On 2 October 1997 the ministers of foreign affairs of the EU-15 signed the Treaty of Amsterdam, which entered into force in 1999. It stated openly that the EU is “founded on the principles of liberty, democracy, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law”. It also included the Schengen

Agreement (1985) as part of the Community legislation. The Schengen Agreement was originally created independently of the European Union due to the unwillingness of many Member States to sign it. It was first signed by the Benelux countries, Germany and France, but later on other countries, including three non-members (Iceland, Norway and Switzerland), joined as well. The only two EU Member States which opted to implement this Agreement only in parts are the UK and Ireland. The Schengen Agreement consists in eliminating borders with other Schengen countries and strengthening border controls with non-members, including the cross-border police and judicial cooperation. Nevertheless, the Treaty of Amsterdam did not provide for an appropriate adaptation of the common institutions of an EU that kept growing, especially in view of a future enlargement to the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Furthermore, this Treaty failed to give the necessary strength to the European common foreign and security policy, nor did it overcome the lack of transparency and public participation voiced by the EU citizens.

The Treaty of Nice, signed on 26 February 2001 and entered into force in 2003, had the objective of adjusting the functioning of the EU institutions and preparing them for the accession of not less than twelve candidate countries: Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia. This reform presented itself as an urgent necessity since the institutions of the EU had undergone very little change since their foundation. The qualified majority vote replaced unanimity in the Council with respect to a larger number of issues in order to avoid a total block of the decision-making process. The cooperation mechanism, already introduced by the Treaty of Amsterdam and consisting of the possibility for a group of Member States to cooperate in the Community interest even in case other Member States refuse to do so, was further enhanced and extended to the common foreign and security policy (but not common defence policy).

In December 2000 the Council of Nice started a more thorough discussion on the future of the Union. In 2001 the Council of Laeken called for a Convention in order to propose to the Member States a new, more open, more transparent and more democratic European governance model. After long negotiations the final draft of the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe, the purpose of

which was to replace the existing treaties in a single text, was agreed upon in June 2004. This Treaty was signed on 29 October 2004 in Rome by the 25 Member States (the fifth enlargement of the EU was completed on 1 April 2004). However, in order to enter into force the Treaty must be ratified by each Member State according to their national legislation (ratification in the national parliament or in a referendum). After the French and the Dutch rejection of the Treaty on a referendum in 2005, the European leaders decided to consider the possible courses of action. In 2007 the idea of a European constitution was entirely abandoned and the Member States decided rather to amend the existing treaties, which lead to the creation of the Lisbon Treaty signed in Lisbon on 13 December 2007. This Treaty is to enter into force on 1 December 2009 after being ratified by the last Member State, the Czech Republic in November. Major changes introduced by this document include voting by a qualified majority in the Council extended to new policy areas, strengthening of the role of the European Parliament and a greater involvement of the national parliaments in the decision-making process, and the creation of the posts of the President of the Council (the Belgian prime minister Herman van Rompuy has been appointed) and of the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (EU trade commissioner Catherine Ashton from the UK). Furthermore, this Treaty opens for the first time the possibility for any Member State to withdraw from the EU and it makes the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU legally binding.

In 2004 the EU adopted the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP), which does not offer the prospect of membership to the participating countries, but its aim was to avoid the creation of new dividing lines after the fifth enlargement that was completed in the same year. The goal is also to create a wider area of stability, peace and prosperity through a closer political and economic cooperation. The ENP applies to all its neighbours, i.e. Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Egypt, Georgia, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Moldova, Morocco, the Palestinian Territory, Syria, Tunisia and Ukraine. Russia refused participation in the ENP and its relations with the EU are governed by a separate strategic partnership. The ENP is based on Action Plans concluded between the EU and each partner. Such action plans have not been agreed upon yet with Belarus, Libya and Syria for various reasons. Within the ENP the EU offers financial or technical assistance, or privileged trade regimes to the partner

countries in exchange for political, economic, social and other reforms to be implemented in the country concerned. The ENP requirements are based on the Community *acquis*.

The current candidate countries for the accession to the EU are Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has not yet started the accession negotiations. The potential candidate countries are: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia and Kosovo (under the UN Security Resolution 1244/99. Iceland submitted its application for membership in July 2009.

2.2 The fifth enlargement

The accession of ten Central and Eastern European countries (the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia) in 2004 and Bulgaria and Romania in 2007 was the largest and the most significant enlargement of the EU so far because it was a not mere territorial expansion of the Union, but the re-unification of a continent torn apart after the World War II by the “iron curtain”. In spite of the historic and cultural bonds between the two halves, the new Member States came out of a completely different economic and political system, which required major reforms and adjustment in order to move closer to the EU-15. This process is not over yet, but the accession to the EU gave those countries a valid instrument for achieving the levels of democracy, prosperity and well-being of old Member States.

For the purpose of the fifth enlargement the EU developed as part of its Pre-accession Strategy specific instruments in order to assist the candidate countries in fulfilling the accession criteria:

- Accession Agreement as the legal framework governing the relations between the EU and the candidate country before accession (Stabilisation and Association Agreement for countries participating in the Stabilisation and Association Process – see paragraph 4 of this chapter);
- Accession Partnership, which is an important instrument developed by the EU providing the candidate country with guidance and a framework for

short and medium-term priorities and objectives and programming of the pre-accession assistance (European Partnership for countries participating in the Stabilisation and Association Process);

- pre-accession assistance programmes (PHARE, ISPA, SAPARD – from 2007 all have been replaced by the IPA Programme);
- possibility to participate in certain programmes and agencies of the EU;
- political dialogue.

The integration of new countries is a process carried out at different levels and in different stages. The first phase is the screening process conducted by the Commission and consists in a detailed analysis of the legislation of the candidate country in order to establish the degree of harmonisation with the *acquis*, after which the actual negotiations begin. On the basis of that analysis each country must state whether it will be able to harmonize its legislation in all chapters by the accession or it needs transitional periods for the harmonisation and implementation of the legislation in individual chapters. In that way the screening process offers the candidate country a basis for the definition of its negotiating position, while it provides the EU with an assessment of the readiness of the candidate country for the opening of negotiations in single chapters. If the Commission is of the opinion that the candidate country is not ready for the opening of a certain chapter, it will propose the so called benchmarks that the candidate country must fulfil in order to open the concerned chapter. After the screening phase the Commission publishes its report and a recommendation for the opening of negotiations per chapter. The final decision on the opening of individual chapters rests with the Member States within the Council. Both the EU and the candidate country adopt their respective negotiating positions, which are discussed in intergovernmental conferences. Candidate country does not actually negotiate about the *acquis communautaire*, but about the conditions, dynamics and manner of harmonisation therewith, which is the reason why these are not negotiations in a classic sense: it is a process of adjustment of the candidate country to the legal, economic and social system of the EU. In the negotiations the EU and the Member States are represented by the current presidency of the Council, while the candidate country is represented by a special delegation. Such delegation usually consists of the head of the delegation, usually at the ministerial level, the main negotiator and the negotiating team. After the

candidate country fulfils the set benchmarks and reaches an agreement with the EU regarding, for example, transitional periods, a chapter may be temporarily closed. A formal decision on the closure of a chapter is adopted by the intergovernmental conference (ministerial level). A chapter may be reopened after its temporary closure if important new acts are adopted by the EU before the signing of the Accession Treaty. If a candidate country is not able to transpose certain parts of the *acquis* in its national legislation or implement them before accession for duly justified reasons, it can request for a transition period. Permanent derogations may also be granted, but it has rarely occurred so in the past and only in exceptional cases. On the other hand the transitional periods allow the candidate country to align its legislation entirely with the *acquis* after its accession, but they have a limited scope and may not cause any kind of market disturbance. The progress of the candidate country is closely monitored by the Commission, which draws up annual reports for the Council and the Parliament. After the closure of all chapters, the representatives of the Member States, the EU institutions and the candidate countries draft the Accession Treaty. The Commission must give a positive opinion on the candidate country's application for membership, the Parliament must give its consent, while the Council must adopt a unanimous decision on the acceptance of the country in question, after which the candidate country becomes the acceding country. The Accession Treaty is signed by the highest officials of the EU Member States and the acceding country and referred for ratification to national parliaments of Member States and the acceding country.

As far as the Western Balkans are concerned, Croatia included, the EU's policy is determined in the form of the so called Stabilisation and Association Process, which stresses the need for regional cooperation and good neighbourhood relations among the countries concerned, as well as the individual situation of each country. The final goal of that process is the EU membership, but it offers different kinds of trade concessions, economic and financial assistance, as well as assistance for reconstruction, development and stabilisation.

The transposition and the implementation of the *acquis* are the main challenges for any candidate country, but it is very important since it is the source

of common rights and obligations binding for each Member State. The *acquis* is divided into chapters (the number has changed over time, currently being 35) and is made up of principles, political objectives and the provisions of all Treaties. Furthermore, it comprises the rulings of the Court of Justice, the declarations and resolutions adopted at the level of Union, as well as the international agreements concluded by the EU and those between Member States. The European Council of Copenhagen of 22 June 1993 laid down three main accession criteria. The first one is a political criterion according to which candidate countries must have stable institutions able to guarantee democracy, the rule of law, respect for human rights and the protection of minorities. The second one is an economic criterion, requiring a functioning market economy able to cope with the competition on the common market, while the third one is the capacity to implement the *acquis*, which means that new Member States must have the appropriate institutions and administrative capacities and be able to fulfil the obligations arising from the accession, including pursuing the goal of the political, economic and monetary union.

What must be understood about the fifth enlargement and those that shall follow it, the process of transition and introducing reforms does not end with the day of accession due to the specific historic, political and economic background of those countries, which is significantly different with respect to EU-15. The transition the Central and Eastern European countries have to go through is unprecedented, thus there is no foolproof way to accomplish it. It is like a story of which we know the beginning and ultimately the end, but there is no knowledge on how this end is to be reached and what is the best and shortest path to reach it. Furthermore, certain problems encountered by the new Member States are in those areas that were rather neglected during the pre-accession period in favour of the accession agenda since the transition-related issues go beyond that agenda. Certain structural reforms have been implemented only insofar as it was required by the accession criteria and the shortcomings on one side were hidden behind the success on the other side. In the light of the current economic crisis and in spite of a very strong economic growth before the crisis, those shortcomings have started to resurface and might jeopardize the political stability of a country by deepening the gap in the social and economic development, present not only between the old and the new Member States, but also between

different regions within the same country. Since the areas in question (for example, health care and social security, education, etc.) are mostly under national competence, there is very little help the EU can offer. Furthermore, as a result of the non-elimination of those shortcomings, the global recession has had a stronger impact on the economies of new Member States than the old ones. On average, the unemployment rate has dropped considerably as a result of the rapid economic growth, but this positive trend has been put at risk in the light of the crisis and due to the presence of some unresolved structural problems, such as the incompatibility of the education system and the labour market, leading to a large share of unemployed young people, and the inflexibility of the industry, causing serious difficulties for older workers to find another job and leading to long-term unemployment and social isolation.

Another problem the New Member states are facing five years after the accession is the increase of euroscepticism and mistrust of their citizens towards the national institutions, which contributes to the overall political instability. On the other hand, significant progress has been achieved in the monetary policy area due to the aspiration of new Member States to participate in the Eurozone, and thus the implementation of very prudent monetary and macro-economic policies in line with the Maastricht convergence criteria, which ensure the sustainability of public finances, even though the prospect of introducing euro is still very unclear for the majority of those countries (only Slovenia and Slovakia have managed to do so).

As far as the agriculture is concerned, as one of the most disputed negotiation chapters, is concerned, a common feature of all former communist countries, Croatia included, was the aging of the population engaged in agricultural activities and depopulation of rural areas, as well as outdated production technologies, lower productivity and land fragmentation. In the overall, the accession resulted in a significant increase in the support in form of direct payments and rural development funds, and it accelerated the modernisation of this sector in new Member States. Slovenia and Malta were the only new Member States which managed to fulfil the required criteria for the implementation of the Single Payment Scheme and were therefore qualified to receive the same level of support as EU-15 (more detail in this respect in Chapter

3.2). The time is still not sufficient to make a more in-depth analysis of the situation since the most global effects of the enlargement will become visible only at a later stage.

2.3 Croatia's path towards the EU

In 2001 Croatia signed the Stabilisation and Association Agreement with the European Union after more than a year of negotiations in this regard. This agreement gave Croatia the real possibility of joining the EU as it recognised its status of potential candidate country. An interim agreement entered into force in 2002, while the final agreement entered into force on 1 January 2005 after its ratification by the Croatian parliament and all national parliaments of the Member States of the EU. Its goal has been to contribute to the economic and political stabilisation of Croatia and establish close and long-term relations between Croatia on one hand and the EU and its Member States on the other. This Agreement contains also cooperation commitments of both parties in various fields, such as political dialogue, regional cooperation, free movement of goods, services and capital, cooperation in judiciary matters, etc. The Agreement also governs trade matters and lays down a transitional period for Croatia to liberalise its market in industrial and agricultural products originating in the EU since the Community decided to liberalise its market for Croatian products already in 2000 (with minor exceptions). However, in the case of agricultural products, the Agreement envisages the possibility to introduce safeguard measures should the imports jeopardise the stability of the Croatian market. Furthermore, this Agreement lays down that the Croatia's pace towards the EU shall depend exclusively on its capacity of fulfilling the necessary criteria for membership and contribute to the regional cooperation and stability in South-Eastern Europe.

On 21 February 2003 Croatia submitted its application for membership to the EU, while in July of the same year the European Commission handed to Croatia a questionnaire, which was handed back to the Commission in October. This document contained 4560 questions and its purpose was to give the Commission a wide overview of the situation in the country. Croatia managed to answer approximately 85-90% of the questions. On 20 April 2004 the

Commission adopted the so-called *avis*, which is a positive opinion about the Croatia's application for membership and Croatia was given the status of candidate country on the European Council of 18 June 2004.

On 3 October 2005 the European Council adopted a Decision on the official opening of accession negotiations with Croatia. Negotiations for the accession Croatia to the European Union are conducted separately for each of the 35 Chapters, as follows:

1. Free movement of goods
2. Freedom of movement for workers
3. Right of establishment for companies and freedom to provide services
4. Free movement of capital
5. Public procurement
6. Company law
7. Intellectual property law
8. Competition policy
9. Financial services
10. Information society and media
11. Agriculture and rural development
12. Food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy
13. Fisheries
14. Transport policy
15. Energy
16. Taxation
17. Economic and monetary policy
18. Statistics
19. Social policy and employment
20. Enterprise and industrial policy
21. Trans-European networks
22. Regional policy and coordination of structural instruments
23. Judiciary and fundamental rights
24. Justice, freedom and security
25. Science and research
26. Education and culture
27. Environment

28. Consumer and health protection
29. Customs union
30. External relations
31. Foreign, security and defence policy
32. Financial control
33. Financial and budgetary provisions
34. Institutions
35. Other issues

In general, the course of the negotiation between Croatia and the EU was not smooth at all. From the very beginning one of the main obstacles was the lack of Croatia's cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY). During the 1990's Croatia often refused to extradite its citizens to the court on the grounds that it was unacceptable to make such requests from a sovereign state. Such excuses were quite feeble and the EU and the USA exercised significant pressure on the country. From 2000 the new Croatian government enhanced its cooperation with the tribunal, which has been considered more or less satisfactory ever since.

Croatia's border dispute with Slovenia concerns the maritime and land border in the area of the Piran bay, which has been contested by both parties since their independence. Croatia claims that the border should be established in the middle of the bay, while Slovenia claims the entire bay and a corridor which is part of the Croatian territorial waters and which would give Slovenia access to international waters on the grounds of it being a "geographically disadvantaged state". The inexistence of a defined border has caused major practical problems and arguments between the local fishermen and marine police forces, and it aroused nationalist reactions on both sides. This issue culminated in Slovenia blocking the accession negotiations between Croatia and the EU for almost a year. In September this year Slovenia de-blocked the negotiations and on 4 November the Croatian and the Slovenian prime ministers, Jadranka Kosor and Borut Pahor, signed the Agreement on arbitration for the purpose of solving the border issues between the two countries, "freezing" the current border, which shall be defined by arbitration after the termination of Croatia's accession negotiations. Owing to this agreement, Croatia was able to open six and close

five chapters at the Intergovernmental conference held on 2 October 2009 in Brussels, entering thereby in the final stage of negotiations. Slovenia still has some objections regarding Chapter 13: Fisheries, Chapter 27: Environment and Chapter 31: Foreign, Security and Defence Policy, which therefore still remain to be opened. Croatia has provisionally closed 12 chapters and plans the opening of all chapters and the provisional closing of at least twenty chapters by the end of this year.

The negotiations in Chapters 11 and 12, which are relevant for the subject of the present dissertation, are under the responsibility of the Croatian Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development, which so far has been working on fulfilling the benchmarks set for their opening. Even though those benchmarks have been fulfilled already in December 2008, Slovenia blocked the opening of the said chapters, which were formally opened only on the Intergovernmental conference of 2 October 2009. Croatia has the duty of aligning its legislation with all EU rules concerning agriculture, this being one of the most challenging tasks within the preparations for accession, not only because of the large number of existing acts to be amended and new acts to be adopted, and a substantial financial support available from the EU, but also because of the specific role and sensitivity of the agricultural sector, which in fact has been recognised by the EU itself through the creation of the CAP. The main negotiation issues within the agricultural policy include horizontal measures (direct payments, trade mechanisms, quality policy, organic farming, state aid and state reserves), organisation of the common market (e.g. production quotas), rural development and the legislation in the veterinary and phytosanitary field. Chapter 11 comprises a large number of rules, many of which are directly applicable, while their effective implementation and enforcement, as well as the control exercised by the competent authorities are of paramount importance for the functioning of the Common Agricultural Policy. The CAP rules require therefore the establishment of an administration and quality system, such as the Paying Agency and the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS), as well as the capacity to apply rural development measures. All Member States must respect the *acquis* regarding direct payments to agricultural holdings and implement the common market measures for each agricultural product. Chapter 12 comprises detailed rules regarding food safety. General food safety legislation lays down rules for

the hygienic production of foodstuffs, detailed veterinary rules for the protection of animal health and welfare, as well as safety of foodstuff of animal origin. As far as the phytosanitary field is concerned, the EU rules deal with issues such as seed quality, plant protection products, harmful organisms and feed.

3

Common Agricultural Policy

3.1 Evolution and reforms

Even though agriculture is one of the most supported commercial activities in the European Union, taking up almost half of its annual budget, it accounts for only 1,7% of its GDP. The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) was born with the signing of the Treaty of Rome in 1957, but its objectives back then were very different from today. It was the post-war period, in which famine and food shortage were still present, and the priority was to ensure a sufficient food production in Europe to avoid dependence on other countries, such as the USA. Furthermore, agricultural products have generally rather low prices and the supply thereof is sensitive to external factors, such as natural conditions and phenomena, which makes agricultural markets very unstable and uncertain both for producers and consumers.

Therefore, the need for a systematic agricultural policy at the European level in order to boost the production of foodstuffs and increase the already low farmers' income became quite obvious and the market intervention system was created. For each product and intervention price was set: if the price of that particular product fell below the guaranteed minimum, the European Community would buy-off those products at the intervention price. The EC farmers also enjoyed the protection in form of import duties for certain products which act as import barriers. Currently such duties are slowly being phased out in the context of WTO Agreements signed by the European Community. Production and workforce costs in the Community were (and still are) significantly higher than in other parts of the world, which is the reason why the final price of an agricultural product "made in EC" was also higher. Therefore, export subsidies were paid to farmers wishing to sell their products on a foreign market in order to bridge that difference and make them more competitive, while the prices of agri-food products on the common market were kept low by means of the price support.

Very soon the European Community registered a rapid growth in the agricultural production and switched from importing to exporting. However, this massive production led to the creation of enormous surpluses, which, according to the principle of the minimum guaranteed price, were bought off by the Community and exported, significantly increasing the support expenditure. As a result of the Uruguay Round of GATT negotiation (1986 – 1993) as well as of the realisation that the support didn't have the desired impact on farmers' incomes, the Community was forced to introduce a series of reforms of the CAP between 1993 – 1996, and then again in the framework of Agenda 2000. The support to market prices was reduced and direct payments to farmers increased to compensate lower prices; the compulsory set-aside was introduced in 1988 and became compulsory in 1992 in order to reduce the agricultural overproduction and certain constraints in the form of production quotas in order to reduce and possibly eliminate the agricultural surpluses, as well as to achieve certain environmental improvements following the damage incurred to natural habitats and landscape due to intensive farming.

There was a significant resistance to these reforms and their effects were short-lived: the world prices of goods began to decrease during the late 1990's,

which had a direct impact on farmers' incomes. A second reform of the CAP, the so called Agenda 2000, was inevitable. It focused on some new objectives, such as to increase the competitiveness of the agricultural sector without it being dependent on subsidies, employment of environmentally friendly methods of production, creation of new jobs, diversification of agricultural activities contributing to the appearance of the landscape, a clearer distribution of responsibilities between the EU and its Member States and so forth. The Agenda 2000 resulted in a further lowering of prices and higher direct payments, and for the first time the issues of rural development and environmental protection were incorporated in the CAP, while the Member States were given more freedom in allocating financial resources within the set framework. However, the Agenda 2000 had its drawbacks: for example, problems in the dairy sector were not solved and the enlargement issue was entirely neglected, which called for a new reform, that was launched in 2003 after the conclusion of the accession negotiations in the agricultural sector with candidate countries.

Even though the EU desired to create a simpler and more transparent agricultural policy, it was becoming more and more complex since it envisaged different rules for new and old Member States, as well as the possibility for each country to choose among the offered measures according to its own needs and priorities. Furthermore, production costs for a large number of products were (and still are) more under the influence of the world market than of EU measures.

3.2 2003 reform – introduction of the Single Payment Scheme

In June 2003 the third reform of the CAP was introduced aiming at the development of a more market-oriented, instead of a subsidy-oriented policy, as well as taking into account the future enlargement of the Community. The main element of the 2003 reform of the CAP is the decoupling of former direct payments from the production and the introduction of the Single Payment Scheme (SPS). This means that according to the new model the aid distributed to farmers is no longer dependent on what they produce (with certain exceptions), which gives the farmers flexibility to change their production rather quickly in

order to adapt to market conditions or react to any form of market disturbance. A significant freedom has been given also to Member States to implement the SPS (calculate and make payments), as well as to maintain some production-linked payments which are of national interest.

The reform has been laid down in four framework Regulations:

1. Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 establishing common rules for direct support schemes under the common agricultural policy and establishing certain support schemes for farmers (no longer in force, repealed and replaced by Regulation (EC) No 73/2009 establishing common rules for direct support schemes for farmers under the common agricultural policy and establishing certain support schemes for farmers);
2. Regulation (EC) No 2237/2003 laying down detailed rules for the application of certain support schemes provided for in Title IV of Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 establishing common rules for direct support schemes under the common agricultural policy and establishing certain support schemes for farmers;
3. Regulation (EC) No 796/2004 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of cross-compliance modulation and the Integrated administration and control system (IACS);
4. Regulation (EC) No 795/2004 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of the single payment scheme, enabling the transition from the coupled support system to SPS and ensuring the farmers a decent income.

The CAP reform has focused on another, relatively new objective, which is the promotion of environmentally-friendly and sustainable farming, which is achieved through the so-called “cross-compliance”. Cross-compliance refers to two main requirements that the farmers must respect in order to receive any direct payment, either coupled or decoupled:

- they must fulfil the good agricultural and environmental condition (GAEC), regardless of the fact whether they use their land for agricultural production (such conditions include prevention of erosion, maintenance of soil organic matter and structure and maintenance of natural habitats);

- they must fulfil the statutory management requirements, which deal with the environmental protection, public animal and plant health and animal welfare.

The farmer must respect the said requirements as far as all agricultural land on his holding is concerned, not only land for which he has claimed direct payments. The good agricultural and environmental conditions are defined by Member States by means of their national legislation in accordance with the Community framework laid down in the Regulations (EC) No 1782/2003, taking into account their national specificities, such as the climate, farming practices and structures, land use and so forth. Member States must also set up an efficient management and control system in this respect (the so called IACS – Integrated Administration and Control System) and ensure coordination among different bodies involved in the SPS management on their territories. On the other hand the statutory management requirements are laid down in 19 EU legislative acts.

Farmers' failure to meet those standards can result in a reduction or total cancellation of aid granted within a calendar year, depending of the severity and circumstances of the non-compliance (1-15% reduction in the case of negligence, 20% up to 100% reduction in case of intentional and/or repeated non-compliance). Furthermore, if farmers create the conditions necessary for receiving the aid artificially, they shall be excluded.

Direct payments under the SPS may be granted upon fulfilment of two conditions: allocation of payment entitlements and the use of land. Payment entitlements are calculated according to three different models:

1. basic (historic) model: payment entitlements are granted to farmers on the basis of direct payments (reference amount) they received in the reference period (generally, 2000-2002, but this may vary according to special circumstances) and the number of hectares for which those payments were granted. This category includes farmers who have inherited or bought land for which direct payments have been granted (subject to certain further requirements) and farmer who have been granted entitlements from the national reserve.

2. regional (flat rate) model: the aforementioned reference amounts are not calculated per farmer, but at the regional level; according to this method the eligible area corresponds to the number of eligible hectares declared by the farmers concerned in that region in the year of SPS introduction
3. mixed model: Member States are allowed to apply different calculation systems in different regions under their jurisdiction in duly justified cases. Such models may be perceived as transitional approaches devised to facilitate the full implementation of the SPS.

The maximum amount of aid to be received by a farmer is therefore determined by the payment entitlements in his possession, which may be activated for eligible hectares only. Eligible hectares refer to annual arable crops and permanent pastures, excluding certain permanent crops (however, hops, olive trees, bananas, permanent fruit and vegetable crops and nurseries may be eligible for aid) and land used for non-agricultural activities. This means that the actual amount of direct payments may be lower with respect to the amount envisaged by the payment entitlement if, for example, the farmer has sold part of his land or changed the use thereof where such use is not eligible. However, if the total amount of payments claimed by farmers exceeds the national ceiling, the unit value of payment is reduced proportionally in order to avoid overspending. The transfer of entitlements under the SPS is permitted only within Member States or certain regions. Payments are made on an annual basis between the 1st December and 30th June of the following year.

Each member state must have a national reserve of entitlements to be granted to new farmers which have not received any aid in the reference period or farmers in less-advantaged areas (e.g. to avoid abandonment of agricultural land), or to deal with certain specific situations. The national reserve is the difference between the national ceiling for the given Member States and total value of all allocated payment entitlements, as well as of an initial 3% reduction of theoretically available entitlements. It may also comprise those entitlements not claimed by the farmers at the beginning of the model implementation, unused entitlements for the past 5 years, leased entitlements and so forth. The amounts not spent must be returned to the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF), but Member States may keep 25% thereof.

All direct payments granted in a Member State (EU-15) are to be progressively reduced for each calendar year until 2012 according to the mechanism called “modulation” (Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 73/2009). The amounts resulting from the modulation are made available to the Community for financing of rural development measures through the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), but these sums may also be used for improving animal welfare, food quality and compliance with standards. Each Member State is entitled to at least 80% of the amount resulting from modulation. Furthermore, in order to anticipate any overspending in time and avoid its negative consequences for future direct payments, the 2003 CAP reform introduced a very strict financial discipline mechanism (it does not apply for the rural development spending). The Commission is responsible for assessing the budgetary situation and make forecasts for the following year, as well as for proposing adjustment measures to be implemented in case of a overrun (reduction of direct payments). The financial discipline mechanism applies to all old Member States (EU-10) and will apply in new Member States when their direct payments reach the EU-10 levels as the result of the “phasing-in” mechanism.

Member States are required to implement and have a fully operational Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) for the purpose of applying the SPS scheme, as well as other aids. This system comprises a computerised database and provides for the identification of agricultural parcels, identification and registration of payment entitlements, examination of aid applications, execution of integrated controls and recording of the identity of each farmer who submits an aid application. Furthermore, Member States must set up a farm advisory system in order to help farmers in farm management and the implementation of statutory management requirements and good agricultural and environmental conditions. IACS is required for the purpose of establishing eligibility for aid, monitoring and control functions in order to ensure an efficient granting of direct payments and the prevention of the occurrence of irregularities.

Direct payments have been gradually introduced in the new Member States by means of the “phasing-in” mechanism from the date of their accession (2004) to 2013 (2007 to 2016 for Bulgaria and Romania), which means that they

are being increased year by year until they reach the EU-15 level. The payment entitlements laid down in the accession agreements of new Member States were lower than those received by the EU-15 not only due to budget-related issues, but also due to the EU's commitment to respect its WTO obligations. Furthermore, the EU determined the amount of direct payments for new Member States on the basis of their agricultural production in the period 1995-1999, which was still a very unfavourable period for them due to the ongoing restructuring and transition from the planned to the market economy. Since the European Commission envisaged technical difficulties in administering the SPS in new Member States from the date of their accession, those countries (EU-10, and afterwards Bulgaria and Romania) were offered the possibility to apply a somewhat simplified direct aid scheme within the 2003 CAP reform – the Single Area Payment Scheme (SAPS). This scheme envisages the distribution of an annual per-hectare payment and gives the new Member States the possibility to grant complementary national direct payments (CNDPs or popularly called “top-ups”) subject to the authorisation by the Commission, in order to bring the amount of direct payments closer to the levels granted in EU-15 and thereby aid their farmers' incomes. The single area payment is somewhat similar to the regional (flat rate) model of the SPS since it is calculated on the basis of the total eligible agricultural land in a given country irrespective of the type of production (decoupled aid) and consists in the payment of flat-rate amounts per hectare of agricultural land up to a national ceiling (the so called “financial envelope”) laid down by the Commission for each calendar year. This financial envelope is adjusted each year using the relevant percentage within the “phasing-in” mechanism for the gradual introduction of direct payments, while the agricultural area used for the purpose of the calculation of aid corresponds to the agricultural area maintained in good agricultural condition on 30 June 2003 (not applying to Bulgaria and Romania), whether or not this land is used for production. 3% of the national ceiling is destined *a priori* for the establishment of the national reserve. The SAPS was chosen by all new Member States, with the exception of Slovenia and Malta and shall be available until 31 December 2013; however, the Member States applying the SAPS must notify the Commission of their intention to terminate it by 1 August of the last year of application. New Member States opting for the Single Payment Scheme instead of the Single Area Payment Scheme (Slovenia and Malta) are subject to all provisions applicable to old

Member States in relation thereto and are entitled to the full amount of aid available to EU-15. In the first year of accession the direct payments within the SAPS accounted for 25% of the EU-15 level and are gradually increased each year.

New Member States applying the Single Area Payment Scheme are allowed in addition to grant certain separate payments, such as the separate sugar payment, separate fruit and vegetables payment, transitional payments for certain fruit and vegetables and separate soft fruit payments.

Another requirement under the 2003 reform is the maintenance of permanent pastures, which refers to “land used to grow grasses or other herbaceous forage naturally (self-seeded) or through cultivation (sown) and that is not included in the crop rotation of the holding for five years or longer” (Regulation (EC) No 796/2004 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of cross-compliance modulation and the integrated administration and control system). This requirement has been introduced in order to avoid the reduction of areas under permanent pastures as a consequence of the reform, which must not decrease by more than 10% with respect to the 2003 reference area. In this sense Member States may adopt the necessary measures in order to oblige farmers to maintain permanent pastures or restore them, if appropriate. This provision has been maintained in the Regulation (EC) No 73/2009 which replaced the Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 (Article 6(2)). As far as the compulsory set-aside is concerned, in 2005 after the Single Payment Scheme entered into force, farmers were granted set-aside entitlements for land they had previously set-aside and could activate them by setting aside the equivalent number of hectares each year. In 2009 the compulsory set-aside has been abolished by the Regulation (EC) No 73/2009 and the aid granted therefore was integrated in the single payment scheme. However, in order to avoid abandonment of land and a negative impact on the landscape because of the abolition of that particular aid, a provision was introduced giving the Community and Member States the possibility to adopt additional measures for the protection of habitats. Furthermore, payment entitlements for land set-aside in accordance with the repealed Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 may be activated for areas subject to the same eligibility conditions applying to any other payment

entitlement under the SPS. Set-aside land may be subject to rotation and used for non-food production (for example, legumes or energy crops). Organic producers are not subject to the set-aside obligation.

Intervention buy-in and storage is a practice introduced in order to stabilise the market and avoid a substantial drop of prices of agricultural products in case of a major surplus for the purpose of ensuring a decent income to agricultural producers. It consists in Member States buying in certain agricultural products at the so called “intervention price” set by the Council and keeping them in storage for a certain period of time until they can be sold at a higher price or exported. The proceeds of the disposal of those products are credited to the EU budget. The agricultural products can be bought in at the intervention price at certain conditions, while the price itself may change on the basis of certain characteristics and the quality of products offered for intervention. The intervention buy-in and storage are reimbursed to the Member States by the EU according to the calculation done by the Commission, but it should be used only as a “safety net” and not to encourage overproduction.

The core of the new SPS model is essentially quite simple. The farmers are no longer limited by a determined agricultural product in order to be entitled to EU support and certain categories of farmers, which were previously ineligible for aid, have been given the possibility to apply for it. However, the simplicity of the initial idea got lost in numerous additional requirements, options, derogations and special provisions, including, for example, different methods of calculation of direct payments, set-aside conditions, transfer of payment entitlements, national priorities and in particular the maintenance of certain coupled payments. The CAP reform presents also certain disadvantages: extensive bureaucracy, submission of a large number of documents and forms in order to become entitled to support, a greater number of on-the-spot checks and the obligation to comply with more complex requirements (cross-compliance) and production constraints (quotas). All these factors contribute to the financial burden incurred by the CAP on taxpayers, as well as delays and loss of efficiency.

3.3 Partial decoupling

Beside the Single Payment Scheme, each Member State is entitled to keep certain product-specific direct payments for duly justified reasons, for example if certain types of production are essential for maintaining the characteristics of determined regions or in order to avoid abandonment or decrease of agricultural production as a result of the decoupling. Maintenance of product-specific payments is subject to well-defined conditions and limitations, as well as the general requirements introduced by the CAP reform: cross-compliance, modulation and financial discipline. Such aid is paid to farmers in the form of supplementary payment depending on the agricultural product (coupled aid). This means that a farmer may submit an aid application for the same land, but in the framework of different aids (SPS and coupled aid, if applicable), which requires extra control and inspections. Naturally, in countries opting for those additional coupled payments single payments are reduced proportionally in order to stay within the prescribed national ceiling. Maximum budgets are determined within the national ceiling for each of the products for which this option is implemented. Base area (or maximum guaranteed area) is another important concept in this sense: it is the maximum area eligible for aid in a given country on which a determined crop is grown. If the base area is exceeded, the total area claimed by each farmer is reduced proportionally. On the other hand, for certain types of production it was more sensible to impose limits by means of the maximum guaranteed quantities, instead of the surface area on which those cultures are grown.

Crop specific payment for rice

This specific payment is granted for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 per hectare of land sown under rice and is subject to very detailed rules on sowing dates, varieties, payment requirements and so forth (crops must be maintained at least until the flowering stage in order to avoid farmers planting rice only to claim aid). The limitation applicable to this payment is base area.

Aid for starch potato growers

This aid is paid to starch potato growers for marketing years 2009/2010, 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 and it is limited by the production quota allocated to

the potato starch manufacturer who has concluded a cultivation contract with the grower requesting aid.

Protein crop premium

This premium is paid for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 to farmers producing peas, field beans and sweet lupins harvested after the stage of lactic ripeness and it is limited by a maximum guaranteed area.

Area payment for nuts

This payment is granted for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 to farmers producing almonds, hazelnuts or filberts, walnuts, pistachios and locust beans and it is limited by a maximum guaranteed area divided among Member States-producers. Eligibility for this aid is conditional upon minimum plot size and tree density. In addition to this payment, a national aid for nuts may be allocated as well.

Seed aid

Seed aid is granted for 2009, 2010 and 2011 by Member States which have not integrated it into the Single Payment Scheme for the production of basic or certified seeds. The ceiling for this aid is fixed by the Commission and corresponds to the component of seed aid in the national ceiling for single species.

Crop specific payment for cotton

This payment is granted per hectare of eligible area sown with cotton. Member States are responsible for authorising agricultural land for cotton production and varieties of cotton to be sown and actually harvested. The ceiling applicable to this payment corresponds to the national base area multiplied by yields recorded in the reference period for each country.

Aid for sugar beet and cane producers

This aid is granted by certain member states only and is available until the marketing year 2013/2014. It is paid per tonne of white sugar of standard quality and is subject to sugar production quotas.

Transitional fruit and vegetable payments

This payment is granted per hectare until 31 December 2011 only for areas of production covered by a contract for processing into specific products. The amount of this payment as well as other applicable eligibility conditions are determined by Member States.

Transitional soft fruit payment

This payment is available until 31 December 2011 and is intended for the producers of strawberries and raspberries only for areas of production covered by a contract for processing into specific products. Member States are allowed to grant a national aid in addition to this payments, but only up to a determined amount. The limitation applicable to this payment is the maximum national guaranteed area.

Premiums in the sheepmeat and goatmeat sector

For this purpose Member States may retain up to 50% of the component of their national ceiling which corresponds to payments for the sheepmeat and goatmeat sector determined in the Regulation (EZ) No 1782/2003. Otherwise, these payments are integrated into the Single Payment Scheme from 2010. This aid is granted annually per eligible animal within individual ceilings determined on the basis of the number of premium rights which a given farmer held on 31 December 2008. If the sum of individual ceilings exceeds the national ceiling, the aid per farmer is reduced proportionately. Premium rights may be transferred with or without the holding, or sold to the national reserve. Furthermore, farmers in this sector may receive a supplementary premium in areas in which sheep and goat rearing is a traditional activity or significant for the local economy, and less-favoured areas subject to very strict conditions, as well as to farmers practising transhumance.

Beef and veal payments

There is number of payments granted in this sector subject to very detailed requirements. The special premium is paid annually within the limits of the regional ceiling for not more than 90 male bovine animals intended for fattening per age category. The suckler cow premium is paid annually per eligible animal within the limits of individual ceilings to farmers rearing suckler cows,

which excludes farmers supplying milk and milk products above a determined quota. Premium rights may be transferred with or without the holding, or sold to the national reserve. Member States may also grant an additional national suckler cow premium. The slaughter premium is granted for the slaughter of eligible animals or their export to third countries within the limits of a national ceiling.

3.4 Financing of CAP

On 14th January 1962 the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) was established in order to finance all Community market and structural costs incurred in different agricultural sectors.

The 2003 CAP reform brought about significant changes which had a direct impact on the economy of rural areas, which is the reason why EAGGF was abolished and in 2005 it was replaced by two new agricultural funds: the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) in charge of financing market measures, and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) in charge of financing of rural development programmes (Council Regulation (EC) No. 1290/2005). The EAGF finances export refunds, market intervention measures, direct payments to farmers and information and promotion campaigns for agricultural products. On the other hand the EAFRD finances the Community's contribution to rural development programmes implemented in accordance with the *acquis communautaire*. The EAGF and the EAFRD management is the responsibility of the European Commission, but the task of making actual payments to beneficiaries is delegated to the Member States, i.e. their paying agencies. In order to ensure that money is spent properly and to avoid and/or detect irregularities, the paying agencies must be accredited by certification bodies appointed by each Member State and operating in accordance with certain rules established by the Commission. The paying agencies are also responsible for checking aid applications submitted to them and the eligibility of the applicant. After the payment is made, the paying agency requests reimbursement from the Commission (every months for EAGF expenditure and every three months for EAFRD expenditure).

3.5 Rural development

The rural development policy is the second pillar of the reformed Common Agricultural policy, introduced in the framework of Agenda 2000 in 1999 due to the expected changes in view of the enlargement of the Community. Even though rural development measures are implemented throughout the Community, the candidate countries in particular were offered a financial support for rural development in order to mitigate the shock after their effective accession. The common rural development policy has presented itself as a necessity since not all Member States have the capacity to finance all the required measures in order to level up with other Member States, nor could they achieve the same effect as at the Community level. Furthermore, many rural development issues transcend national borders, which calls for a more decisive action. Every Member State (or region) is to draw up a rural development programme containing measures to be implemented in the concerned programming period and the budget required for their implementation. Rural development measures are co-financed by the EU and the Member States.

The new set of rural development programmes for the period 2007-2013 is concerned with the following objectives (the so called “axes”):

1. improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector,
2. improving the environment and the countryside;
3. improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of the rural economy;
4. supporting projects based on the experience of the Leader approach (the Leader Initiative is no longer active, but it was designed to develop innovative, high-quality tailor-made strategies with a particular accent on the long-term development of a region).

Measures eligible for financing are the following:

- early retirement of farmers,
- support in less-favoured areas,
- agri-environmental measures (preservation of natural resources and biodiversity, afforestation of agricultural land),
- specific measures for semi-subsistence farms,

- creation of producer organisations,
- technical support,
- restructuring and development of villages,
- protection and conservation of rural heritage,
- diversification of activities in rural areas (employment opportunities, acquisition of knowledge and skills),
- improvement of infrastructure (better quality of living),
- manufacturing of high-quality and safe products (through modernisation and innovation)
- (for new member states) special aid in order to reach EU standards.

The real difference between the said rural development measures and direct payments is not in the amount of aid, but in its economic impact. Direct payments are an income aid intended for farmers and entirely financed by the EU, while rural development measures are intended for everyone living in a rural area and require a significant expenditure at the national level (20-50% of a rural development measure is financed by the state). Furthermore, rural development programmes are very complex from the administrative point of view: they require a large number of different actors, the funds are used to cover the salaries of people working on the programme, programme costs and investments, and the beneficiaries are not necessarily farmers. Rural development measures are aimed at improving the overall living standard in rural areas, prevent the abandonment of villages, overpopulation of cities and the loss of competent workforce which may contribute to the overall economic and social progress of rural areas.

3.6 State aid

The core provisions on which the granting of state aid is based are Articles 87, 88 and 89 of the Treaty establishing the European Union. Article 87 prohibits the granting of any aid by Member States “in any form whatsoever which distorts or threatens to distort competition by favouring certain undertakings or the production of certain goods shall, in so far as it affects trade between Member States”, and it defines cases in which such aid shall or may be

granted. Article 88 appoints the Commission as the body responsible for the control of state aid and their possible abolishment. Article 89 appoints the Council as the body determining the conditions for the application of Article 87 and 88, as well as possible exemptions.

State aid is any aid granted by a Member State in compliance with the requirements of Article 87(1) of the Treaty. The European Commission has taken a very serious position in this respect: indeed, Article 88(3) lays down a duty on Member States to notify the Commission about any new aid schemes before their actual implementation and prohibits their implementation without the Commission's authorisation. State aid does not have to be granted as financial aid; it can also be in form of fiscal incentives, export refunds or services in kind. Experience has shown that even small amounts of aid in the agricultural sector may lead to the distortion of market conditions and non-compliance with Article 87(1) of the Treaty. Therefore, in 2004 the Commission adopted a Regulation (1860/2004) governing *de minimis* aid for both primary production and processing and marketing of agricultural products (this Regulation has subsequently been replaced by Regulation (EZ) No. 1535/2007). In 2006 the Commission adopted the Regulation (EC) No 1998/2006 in which it established *de minimis* aid that may be granted to enterprises engaged in the processing and marketing of agricultural products (in very limited circumstances) due to the similarities they present with respect to other industrial enterprises. The primary agricultural production (on-farm activities) is exempt from the application of this Regulation due to its vulnerability and special position. This Regulation does not apply to export aid nor to aid favouring the consumption of domestic over imported products in line with the EU commitments under the WTO Agreement on Agriculture. Commission Regulation (EC) No 1857/2006 lays down the rules and conditions for the granting of aid to small and medium enterprises active in the production of agricultural products. This Regulation is extremely significant since the production, processing and marketing of agricultural products in the EU is dominated by small and medium enterprises. However, it applies only to the primary production since processing and marketing activities in this sector are often very similar to processing and marketing of other industrial products. Aid covered by this Regulation does not have to be approved by the Commission in accordance with Article 88(3) of the Treaty, but a notification of its introduction

and periodic reports have to be sent thereto accompanied with all the necessary information in this regard. All aids permitted under this Regulation are subject to very strict implementation requirements and ceilings laid down therein. To a certain extent certain categories of state aid in the primary production of agricultural products have not been covered by this Regulation, which is the reason why they have been included in the Regulation (EC) No 2008/800/EC, known as the General block exemption regulation, which allows payment of certain aid under simplified procedures. They are as follows: training aid, aid in the form of risk capital, aid for research and development, environmental aid and aid for disadvantaged and disabled workers.

In 2006 the Commission adopted very detailed guidelines for the granting of state aid in the agriculture and forestry sectors applicable to the period 2007-2013. The core provisions on which those guidelines are based are Articles 87, 88 and 89 of the Treaty. Furthermore, state aid must be intended to contribute to the development of certain economic activities or regions and particular attention must be given to environmental issues, even where this is not the main objective of a specific aid. Any aid measure non covered by those guidelines must be accompanied with a economic analysis of its impact and risk assessment as regards the distortion of competition, and authorised by the Commission on a case-by-case basis. Further requirements have been laid down for each category and type of state aid. For example, rural development measures in general must be coherent with the rural development programme of the Member State proposing such measures, but each rural development measure is subject to specific strictly defined conditions. Rural development measures include aid for investment in agricultural holdings, aid for processing and marketing of agricultural products, aid for agri-environmental or animal welfare commitments (including Natura 2000 payments to help farmers overcome disadvantages resulting from the implementation of the 1979 Birds Directive and the 1992 Habitats Directive), aid granted to farmers in less-favoured areas, aid for meeting standards, aid for early retirement or cessation of farming activities, aid for producer groups, aid for land reparcelling (exchange of plots for the purpose of land consolidation), aid for the production and marketing of quality agricultural products, provision of technical support, aids in the livestock sector and so forth.

Another category is the state aid intended for risk and crisis management in agriculture, which is limited to helping farmers overcome certain difficulties on which they had no influence and it is therefore more focused on the primary production sector, rather than on processing and marketing of agricultural products. It is important to stress that this kind of state aid cannot solve a crisis *per se*, but can only mitigate its consequences where rapid action is taken. The Member States must therefore define on time which measures in this sense would be more appropriate in case of an adverse event. This category includes compensation for damage to agricultural production (e.g. natural disaster, disease outbreak, etc.), aid to reduce the production capacity (e.g. for environmental reasons) and aid for the restructuring of companies in difficulty.

Other allowed state aid schemes include aid for employment, research and development, advertising of agricultural products (only if it contributes to the development of certain activities or a certain economic area) and tax exemptions. On the other hand, subsidised short-term loans have been abolished since they increased notably the complexity of the state aid system and have not produced the desired effect. Furthermore, they can easily be replaced by *de minimis* aid.

All Member States have had different instruments at their disposal for the purpose of implementing these guidelines starting from 1 January 2007. Any proposal for the state aid could have been adapted in order to comply with *de minimis* requirements or one of the compatible state aid schemes (block exemptions), or submitted to the Commission for individual approval in accordance with the legislation in force. The latter instrument is used only if other solutions are not appropriate to a specific problem and if the results thereof are assessed as positive in terms of the common interest or a serious economic situation.

3.7 Agriculture and enlargement

The 2004 enlargement of the European Union represented a significant challenge for the EU-15 from all aspects, but the agriculture has always been one of the most sensitive issues. The 10 new Member States had an enormous

potential yet to be realised in the agriculture sector and despite the higher competition within the single market, the abatement of tariff and trade barriers and export quotas was to create numerous new opportunities for their producers and give greater stability to their markets. While the agricultural sector in the EU-15 was stable, highly advanced and enjoyed more than 40 years of subventions and incentives, the same sector in 10 candidate countries was characterised by restructuring, lower development levels and need of modernisation. The transition period in the 1990's in all Central and Eastern European countries was generally characterised by a decline of agricultural production, low investments and low profitability, growing pressure of the external competition and an unstable and often inconsistent agricultural policy. There was much fear among the farmers in candidate countries that the accession would weaken their position even further due to lower competitiveness with respect to the EU-15 farming sector and that they would remain the producers of medium or low quality low-cost food and feed. This fear was further fuelled by the initial reluctance of the EU-15 to extend direct payments to new Member States because of the immense financial burden it would incur to old members. However, by joining the EU new Member States became eligible for the CAP spending, which in the first place enabled the development and high prosperity level of EU-15 over the past 15 years. In fact, even though the accession to the EU presents multiple benefits for the acceding country, the CAP has always been one of the most attractive elements thereof. It meant significant improvement of primary production techniques and methods, modernisation and restructuring of production and processing plants and compliance with food standards, animal welfare and environmental requirement, which would eventually increase the performance of this particular sector. Furthermore, the opening of the single market with no restrictions would enable farmers in new Member States to focus on quality and niche agricultural products which were not present on the EU-15 market.

On the other hand, as said before, such an open market was also the worst nightmare of those farmers, who feared that the competition from the EU-15 would suffocate them due to their unpreparedness and the negative experience first during communism, and then during the transition period, which is very similar to the current situation in Croatia. The country which was most affected by the changes and the modernisation of its agricultural sector was

Poland since a quarter of its population was employed in agriculture (five times more than the EU-15 average) and due to a very large number of non-commercial, inefficient farms. The CAP support seemed like something very distant to farmers in the candidate countries since the scope thereof and the conditions for eligibility became clearer only after the conclusion of accession negotiations. However, Poland was also the country in which owing to the efforts of the competent national institutions and favourable agreements with the EU, the direct payments (based on the SAPS) were administered to farmers cultivating approximately 90% of the agricultural land already in the first year of membership. The implementation of the SAPS in Poland was also deemed as the most efficient with respect to other new Member States. In Hungary, on the other hand, institutional problems delayed the distribution of EU aid (payments were made only at the end of 2005) causing major protests of farmers. Since the direct payments based on the SAPS are granted per hectare, farmers with more land received higher amounts of support, which was particularly evident in Hungary, whose agricultural land distribution is very similar to the one in Croatia, with more than 90% of small-scale farms and a very small number of large primary producers owning the majority of land. Nevertheless, in spite of a faster increase of agricultural input prices with respect to the prices of agricultural outputs, the majority of smaller farms in Poland managed to sustain the first impact of the accession and the imports of agricultural products from the EU-15 did not increase substantially as the overall competitiveness of the national agricultural primary production and food industry improved considerably owing to massive investments therein during the pre-accession period. In Hungary such imports increased more rapidly, having thus a negative impact on the national market, which was nevertheless mitigated by the implementation of direct payments and by record harvests in the years after the accession (this disturbance was particularly evident in the livestock sector).

One of the main practical problems connected with the implementation and enforcement of new laws in agriculture in line with the *acquis* was the insufficient information of farmers, in particular in the areas of environmental protection, food safety and animal welfare. At times extension and advisory services themselves were helpless before the lack of transparency of certain policies adopted by their governments.

EU structural funds are one of the main elements of the EU cohesion policy, the objective of which is to achieve economic and social cohesion and uniform development throughout the Union. Structural funds are used for financing of projects that contribute to the reduction of disparities in the level of development of different EU regions, as well as to the overall competitiveness of the EU economy. Structural funds are available only to Member States, but candidate countries are entitled to pre-accession funds in order to prepare for the implementation of structural funds once they join the EU. Structural funds include the European Social Fund, the European Fund for Regional Development and Cohesion Fund. The pre-accession instruments developed by the EU to assist the candidate countries in transposing the *acquis communautaire* in their national legislation and carrying out the necessary adjustments before the date of accession were PHARE, ISPA and SAPARD.

PHARE (Pologne et Hongrie Aide de la Reconstruction Economique) was established in 1989 with Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 and its original purpose was to support the process of transition and restructuring of the economy in Poland and Hungary, but was subsequently extended to other Central and Eastern European countries as well (2004 enlargement countries, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia). PHARE wasn't intended for agriculture only, its objectives were on a much larger scale: institution building, easier transposition of the *acquis communautaire* in the national legislation and support to the transition from planned to market economy and strengthening of the economic and social cohesion. PHARE programming was initially on an annual basis, but this was subsequently changed to multi-annual programming. The implementation thereof was based on accession partnership between the EU and the candidate countries and national programmes drawn up by candidate countries themselves. At the beginning PHARE funding was mainly used for the purpose of providing know-how and technical assistance. However, later on it focused on investments, especially in infrastructure and environmental protection (the latter being a very serious issue in former socialist countries since it was an issue that had been almost entirely neglected in the past 50 years). PHARE became the main instrument in preparing candidate countries for accession, and

in particular for the successful management and administration of structural funds that would become available to them after joining the EU. In the period 2000-2006 PHARE was complemented by two more specialised programmes: ISPA (Instrument for structural policies for pre-accession) and SAPARD (Special accession programme for agriculture and rural development). All three programmes were entirely replaced by the IPA instrument (Instrument for pre-accession assistance) in 2007.

ISPA (Instrument for structural policies for pre-accession) was established in 2000 with Regulation (EC) No 1267/1999 and was focused on the alignment of environmental and transport policies and infrastructure with the EU legislation. ISPA was used to fund transport infrastructure projects of common interest in order to improve the interconnection and interoperability of national networks and well as to connect national networks to pan-European corridors. As far as the environmental protection is concerned, ISPA funding was focused on environmental directives which were very costly to implement: water supply/waste water treatment, waste management, air pollution control and industrial pollution control.

SAPARD (Special accession programme for agriculture and rural development) was established in 1999 with Regulation (EC) 1268/1999. Its implementation began in 2000 and ended on 31 December 2006. The overall objective thereof is to accelerate the solving of issues connected with structural adjustments and modernisation of the agricultural sector, food industry and rural areas in order to increase the competitiveness of candidate countries with respect to EU Member States and to improve the quality of living in rural areas, as well as to prepare candidate countries for the implementation of the *acquis communautaire* and the administration of agricultural and rural development spending after the accession. The said goals are to be reached through implementation of the following measures:

Measure 1: improvement of the quality of products, reduction of production costs, improved competitiveness, modernisation of production systems, reduction of the pollution of the environment and achievement of sanitary, veterinary and environmental standards of the EU;

Measure 2: modernisation of the processing of agri-food products;

Measure 3: development and improvement of basic infrastructure necessary for the performance of economic and social activities, better living and working conditions in rural areas, prevention of abandonment and depopulation of rural areas;

Measure 4: technical support, information and promotional activities, organisation of training through workshops, seminars and study trips.

A successful implementation of SAPARD has been an important lesson for the future implementation of the CAP instruments and it contributed to a positive change of the negative attitudes and mistrust of farmers in the 10 former communist countries in spite of initial difficulties. Most of the said countries opted for measures in support of the competitiveness of their agricultural sectors having in mind long-term benefits, rather than short-term effects of the provided aid.

CARDS (Community assistance for reconstruction, development and stabilisation) was established in 2000 with Regulation (EC) No 2666/2000 and intended for countries of the Stabilisation and Association Process (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Kosovo). It ceased to exist on 31 December 2006 as it was replaced by the IPA programme and it was based on the Multiannual indicative programme 2001-2004. However, the implementation of CARDS project will terminate only on 31 December 2009. Since its recognition as candidate country in 2004 Croatia was allowed to use only the regional component of CARDS, but other pre-accession funds become available thereto. The main objective of CARDS programme was to enable the beneficiary countries to participate in the stabilisation and association process, subject to the principles of democracy, rule of law, fundamental freedoms, human rights and implementation of reforms. The direct beneficiaries of the CARDS programme are national authorities, public institutions, cooperatives, associations, foundations and non-governmental organisations.

IPA (Instrument for pre-accession assistance) replaced the existing three pre-accession instruments and the CARDS programme as of 1 January 2007. It was established with Regulation (EC) No 1085/2006 and it is envisaged to cover the period 2007-2013. It is provided on the basis of European Partnerships for potential candidate countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and

Serbia including Kosovo) and Accession Partnerships for candidate countries (Croatia, Turkey and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia). IPA consists of five components defined in accordance with the priorities of beneficiary countries. The first two components, support for transition and institution-building and cross-border cooperation are intended for all beneficiary countries, while the other three components (regional development, human resources development and rural development) may be used by candidate countries alone. The last component, known as IPARD, shall be discussed in more detail in the chapter regarding Croatia due to its relevance for the present dissertation. IPA programming is multiannual, while the allocation of financial resources has been determined by the Commission by means of the Multiannual indicative financial framework. In the six years of its implementation (2007-2013) the financial value of the IPA programme shall amount to 11 468 billion EUR.

TAIEX (Technical Assistance Information Exchange), established in 1995, is an institution-building instrument offering short-term assistance in the transposition and implementation of the *acquis communautaire* by deploying experts from Member States, organising study visits and study trips, seminars, workshops and training courses in a number of different sectors (agriculture included). Beneficiaries of the TAIEX assistance are the new Member States, all candidate and acceding countries, the countries of the Stabilisation and Association Process, the countries of the European Neighbourhood Policy and Russia. In the past TAIEX was financed from the PHARE and CARDS funds (depending on the beneficiary), but as of 2007 it is financed within the IPA programme which replaced the aforementioned PHARE and CARDS. Croatia has been a beneficiary of TAIEX since 2004.

4

Croatian agriculture

4.1 General description

Croatia extends over a territory of 56 594 km² and has around 4,4 million inhabitants with an average population density of 78 inhabitants per km². It is divided into 21 Counties, which are the largest units of local self-government. According to the 2008 statistical data the gross domestic product per capita amounted to 15 632 US dollars. The growth rate in 2008 accounted for 2,4%, which is more than 50% lower with respect to 2007 (5,5%). Croatia is a predominantly rural country, with rural areas inhabited by 47% of its entire population. In 2006 the share of agriculture in total GDP amounted to 7,1%, which is above the EU-27 average (1,8%). Only Bulgaria and Romania had a higher share of agricultural GDP. On the other hand persons employed in the agricultural sector amounted to 14,3%, which is as twice as high as the agricultural GDP, indicating that the GDP per capita in agriculture is considerably

lower than in other sectors. In fact, salaries in agriculture were almost 40% lower with respect to salaries in other sectors of economy in the same year.

The most recent agriculture census in Croatia was conducted in 2003, which was the first such census from the declaration of independence. The goal of this census was to collect data on the existing agricultural land and the use thereof, areas under orchards, vineyards and olive groves, use of irrigation, fertilizers and plant protection products, use of machinery, animal husbandry, marketing of agricultural products, organic agriculture and agri-environmental measures in order to enable the a detailed definition of problems that the Croatian agriculture is facing, especially in view of the upcoming accession to the European Union. The method of collecting data was entirely harmonised with the European standards. The production of agricultural products was deemed to include crop production (cereals, potatoes, pulses, oilseed, tobacco, sugar beet, forage, vegetables, flowers and decorative plants, seeds and planting material, fruit, wine and mushrooms) and animal husbandry (bovine animals, pigs, ovine and caprine animals, ungulates, poultry, rabbits etc.). It does not include processing of agricultural products, forestry, fishery and the provision of agricultural services for third parties with own machinery. According to this census agricultural land accounted for 24,6% of the entire Croatian national territory (1 391 622 ha), 77,4% of which was in use (1 077 403). Family farms detain approximately 80% of the agricultural land in use, but the average area is only 1,9 ha, with less than 10% of family farms owning more than 10 ha. The average area owned by legal entities (approximately 20% of the agricultural land in use) is 159 ha. The main reason of such a difference is the fact that the legal entities are using state-owned land in accordance with special agreements with the Government. Apart from considerable fragmentation of agricultural parcels, another problem is the lack of appropriate education: 98% of all members of family farms have only practical experience. Furthermore, 20% of member of family farms are over 64 years old.

An official definition of rural and urban areas has not yet been adopted in Croatia and so far the OECD criterion based on population density has been used. Accordingly, almost 92% of the Croatian territory was classified as rural, in which 88,7% of all settlements are located. Even though the average population

density is approximately 78 inhabitants/km², it ranges from 34 inhabitants/km² in rural areas to 325 inhabitants/km² in urban areas.

Croatia is a country with Mediterranean and Central European characteristics and may be divided into three main geographic regions:

The Pannonian region occupies about 55% of the national territory and has an enormous agricultural potential owing to vast lowland plains, quality soil and a lot of precipitation. This part of the country has a distinctive continental climate with hot summers and cold winters (temperature falling below 0°C). The most important economic activity is agriculture, including both primary production and processing. However, in the eastern part substantial war damage was incurred in the early 1990's to both production facilities and infrastructure halting the overall development of this area. For the same reason a large portion of agricultural land was entirely abandoned and many fields are still covered with land mines. Furthermore, problems related to the privatisation of socialist agricultural conglomerates and land ownership are still visible and hindered any further growth.

The Mountainous region accounts for 13% of the Croatian territory and it is the least developed and the least populated region of Croatia. It has a typical mountainous climate which is the reason why the vegetation period is very short. The agriculture sector is dominated by small family holdings, in many cases practicing semi-subsistence farming, while animal husbandry is the main activity. Lack of quality infrastructure and depopulation, which has been going on for a very long time, represent a further obstacle to a sustainable development of this area.

The Mediterranean region occupies about 32% of the Croatian territory and includes the coastal area and islands, where agriculture and fishery have a very long tradition, even though tourism is the main economic activity. The western part thereof is the most developed part of Croatia, with economic growth and performance indicators well above the national average. Despite the poor soil and the prevalence of small family farms with fragmented plots, agricultural activities in this area are quite intense and mainly in the service of tourism, which

is the reason why many of them are oriented towards the production of high quality traditional products compliant with EU standards.

Croatia is a country rich in biodiversity, which is enhanced by its location, different climatic conditions depending on the region and geomorphologic structure of soil. Hence the environmental protection and the preservation of natural habitats gain even more importance, particularly in zones where intensive farming is practiced. During the socialist period intensive farming was seen as the only viable option and a large portion of grassland in the Pannonian region was converted into arable land, leading to the destruction of natural habitats of many animal species, especially wild birds.

According to the Croatian Act on Agriculture, certain areas have been defined as “less-favoured areas” and as such are entitled to a higher state support. Such areas are not limited to rural areas, but may also include certain towns. These are mountainous and hilly areas, islands and the Pelješac peninsula and the so-called areas of special state concern (areas suffering war damage and those assessed as underdeveloped). Areas affected by war (1991-1995) are still facing serious economic and social problems due to the fact that these are mainly rural areas depending on agricultural activities, the performance of which is hindered by the presence of mines. In spite of the fact that Croatia has been allocating substantial amounts of money in order speed up the demining, this remains a very slow process and so far the results have not been satisfactory. Furthermore, a large portion of refugees and displaced persons has not yet returned to war-affected areas, which is the reason why those areas remain underpopulated. The reconstruction process is advancing at a very slow pace, especially in the industrial sector, since investors are still unwilling to risk their capital and turn towards other regions or even other countries. Moreover, many industrial plants have been damaged in such extent or make use of such obsolete technologies and machinery which require extensive modernisation that any investment would result in a negative balance for many years to come.

In the socialist period Croatian agriculture was characterised by very high performance, which was damaged significantly in the early 1990’s due to the fact that most warfare activities occurred in the area where agriculture was most

developed. The difficult and painful transition from an almost entirely state-run system to market economy represented a further obstacle to its development and even resulted in negative trends.

4.2 Legacies of the past

For more than 50 years the Croatian economy was centrally planned and two distinct types of agricultural holdings existed: small family farms, characterised by a small-scale non-commercial production, fragmented plots and low utilisation of machinery and chemical substances; and large state-owned agricultural-industrial companies (the so called "*kombinati*"). Even though the systematic nationalisation of land hasn't been practiced in the former Yugoslavia as in other socialist countries, small farmers and in particular cooperatives were entirely marginalised. Socialism was based on the belief that technology would solve all the problems of the modern society, which is the reason why most heavy industry dates back from that period. The same principle was applied in agriculture and the cost-effectiveness and environmental issues were entirely neglected. Endless fields cultivated with same crops, heavy machinery, extensive use of fertilizers and plant protection products had the sole aim of production enormous quantities of cheap food and raw material for industrial purposes, while crop rotation and set-aside were hardly ever practiced. These mammoth companies were engaged in primary production, processing, storage and marketing of products and employed thousands and thousands of workers, usually more than it was really necessary (in socialism jobs were often created artificially in state-owned companies at the expense of efficiency, which resulted in very low unemployment rates). However, due to such practices the agricultural productivity was much lower than expected and certainly lower than in Western European countries. Very soon the negative consequences of this high input-low output situation started to surface and resulted in a growing impoverishment of the population and the increased public debt.

The cooperatives have existed on the Croatian territory since the second half of the 19th century and provided a significant support to their members in all times, especially during the economic crisis in the period between the two World

Wars. After the Second World War and the establishment of the socialist regime the cooperatives enter in a very difficult period. In 1945 agricultural land was taken away from all holdings that owned more than 45 ha of agricultural or 35 ha of arable land. Traditionally, members of the cooperatives were smaller farmers with private holdings joining their forces for the purpose becoming more competitive on the market. Often they not only marketed products labelled with the name of the cooperative and processed in plants owned by the cooperative, but also established savings banks giving loans to members (in many cases to non-members as well, but at a higher interest rate) in order to finance various investments, upgrades or enlargement of the holding. Cooperatives were a clear example of private property and individual entrepreneurship – concepts which were clearly contrasting the new socialist ideology of collectivism and collective property. Therefore, the new regime tried to suppress the cooperatives as much as possible and one of the measures implemented in order to diminish their power was in fact the nationalisation of land. Agriculture was deemed as a source of raw materials that would boost industrialisation and mass construction projects and holdings were required to provide for a certain quantity of agricultural products at prices which were considerably lower with respect to market prices. Traditional cooperatives were replaced with socialist-style cooperatives owned by the state in which private property and original cooperative principles became obsolete. In 1953 this attempt was abandoned, but it left a very deep scar on the face of the Croatian agriculture. However, the maximum allowed area was further reduced to 10 ha and the rest was nationalised. While the general trend in Western Europe was the consolidation of agricultural parcels, Croatian agriculture was characterised by the forced intentional fragmentation of farmland. In the early 1960's the cooperatives suffered another blow: their processing plants and marketing facilities were nationalised, while their savings banks were abolished – such new state-owned cooperatives became the main actors of agricultural development. The number of cooperatives after the introduction of that measure was an all-time low: only 188 in the entire country. In the late 1970's and 1980's, as the social climate began to change since the dominating communist party was losing ground and could not hide its failures anymore, the cooperatives started to multiply once more.

As said before, private ownership in Croatia was maintained to a certain extent. In fact, almost 60% of the agricultural land was property of small private farmers, but the amount they were allowed to retain was limited to 10 hectares of arable land and 30 hectares of pastures and grassland. Those farmers were barely self-sufficient as far as their income is concerned since they were not competitive with respect to large state-owned holdings, and they were unable to upgrade their farms for a better performance, not to mention lower quality and low yield. Furthermore, inheritance laws permitted an almost unlimited splitting of inherited farmland which resulted in a continuous reduction of size of agricultural plots. Such small farms were not economically viable any more due to their sheer size and were often used by their owners to produce for own purpose and/or compensate a low income deriving from another sector. According to the 2003 agriculture census, the average size of land owned by a family farm was 2,9 ha and only 5% of all family farms owned more than 10 ha. Therefore, in order to boost its performance, the Croatian agriculture is to be restructured following two imperatives: one is to increase the number of holdings with larger agricultural plots and the other is to ensure the survival of small mixed farms. In this context the pooling of farmers in order to connect their parcels and obtain a larger agricultural land and/or develop a common product for marketing is essential and can be done by means of the cooperatives.

After the fall of the socialist regime the old socialist perception of cooperatives did not vanish: they were still looked at from an ideological, instead of an economic point of view and remained marginalised. Even though in 1995 the Croatian Parliament adopted the Act on Cooperatives recognising cooperatives as economic operators from the legal point of view, the actual role and transformation of cooperatives, as well as many other issues were not adequately addressed. Therefore, the actual members were mostly the employees of the cooperative, while the farmers were bound to the cooperative by means of contracts (on supply, production, etc.) and as non-members did not decide on the functioning of the cooperative. Although this is in contrast with the basic cooperative principles, such situation prevails still and cooperatives in Croatia are more similar to small companies engaged in a number of activities in the agricultural sector.

One of the main advantages of cooperatives is the fact that they do not limit the entrepreneurial freedom of the farmer, simultaneously providing them with support in sectors in which they are weakest (for example, in the marketing of products). Due to a significant fragmentation present in the property structure of the Croatian agriculture, an economic association of farmers is in a certain extent a much more viable and rapid solution than the actual physical consolidation of land, which is a very expensive and lengthy process. Although the consolidation of agricultural parcels is quite necessary, the establishment of cooperatives should be more supported on the national level in terms of support to development, fiscal benefits and awareness raising campaigns. By a more rational and efficient channelling of aid towards the development of cooperatives, the Croatian government could contribute significantly to the increase of employment, productivity and competitiveness of its agricultural sector.

With the beginning of the transition to market economy and subsequent privatisation in the early 1990's many of the large agricultural companies went bankrupt as a result of corruption and poor management. Therefore, much of the agricultural land they used for production was abandoned. The war aggravated the situation even further since many small farmers were forced to leave their holdings and settled elsewhere turning to being consumers rather than agricultural producers. The restructuring of some state-owned companies succeeded (in some cases it is yet to be completed), even though they are still adapting and learning to operate in an environment driven by the market, but this resulted in a decrease in the production of agricultural products and significant increase of the share imported food on the Croatian market. In fact, the value of imports is higher than the value of exports.

Another obstacle to the development of agriculture is represented by the cadastre and land registers, which were established in the 19th century when Croatia was part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Those records were poorly maintained during the socialist period and currently they do not reflect the real situation, which is an important challenge for the Croatian government. The most important component of the aforementioned IACS (Integrated Administration and Control System), which needs to be in place as of the date of Croatia's accession to the European Union, is the Land Parcel Identification System or LPIS. The

current cadastre records, which are based on an outdated alphanumeric database, shall be replaced by spatial data based on digital orthophoto maps which require digitalised and vectorised cadastre plans for the entire national territory. The orthophoto maps shall serve for the purpose of interpretation of the use of and determination of the size of agricultural land, while the digital cadastre plans should be used as a control instrument in relation to such interpretation. All these activities require a substantial investment and energy both in terms of infrastructure (equipment, facilities, etc.) and specialised staff.

4.3 Current situation

Dairy sector

The competitiveness of the Croatian dairy sector has been very low due to the presence of a large number of farms with a low number of dairy cows and the lack of organised milk collection. Although the number of dairy cows decreased in the past 20 years, the milk yield has increased owing to improved farm management, importing and breeding of dairy cows instead of combined breeds. Croatia's import of milk and dairy products is still higher than the export, but this trend is slowly reversing. Most producers are not strictly specialised in dairy production, but also produce beef. The number of small commercial producers is decreasing; however, those still present on the market are coping with difficulties due to their inability to make the necessary investments in order to increase the number of animals, become more competitive or fulfil environmental, food safety and animal welfare standards. Milk processing is done in authorised plants, which for the time being are sufficient with respect to the quantities of milk supplied. Dukat (established in 1912) and Vindija (established in 1959) are the largest dairy plants and process around 64% of total milk delivered. They were restructured and privatised in the early 1990's and use modern technology in compliance with EU requirements. Milk collection is done on dedicated collection points equipped with a cooler (centre of village or town) where the producers bring their milk, which is then taken to the factory. Milk is collected directly only on larger farms. Controls of raw milk are conducted on-the-spot at the moment of collection and the buy-off price is determined on the basis of the quality analysis fully compliant with EU rules, which is conducted in the Central Laboratory. Milk production in

the EU is limited by means of the so called quotas, which shall be introduced in Croatia as well after its accession to the Union.

Beef sector

This is one of the most important sectors in the Croatian agriculture. The number of bovine animals for meat production was steadily decreasing until 2002, when it started to increase again, in particular owing to the import of calves for fattening. As in the dairy sector, the production of beef is done mostly on family farms, 90% of which has 10 bovine animals or less. The Operative programme for the livestock production is focused on the restructuring of existing and construction of new competitive farms with capacity of up to 100 cows, fulfilling the applicable EU standards. The general trade balance in this sector is negative and the imports are growing both as regards meat and live animals, but the export of preserved beef products is higher than the import.

Poultry

Production of poultry and eggs is mainly of intensive type and carried out by large industrial facilities, while family holdings practice extensive farming and produce for own needs. Reconstruction and modernisation are an imperative for large producers since more than 80% of them do not comply with EU rules, especially as far as hygiene and animal welfare are concerned. It is therefore clear that investments shall concern almost exclusively the industrial plants and family farms applying modern technologies. The egg production in Croatia is almost sufficient to satisfy the country's consumption needs, but fair amounts are also exported. Controls of the production and marketing of eggs are carried out by veterinary and market inspection services, but the Croatian legislation in this sector is not yet fully harmonised with the *acquis communautaire*.

Pig meat

Production of pig meat has been increasing, even though slowly and unevenly, also due to a significant import of live pigs starting from 2000. Pig meat is in fact traditionally the most consumed meat on the Croatian market. However, the existing production facilities are not competitive and face serious environmental, sanitary and animal welfare problems. The biggest issue, as in almost all other sectors, is the size of farms, 90% of which are small family

holdings. The production of pig meat in Croatia has a considerable potential since very little feed has to be imported and the ratio between number of pigs and the national surface area is very favourable, which means fewer environmental problems.

Food-processing industry

This is one of the most sensitive areas since it has a direct impact on the health and well-being of consumers, and it also one of the sectors that needs to introduce most adjustments (both in terms of quantity and extent) due to the harmonisation of the Croatian legislation with the *acquis communautaire*. The Food Act and the Veterinary Act (both adopted in 2007) are the framework documents governing this sector. Since a large number of establishment in Croatia weren't in line with the EU legislation, nor respected all of its food safety standards, this issue became a priority. All establishments were assessed and classified according to the EU guidelines in 4 categories, the first one being establishments already in line with EU standards, the second and the third one being establishments which need a transitional period for adjustment, and the fourth category being those establishments having no possibility of reaching EU standards. All food establishments have the obligation to implement HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points) procedures in all stages of production, processing and distribution of foodstuffs. This system is used to identify potential hazards, known as Critical Control Points, and take the necessary measures in order to reduce or eliminate the risk, rather than inspect the finished products. Nevertheless, the inspection and control systems forms an essential part of the food safety concept. This is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture through its Directorates and inspectors. Those inspections may be carried out in any stage of the production, processing, storage and distribution process, usually without prior notification (except in duly prescribed cases) and in accordance with an annual inspection plan. Inspections may also include sampling if laboratory analyses are required (for example, in case of residue testing).

Cereals and oilseeds

Production of cereals is the most important agricultural activity in Croatia owing to very good natural conditions (soil and climate), even though

modernisation as regards technologies used, warehouse and drying capacities is desperately needed in order to boost the country's potential and competitiveness. In fact 66% of all arable land is covered with cereals. As far as the consumption of wheat and maize is concerned, Croatia is self-sufficient and has a positive trade balance, but it has to import other cereals, in the first place rice. Shortage of adequate storing facilities and their distribution is one of the main factors why cereals are generally not stored for longer periods and therefore not sold at a higher price. The production of oilseeds (soybeans, rape and sunflower), amounting to 12% of the total crop production, is not sufficient to cover domestic consumption needs, which is the reason why most of them are imported, but there is a significant potential for growth in this sector, in particular because of the growing demand for biofuels.

Fruit and vegetables

Owing to very favourable climatic conditions Croatia has a great potential for fruit and vegetable growing. Currently only 2,2% of the agricultural land is under orchards and a large portion of such production is not commercial, while the supply is limited and season-related, which is the reason why on average more than 50% of fruit is imported. One of the reasons therefore is the fact that fruit production in Croatia was largely neglected in the socialist period since Serbia and Macedonia, which formed part of the same country, were the largest suppliers thereof, and Croatia was only "in charge" of processing. Unfortunately, processed fruit from Croatia was mainly supplied to those states that supplied the raw materials, which is the reason why Croatia lost most of its market after the dissolution of the Yugoslavia. Furthermore, obsolete growing and storage technologies, as well as lack of an efficient market organisation have compelled the distributors and wholesalers turn to imports. Vegetable sector is also rather weak due to Croatia's dependence on the aforementioned states, so after 1991 it had to compensate the shortage of fresh and processed vegetables with imports. Vegetables cover around 9% of all agricultural land, 46% of which is represented by potatoes. Vegetable market is also poorly organised and there is a general shortage of adequate storage facilities, which is the reason why local green markets are the main marketing channel for these kinds of products. The prices of vegetables on the Croatian market are much higher than the European average, mostly due to the existence of customs duties on imports, with lower

yields. Producers' organisations have been proven like a very successful solution in the European experience, which is slowly gaining ground in Croatia as well.

Wine-growing sector

This is one of the traditional agricultural sectors, almost equally strong in the continental and the coastal part of the country, with a rich assortment of quality local wines. Many producers possess a vast experience and knowledge, as well as advanced equipment and technology, increasing their competitiveness both on the domestic and European market and many Croatia wines are already recognised on the international level and won several prestigious awards. Tourism is offering further possibilities for the development of this sector. However, the prices of Croatian wines are in most cases higher than those of imported wines creating additional market pressures, especially in the case of producers who are still using outdated production techniques, which also result in lower quality products.

Production of olive oil

In the 20th century the areas under olive groves decreased considerably due to unfavourable economic conditions for this kind of product, but in the last decade producers and farmers have been showing more and more interest in reviving this sector. Owing to state support schemes and encouragement by local authorities, in particular in the Istrian region, many new olive groves have been planted and old plantations have been restored, while the production techniques in certain facilities (both for olives and olive oil) have been upgraded, even though most of them still use outdated technology which has a direct influence on the quality and the quantity of oil extracted from olives. Independent laboratories for chemical and sensory analyses need to be established at the national and regional level in order to improve the quality and classify olive oil in accordance with the European standards for the purpose of export.

Organic farming

Organic farming in Croatia is regulated by the Act on organic agriculture adopted in 2001, which is largely in line with the *acquis communautaire*. This sector is rather new in a country whose agriculture was dominated by large state-owned companies which relied on a heavy use of pesticides and fertilizers with

not respect to the environment whatsoever. All organic food producers in Croatia must be registered and their products may be marketed as organic only upon the issue of a special certificate. Interest in organic farming has been rapidly expanding due to better information and increased awareness of consumers, but the main stimulus to the development of this sector was the state support introduced in 2003.

4.4 Environmental impact of agriculture

As stated before, the environmental impact of agriculture in Croatia was ignored for a very long time, which resulted above all in the impoverishment of soil and pollution of aquifers (both ground and surface water). Pollutants from agriculture are not only fertilizers, but also plant production products, manure and different kinds of agricultural waste. Nitrogen is the main active ingredient in fertilizers, but only 50% or less thereof is absorbed by crops and the rest is stored in the soil, eliminated by bacteria or washed out into water bodies in the form of nitrates. According to certain estimates, agriculture is responsible for 90% of nitrates found in water bodies. Nitrates have a serious health impact as they are associated with coronary heart disease and various types of cancer. Phosphorus, which is another nutrient present in fertilizers, causes eutrophication, which affects the ecosystem balance of water habitats and causes deterioration of water quality. Eutrophication leads to an excessive plant growth and decay, causing a serious reduction of oxygen in the water and hence the death of aquatic animal species. The development of an efficient system of water quality monitoring in Croatia is still at the beginning, even though measurement stations have been built on the largest (and most polluted) water bodies in the Danube basin located in the most intensive agricultural area by the state-owned company Hrvatske vode. However, all those rivers in most portions of their course have been classified as II category water bodies due to excessive nitrogen content. The eutrophication process has been registered in many Croatian lakes, with phosphorus level far above the tolerable limit.

The largest polluter of water is the food-processing industry, which in many cases has none or only mechanical waste water treatment facilities and

discharges waste water in the sewage or directly in surface water bodies (or the sea). Pesticides do not only have an environmental impact, but they also affect human health: they are associated with cancer, respiratory and reproductive problems and the increase of allergies. Pesticides can enter the human body not only through food, but also water. Another problem is that only 75% of Croatian households are connected to the public water supply and sewage system, which makes the remaining 25% very vulnerable to the pollution of groundwater coming into contact with their wells, which are usually not well isolated by means of concrete walls and leakages are inevitable. As far as the public water supply is concerned, very few water utility companies practice pesticide and nitrate removal from drinking water.

Damage to soil is also significant: soil erosion has assumed serious proportions due to the intensive land reclamation and deforestations activities that took place in the last 50 to 60 years, which causes increased agricultural production costs and lower yield. Furthermore, intensive farming has led to considerable losses of soil organic matter and humus content, resulting in a decrease of soil fertility, especially in Slavonia where such practices were widespread. Poor crop rotation has also contributed to this phenomenon.

In spite of the general belief that this is not the case, agriculture contributes to air pollution as well through the emission of methane, ammonia and nitrous oxide resulting from livestock rearing. "Polluter pays" charges in Croatia are generally below the EU average and are usually applied only to industrial plants. However, in accordance with the Kyoto Protocol Croatia is making efforts in order to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gasses.

4.5 Support in agriculture

Agriculture in Croatia is supported by means of the national aid scheme consisting of production subsidies (direct payments), income aid, capital investments and rural development aid. These aids are distributed in a different manner on the basis of whether a holding is commercial or non-commercial. Income aid may be granted to non-commercial farms only, which also may

become eligible for the rural development aid. Aid may be granted only to those farms registered in the Register of agricultural holdings, which shall be harmonised with the Integrated administration and control system (IACS) as of the date of accession of Croatia to the EU. Aid to certain agricultural sectors under special operative programmes is also granted in the form of loans at more favourable interested rates by special governmental agencies - the Croatian bank for reconstruction and development and the Croatian agency for small business. Naturally, the amount of state aid granted is limited up to a specific national ceiling and periodic analyses of budget spending are carried out, all in the purpose of introducing the gradual reduction of state aid in accordance with the EU requirements. Croatia plans to adjust its state aid schemes as much as possible to the ones present in new Member States (since their level of development is much more similar to Croatia's than old Member States). Rural development payments gain more and more importance in the EU because they represent a much better solution than direct payments for the increase of competitiveness of agricultural holdings, which is the reason why Croatia intends to increase the share of such measures up to 37% by 2011. Naturally, this means that the direct payments shall be gradually reduced in favour of the rural development aid, which might be more costly, but its long-term benefits are much more significant. Direct payments in Croatia are particularly concentrated to a smaller number of larger users, who therefore receive rather high amounts of aid, even in comparison with EU Member States. In fact less than one fifth of registered holdings in Croatia receive aid.

In 2009 a new Act on state aid in agriculture and rural development was adopted, the main purpose of which was a further alignment with the Common Agricultural Policy of the EU and the introduction of a transitional period before the accession of Croatia to the EU. This Act defines three priority groups of measures compliant with the EU model: 1. Measures for the improvement of the competitiveness of the agricultural sector, 2. Measures for the protection and improvement of the environment and landscape, and 3. Measures for the improvement of the quality of life in rural areas and diversification of the rural economy. It further defines the gradual introduction of horizontal mechanisms which shall be necessary for the future implementation of EU direct payments, including cross-compliance, Integrated Administrative and Control System (IACS)

and modulation. This Act introduces base payments for grass land and for all other uses of agricultural land regardless of the type of production, which is almost fully in line with EU SPS, as well as area payments (vineyards, orchards, olive groves, seed-production crops, sugar beet, vegetables, herbs, strawberries and hops), while certain coupled payments have been maintained (tobacco, olive oil, olive processing, planting material). As far as animal husbandry is concerned, this Act envisages those coupled payments (suckler cows, ovine and caprine animals) which exist in the SPS and which shall continue to exist after the accession, while the maintenance of some other coupled payments financed from the state budget (rearing and fattening of bovine animals, dairy cows, fattening of porcine animals, breeding poultry, honey, milk and so forth) shall be defined in the framework of accession negotiations.

Production subsidies

These are coupled direct payments granted to commercial farms in order to increase their income and competitiveness. This scheme establishes both minimum and maximum supported quantities, the latter being determined each year on the basis of the available budget. If the maximum quantities are exceeded, the aid is reduced proportionately to all beneficiaries. Higher amounts are granted to specific agricultural sectors in less-favoured areas and for the organic production (30% more with respect to the conventional production).

Capital investments

Investment aid is granted to farmers who have received a loan from a commercial bank for the purpose of investment in agriculture and particularly aimed at strengthening the market position of private farmers. The maximum amount of aid is limited per each applicant, as well as the minimum amount of loan. The application is submitted after the investment in question has already been executed. This scheme is applicable, for example, to purchase of breeding animals, investments in permanent crops, cultivation of forests, construction works and the purchase of agricultural equipment and machinery, restoration of agricultural land, purchase of agricultural land for the purpose of land consolidation and so forth.

Income aid

This type of aid is granted to non-commercial farms in order to support their income and the retirement of older and non-viable farmers, and it is decoupled from production. Once a farmer is granted income aid, his holding may not become a commercial farm.

Rural development aid

This aid is granted in the framework of 3 programmes: development of rural areas, preservation of autochthonous and protected breeds of domestic animals and marketing of agricultural products.

The basic objective of the first programme is to ensure a sustainable development of rural areas, adequate living conditions and the preservation of the natural and cultural heritage through investments into agricultural holdings and processing facilities, support to young farmers, diversification of activities, education and training, preservation and restoration of landscapes and natural habitats, promotion of tourism and local products, improvement of rural infrastructure and service and so forth. This programme is based on the bottom-up principle and local governments are actively participating in the decision-making process concerning the territory under their jurisdiction. The aid under the first programme may be granted to farms, producers' associations and cooperatives, companies, state or private institutions, NGOs and civil society organisations.

The third programme is aimed at supporting the marketing of agricultural products in order to increase the competitiveness of Croatian producers. Projects to be funded are chosen by means of a public tender and they must consist in market research, improvement of product quality, marketing campaign and so forth. 50% of the project is financed within this programme (with a defined ceiling) while the remaining amount must be financed by the beneficiary or from other sources. Due to its nature, this programme has a limited number of users and it does not have a direct influence on the market.

Special operative programmes

These programmes are aimed at supporting investments in agriculture for the purpose of meeting hygiene, animal welfare and environmental EU standards, as well as to boost the production in weaker sectors and improve the quality of products. The implementation of those programmes and the results are monitored by the Croatian agricultural extension service.

The Operative programme for the development of the beef and dairy sector was adopted in 2004 and shall remain in force until the end of 2009 in order to stimulate the restructuring in this sector by means of favourable loans for the construction of new or upgrading of existing farms producing milk and dairy products or beef and/or veal. The loans are granted by the Croatian bank for reconstruction and development or the Croatian agency for small business, while the Government shall earmark 25% of the investment (up to certain limit). The results of this programme have not been as expected for many reasons; in most cases the producers were not willing to undertake such a large investment or did not possess a building permit for their holding. However, the implementation of this programme is extremely important because the production of milk in Croatia shall be subject to quotas, just like in all EU Member States, which shall be established on the basis of the volume of the current production. It is therefore in Croatia's interest to boost its milk production in order to obtain a larger milk quota.

The Operative programme for the cultivation of permanent crops was adopted in 2004 with the aim of increasing the area under vineyards, olive groves and orchards, as well as the number of trees/vines in order to achieve a self-sufficient and competitive production by means of favourable loans. The goal of this programme is also to restore the existing plantations, stimulate the establishment of producers' organisations and introduce new market quality standards prescribed by the EU. The financing provided may be used for different purposes within the meaning of the general goal, which includes the purchase of agricultural land and equipment for irrigation, protection from frost and hail, harvesting, cleaning, sorting and packing, etc. The programme was revised in 2008 and shall be implemented until 2012. 25% of the total amount is financed by the Government, one third is earmarked by the local government and 25% is borne by the beneficiary, while the rest is covered from the loan of the Croatian

bank for reconstruction and development and/or the Croatian agency for small business

The Operative programme for the development of the production of pig meat was adopted in December 2005 in order to establish new production facilities which would comply with EU standards and be competitive on an open market. As in the case of the Operative programme for the development of the beef and dairy sector, one of the main problems was the possession and the issue of building permits, but also very unfavourable market (outbreak of the classical swine fever, draught in 2007, reduction of pig meat prices due to an increased demand, etc.). The programme was revised in 2008 and the participation therein was opened also to beneficiaries wishing to restructure their existing farms if such a solution is deemed viable. 25% of the value of the investment is covered by the Government.

The operative programme for the support to the production of “kulen” from Slavonia was adopted in 2006 with the aim of increasing the production, standardise the quality and ensure an adequate protection of this autochthonous Croatian product by means of the protected geographical indication. Kulen is a smoked and spicy hard salami made of minced pork with the addition of red paprika, garlic and salt. The most significant problem in relation to this product is the impossibility to guarantee a continuous supply of standard quality kulen due to the presence of many illegal producers, whose manufacturing facilities, processes and raw materials are not subject to any kind of sanitary or veterinary control. The curing of kulen is the most sensitive part of the production process, which is the reason why this programme is mostly intended for the construction of adequate automated curing facilities in order to optimize the production and reduce losses to the minimum. Since the quality of pig meat has a direct influence on the quality of the final product, special support is granted to producers of pigs of certain breeds and crosses intended exclusively for the production of kulen.

The Operative programme for the development of the production of vegetables was adopted in 2006 with the aim to increase the areas under vegetables in order to achieve self-sufficiency in this sector, to increase

processing and storage capacities, provide the farmers with appropriate training, support the adjustment of primary production and processing facilities to the EU standards and encourage the creation of producers' organisations. In 2008 the programme was revised and, *inter alia*, extended to the cultivation of strawberries, mushrooms, flowers and decorative plants.

The national project of irrigation systems and land and water management, introduced in 2004, is of paramount importance for a country like Croatia, whose agriculture suffers enormous losses each year due to draughts. In spite of considerable water resources, irrigation systems for agriculture in Croatia are very underdeveloped and lack of proper irrigation may lead to a yield 10-60% lower. Final users are to develop irrigation projects and present them to the competent authorities, which shall evaluate them according to different criteria and determine their priority level. The construction of an irrigation system up to the parcel of a beneficiary shall be covered from the state budget, pre-accession funds, bank loans and the local government budget, while the beneficiary himself is responsible for investments on his own land. Since the construction of irrigation systems for very small or isolated parcel is very costly, the Government is determined to encourage land consolidation and pooling of producers.

Pre-accession funds

SAPARD is a special pre-accession programme dedicated to the sector of agriculture and to the development of rural areas, the main purpose of which is to facilitate the transposition of the *acquis communautaire* into the national legislation of candidate countries. SAPARD was implemented in Croatia on the basis of the 2005-2006 rural development plan in the framework of the SAPARD programme developed by a special committee of the Croatian Ministry of Agriculture and approved by the European Commission. The body in charge of the implementation of the SAPARD programme in Croatia is the Directorate for market and structural support in agriculture established within the Ministry of Agriculture (so called "paying agency" or "SAPARD agency"). Croatia has been accredited by the Commission for the implementation of Measures 1 (overall development of the rural economy) and 2 (improved marketing of agricultural products), while the financing within this programme is earmarked by the EU (75%) and the Croatian government (25%), which can cover up to 50% of eligible costs

declared by a beneficiary. Only projects in determined sectors may be financed in the framework of SAPARD, namely dairy, meat and eggs sector, fruit and vegetable and cereals and oilseed sector within Measure 1, and dairy and meat sector, fisheries and fruit and vegetables within Measure 2. Each applicant must fulfil certain condition to be eligible for aid specific for his sector of interest, as well as general conditions such as the EU standards as regards hygiene, animal welfare, food quality and environmental protection, and economic viability of the proposed project. SAPARD financing is granted on the basis of a public tender. The applications are assessed by the aforementioned Directorate in accordance to the “first come, first served” principle, while the actual financing is granted after the completion of the investment. Each applicant must conclude a contract with the Directorate and may not start with the investment-related activities beforehand. The SAPARD financing is of non-commercial nature, but if a beneficiary violates the provisions of the contract concluded with the Directorate or any other SAPARD rule, the Directorate shall request the refund of the amounts granted with interest. Furthermore, the Directorate is entitled to conduct controls, both remote and on-the-spot in any given moment in order to check whether all the requirements are respected.

CARDS programme in Croatia is implemented on the basis of the 2001-2004 multiannual indicative programme until 31 December 2009. CARDS has covered a number of different sectors within the stabilisation and association process, such as integrated border control, support to democracy and strengthening of administrative capacity and regional infrastructure and environmental protection. However, there were a number of institution building projects within the Ministry of Agriculture, many of which have been completed and some of which are still in progress. One of those projects was the twinning project CARDS 2002 “Operational capacity building within the Ministry of agriculture”, which had a total value of 1 million EUR and was conducted with Germany and Greece as partners. The goal thereof was to strengthen the operational and administrative capacity of the said Ministry in order to enable it to fulfil its obligations under the Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA), draw up and implement new policies aimed at increasing the competitiveness of the Croatian agriculture, develop administration and control mechanisms for the granting of pre-accession fund as preparation for the granting of EU funds after accession and transpose the EU legislation into

Croatian legislation. This project was implemented from 2004 to 2006. Another was the CARDS 2002 project “Capacity Building in the Area of Agriculture, Live Animals and Food Products” with Italy as partner, the aim of which was to encourage and promote the marketing of Croatian processed agricultural products and increase food safety. It was completed in 2006 and resulted, *inter alia*, in the development of a National food safety strategy, as well as a short and medium term strategy for the introduction and implementation of HACCP principles. This programme also included the training of sanitary and veterinary inspectors and technicians of the laboratory of the Croatian Veterinary Institute and the accreditation of the laboratory network of the said Institute. Other examples of CARDS projects are “Strengthening the phyto-sanitary inspection system” with Germany as partner, “Continued support to the Phytosanitary inspection with the Netherlands as partner, “Capacity building in the area of plant protection products” with the United Kingdom as partner, “Capacity building in the area of live animals and food products” with Italy and Austria as partners, “Capacity building and development of guidelines for the implementation of the Water Framework Directive” with Germany and the Netherlands as partners and “Capacity building of the Croatian agricultural inspection and further harmonisation of the Croatian legislation with the EU *acquis*” with Italy as partner.

IPARD (Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance – Rural Development) is the fifth component of the IPA programme, which was introduced as of 2007. General IPARD goals are to support the governments of candidate countries in policy development and preparation for the effective administration of the CAP, as well as to contribute to the sustainable development of agriculture in those countries. Assistance under IPARD is granted in accordance with the Rural development programme for the period 2007-2013 and channelled on the basis of three priority axis, the creation of which was based on the previous experience in the implementation of the SAPARD programme:

- Axis 1: sustainable development of the agricultural sector and implementation of community standards;
- Axis 2: preparatory actions for the implementation of agri-environmental measures and Leader;
- Axis3: sustainable development of rural areas.

Issues that shall be addressed within Axis 1 are the upgrading of agricultural holdings to EU standards, setting-up of producer organisation and the restructuring of the food processing industry to EU standards. Issues that shall be addressed within Axis 2 are the environmental protection and preservation of landscapes and support to local rural development strategies to be implemented through private-public partnerships. Issues that shall be addressed within Axis 3 are the improvement of rural infrastructure, diversification of economic activities in rural areas, technical assistance and training. Total available funds shall be allocated as follows: a minimum of 60% of the total amount for Axis 1, a maximum of 5% for Axis 2 and a minimum of 20% for Axis 3. Regarding projects under Axis 1, the contribution of the EU and the Croatian government shall amount to 50% of planned investment (75% and 25% respectively), while the remaining 50% must be provided for from private sources. As far as Axis 2 is concerned, the same ratio between public and private sources applies, but the ratio between the EU and the Croatian government contribution amounts to 80:20. Regarding Axis 3 different ratios have been determined per measure: in case of the first measure (Improvement of rural infrastructure) the EU and the Croatian government cover 50% if the eligible investment in the ratio 75:25; in case of the second (Diversification of economic activities) and third measure (Technical assistance, information and promotional activities) the entire amount shall be covered by the EU and the Croatian government, respectively in ratios 75:25 and 80:20.

Assistance is provided on the basis of the Multiannual indicative planning document developed in a close cooperation between the Commission and the Croatian authorities and following consultations with the civil society organisations and different financial institutions. This document, adopted in 2007, contains programme objective with an indicative allocation of IPARD funds per priority within the limits established in the Multiannual indicative financial framework of the Commission. Due to the limited amount of financial resources, Croatia had to select only certain measures, the implementation of which has been assessed as urgent or very complicated, within each priority axis, which means that the IPARD programme does not represent a universal solution to all problems faced by the Croatian agriculture. State aid schemes are aimed at a

wide number of potential beneficiaries and activities, while IPARD is limited to certain sectors and viable producers, with very clear objectives such as the upgrading to EU standards and increasing the overall competitiveness of Croatian farmers on an open market, environmental protection and reduction of disparities between rural and urban areas. Therefore, state aid schemes and IPARD are complementary and do not preclude one another. However, the Ministry of Agriculture has developed a database of beneficiaries of the IPARD programme and all other aid schemes (including state aid) in order to avoid overlapping of aid and double financing.

A successful implementation of the IPARD programme requires efficient inspection services, which would be responsible for ex-ante and ex-post controls of the proper implementation of Community rules. Therefore, further strengthening of administration capacities is imperative. The extension service play a vital role in the education and information of farmers and economic operators interested in participating in the programmes, which is the reason why authorities should organize regular and exhaustive training courses for advisors. The said issued may be financed, for example, from the IPA Component I: Transition Assistance and Institution Building.

The IPARD managing authority is the Directorate for sustainable rural development within the Ministry of Agriculture and it has many tasks, including the definition of criteria for the selection of projects, drawing up of implementing regulations, collection of data for the assessment of the programme, provision of different kinds of IPARD-related information to beneficiaries, reporting to the Commission and so forth. The managing authority must be accredited for the administration of IPARD both at the European and the national level. The Directorate for market and structural support in agriculture was the accredited SAPARD paying agency and shall continue to execute the same role in the framework of the IPARD programme in accordance with the principle of sound financial management. Its responsibilities include the publication of tenders, selection of and contracting with the beneficiaries, payments to and recovery of unduly paid amounts from the beneficiaries, execution of controls and follow-up actions in order to ensure that all IPARD requirements are fulfilled, as well as reporting on the overall progress of the programme.

4.6 Implications of Croatia's accession to the EU

The accession to the EU shall undoubtedly have an enormous impact on the Croatian agriculture. It may be assumed that the system of the protection of farmers, which shall apply as of the date of accession, shall shape the Croatian agriculture in the medium and long term as regards the structure and volume of production, prices of food and income of farmers, especially small ones.

According to various sources the agricultural potential in Croatia has not been exploited sufficiently, while the existing agricultural activities would not be competitive in an open market, such as the EU market, a fact confirmed also by the negative trade balance in this sector. The Croatian agricultural policy is and shall remain one of the fundamental development factors and despite of numerous reforms and investments, structural problems and non-competitiveness of the Croatian agricultural sector still hinder its further development. The Croatian legislation is constantly being amended and aligned with the CAP, and a significant progress has been achieved in the establishment of the LPIS and the IACS, which shall be crucial for the future administration of Community aid. Apart from benefits deriving from Community aid schemes, a reformed agricultural policy shall optimise the government spending in this sector, facilitate the planning process and therefore improve the overall agricultural performance, while administrative adjustments and a more favourable macroeconomic climate shall ensure a more stable market. The state aid system needs to undergo further reform in favour of a wider implementation of structural policies and rural development measures, as well as measures aimed at increasing the competitiveness of farmers and the food-processing industry, which shall mitigate the impact caused by the changed policies.

Administrative changes, therefore, represent one of the major adjustments Croatia need to carry out before the accession. Such adjustments are required in particular with respect to the establishment of a fully functioning Integrated administration and control system (IACS), Paying Agency and the Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN) (instrument for evaluating the income of agricultural holdings and the impacts of the CAP), strengthening of rural development administrative capacities and alignment of the legislation in the

veterinary and phytosanitary sector. The establishment of those systems and institutions shall continue to be co-financed by the EU, but Croatia will have to take further efforts for speeding up this process and invest significant amounts of money in order to fulfil all the requirements. However, once they are in place, Croatia will be able to exercise a better control of support schemes, as well as plant and animal diseases on its territory, and have at its disposal more accurate information for the purpose of optimising its agricultural policy even before the actual accession. The establishment of IACS, the Paying Agency and the FADN are necessary preconditions for the reception of the full amount of aid as Member State since failure to do so may result in financial sanctions incurred to Croatia after accession.

Rural development policy has been given particular attention in the EU after the EU realised that the economic development of such areas cannot be achieved by supporting only farmers. The well-being in rural areas should be therefore increased by improving overall productivity and competitiveness and stimulating non-agricultural activities as well. Even though generally larger holdings have a head start in that regard, smaller holdings could become equally competitive by concentrating on the quality and niche products through innovation and creativity. Croatia should therefore focus on three main aspects of rural development: one is to increase the income of farmers by enhancing land consolidation, which is very difficult due to a significant divergence not only between the land records and the situation on the field, but also because such divergences exist between different land records as well (the current state of play is rendered even more complex due to unresolved and often unclear property issues); secondly it should stimulate the development of innovative non-agricultural activities on holdings, such as tourist services; thirdly, it should promote the overall economic development which is not strictly connected to agricultural activities, for example, by improving infrastructure and basic services to citizens and creating new job opportunities. The last aspect gains particular importance in the light of the fact that the majority of population in rural areas is actually not engaged in agricultural activities. Croatia has been faced with a steady depopulation of its rural areas in the past fifty to sixty years. This negative rural-urban migration trend may be reversed by offering better employment

possibilities and incentives to new entrepreneurs who decide, for example, to conduct an activity (agricultural or not) outside urban areas.

As said at the beginning of this chapter, small-size farms with fragmented agricultural land account for the biggest share of all holdings, but are equally not responsible for the biggest share of agricultural output, which along with other structural problems represents one of the main obstacles to their higher competitiveness. Nevertheless, they are vital for rural development as most of those farms will continue to exist in the future. Agriculture is not the only activity the members of the families running those farms are usually engaged in: most of them have another job in a non-agricultural sector, while farming is used only to compensate a low income and lack of better job opportunities (a problem usually faced by people with a low level of education). Very rooted traditions and connection to the land in some parts of Croatia is also one of the reasons for the persistence of these farms. It may be expected that in the future a small number of those family farms will upgrade to commercial production providing full-time employment to all or most family members, but the largest part thereof will continue to combine agriculture and non-agricultural activities as source of income. What also has to be taken into account is that a number of those farms, given their income and size, will not be able to comply with the EU standards or cope with the competition and therefore will cease to exist, which is the reason why the competent authorities must focus on the overall development of rural areas and non-farming activities in order to absorb the surplus workforce resulting from such a dramatic change. Furthermore, as far as older farmers are concerned, early retirement schemes should be such to encourage those farmers to exit agriculture and lease or sell their land to commercial farms wishing to expand. The Croatian Government should therefore analyse the situation and regularly adapt its policies in order to take into account different kinds of primary producers in agriculture and implement measure suitable to each category. For example, as far as the first of these two categories is concerned, the Government's measures should be focused on promoting their competitiveness and technological development, as well as ensuring an adequate guidance in developing realistic business plans and access to the credit market at favourable conditions, while in case of the second category, those measures should be more

oriented to keeping those farmers active for the purpose of preventing the abandonment of land and deterioration of landscapes.

One of the main ways to stimulate the rural economy is to increase its competitiveness, which in turn requires a more market-oriented policy. This means that the aid in agriculture should become as decoupled as possible as encourage farmers to produce for the market and not just to receive aid. In fact recital 24 of the Regulation (EC) no. 1782/2003 states the following: “Enhancing the competitiveness of Community agriculture and promoting food quality and environment standards necessarily entail a drop in institutional prices for agricultural products and an increase in the costs of production for agricultural holdings in the Community. To achieve those aims and promote more market-oriented and sustainable agriculture, it is necessary to complete the shift from production support to producer support by introducing a system of decoupled income support for each farm. While decoupling will leave the actual amounts paid to farmers unchanged, it will significantly increase the effectiveness of the income aid. It is, therefore, appropriate to make the single farm payment conditional upon cross-compliance with environmental, food safety, animal health and welfare, as well as the maintenance of the farm in good agricultural and environmental condition.” The importance of decoupling is reasserted in recital 28 of the said Regulation: “In order to leave farmers free to choose what to produce on their land, including products which are still under coupled support, thus increasing market orientation, the single payment should not be conditional on production of any specific product.” Unfortunately, although the increase of competitiveness of agriculture has been one of the goals of the Croatian agricultural policy, so far most state aid schemes have not been channelled thereto, which requires additional efforts both from the Government and the farmers themselves. The main reason was the fact that direct income support produces an immediate satisfaction of the beneficiary, which, nevertheless, has a short-term impact. On the other hand structural measures have medium and long term effects, they are more intangible and are introduced very slowly, and very often farmers “just don’t see the point of it”, which indicates the fact that such measures should be accompanied by an extensive education and training of farmers, as well as targeted information and awareness campaigns promoted by the competent ministry. Another element in favour of this statement is the

experience of the 10 Central and Eastern European countries, which shows how lack of transparency and information may also represent a very serious handicap. Farmers' applications for aid have too often been denied because of bureaucratic reasons and lack of knowledge of the farmer himself regarding documents he has to submit or the conditions he has to comply with in order to become eligible for aid or avoid sanctions and/or exclusion from aid.

So far coupled payments in Croatia have not achieved the desired impact. On the contrary, Croatian farmers have not responded as expected to the provided stimulus, the productivity has not risen in line with the increase of such payments, which have only resulted in an increased sluggishness of the Croatian agriculture and lower flexibility. In spite of the fact that it will most probably cause a certain level of resistance among farmers, state funding should therefore be gradually re-oriented in favour of structural reforms in rural areas, improved agricultural management and marketing of agricultural products (including the establishment of producer organisations). As far as the last two aspects are concerned, the Croatian agricultural extension institute (CAEI) shall continue to play a decisive role in providing farmers with expert assistance and training. Furthermore, a significant step forward in this respect has been achieved with the introduction of the capital investment aid and rural development aid schemes.

Another goal of the Croatian agricultural policy is to maximise payment entitlements and production quotas which shall be assigned to Croatia as Member State of the Union. In case of land, they shall be allocated on the basis of the base area, which in turn shall be determined on the basis of the registered agricultural land and grassland and number of trees of multiannual crops (e.g. olives). Payment entitlements and/or production quotas in the livestock sector shall be laid down on the basis of the number of animals and levels of production in a reference period determined by the EU. This means that higher entitlements and quotas require an increase of production, which is rather difficult to achieve in such a short period (time left before the accession), especially in the most critical sectors, which are beef and dairy. In fact, higher productivity may be achieved only by means of structural reforms, which are, as said in the previous paragraph, very lengthy and complex. A significant share of the Croatian agricultural production is done for own consumption, in very small quantities

and/or is non-compliant with EU standards, and shall therefore not be eligible for EU aid. The 2003 agricultural census registered a large portion of unused agricultural land and/or grassland, which does not fulfil the EU good environmental and agricultural conditions. A special levy for such land may be charged by municipalities, but this option is not implemented consistently, usually due to ownership-related issues. A bottom-up approach would seem like the most reasonable solution to this problem. Municipalities should implement different measures in accordance to the situation encountered. They should be responsible for management of land the owner(s) of which is (are) unknown or absent by leasing it under favourable conditions to local farmers and charging the levy for unused land. On the other hand the Government should introduce sufficiently dissuasive measures in order to compel the municipalities to implements the applicable law on the local level (e.g. by introducing a levy to be paid by the municipality for unused land). The land abandoned due to mine pollution should not be subject to these requirements and sanctions, but special provisions should apply thereto.

The least complex aid system that Croatia should implement is the single payment scheme without coupled aids (except in case of olive groves where a coupled scheme is compulsory). According to this scheme, as explained under Chapter 3.2, aid is granted per eligible hectare without it being linked to the production. While the actual amounts should not be any different with respect to the option in which certain coupled payments are maintained, single payment scheme will have the advantage of levelling the unfairness of the current aid system applied in Croatia. The main disadvantage of the single payment scheme in Croatia is the possibility of farmers not being able to reach the minimum number of eligible hectares in order to apply for aid. If this option is accepted. the regional (flat rate) model would be a better solution than the historic model due to numerous changes that the Croatian agriculture has undergone in the past ten years and the lack of reliable statistical data in that respect. While the EU has been trying to level up all the payments per hectare, such payments are in most cases still coupled in Croatia and in some cases much higher than the EU average, which shall require an adjustment both by the farmers and the administration authorities. Another necessary adjustment in this context will be the price level. Croatia does not have an intervention buy-in system nor export

refunds – the price level is guaranteed only by means of import duties, but such protectionism shall no longer be acceptable, if not in duly justified and exceptional circumstances. According to the WTO Agreement Croatia has already began to reduce gradually its import duties and once member of the EU, they shall be entirely abolished for products from EU Member States, which requires a decisive action from the Croatian government in order to mitigate any market disturbance.

The entirely decoupled single payment scheme would therefore present the best solution from the administrative point of view since it would be the simplest and the least costly solution. However, the administrative structures for its implementation are still not sufficient and require further strengthening for an efficient payments control. This includes in particular training of staff as well as investments in adequate facilities and purchase of the necessary IT systems. The Ministry of Agriculture needs to put further efforts in the harmonisation of its legislation and adoption of new act in line with the *acquis*, especially acts defining cross-compliance requirements and good agricultural and environmental conditions.

Last but not least, the Ministry of Agriculture needs to enhance its efforts on developing a very clear and coherent negotiation strategy and policy goals, based on objective and analytical data. The lack of such strategy has lead in less favourable negotiation deals for certain new Member States (Hungary, in particular). Such policies must not be contradictory – a side effect that can easily occur due to the medium and/or long-term impact of certain measures, which stresses even more the importance of gathering reliable and accurate data regarding the agricultural sector to support such policies and be capable of predicting their effects.

As illustrated in this chapter, Croatia is faced with many problems which are mainly structural and are a direct consequence of the former inefficient agricultural management, driven by ideology instead of the market. The general impact of the accession to the European Union shall be positive, even though its consequences shall not be visible in the immediate future. Many Croatian farmers have still not managed to approach agriculture in accordance with the “supply

and demand” mechanism because for too many years they were used to produce those products for which they received highest aid, which is also one of the reasons for their resistance to reform. This mentality cannot change overnight – this change can be accomplished only gradually by means of an honest presentation of facts, benefits and disadvantages these reforms will entail. Croatian farmers need to understand that reforms are not being introduced for the EU’s sake, but because of the strong conviction that they can and will improve the current, not-so-favourable situation. The EU is not a goal per se, the EU may be perceived as a means for achieving the goal of ensuring prosperity and better living conditions that the Croatian government promised to its citizens, as well as a community to which Croatia belongs historically and culturally and is finally about to rejoin.

5

Terminology corpus

5.1 Structure

The present terminology corpus consists of terms in three languages – English, Croatian and Italian, with English being the source language due to the fact that all Community documents written in that particular language are commonly used as reference. It is important to stress that the development of a specific EU terminology in Croatian is underway in parallel with the translation of thousands of documents. A vast majority of terms present in this glossary and proposed by the author of the present dissertation have already been officially accepted by the Croatian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integrations, which has very strict rules and formats for the translation of EU documents of all kinds. Furthermore, the author has carried out very detailed research and consulted different experts regarding the possible translation and definition of certain more specialised terms. Definitions of certain terms for which, in author's

opinion, clarification was required, have been extracted from specialised dictionaries, Community publications and on-line glossaries. In certain cases, as appropriate, such definition was replaced by the scientific name of the species in question in Latin.

5.2 Symbols and abbreviations

ENGLISH

adj.	adjective
adv.	adverb
En.	English
Lat.	scientific (Latin) name
prep.	preposition
v.	verb
pl.	plural

HRVATSKI

gl.	glagol
Hr.	hrvatski
prid.	pridjev
množ.	množina

ITALIANO

agg.	aggettivo
It.	italiano
v.	verbo
pl.	plurale

5.3 Glossary

A	
En.	abolish (v.)
	Def. To do away with; annul.
Hr.	ukinuti (gl.)
It.	abolire (v.)
<hr/>	
En.	acacia, gum arabic, gum acacia
	Def. Natural gum extracted from two types of the acacia tree (<i>Acacia senegal</i> and <i>Acacia seyal</i>) and mainly used under the commercial name E414 as stabiliser in the food industry.
Hr.	gumiarabika
It.	gomma acacia, gomma arabica
<hr/>	
En.	Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI)
	Def. Measure of the amount of a specific substance (usually a food additive, or a residue of a veterinary drug or pesticide) in food or drinking water that can be ingested (orally) over a lifetime without an appreciable health risk. ADIs are expressed by body mass, usually in milligrams (of the substance) per kilograms of body mass per day.
Hr.	prihvatljivi dnevni unos
It.	dose giornaliera ammissibile
<hr/>	
En.	accession
	Def. (in the present context) Process by which a country becomes a Member of the European Union
Hr.	pristupanje
It.	adesione
<hr/>	
<hr/>	

En.	acidification
	Def. A technique used in the winemaking process to increase the acidity of the must by the addition of tartaric, citric or malic acid.
Hr.	dokiseljavanje
It.	acidificazione

En.	<i>acquis communautaire</i>
	Def. The whole range of principles, policies, laws, practices, obligations and objectives that have been agreed or that have developed within the European Union. The <i>acquis communautaire</i> includes most notably the Treaties in their entirety, all the legislation enacted to date and the judgements of the Court of Justice.
Hr.	pravna stečevina Europske unije, <i>acquis communautaire</i>
It.	<i>acquis communautaire</i>

En.	active substance
	Def. Any substance or micro-organism, including a virus, that has a general or specific action: against harmful organisms; or on plants, parts of plants or plant products.
Hr.	aktivna tvar
It.	sostanza attiva

En.	Acute Reference Dose (ARfD)
	Def. An estimate of a chemical substance in food (or drinking water), expressed on a bodyweight basis, that can be ingested over a short period of time, usually during one meal or one day, without appreciable health risk to the consumer.
Hr.	akutna referentna doza
It.	dose di riferimento acuta

En.	ad valorem duty
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Def.

Import duty, expressed as a percentage of the value of the good on which it is applied (for example 5% of the value).

Hr. ad valorem carina

It. dazio ad valorem

En. additive

Def.

Substance added to food or feed to preserve flavour or improve its taste and appearance.

Hr. aditiv

It. additivo

En. advance

Hr. predujam

It. anticipo

En. adverse effect

Hr. štetni učinak

It. effetto avverso

En. aerated wine

Def.

Sparkling wine with added carbon dioxide.

Hr. gazirano vino

It. vino gassificato

En. aeration

Def.

Artificial addition of carbon dioxide to sparkling wines.

Hr. prozračivanje

It. arieggiamento

En. afforestation

Def.

Planting of trees for the purpose of creating woodland or forest. In the context of the common agricultural policy, the term refers to measures, co-financed by the European Union, to encourage new woodland development with a view to its beneficial effects for the environment.

Hr. pošumljavanje

It. afforestazione, imboschimento

En. Agenda 2000 [agenda two thousand]

Def.

Strategy paper adopted by the European Commission in 1997, setting out the main political, economic and social issues that confronted the European Union at the beginning of the 21st century and putting forward a strategy to respond to those issues. The principle issue was that of the enlargement of the Union, then comprising 15 countries, towards Central and Eastern Europe.

Hr. Agenda 2000 [agenda dvijetisuće]

It. Agenda 2000 [agenda duemila]

En. agricultural input

Def.

All substances or materials used in the production or handling of organic agricultural products (e.g. seeds, seedlings, fertilisers, equipment, machinery, etc.)

Hr. poljoprivredni input

It. fattore di produzione agricola

En. agricultural land

Def.

Land suitable for agricultural production, both crops and livestock. It is usually classified in arable land (land under annual crops, such as cereals, cotton, other technical crops, potatoes, vegetables, and melons; also includes land left temporarily fallow), orchards and vineyards (land under permanent crops) and meadows and pastures (areas for natural grasses and grazing of livestock).

Hr. poljoprivredno zemljište

It. terreno agricolo

En. agricultural parcel

Hr. poljoprivredna čestica

It. parcella agricola

En. agri-environmental measures (pl.)

Def.

Measures promoting environmentally sustainable farming practices, the purpose of which is to protect and improve the environment, to maintain the countryside in good condition, to encourage extensive farming, to preserve genetic diversity and to respect high standards of animal welfare. Farmers are reimbursed, from European Union and national funds, for the costs incurred and income foregone as a result of farming in a manner that delivers these additional public goods and services.

Hr. poljoprivredno-okolišne mjere

It. misure agroambientali

En. aid scheme

Hr. program potpore

It. regime di aiuti

En. albacore (longfinned tuna)

Lat.

Thunnus alalunga

Hr. albakora (dugoperajna tuna)

It. alalunga (tonno bianco)

En. allspice

Lat.

Pimenta dioica

Hr. piment

It. pimento

En. amendment

Def.

The modification of materials by the addition of supplemental information; the deletion of unnecessary, undesirable, or outdated information; or the correction of errors existing in the text.

Hr. izmjena i dopuna

It. modifica

En. aminoacid

Hr. aminokiselina

It. aminoacido

En. anchovy

Lat.

Engraulis encrasicolus

Hr. inćun

It. alice, acciuga

En. aneuploidy

Def.

The occurrence of one or more extra or missing chromosomes leading to an unbalanced chromosome complement, or, any chromosome number that is not an exact multiple of the haploid number.

Hr. aneuploidija

It. aneuploidia

En. angelica

Def.

Angelica Silvestris

Hr. anđelika

It. angelica

En. animal by-products (pl.)

Hr. nusproizvodi životinjskog podrijetla (množ.)

It. sottoprodotti di origine animale (pl.)

En. animal for fattening

Hr. tovna životinja, životinja za tov

It. animale da ingrasso

En. animal health

Hr. zdravlje životinja

It. sanità animale, salute degli animali

En. animal health certificate

Def.

Legal document which confirms that the sanitary requirements of an importing country have been complied with.

Hr. veterinarska svjedodžba

It. certificato di polizia sanitaria

En. animal health conditions

Hr. veterinarsko-zdravstveni uvjeti

It. condizioni di polizia sanitaria

En. animal nutrition

Hr. prehrana životinja

It. alimentazione animale

En. animal welfare

Def.

The view that it is morally acceptable for humans to use animals for food, in animal research, as clothing and in entertainment as long as unnecessary suffering is avoided.

Hr. dobrobit životinja

It. benessere degli animali

En. anise pepper (Japan pepper)

Lat.

Zanthooylum piperitum

Hr. anispapar (japanski papar)

It. seme di anice (pepe giapponese)

En. annual

Def.

Plant that flowers and complete its life cycle in the same year it is raised from a seed.

Hr. jednogodišnja biljka

It. pianta annua

En. antimicrobials (pl.)

Hr. antimikrobiotici (množ.)

It. antimicrobici (pl.)

En. applicant

Hr. podnositelj zahtjeva

It. richiedente

En. application for payment

Hr. zahtjev za plaćanjem
It. domanda di pagamento

En. arable crops (pl.)
Hr. ratarski usjevi (množ.)
It. superficie per i seminativi

En. arable land
Hr. obradiva zemlja
It. terreno coltivabile

En. arbutus berry
Lat.
Arbutus unedo L.
Hr. bobice planike (pl.)
It. bacca di corbezzolo

En. arctic char
Lat.
Salvelinus Alpinus
Hr. jezerska zlatovčica (ž.)
It. salmerino alpino (m.)

En. area payment
Def.
Payments granted on the basis of the size of agricultural land.
Hr. plaćanje po površini
It. pagamento per superficie

En. area-related aid schemes

Def.

An aid scheme in which the total amount of aid is calculated by multiplying the number of notified hectares with the pre-established amount of aid

Hr. programi potpora vezanih uz površinu

It. regimi di aiuto per superficie

En. aril

Hr. sjemenski ovoj

It. arillo

En. arnica

Lat.

Arnica Montana

Hr. arnika

It. arnica

En. ARR/ARR prion protein genotype

Hr. ARR/ARR prionsko proteinski genotip

It. genotipo della proteina prionica ARR/ARR

En. arrowroot

Lat.

Maranta arundinacea

Hr. arorut

It. maranta

En. Atlantic cod

Lat.

Gadus morhua

Hr. atlantski bakalar

It. merluzzo bianco

En. Atlantic salmon

Lat.
Salmo salar

Hr. atlantski losos

It. salmone atlantico

En. Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS)

Def.
Technique for determining the concentration of a particular metal element in a sample.

Hr. atomska apsorpcijska spektrometrija (AAS)

It. spettrometria di assorbimento atomico

En. azarole (Mediterranean medlar)

Lat.
Crataegus azarolus

Hr. azarolo glog (sredozemni glog)

It. azzeruolo

B

En. bacterial kidney disease (BKD)

Def.
A disease of salmonids caused by the bacterium *Renibacterium salmoninarum*.

Hr. bakterijska bolest bubrega (BKD)

It. nefrobatteriosi

En. bakers' wares

Hr. pekarski proizvodi

It. prodotti di panetteria, prodotti da forno

En. balm
Lat.
Melissa officinalis
Hr. matičnjak
It. melissa

En. barley
Lat.
Hordeum vulgare
Hr. ječam
It. orzo

En. base area
Def.
Average number of hectares in a region or a country allocated to growing crops or set aside within the context of the public aid scheme in determined years.
Hr. osnovna površina
It. superficie di base

En. basil
Lat.
Ocimum basilicum
Hr. bosiljak
It. basilico

En. bay
Lat.
Laurus nobilis
Hr. lovor
It. alloro

En. bedding

Hr. stelja

It. lettiera

En. beef and veal sector

Hr. sektor goveđeg i telećeg mesa

It. settore bovino

En. beet (chard)

Lat.
Beta vulgaris

Hr. blitva

It. rapa (bieta da coste)

En. beet necrotic yellow vein virus

Hr. virus nekrotičnog žutila žila šećerne repe

It. virus del giallume della barbabietola

En. beneficiary

Hr. korisnik

It. beneficiario

En. berries

Hr. jagodičasto voće

It. bacche

En. biennial

Def.

A plant that requires two years to complete its life-cycle, germinating and growing in its first year, then producing its flowers and fruit in its second year, after which it usually dies.

Hr. dvogodišnja biljka

It. pianta biennale

En. bigeye tuna

Lat.

Thunnus Obesus

Hr. velikooka tuna

It. tonno obeso

En. bighead carp

Lat.

Aristichthys nobilis

Hr. sivi glavaš

It. carpa testa grossa, carpa macrocefala

En. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)

Def.

Chemical procedure for determining the rate of uptake of dissolved oxygen by the rate biological organisms in a body of water use up oxygen.

Hr. biokemijska potrošnja kisika

It. domanda biochimica di ossigeno (BOD)

En. biofuel

Def.

Fuel that is produced by a biological process (as opposed to a geological process). Biofuels can be in a solid, liquid or gaseous form. Wood, biodiesel and bioethanol are examples of biofuels.

Hr. biogorivo

It. biocarburanti

En. biogas plant
Hr. pogon za proizvodnju bioplina
It. impianto di produzione di biogas

En. bird rapeseed
Lat.
Brassica Napus
Hr. ogrštica
It. colza

En. black caraway
Lat.
Nigella sativa
Hr. crnjika
It. grano nero

En. black chokeberry
Lat.
Nigella sativa
Hr. crnoplodna aronija
It. sambuco nero (aronia)

En. black truffle
Lat.
Tuber melanosporum
Hr. crni tartuf
It. tartufo nero

En. blackberry
Lat.

Rubus fruticosus

Hr. kupina

It. mora

En. blood meal

Hr. krvno brašno

It. farina di sangue

En. blueberry

Lat.

Vaccinium myrtillus

Hr. borovnica

It. mirtillo nero

En. blueberry leaf mottle virus

Hr. blueberry leaf mottle virus

It. blueberry leaf mottle virus

Note: The English term is used in both target languages.

En. bluefin tuna

Lat.

Thunnus thynnus

Hr. plavoperajna tuna

It. tonno rosso

En. borage

Lat.

Borago officinalis

Hr. borač

It. borragine

En.	border inspection post
Hr.	granična inspekcijska postaja
It.	posto di ispezione frontaliero

En.	bovine animal
Hr.	govedo
It.	bovino

En.	Bovine Spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) (mad-cow disease)
	Def. Fatal, neurodegenerative disease in cattle, that causes a spongy degeneration in the brain and spinal cord. BSE has a long incubation period, about 4 years, usually affecting adult cattle at a peak age onset of four to five years, all breeds being equally susceptible.
Hr.	Goveđa spongiformna encefalopatija (BSE) (kravlje ludilo)
It.	encefalopatia spongiforme bovina (BSE) (morbo della mucca pazza)

En.	branch office
Hr.	ispostava
It.	filiale, succursale

En.	brassica
Hr.	kupusnjače
It.	cavoli

En.	brassica vegetables
Hr.	kupusno povrće
It.	cavoli

En. Brazil nut
Lat.
Bertholletia excelsa
Hr. brazilski orah
It. noce del Brasile

En. bread fruit
Lat.
Artocarpus altilis
Hr. kruhovac
It. albero del pane

En. breed
Hr. pasmina
It. gruppo

En. breeding animal
Hr. uzgojno valjana životinja
It. animale riproduttore

En. breeding flock
Hr. jato za uzgoj, rasplodno jato
It. gruppo di riproduzione

En. brine
Hr. salamura
It. salamoia

En. broad bean

Lat.
Vicia faba
Hr. bob
It. fava

En. broad-leaved endive (scarole)

Lat.
Cichorium endiva
Hr. endivija širokog lista (eskariol)
It. indivia a foglia larga (scarola)

En. brook trout

Lat.
Salvelinus fontinalis
Hr. potočna zlatovčica
It. salmerino di fontana

En. brown trout

Lat.
Salmo trutta
Hr. potočna pastrva
It. salmotrota

En. Brussels sprouts

Lat.
Brassica oleracea var. gemmifera
Hr. kelj pupčar
It. cavoletti di Bruxelles

En. buckthorn

Lat.
Rhamnus cathartica

Hr. pasjakovina, pasji drijen

It. spinocervino

En. buckwheat

Lat.

Fagopyrum esculentum

Hr. heljda

It. grano saraceno

En. bud

Hr. pupoljak

It. germoglio

En. budget

Hr. proračun, proračunska sredstva

It. bilancio

En. buffered peptone water

Hr. puferirana peptonska voda

It. soluzione acquosa con tampone di peptone

En. bulb vegetables

Hr. lukovičasto povrće

It. ortaggi a bulbo

En. bull

Def.

Uncastrated adult male bovine animal.

Hr. bik

It. toro

En. buttermilk

Def.

1. The sour liquid that remains after the butterfat has been removed from whole milk or cream by churning.

2. A cultured sour milk made by adding certain microorganisms to sweet milk.

Hr. mlaćenica

It. latticello

En. butteroil

Def.

The fatty part of butter obtained by removing moisture, protein etc.

Hr. maslo

It. burro anidro

En. buying-in

Hr. otkup

It. acquisto

C

En. caking agent

Hr. koagulans

It. agglomerante

En. candidate country (for EU membership)

Def.

A country that applied for EU membership, after which the European Commission issues a recommendation for making it an official candidate. The candidate country status is granted by the European Council, which also sets the date for the beginning of accession negotiations.

Hr. država kandidatkinja (za članstvu u EU)

It. paese candidato (per l'adesione all'UE)

En. candy sugar

Hr. kandis šećer

It. zucchero candito

En. cane fruit

Hr. voće sa stabljikom

It. frutti di piante arbustive

En. canned fruit and vegetables

Hr. konzervirano voće i povrće

It. frutta e verdura in scatola

En. caprine animal

Hr. koza

It. caprino

En. caprylic acid

Hr. kaprilna kiselina

It. acido caprilico

En. carambola

Lat.
Averrhoa carambola

Hr. karambola

It. carambol

En. caraway
Lat.
Carum carvi
Hr. kopar
It. carvi

En. cardamom
Lat.
Elettaria cardamomum
Hr. kardamom
It. cardamomo

En. cardoon
Lat.
Cynara cardunculus
Hr. karda (španjolska artičoka)
It. cardo

En. carob
Lat.
Ceratonia siliqua
Hr. rogač
It. carruba

En. casein
Def.
The main protein found in milk and other dairy products.
Hr. kazein
It. caseina

En. caseinate

Def.

Any of several salts derived from casein via the coagulation of milk protein.

Hr. kazeinat

It. caseinato

En. cashew nut

Lat.

Anacardium occidentale

Hr. kašev (indijski) orah

It. noce di anacardio

En. cassava

Lat.

Manihot esculenta

Hr. manioka (cassava)

It. manioca

En. cassia

Lat.

Cinnamomum cassia

Hr. kasija (kineski cimet)

It. cassia

En. castor

Lat.

Ricinus communis

Hr. obični skočac (ricinus)

It. ricino

En. catch of fish

Hr. ulov ribe

It. pescato, cattura

En. catering industry

Hr. ugostiteljstvo

It. settore di ristorazione

En. ceiling

Hr. gornja granica

It. massimale

En. celeriac

Lat.

Apium graveolens var. rapaceum

Hr. celer korjenaš

It. sedano-rapa

En. cep

Lat.

Boletus edulis

Hr. vrganj

It. porcino

En. chanterelle

Lat.

Cantharellus cibarius

Hr. lisičarka

It. gallinaccio, finferlo

En. cherimoya

Lat.

Annona cherimola

Hr. čerimoja
It. cherimolia

En. chervil
Lat.
Anthriscus cerefolium

Hr. krasuljica
It. cerfoglio

En. chick
Hr. pilić
It. pulcino

En. chilled (adj.)
Hr. rashlađen (prid.)
It. raffreddato (agg.)

En. Chinese cabbage
Lat.
Brassica pekinensis
Hr. kineski kupus
It. cavolo cinese

En. chitosan
Def.
Linear polysaccharide produced commercially by deacetylation of chitin, which is the structural element in the exoskeleton of crustaceans (crabs, shrimp, etc.) and cell walls of fungi. In agriculture, chitosan is used primarily as a natural seed treatment and plant growth enhancer, and as a substance that boosts the ability of plants to defend against fungal infections.
Hr. hitosan

It. chitosan

En. chives

Lat.
Allium schoenoprasum

Hr. vlasac

It. erba cipollina

En. cif (cost, insurance and freight)

Def.
A trade term requiring the seller to arrange for the carriage of goods by sea to a port of destination, and provide the buyer with the documents necessary to obtain the goods from the carrier.

Hr. cif (cijena, osiguranje i vozarina)

It. cif (costo, assicurazione e nolo)

En. cinnamon

Lat.
Cinnamomum verum

Hr. cimet

It. cannella

En. citronella

Lat.
Cymbopogon spp.

Hr. citronela

It. citronella

En. citronellol

Def.
Fragrant chemical that occurs naturally in many plant oils, used as an active substance in pesticides.

Hr. citronelol

It. citronellol

En. Citrus Tristeza Virus

Hr. tristeza virus agruma

It. virus Citrus tristeza

En. clarification

Def.

Elimination of suspended matter from cloudy must or wine.

Hr. bistrenje

It. chiarificazione

En. clary sage

Lat.

Salvia sclarea

Hr. muškarna kadulja

It. salvia sclarea, erba moscatella

En. classical swine fever (hog cholera)

Hr. svinjska kuga

It. peste suina classica

En. Climbing French bean

Lat.

Phaseolus vulgaris

Hr. grah mahunar visoki

It. fagiolo rampicante

En. cloudberry

Lat.

Rubus chamaemorus

Hr. *Rubus chamaemorus*

It. camemoro

En. clove

Lat.
Syzygium aromaticum

Hr. klinčić

It. chiodo di garofano

En. clover

Lat.
Trifolium pratense

Hr. djetelina

It. trifoglio

En. coalfish

Lat.
Gadus virens

Hr. crni bakalar (koljuška)

It. merluzzo carbonaro

En. cob

Hr. klip

It. pannocchia

En. coccidiostat

Def.
Antiprotozoal agent that acts upon *Coccidia* parasites.

Hr. kokciodiostatik

It. coccidiostatico

En.	Codex Alimentarius
	Def. Series of food standards and related texts that aim to provide a high level of consumer protection and fair practice in the trade of food and agricultural products.
Hr.	Codex Alimentarius
It.	Codex Alimentarius
En.	cold store
Hr.	hladno skladište
It.	deposito frigorifero
En.	colostrum
	Def. Form of milk produced by the mammary glands of mammals in late pregnancy.
Hr.	kolostrum
It.	colostro
En.	Combined Nomenclature (CN)
	Def. An integrated goods nomenclature set up in 1988 and replacing two earlier systems: the Common External Tariff (CET) nomenclature, and NIMEXE.
Hr.	kombinirana nomenklatura (KN)
It.	nomenclatura combinata (NC)
En.	Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)
	Def. Set of legislation and practices adopted by the European Union to provide a common, unified policy on agriculture. It aims to ensure that agriculture can be maintained over the long term at the heart of a living countryside.
Hr.	zajednička poljoprivredna politika (ZPP)

It. politica agricola comune (PAC)

En. common carp

Lat.
Cyprinus carpio

Hr. obični šaran

It. carpa comune

En. Common market organisation (CMO)

Def.
Set of measures enabling the European Union to manage markets for agricultural products and to support the incomes of farmers.

Hr. organizacija zajedničkoga tržišta

It. organizzazione del mercato comune

En. common scallop

Lat.
Pecten maximus

Hr. jakovljeva kapica

It. capasanta atlantica, pettine maggiore

En. compensating product

Hr. dobiveni proizvod

It. prodotto compensatorio

En. Compensatory allowances

Def.
Payments to farmers located in less favoured areas. The purpose of these payments is to ensure that land remains in farming, and that these areas are not de-populated and the land abandoned.

Hr. kompenzatorna potpora

It. indennità compensative

En. complete feedingstuffs

Hr. potpuna krmna smjesa

It. mangime completo

En. composting plant

Hr. kompostana

It. impianto di compostaggio

En. compound feedingstuffs

Hr. krmna smjesa

It. alimenti composti

En. conifer

Hr. četinjača

It. conifera

En. contaminant

Hr. zagađivač

It. sostanza contaminante

En. cooled product

Hr. rashlađeni proizvod

It. prodotto raffreddato

En. cordial

Hr. sredstvo za okrjepu

It. liquore

En. coriander

Lat.
Coriandrum sativum

Hr. korijander

It. coriandolo

En. coupage

Def.
The adding of one wine of another (usually of lower quality) to improve its qualities.

Hr. kupaža

It. taglio

En. coupled payment/support

Def.
Budgetary payments paid to eligible recipients which are linked to current production of specific commodities or livestock numbers or the use of specific factors of production.

Hr. proizvodno vezano plaćanje/potpورا

It. aiuto accoppiato

En. courgette

Lat.
Cucurbita pepo var. melopepo

Hr. tikvica

It. zucchini

En. CN code

Def.
A code assigned to a certain type of goods under the Combined Nomenclature.

Hr. oznaka KN

It. codice NC

En. crab apple

Lat.
Malus sylvestris

Hr. divlja jabuka

It. mela selvatica

En. cranberry

Lat.
Vaccinium macrocarpon

Hr. brusnica

It. mirtillo di pallude

En. cress

Lat.
Lepidium sativum

Hr. dragušac

It. crescione

En. crop rotation

Def.
Practice of growing a series of dissimilar types of crops in the same area in sequential seasons for various benefits such as to avoid the build up of pathogens and pests that often occurs when one species is continuously cropped. Crop rotation also seeks to balance the fertility demands of various crops to avoid excessive depletion of soil nutrients.

Hr. izmjena poljoprivrednih kultura, rotacija usjeva

It. rotazione delle colture

En. crop specific payment

Def.
Payments linked to a certain type of production (for example, crop

specific payment for rice).

Hr. posebna potpora

It. aiuto specifico

En. cross-compliance

Def.

Link between the receipt of direct payments by farmers and their compliance with certain rules which are in the interests of society as a whole. The rules concern the protection of the environment, food safety, animal health, animal welfare, public health, plant health and environmental condition. If farmers fail to respect those rules, it may result in the reduction or cancellation of direct payments.

Hr. višestruka sukladnost

It. condizionalità

En. crucian carp

Lat.

Carassius carassius

Hr. obični karaš

It. carassio comune

En. crustaceans

Hr. rakovi

It. crostacei

En. cucurbits

Hr. *cucurbitaceae*

It. *cucurbitaceae*

En. cumin

Lat.

Cuminum cyminum

Hr. kumin
It. cumino

En. curd
Hr. skuta
It. cagliata

En. curd
Hr. cvijet
It. infiorescenza

En. curly kale (borecole)
Lat.
Brassica oleracea convar. *Acephalea*
Hr. Kelj lisnati
It. cavolo laciniato

En. currant
Lat.
Ribes spp.
Hr. ribiz
It. ribes

En. Custard apple
Lat.
Annona reticulata
Hr. mrežasta anona
It. annona

En. customs duty

Def.

The amount of money that a person has to pay to the national authorities when importing or exporting a good. The term 'customs duty' is synonymous with the term "tariff" and the two terms are often used interchangeably.

Hr. carina

It. dazio doganale

En. customs warehousing

Def.

Procedure that enables the suspension of Import Duty and/or VAT for imported non-EU goods by storing them in premises or under an inventory system authorised by the Customs.

Hr. carinsko skladištenje

It. controllo doganale

En. cutting

Hr. reznica

It. talea

En. cuttle fish

Lat.

Sepia officinalis

Hr. sipa

It. seppia

D

En. dairy cow

Hr. mliječna krava

It. vacca da latte

En. dairy herd

Hr. mliječno stado
It. mandria lattiera

En. dairy product
Hr. mliječni proizvod
It. prodotto lattiero-caseare

En. deacidification

Def.

A technique used in the winemaking process aimed at reducing the acidity of the must. It can be done by dilution with water, use of different chemical agents, blending with low acidity must or enrichment.

Hr. otkiseljavanje
It. deacidificazione, neutralizzazione

En. decorative woody and forest plant
Hr. ukrasno drvenasto i šumsko bilje
It. piante legnose e materiale forestale decorativo

En. decoupled income support

Def.

Support resulting from the application of decoupling introduced by means of the 2003 reform.

Hr. proizvodno nevezana potpora prihodu
It. sostegno ai redditi disaccoppiato dalla produzione

En. decoupling

Def.

Removal of the link between direct payments and production. Prior to the reform, farmers received direct payments only if they produced particular commodities. Decoupling was introduced in 2003 and the overall effect thereof was to move the agricultural sector more towards the free market and gives farmers greater freedom to

produce according to market demand.

Hr. odvajanje potpore od proizvodnje

It. disaccoppiamento

En. dehydrated fodder

Hr. dehidrirana krma

It. foraggio disidratato

En. denatured sugar

Hr. denaturirani šećer

It. zucchero denaturato

En. deseasonalisation premium

Def.

Aid aiming to to encourage slaughter out of the traditional slaughter season, in order to reduce surges in supply at particular times of the year, as well as to reduce the pressure on prices.

Hr. premija za izvansezonsko klanje

It. premio di destagionalizzazione

En. dewberry

Lat.

Rubus ceasius

Hr. ostružnica

It. mora palustre, mora selvatica

En. dicotyledonous plants

Hr. dikotiledone biljke (dvosupnice)

It. piante dicotiledoni

En. digestion residues
Hr. ostaci fermentacije
It. residuo di digestione

En. dill
Lat.
Anethum graveolens
Hr. kim
It. aneto

En. direct support scheme
Def.
Payments made directly to farmers in order to support their incomes. Direct payments are in contrast to price support which supports the incomes of farmers by supporting the prices that they receive for their products when they sell them in the market.
Hr. program izravne potpore
It. regime di sostegno diretto

En. disgorging
Def.
Removal of yeasts and other sediments from the bottle in the production of sparkling wines.
Hr. degoržman
It. sboccatura, dégorgement

En. disposal price
Hr. prodajna cijena
It. prezzo per lo smercio

En. distortion of competition
Hr. narušavanje tržišnoga natjecanja

It. distorsione della concorrenza

En. dormant bud

Hr. pup u stanju mirovanja

It. gemma dormiente

En. dried fodder

Hr. osušena krma

It. foraggio essiccato

En. dropping pit

Hr. jama za sakupljanje izmeta

It. fossa di raccolta

En. durian

Lat.
Durio zibethinus

Hr. durijan

It. durian

En. durum wheat

Hr. tvrda pšenica

It. grano duro

En. dwarf French bean

Lat.
Phaseolus vulgaris

Hr. grah mahunar niski

It. fagiolo nano

E

En.	early potato
Hr.	rani krumpir
It.	patata precoce

En.	echinoderm
Hr.	bodljikaš
It.	echinoderma

En.	economic operator
Hr.	gospodarski subjekt
It.	operatore economico

En.	edible offal
Hr.	jestivi klaonički otpad
It.	frattaglie commestibili

En.	eligible expenditure
Hr.	prihvatljivi troškovi (množ.)
It.	spesa ammissibile

En.	European Economic Area (EEA)
Def.	Free trade zone between countries of the European Union, Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein.
Hr.	Europski gospodarski prostor (EGP)
It.	Spazio economico europeo (SEE)

En.	EEA Agreement
	Def. Agreement establishing the EEA, which entered into force on 1 st January 1994.
Hr.	Sporazum o Europskom gospodarskom prostoru
It.	Accordo SEE (Spazio economico europeo)

En.	EEA Joint Committee
	Def. The EEA Joint Committee is responsible for the day-to-day management of the EEA Agreement. It provides the forum in which views are exchanged and decisions are taken by consensus to incorporate Community legislation into the EEA Agreement.
Hr.	Zajednički odbor EEA
It.	Comitato misto SEE

En.	EFTA Surveillance Authority
	Def. The EEA body the main task of which is to ensure that EEA rules are properly enacted and applied by the EFTA States.
Hr.	nadzorno tijelo EFTA-e
It.	Autorità di vigilanza AELS (EFTA)

En.	elderberry
	Lat. <i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Hr.	bazgina bobica
It.	bacca di sambuco

En.	eligibility
Hr.	prihvatljivost, ostvarenje prava
It.	ammissibilità

En.	energy crops
	Def. Fast-growing crops that are grown for the specific purpose of producing energy (electricity or liquid fuels) from all or part of the resulting plant.
Hr.	energetski usjevi
It.	colture energetiche

En.	enlargement
	Def. Process of peaceful expansion of the European Union to new Member States. So far the European Union registered five enlargements.
Hr.	proširenje
It.	allargamento

En.	enrichment, chaptalization
	Def. The adding of sugar to the wine in order to increase its alcoholic strength.
Hr.	pojačavanje
It.	alcolizzazione

En.	enzyme preparation
Hr.	enzimski pripravak
It.	preparato enzimatico

En.	epizootic haematopoietic necrosis (EHN)
Hr.	epizootska hematopoetska nekroza
It.	necrosi ematopoietica epizootica

En.	esparto
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	Lat. <i>Stipa tenacissima</i>
Hr.	afričko kovilje (esparto)
It.	sparto

En.	European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)
	Def. Created in September 2005 and came into operation at the beginning of 2007, when it replaced the Guidance Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund and that part of the Guarantee Section than financed some of the rural development measures. It is the single source of funding from the European Union to rural development programmes.
Hr.	Europski poljoprivredni fond za ruralni razvoj
It.	Fondo europeo agricolo per lo sviluppo rurale (FEASR)

En.	European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF)
	Def. Created in September 2005 and came into operation at the beginning of 2007, when it replaced the Guarantee Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund. It provides funding for direct payment to farmers, the management of the agricultural markets and a number of other purposes such as veterinary and plant health measures, food programmes and information activities.
Hr.	Europski poljoprivredni garancijski fond
It.	Fondo europeo agricolo di garanzia (FEAG)

En.	European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF)
	Def. The fund that financed the common agricultural policy but it was replaced in 2005 by two new funds: the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund.
Hr.	Europski fond za smjernice i jamstva u poljoprivredi
It.	Fondo europeo agricolo di orientamento e di garanzia (FEAOG).

En.	European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)
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Def.

EU risk assessment body providing the European Commission with independent scientific advice on all matters with a direct or indirect impact on food and feed safety. It is a separate legal entity, independent from the other EU institutions.

Hr. Europska agencija za hranu

It. Autorità europea per la sicurezza alimentare (EFSA)

En. ewe

Def.

Female of the ovine species having lambed at least once or at least one year old.

Hr. ovca

It. pecora

En. expedition liqueur

Def.

Product added to the sparkling wines to give them special taste qualities

Hr. ekspedicioni liker

It. scioppo di dosaggio (liqueur d'expédition)

En. export refund

Def.

The amount paid to exporters in order to cover the difference between the EU price and the world market price, being the EU price generally higher than the price in the third country in which the product is exported.

Hr. izvozni povrat, povrat izvozne carine

It. restituzioni all'esportazione

En. extensification

Def.

Measures, partially financed by the European Union, which encourage farmers to farm extensively, thus to use a relatively low level of inputs.

Hr. prijelaz na ekstenzivnu poljoprivredu
It. estensivizzazione

En. extension service
Hr. savjetodavna služba
It. servizio di consulenza

En. extra-virgin olive oil

Def.

Extra-virgin olive oil comes from virgin oil production only (it means that the oil was produced by the use of physical means and no chemical treatment), it contains no more than 0.8% acidity, and is judged to have a superior taste.

Hr. ekstra djevičansko maslinovo ulje
It. olio d'oliva extra vergine

F

En. family holding, family farm
Hr. obiteljsko gospodarstvo
It. tenuta agricola di famiglia

En. farm register
Hr. upisnik poljoprivrednih gospodarstava
It. registro aziendale

En. farming of fish
Hr. uzgoj ribe
It. piscicoltura

En. fatty acid

Hr. masna kiselina

It. acido grasso

En. feedingstuffs, feed

Hr. hrana za životinje, krma

It. mangime

En. fennel

Lat.
Foeniculum vulgare

Hr. komorač

It. finocchio

En. fermentation

Def.
Decomposition of organic substances by enzymes, often with release of carbon dioxide and production of alcohols, acids or other complex products.

Hr. vrenje, fermentacija

It. fermentazione

En. fenugreek

Lat.
Trigonella foenum-graecum

Hr. piskavica (kozji rog)

It. fieno greco

En. fibre flax

Hr. lan za vlakno

It. lino da fibra

En.	filbert
	Lat. <i>Corylus</i> spp.
Hr.	filbert
It.	nocciola di Dalmazia
En.	financial envelope
Hr.	financijski okvir
It.	dotazione finanziaria
En.	fish farm
Hr.	ribogojilište
It.	azienda di allevamento ittico
En.	fish meal
Hr.	krupica od ribe
It.	farina di pesce
En.	fish stock
Hr.	riblji fond
It.	stock ittico
En.	fisheries resources
Hr.	riblji resursi
It.	risorse della pesca
En.	fishing vessel
Hr.	ribarica, ribarsko plovilo

It. peschereccio

En. flat-rate aid

Hr. paušalna potpora

It. aiuto forfettario

En. flavoured sugar

Hr. aromatizirani šećer

It. zucchero aromatizzato

En. flax

Lat.
Linum usitatissimum

Hr. lan

It. lino

En. fleet register

Def.
Database in which all the fishing vessels flying the flag of a Member State have to be registered in accordance with Community legislation.

Hr. registar ribarskih plovila

It. registro della flotta peschereccia

En. flock

Hr. jato

It. gruppo

En. flower stigma

Hr. njuška cvijeta

It. stigma del fiore

En. flowering brassica

Hr. cvatuće kupusnjače

It. cavoli a infiorescenza

En. Food and Veterinary Office (FVO)

Def.

A Commission service working to ensure effective control systems and to evaluate compliance with EU standards within the EU and in third countries in relation to their exports to the EU. The FVO does this mainly by carrying out inspections in Member States and in third countries exporting to the EU.

Hr. Ured za hranu i veterinarstvo

It. Ufficio alimentare e veterinario

En. Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)

Def.

Specialised agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger, acting as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy. FAO helps developing countries and countries in transition to modernise and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices, ensuring good nutrition and food security for all.

Hr. Organizacija za prehranu i poljoprivredu (FAO)

It. Organizzazione delle Nazioni Unite per l'alimentazione e l'agricoltura (FAO)

En. food business operator, food establishment

Hr. objekt u poslovanju s hranom

It. stabilimento alimentare

En. food legislation

Hr. zakonodavstvo o hrani

It. normativa sui generi alimentari

En. food safety

Def.

Protection of food supply from microbial, chemical (i.e. rancidity, browning) and physical (i.e. drying out, infestation) hazards or contamination that may occur during all stages of food production and handling-growing, harvesting, processing, transporting, preparing, distributing and storing.

Hr. zdravstvena ispravnost hrane

It. sicurezza alimentare

En. food-borne outbreak

Def.

Illnesses which result from ingestion of contaminating microbial pathogens (i.e., bacteria, mould, viruses), chemicals, parasites, viruses or from naturally occurring toxins or poisons.

Hr. izbijanje bolesti prenosivih hranom

It. tossinfezione alimentare

En. food-borne zoonotic agent

Hr. zoonotski agent koji se prenosi hranom

It. agenti zoonotici specifici presenti negli alimenti

En. forestry

Hr. šumarstvo

It. silvicoltura

En. fragrant sumac

Lat.

Rhus aromatica

Hr. *Rhus aromatica*

It. sommaco aromatico

En. free-at-frontier price

Def.

Value of an imported product at the moment that it falls under the customs jurisdiction of the importing country. Does not include any customs duty.

Hr. cijena franko granica

It. prezzo franco frontiera

En. free range farming

Hr. stočarstvo na otvorenome

It. allevamento all'aperto

En. free-range house

Hr. otvoreni kokošinjac

It. pollaio per polli ruspanti

En. fruit tree

Hr. voćka

It. albero da frutto

En. fruiting vegetables

Hr. plodonosno povrće

It. ortaggi a frutto

En. fumigation

Def.

Fumigation is a method of pest control that completely fills an area with gaseous pesticides - or fumigants - to suffocate or poison the pests within. It is utilized for control of pests in buildings (structural fumigation), soil, grain, and products, and is also used during processing of goods to be imported or exported to prevent transfer of

exotic organisms. This method also affects the structure itself, affecting pests that inhabit the physical structure, such as woodborers and drywood termites.

Hr. fumigacija

It. fumigazione

En. futures market

Hr. terminska burza

It. mercato a termine

G

En. gaiac wood

Lat.
Guaiacum spp.

Hr. drvo gvajaka

It. legno di gaiac

En. garlic

Lat.
Allium Sativum

Hr. češnjak (bijeli luk)

It. aglio

En. geneva

Hr. klekovača

It. acquavite di ginepro (genièvre)

En. germination

Hr. klijanje

It. germinazione

En. gherkin
Lat.
Cucumis sativus
Hr. kornišon
It. cetriolino

En. gibberellic acid
Hr. giberelinska kiselina
It. acido gibberellico

En. gillnet
Def.
A type of passive fishing gear consisting of panels of net held vertically in the water column, either in contact with the seabed or suspended from the sea surface, such that fish attempting to swim through them are entangled. The mesh size of the net determines the size range of fish caught, as smaller fish are able to swim through the meshes. Fish are held behind the gill plate as the head passes through.
Hr. mreža stajačica
It. rete da imbrocco

En. ginger
Lat.
Zingiber officinale
Hr. ingver (đumbir)
It. zenzero

En. globe artichoke
Lat.
Cynara cardunculus
Hr. artičoka

It. carciofo

En. gold of pleasure

Lat.
Camelina Sativa

Hr. *camelina sativa*

It. camelina

En. goldfish

Lat.
Carassius auratus auratus

Hr. zlatna ribica

It. carassio dorato

En. Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition (GAEC)

Def.

Hr. dobro poljoprivredno i okolišno stanje zemljišta

It. buone condizioni agronomiche e ambientali (BCAA)

En. good agricultural practice

Def.
Corresponds to the type of farming that a farmer would follow in the region concerned, which entails at least compliance with general statutory environmental requirements. Member States are required to define codes of Good Farming Practice at the regional or national level.

Hr. dobra poljoprivredna praksa

It. buone pratiche agricole

En. gooseberry

Lat.
Ribes uva-crispa

Hr. ogrozd
It. uva spina

En. grafting

Def.

Method of asexual plant propagation widely used in agriculture and horticulture where the tissues of one plant are encouraged to fuse with those of another. It is most commonly used for the propagation of trees and shrubs grown commercially.

Hr. cijepljenje

It. innestamento

En. grain legumes

Hr. zrnate leguminoze

It. legumi da granella

En. grapefruit

Lat.

Citrus paradisi

Hr. limunika (grapefruit)

It. pompelmo

En. grape marc

Def.

Solid remains after the pressing of grapes. It contains the skins, pulp, seeds and stems.

Hr. vinska komina

It. vinaccia

En. grass carp

Lat.

Ctenopharyngodon idella

Hr. bijeli amur
It. carpa erbivora

En. grass silage

Def.

Forage biomass harvested and fermented for use as winter fodder for cattle and sheep.

Hr. travna silaža

It. foraggi insilati

En. grassland

Hr. livade i pašnjaci

It. prati e pascoli

En. grayling

Lat.

Thymallus thymallus

Hr. lipljan

It. temolo

En. ground-nuts

Hr. zemni oraščići

It. arachidi

En. groundwater

Hr. podzemne vode

It. acque sotterranee

En. grubbing up

Hr. krčenje

It. estirpazione

En. Guinea fowl

Lat.
Numida meleagris galeata

Hr. biserka

It. faraona

H

En. Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP)

Def.
Systematic preventive approach to food safety and pharmaceutical safety that addresses physical, chemical, and biological hazards as a means of prevention rather than finished product inspection. HACCP is used in the food industry to identify potential food safety hazards, so that key actions, known as Critical Control Points (CCPs) can be taken to reduce or eliminate the risk of the hazards being realized. The system is used at all stages of food production and preparation processes including packaging, distribution, etc.

Hr. analiza opasnosti na ključnim kontrolnim točkama (HACCP)

It. analisi dei rischi e controllo dei punti critici (HACCP)

Note: In both target languages this term is usually not translated. Instead, the abbreviation “HACCP” is used with an explanation, if required.

En. haddock

Lat.
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Hr. koljak

It. eglefino

En. harmful organism

Hr. štetni organizam

It. organismo nocivo

En. harvest
Hr. žetva, berba
It. raccolto, vendemmia

En. hatchery
Def.
Place for artificial breeding, hatching and rearing through the early stages of life, of animals.
Hr. valionica
It. incubatoio

En. hatching egg
Hr. jaje za valenje
It. uovo da cova

En. hawthorn
Lat.
Crataegus oxyacantha
Hr. bijeli glog
It. biancospino

En. head brassica
Hr. glavate kupusnjače (množ.)
It. cavoli da testa (pl.)

En. head cabbage
Lat.
Brassica oleracea var. capitata
Hr. kupus

It. cavolo cappuccio

En. heat-treated milk

Hr. toplinski obrađeno mlijeko

It. latte trattato termicamente

En. heifer

Def.

Female bovine animal from the age of eight months which has not yet calved.

Hr. junica

It. giovenca

En. hemp

Lat.

Cannabis sativa

Hr. konoplja

It. canapa

En. herbaceous plants (pl.)

Hr. travnato bilje

It. piante erbacee

En. herring

Lat.

Clupea harengus

Hr. sleđ (haringa)

It. aringa

En. hop pellets (pl.)

Hr. pelete od hmelja (množ.)

It. panelli di luppolo (pl.)

En. horseradish

Lat.

Armoracia rusticana

Hr. hren

It. barbaforte

En. hs (Harmonised System)

Def.

The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) of tariff nomenclature is an internationally standardized system of names and numbers for classifying traded products. The HS is a six-digit nomenclature. The first four digits are referred to as the heading. The first six digits are known as a subheading.

Hr. hs (harmonizirani sustav)

It. sistema armonizzato

En. husk

Hr. komuška

It. brattea

En. hibiscus

Lat.

Hibiscus sabdariffa

Hr. hibiskus

It. ibisco

I

En. ice wine

Def.

A very sweet wine produced from ripe grapes that have been frozen while still on the vine.

Hr. ledeno vino

It. vino del ghiaccio

En. ilama

Lat.
Annona diversifolia

Hr. ilama

It. ilama

En. implementation

Hr. provedba

It. attuazione

En. import duty

Hr. uvozna pristojba

It. dazio all'importazione

En. inactivated and live vaccines (pl.)

Hr. neživa i živa cjepiva (množ.)

It. vaccini inattivati e vivi (pl.)

En. inbreeding

Hr. križanje u bliskom srodstvu

It. allevamento in consanguineità

En. income aid

Hr. potpora prihodu

It. sostegno ai redditi

En. infectious haematopoietic necrosis (IHN)

Def.

Infectious viral disease of salmon and trout.

Hr. zarazna hematopoetska nekroza (IHN)

It. necrosi ematopoietica infettiva

En. infectious pancreatic necrosis (IPN)

Def.

Severe viral disease of salmonids.

Hr. zarazna nekroza gušterače (IPN)

It. necrosi pancreatica infettiva

En. infectious salmon anaemia (ISA)

Def.

Viral disease of Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*)

Hr. zarazna anemija lososa (ISA)

It. anemia infettiva dei salmoni

En. infectivity of bacteria

Hr. infektivnost bakterija

It. infettività dei batteri

En. infringement

Def.

1. violation: an act that disregards an agreement or a right;
2. misdemeanour: a crime less serious than a felony

Hr. prekršaj; kršenje

It. contravvenzione; violazione

En.	intake
Hr.	unos u sklopu prehrane
It.	assunzione con la dieta alimentare
En.	integrated administration and control system (IACS)
	Def. A system used by Member States to calculate the amount of direct payments to which farmers are entitled, to ensure that the payments are made correctly, to prevent irregularities and to recover amounts that are unduly paid.
Hr.	integrirani sustav upravljanja i kontrole
It.	sistema integrato di gestione e di controllo
En.	inter-branch organisation
Hr.	međustrukovna organizacija
It.	organizzazione interprofessionale
En.	International Labour Organisation (ILO)
	Def. The UN specialized agency which seeks the promotion of social justice and internationally recognized human and labour rights.
Hr.	Međunarodna organizacija rada (ILO)
It.	l'Organizzazione internazionale del lavoro (OIT)
En.	intervention agency
	Def. Agency entrusted with the intervention buying.
Hr.	agencija za tržišne intervencije
It.	organismo di intervento
En.	intervention buying

Def.

When market prices for an agricultural product fall below a certain level, the public authorities of the Member States intervene to stabilise the market by purchasing surplus supplies, which may then be stored until the market price increases, exported to a third country or disposed of in an alternative way.

Hr. interventni otkup

It. acquisti di intervento

En. intervention stocks

Hr. intervencijske zalihe

It. quantità giacenti all'intervento

En. inulin syrup

Hr. inulinski sirup

It. sciroppo di inulina

En. invert sugar

Def.

Sugar produced by splitting each sucrose disaccharide molecule into its component monomers, glucose and fructose. It has a lower water activity than that of sucrose, so it provides more powerful preserving qualities (a longer shelf life) to products that utilize it.

Hr. invertni šećer

It. zucchero invertito

En. inward processing regime

Def.

It allows imported raw materials or semi-manufactured goods to be processed for re-export within the Community by Community manufacturers without a requirement that the manufacturers have to pay customs duty and VAT on the goods being used.

Hr. postupak aktivnog oplemenjivanja

It. regime di perfezionamento attivo

En.	isinglass
	Def. Gelatinous substance obtained from the air bladder of certain fish and it is used as a clarifying agent for wine and beer due to it's ability to absorb and precipitate yeast cells.
Hr.	riblji mjehur
It.	ittiocolla, colla di pesce

En.	isoglucose
	Def. Comprises any of a group of corn syrups that has undergone enzymatic processing to convert its glucose into fructose and has then been mixed with pure corn syrup (100% glucose) to produce a desired sweetness. It is most commonly used as replacement for sugar.
Hr.	izoglukoza
It.	isoglucosio

En.	isomerisation
	Def. Process by which one molecule is transformed into another molecule which has exactly the same atoms, but the atoms are rearranged.
Hr.	izomerizacija
It.	isomerizzazione

J

En.	jambolan (Java plum)
	Lat. <i>Syzygium cumini</i>
Hr.	javanska šljiva (jambolan)
It.	jambolan (susina di Giava)

En.	jasmine
	Lat. <i>Jasminum officinale</i>

Hr. jasmin
It. gelsomino

En. jasmonic acid
Hr. jasmonska kiselina
It. acido jasmonico

En. jerusalem artichoke
Def.
Helianthus tuberosus
Hr. topinambur (čičoka)
It. topinambur

En. juniper
Def.
Juniperus communis
Hr. kleka
It. ginepro

K

En. kale
Def.
Brassica oleracea convar. Acephalea
Hr. kelj
It. cavolo riccio

En. kapok
Def.
Ceiba pentandra
Hr. kapok
It. capoc

En. kernel (of corn)
Hr. zrno (kukuruza)
It. granella (di mais)

En. kid
Hr. jare
It. capretto

En. kieselgur (diatomaceous earth)
Def.
A naturally occurring, soft, chalk-like sedimentary rock that is easily crumbled into a fine white to off-white powder. It consists of fossilized remains of diatoms, a type of hard-shelled algae.
Hr. kizelgur (dijatomejska zemlja)
It. kieselgur (terra diatomacea)

En. kohlrabi
Lat.
Brassica oleracea convar. *acephala*, var. *gongylodes*
Hr. koraba
It. kohlrabi

En. koi carp
Def.
Cyprinus Carpio var. *koi*
Hr. koi šaran
It. carpa koi

En. Koi herpes virus (KHV)
Def.

A highly contagious viral disease affecting the common carp.

Hr. virus koi herpes (KHV)

It. virus erpetico

En. kumquat

Lat.
Fortunella spp.

Hr. kumkvat

It. kumquat

L

En. lamb's lettuce

Lat.
Valerianella locusta

Hr. matovilac

It. dolcetta

En. lampante olive oil

Def.
Olive oil not suitable as food due to its organoleptic properties. The name "lampante" comes from olive oil's long-standing use in oil-burning lamps. Today lampante oil is mostly used in the industrial market.

Hr. maslinovo ulje lampante

It. olio d'oliva lampante

En. land consolidation

Def.
Re-allocation of parcels together with a broad range of other measures to promote rural development. Examples of such activities include village renewal, construction of rural roads, construction and rehabilitation of irrigation and drainage systems, erosion control measures, environmental protection, designation of nature reserves and the creation of social infrastructure.

Hr. okrupnjavanje posjeda
It. ricomposizione fondiaria

En. land set-aside

Def.

Arable land taken out of production in order to tackle an excessive agricultural production (usually of cereals and protein crops) and create environmental benefits.

Hr. zemljište na ugaru

It. superficie ritirata dalla produzione

En. landing declaration

Hr. izjava o iskrcaju

It. dichiarazione di sbarco

En. lanolin

Hr. lanolin

It. lanolina

En. laying flock

Hr. jato nesilica

It. gruppo di ovaiole

En. laying hens

Hr. kokoši nesilice

It. ovaiole

En. leaf vegetables

Hr. lisnato povrće

It. ortaggi a foglia

En. leafy brassica

Hr. lisnate kupusnjače

It. cavoli a foglia

En. lecithin

Def.

Any of a group of yellow-brownish fatty substances occurring in animal and plant tissues, and in egg yolk. It is sold as a food supplement and for medical uses.

Hr. lecitin

It. lecitina

En. leek

Lat.

Allium porrum

Hr. poriluk

It. porro

En. lees

Def.

Solid particles settled at the bottom of a barrel after the completion of the alcoholic fermentation. It is important in determining the quality of many wines which age "on the lees".

Hr. vinski talog

It. feccie di vino

En. legume vegetables

Hr. mahunasto povrće

It. legumi

En.	lemongrass
	Def. <i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>
Hr.	limunska trava
It.	lemongrass
En.	less-favoured areas
	Def. Areas, such as mountainous and hilly areas, within the European Union where farming is relatively difficult. In these areas farmers may receive compensatory allowances within the context of measures that are financed by the rural development policy (Axis 2).
Hr.	područja s otežanim uvjetima gospodarenja
It.	zone svantaggiate
En.	lettuce
	Def. <i>Lactuca sativa</i>
Hr.	salata
It.	lattuga
En.	lime
	Def. <i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>
Hr.	limeta
It.	limetta
En.	lime (linden)
	Def. <i>Tillia cordata</i>
Hr.	lipa
It.	tiglio

En.	ling
	Def. <i>Molva molva</i>
Hr.	manjić morski
It.	molva

En.	lingonberry
	Lat. <i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>
Hr.	europska brusnica
It.	mirtillo rosso

En.	linseed
Hr.	laneno sjeme
It.	seme di lino

En.	liquorice
	Lat. <i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i>
Hr.	slatki korijen
It.	liquirizia

En.	litchi, lychee
	Def. <i>Litchi chinensis</i>
Hr.	liči
It.	litchi

En.	livestock unit
Hr.	osnovno stado
It.	unità di bestiame adulto

En. log with bark
Hr. trupac s korom
It. tronco non scortecciato

En. loganberry
Lat.
Rubus loganobaccus
Hr. loganska bobica
It. mora-lampone

En. logbook
Hr. brodski dnevnik
It. giornale di bordo

En. loquat
Lat.
Eriobotrya japonica
Hr. japanska mušmula
It. nespola del Giappone

En. lovage
Lat.
Levisticum officinalis
Hr. selen, ljekoviti pupčar
It. levistico

En. lucerne meal
Hr. krupica od lucerne
It. farina di erba medica

M

En.	macadamia
	Lat. <i>Macadamia ternifolia</i>
Hr.	makadamija
It.	noce del Queensland

En.	mace
	Lat. <i>Myristica fragrans</i>
Hr.	macis
It.	macis

En.	maize
	Lat. <i>Zea mays</i>
Hr.	kukuruz
It.	mais

En.	maltodextrine
Hr.	maltodekstrin
It.	maltodestrina

En.	mammey sapote
	Lat. <i>Pouteria sapota</i>
Hr.	sapota mammey
It.	mammey zapote

En.	manure
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Hr. stajnjak
It. stallatico, letame

En. manure removal system
Hr. sustav za uklanjanje stajnjaka
It. sistema di rimozione del guano

En. marigold
Lat.
Calendula officinalis
Hr. neven
It. marigold

En. marjoram
Lat.
Origanum majorana
Hr. mažuran
It. maggiorana

En. market disturbance
Def.
Any unexpected or sudden change of the market stability caused by the human factor (e.g. protectionism) or a natural phenomenon (e.g. atmospheric conditions, earthquake, etc.).
Hr. narušavanje tržišta
It. perturbazione dei mercati

En. market price support
Def.
An intervention measure by means of which the farmers are guaranteed a certain income without burdening the consumer with the higher price of an agri-food product. The difference between the actual (lower) price and the hypothetical price guaranteeing farmers'

incomes at a certain level is covered by the authorities.

Hr. potpora tržišnim cijenama

It. sostegno dei prezzi di mercato

En. marketing year

Def.

Generally, the 12-month period from the beginning of a new harvest, over which a crop is marketed.

Hr. marketinška godina

It. campagna di commercializzazione

En. marrow (patisson)

Lat.

Cucurbita pepo conv. giromontina

Hr. patišon

It. zucchini da fiore (patisson)

En. maximum guaranteed area

Hr. najveća zajamčena površina

It. superficie massima garantita

En. maximum residue level (MRL)

Hr. najveća dopuštena količina rezidua (NDKR)

It. livello massimo di residui (LMR)

En. meal

Hr. krupica

It. semola

En. meat preparation

Hr. mesni pripravak
It. preparazione di carni

En. meat product
Hr. mesni proizvod
It. prodotto a base di carne

En. medlar
Lat.
Mespilus germanica
Hr. mušmula
It. nespola

En. megrim
Lat.
Lepidorhombus whiffiagonis
Hr. plosnatka oštronoska
It. rombo giallo

En. microbiological safety
Hr. mikrobiološka ispravnost
It. sicurezza microbiologica

En. milk-based products
Hr. proizvodi na bazi mlijeka
It. prodotti a base di latte

En. milk yield
Hr. mliječnost krava

It. resa lattiera

En. millet

Lat.
Panicum spp.

Hr. proso

It. miglio

En. mint

Lat.
Mentha spp.

Hr. metvica

It. menta

En. mixed condiments (pl.)

Hr. miješani začini (množ.)

It. condimento composto

En. mixed seasonings (pl.)

Hr. začinska sredstva (množ.)

It. condimento composto

En. modulation

Def.
Mechanism that transfers funds from direct payments to rural development measures. Modulation became compulsory from 2005. Member States must apply it at the rates agreed in the 2003 reform of the common agricultural policy.

Hr. modulacija

It. modulazione

En.	molasses
	Def. A thick, sweet, brownish-black liquid that is a by-product of sugar-refining; used in breads, cookies and pastries for its distinctive, slightly bitter flavor and dark color.
Hr.	melasa
It.	melassa
En.	mollusc
Hr.	mekušac
It.	mollusco
En.	morel
	Lat. <i>Morchella</i> spp.
Hr.	smrčak
It.	spugnola
En.	Most Favoured Nation treatment
	Def. Most Favoured Nation treatment requires that when a member of the World Trade Organisation grants an advantage to one country, then it must give the same treatment to all other countries that belong to the WTO. The purpose of this principle is to ensure that there is no discrimination between the countries that belong to the WTO.
Hr.	tretman najpovlaštenije države
It.	trattamento della nazione più favorita:
En.	mountain ash (rowan)
	Lat. <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Hr.	jarebika
It.	sorbo selvatico

En. mulberry
Lat.
Morus spp.
Hr. dud
It. mora di gelso

En. multiannual crops
Hr. višegodišnji nasadi
It. colture pluriennali

En. mustard
Lat.
Brassica spp.
Hr. gorušica
It. senape

N

En. national ceiling
Def.
Maximum amount of money that each Member State could use for direct payments from 2005 onwards. It is based on the total of direct aids and equivalent payments that were paid during a previous period (historic reference period) in each Member State.
Hr. nacionalna gornja granica
It. limite nazionale

En. National Treatment
Def.
Principle, applying to trade and investment matters, whereby a country grants the same treatment to both its own nationals and to the nationals of other countries.
Hr. nacionalni tretman

It. trattamento nazionale

En. nematicide

Def.

A type of chemical pesticide used to kill parasitic nematodes (roundworms).

Hr. nematicid

It. nematicida

En. new wine

Def.

Quickly produced wine, which may be placed on the market as soon as the first half of November of the harvest year.

Hr. mlado vino

It. vino novello

En. NOEC (No Observed Effect Concentration)

Def.

A risk assessment parameter that represents the concentration of a pollutant that will not harm the species involved, with respect to the effect that is studied. It is often the starting point for environmental policy.

Hr. NOEC-om (koncentracija bez opaženog učinka)

It. NOEL (no observed effect level — livello al quale non sono riscontrabili effetti)

En. non-fatty dry matter

Hr. bezmasna suha tvar

It. sostanze secche non grasse

En. non-milk fat

Hr. nemliječna mast

It. grassi diversi da quelli del latte (pl.)

En.	non-starch polysaccharides (pl.)
Hr.	neškrobni polisaharidi (množ.)
It.	polisaccaridi non amilacei (pl.)
En.	North American brook trout
	Lat. <i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>
Hr.	američka potočna zlatovčica
It.	salmerino di fontana nordamericano
En.	North American lake trout
	Lat. <i>Salvelinus namaycush</i>
Hr.	američka jezerska pastrva
It.	salmerino di lago nordamericano
En.	nursery
Hr.	rasadnik
It.	vivaio
En.	nutmeg
	Lat. <i>Nux moschata</i>
Hr.	muškatni oraščić
It.	noce moscata
En.	nuts
Hr.	orašasti plodovi
It.	frutta a guscio

O

En. oak wilt

Def.

Fungal disease affecting oak trees.

Hr. sušenje hrastova

It. avvizzimento della quercia

En. oats

Lat.

Avena fatua

Hr. zob

It. avena

En. oilseeds (pl.)

Hr. uljano sjeme

It. semi oleosi (pl.)

En. okra

Lat.

Hibiscus esculentus

Hr. bamija

It. okra (gombo)

En. oleic acid

Hr. oleinska kiselina

It. acido oleico

En. olive grove

Hr. maslinik

It. oliveto

En. olive pomace

Hr. pulpa od masline

It. sansa di oliva

En. ombudsman

Def.

Person who acts as a trusted intermediary between an organization and some internal or external constituency while representing the broad scope of constituent interests.

Hr. ombudsman (pravobranitelj)

It. garante

En. onion

Lat.

Allium cepa

Hr. kapula (crveni luk)

It. cipolla

En. on-the-spot check

Hr. terenska provjera, provjera na licu mjesta

It. controllo in loco

En. orchard

Hr. voćnjak

It. frutteto

En. ordinance

Hr. pravilnik

It. ordinanza

En. organic farming

Def.

Production of crops and animals without the use of synthetic inputs (such as manufactured pesticides and artificial fertiliser) or genetically modified organisms.

Hr. organska poljoprivreda

It. agricoltura biologico

En. oriental pear

Def.

Pyrus pyrifolia

Hr. nashi

It. nashi

En. outermost regions

Def.

There are seven "outermost regions" of the EU: Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique and Réunion (the four French overseas departments), the Canaries (Spain), and the Azores and Madeira (Portugal). Those regions are distinguished by their low population density and considerable distance from mainland Europe. Their specific location makes them European bridgeheads for fostering trade relations with their non-EU neighbours, most of whom are less-developed countries.

Hr. najudaljenije regije

It. regioni ultraperiferiche

En. ovine animal

Hr. ovca

It. ovino

En. oyster mushroom

Lat.
Pleurotus ostreatus

Hr. bukovača

It. orecchione

P

En. Pacific cod

Lat.
Gadus macrocephalus

Hr. pacifički bakalar

It. merluzzo del Pacifico

En. Pacific salmon

Lat.
Oncorhynchus spp.

Hr. pacifički losos

It. salmone del Pacifico

En. paddy rice

Hr. neoljuštena riza

It. risone

En. parsnip

Lat.
Pastinaca sativa

Hr. pastrnjak

It. pastinaca

En. partial decoupling

Def.
The 2003 reform of the common agricultural policy introduced decoupling of direct payments as the general rule. However, within

the framework set out by the Council, Member States may chose to keep some of their direct payments coupled to production to a certain extent.

Hr. djelomično odvajanje potpore od proizvodnje

It. disaccoppiamento parziale:

En. partridge

Lat.
Perdix perdix

Hr. jarebica

It. starna

En. passion fruit

Lat.
Passiflora edulis

Hr. pasionsko voće

It. passiflora

En. paying agency

Def.
A state body entrusted with the acceptance, processing and authorisation of aid applications and payments to beneficiaries.

Hr. platna agencija, agencija za plaćanje

It. organismo pagatore

En. payment entitlement

Def.
Payment entitlements are granted to those farmers who were actively farming at the date that each Member State introduced the Single Payment Scheme. The level of payment entitlement is calculated on the basis of reference amounts (amounts of direct payments granted in the period 2000–2002). During the first year of implementation of the Single Payment Scheme, these historical amounts were allocated to farmers in the form of payment entitlements using a number of so-called "models" (historical, regional, hybrid.) Every year direct payments are granted to farmers if they have 'eligible hectares' at

their disposal to activate the appropriate number of payment entitlements. Member States must create 'national reserves' which are to be used to address problems arising during the transitional phase and may also be used for grants of payment entitlement to new entrants to farming.

Hr. pravo na plaćanje, pravo na potporu

It. diritto all'aiuto

En. Peach rosette mosaic virus

Def.

Plant pathogenic virus of the family Comoviridae occurring naturally in Concord grapes and peaches.

Hr. Peach rosette mosaic virus

It. Peach rosette mosaic virus

Note: The English term is used in both target languages.

En. pecan

Def.

Hr. pekan orah

It. noce di pécan

En. pectate

Hr. pektat

It. pectato

En. pectic substance

Hr. pektinska tvar

It. sostanza pectica

En. pelargonic acid

Hr. pelargonska kiselina

It. acido pelargonico

En. pelleting

Hr. peletiranje

It. incorporazione in pellet

En. penalty

Hr. kazna

It. sanzione

En. peppermint

Lat.
Mentha piperita

Hr. paprena metvica

It. menta peperita

En. perennial

Hr. trajnica

It. pianta perenne

En. performance bond

Hr. garancija za dobro izvršenje posla

It. cauzione di esecuzione

En. permanent crops (pl.)

Hr. trajni usjevi (množ.)

It. colture permanenti (pl.)

En.	persimmon
	Lat. <i>Diospyros kaki</i>
Hr.	kaki
It.	cachi
En.	pesticide residue
	Def. Pesticides that may remain on or in food after they are applied to food crops.
Hr.	ostatak pesticida
It.	residuo di antiparassitari /residuo di pesticidi
En.	phagotyping
	Def. A method of identifying bacteria using specific strains of Bacteriophages (viruses that attack bacteria).
Hr.	fagotipizacija
It.	tipizzazione fagica
En.	pheasant
	Lat. <i>Phasianus cholchicus</i>
Hr.	fazan
It.	fagiano
En.	phenolic compounds (pl.)
Hr.	fenolni spojevi (pl.)
It.	composti fenolici (pl.)
En.	phytin-bound phosphorus
Hr.	fitinski vezani fosfor

It. fosforo legato con fitina

En. piglet

Def.

Hr. odojak

It. suinetto

En. pike

Def.

Hr. štuka

It. luccio

En. pillars of the CAP

Def.

There are two pillars of the CAP: the first pillar is the support that is provided to farmers' incomes. This support comes in the form of market management and direct payments – it is entirely financed from the European Agricultural Guidance Fund; the second pillar is the support provided for the development of rural areas. This support takes the form of rural development programmes and is co-financed from the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development.

Hr. stupovi ZPP-a

It. pilastri della PAC

En. pine nut

Hr. pinjol

It. pinolo

En. pine wood nematode

Hr. borova nematoda

It. nematode del pino

En. plant health
Hr. zdravlje bilja, biljno zdravstvo
It. salute delle piante, salute dei vegetali

En. plant health (adj.)
Hr. fitosanitarni (prid.)
It. fitosanitario (agg.)

En. plant passport
Hr. biljna putovnica
It. passaporto delle piante

En. plant production
Hr. bilinogojstvo
It. produzione di vegetali

En. plant protection products
Hr. sredstva za zaštitu bilja
It. prodotti fitosanitari

En. planting material
Hr. sadni materijal
It. piantine

En. plate count

Def.

The total amount of microorganisms present in a biological sample; one of the criteria of milk quality.

Hr. broj bakterija
It. carica microbica

En. pod
Hr. mahuna
It. baccello

En. polarimetric method
Hr. polarimetrijska metoda
It. metodo polarimetrico

En. pollination
Hr. oprašivanje
It. impollinazione

En. pome fruit
Hr. jezgričasto voće
It. pomacee

En. pomegranate
Lat.
Punica granatum
Hr. mogranj
It. melograno

En. pomelo
Def.
Citrus maxima
Hr. pomelo

It. pomelo

En. popcorn

Hr. kukuruz kokičar

It. popcorn

En. precautionary principle

Def.

A principle that applies mainly to the fields of food safety and consumer protection. It should be considered within a structured approach to the analysis of risk and is particularly relevant to the management of risk. It covers cases where scientific evidence is insufficient, inconclusive or uncertain and preliminary scientific evaluation indicates that there are reasonable grounds for concern that the potentially dangerous effects of a good product or practice on the environment or on the health of plants, animals and humans may be inconsistent with the level of protection chosen by a particular country.

Hr. načelo predostrožnosti

It. principio di precauzione

En. preferential import/export regime

Hr. povlašteni režim uvoza/izvoza

It. regime preferenziale all'importazione/esportazione

En. preferential sugar

Hr. povlašteni šećer

It. zucchero preferenziale

En. premium

Def.

Direct payment made to a farmer who produces beef, sheepmeat and goatmeat.

Hr. premija

It. premio

En. premixture

Hr. premiks, predmješavina

It. premiscela

En. prepacked product

Def.

A product is prepacked when it is placed in a package of whatever nature without the purchaser being present and the quantity of product contained in the package has a predetermined value and cannot be altered without the package either being opened or undergoing a perceptible modification.

Hr. prepakovine

It. prodotto preimballato

En. preparation for infant use

Hr. proizvod za dječju prehranu

It. preparazione per l'alimentazione dei bambini

En. presentation of product

Hr. oblik ponude proizvoda

It. presentazione del prodotto

En. preserve by freezing

Hr. očuvati smrzavanjem

It. conservare mediante congelamento

En. preserved product

Hr. konzervirani proizvod

It. prodotto conservato, prodotto in scatola, conserva

En. prickly pear (cactus fruit)

Lat.

Opuntia ficus-indica

Hr. indijska smokva (indijska opuncija, kaktusov smokvodar)

It. fico d'India (fico di cactus)

En. private storage

Hr. privatno skladištenje

It. ammasso privato

En. private storage aid

Def.

Aid earmarked by the EU for private storage of farm products, which enables it to stabilise its agricultural markets with minimal effect on traditional marketing channels. Funds for private storage are made available through the establishment of a storage contract which is concluded between a private company and the intervention agency of the Member State concerned within the framework of the rules of the European Union.

Hr. potpora za privatno skladištenje

It. aiuto all'ammasso privato

En. processed agricultural products

Hr. prerađevine poljoprivrednih proizvoda

It. prodotti agricoli trasformati

En. production quota

Def.

Limitation on the amount of a specific product that a farmer may place on the market. They apply to milk, sugar, isoglucose, tobacco and potato starch.

Hr. proizvodne kvote

It. quote di produzione

En. products of sound and fair marketable quality

Hr. proizvodi dobre i primjerene tržišne kvalitete

It. prodotti di qualità sana, leale e mercantile

En. propagating material

Hr. materijal za razmnožavanje

It. materiale di moltiplicazione

En. protected designation of origin (PDO)

Def.

Name of an area, a specific place or, in exceptional cases, the name of a country, used as a designation for an agricultural product or a foodstuff, which either comes from such an area, place or country, whose quality or properties are significantly or exclusively determined by the geographical environment, including natural and human factors or whose production, processing and preparation takes place within the determined geographical area. In other words, to receive the PDO status, the entire product must be traditionally and entirely manufactured (prepared, processed and produced) within the specific region and thus acquire unique properties.

Hr. oznaka izvornosti

It. denominazione d'origine protetta (DOP)

En. protected geographical indication (PGI)

Def.

Name of an area, a specific place or, in exceptional cases, the name of a country, used as a description of an agricultural product or a foodstuff which either comes from such an area, place or country, has a specific quality, goodwill or other characteristic property, attributable to its geographical origin or whose production, processing or preparation takes place within the determined geographical area. In other words, to receive the PGI status, the entire product must be traditionally and at least partially manufactured (prepared, processed or produced) within the specific region and thus acquire unique properties.

Hr. oznaka zemljopisnog podrijetla

It. indicazione geografica protetta (IGP)

En. provision

Hr. odredba

It. disposizione

En. pruning

Hr. rezidba

It. potatura

En. public storage

Hr. javno skladištenje, javne zalihe

It. ammasso pubblico

En. puffed starch

Hr. preželatirani skrob

It. amido rigonfiato

En. pulses (pl.)

Hr. mahunarke (množ.)

It. legumi da granella (pl.)

En. purse seine net

Def.

Long flat nets resembling a fence that are used to encircle a school of fish, with the boat driving around the fish in a circle. Purse seine nets have a number of rings along the bottom through which a rope is passed and when pulled, draws the rings close to one another preventing the fish from swimming down to escape the net.

Hr. plivarica

It. rete a cianciolo, rete a circuizione

En. purslane

Lat.
Portulaca oleracea

Hr. portulak

It. portulaca

En. pyrethrin

Def.
Pyrethrins are natural organic compounds used in insecticides.

Hr. piretrin

It. piretrina

En. pyrethrum

Lat.
Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium

Hr. buhač

It. piretro

Q

En. quail

Lat.
Coturnix coturnix

Hr. prepelica

It. quaglia

En. quassia

Lat.
Picrasma excelsa

Hr. kvazija

It. quassia

En. quince

Lat.
Cydonia oblonga

Hr. dunja

It. cotogna

R

En. radish

Def.
Raphanus sativus var. sativus

Hr. rotkvica

It. ramolaccio

En. rainbow trout

Lat.
Oncorhynchus mykiss

Hr. kalifornijska pastrva

It. trota iridea

En. Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed

Def.
A system for reporting food issues within the European Union.

Hr. Sustav žurnog uzbunjivanja za hranu i hranu za životinje

It. Sistema di allarme rapido per gli alimenti ed i mangimi

En. raspberry

Lat.
Rubus idaeus

Hr. malina

It. lampone

En. ratites

Def.

Flightless birds of the order *Struthioniformes*.

Hr. bezgrebenke

It. ratiti

En. rectified concentrated must

Def.

Concentrated solution of whole grape sugar, used for the natural enrichment of wines.

Hr. rektificirani koncentrirani mošt

It. mosto di uve rettification concentrato

En. red fescue

Lat.

Festuca rubra

Hr. vlasulja nacrvena

It. gramigna setaiola

En. red mangrove

Lat.

Rhizophora mangle

Hr. crvena mangrova

It. mangrovia rossa

En. redfin perch

Lat.

Perca fluviatilis

Hr. obični grgeč

It. pesce persico

En. reducing sugar

Def.

Any sugar that, in an alkaline solution, forms some aldehyde or ketone. This allows the sugar to act as a reducing agent. Reducing sugars include glucose, fructose, glyceraldehyde, lactose, arabinose and maltose.

Hr. reducirajući šećer

It. zucchero riduttore

En. refractometry

Def.

Method of measuring substances' refractive index (one of their fundamental physical properties) in order to, for example, assess their composition or purity.

Hr. refraktometrija

It. metodo rifrattometrico

En. regional policy

Def.

One of the most important policies of the European Union. Its aim is to strengthen economic, social and territorial cohesion by reducing disparities in the level of development among regions and Member States. This means investing in regions' indigenous potential to promote the competitiveness of regional economies and the permanent catch-up of those lagging behind the more prosperous areas.

Hr. regionalna politika

It. politica regionale

En. remote sensing

Def.

Small or large-scale acquisition of information of an object or phenomenon, by the use of either recording or real-time sensing device(s) that are wireless, or not in physical or intimate contact with the object (such as by way of aircraft, spacecraft, satellite, buoy, or ship).

Hr. daljinska detekcija

It. telerilevamento

En. rennet whey

Hr. sirutka sa sirilom

It. siero di latte presamico

En. repellent

Hr. repelent

It. repellente

En. replanting

Hr. presadnica

It. reimpianto

En. resinoid

Def.

Resinoids are extracts from resins or plant parts (except for the blossom).

Hr. rezinoid

It. resinoide

En. rhizome

Def.

Horizontal plant stem with shoots above and roots below serving as a reproductive structure.

Hr. podanak

It. rizoma

En. rhubarb

Lat.

Rheum spp.

Hr. rabarbara

It. rabarbaro

En. ribbed melilot

Lat.
Melilotus officinalis

Hr. žuti kokotac

It. meliloto

En. risk mitigation measures

Hr. mjere za ublažavanje rizika

It. misure di attenuazione dei rischi

En. ripening

Hr. sazrijevanje

It. maturazione

En. root and tuber vegetables

Hr. korjenasto i gomoljasto povrće

It. ortaggi a radici e tubero

En. rootstock

Hr. podloga

It. portinnesto

En. rose hip

Lat.
Rosa canina

Hr. ružin šipak

It. rosa canina

En. rotenone

Def.

Odourless chemical that is used as a broad-spectrum insecticide and pesticide. It occurs naturally in the roots and stems of several plants such as the jicama vine plant.

Hr. rotenon

It. rotenone

En. round wood

Hr. oblo drvo

It. legname rotondo

En. royal jelly

Def.

Honey bee secretion that is used in the nutrition of the larvae, collected and sold as a dietary supplement claiming various health benefits.

Hr. matična mliječ

It. pappa reale

En. rucola, rocket

Lat.

Eruca sativa

Hr. rukola

It. rucola

En. runner bean

Lat.

Phaseolus coccineus

Hr. grah punocvjetni

It. fagiolo di Spagna

En. rural development policy

Def.

The rural development policy (also known as the second pillar of the common agricultural policy) seeks to maintain the vitality of the countryside through the balanced development of rural areas. It has three main objectives: improving the competitiveness of the farming and forestry sectors, enhancing the environment and the countryside and improving the quality of life in rural areas.

Hr. politika ruralnoga razvoja

It. politica di sviluppo rurale

En. rye

Lat.

Secale cereale

Hr. raž

It. segale

S

En. safflower

Lat.

Carthamus tinctorius

Hr. šafranika

It. cartamo

En. saffron

Lat.

Hr. šafran

It. zafferano

En. sage

	Lat. <i>Salvia officinalis</i>
Hr.	kadulja
It.	salvia
<hr/>	
En.	sales note
Hr.	prodajni list
It.	nota di vendita
<hr/>	
En.	salsify
	Lat. <i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i>
Hr.	turovac
It.	salsefrica
<hr/>	
En.	sampling
Hr.	uzorkovanje
It.	campionamento
<hr/>	
En.	San José Scale
	Def. An insect attacking fruit trees, such as apples, pears, peaches and plums and ornamental shrubs (lat. <i>Quadraspidiotus perniciosus</i>).
Hr.	kalifornijska štitasta uš
It.	cocciniglia di San José
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En.	scion
Hr.	mladica
It.	innesto
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En.	scraper
Hr.	strugač
It.	raschietto
En.	scrapie
	Def. A fatal, degenerative disease that affects the nervous systems of sheep and goats.[1] It is one of several transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs), which are related to bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE or "mad cow disease") and chronic wasting disease of deer. Like other spongiform encephalopathies, scrapie is caused by a prion. It is not transmissible to humans.
Hr.	grebež ovaca
It.	scrapie
En.	secondary crops
Hr.	naknadni usjevi
It.	colture intercalari
En.	security
Hr.	jamčevina
It.	cauzione
En.	seed potato
	Lat. <i>Solanum</i> spp.
Hr.	sjemenski krumpir
It.	patata da semina
En.	seedling
Hr.	sadnica
It.	plantula, piantina

En.	seed-producing crops (pl.)
Hr.	sjemenski usjevi (množ.)
It.	colture di sementi (pl.)
En.	semi-sparkling wine
	Def. Wine containing significant levels of carbon dioxide as a result of a second fermentation or carbon dioxide injection. According to the EU regulation, the pressure in the bottle of such wine must be between 1 and 2,5 atmospheres.
Hr.	biser vino
It.	vino frizzante
En.	semi-subsistence farm
Hr.	djelomično samoopskrbno gospodarstvo
It.	azienda che pratica un'agricoltura di semi-sussistenza
En.	sensory evaluation
Hr.	senzorska/organoleptička ocjena
It.	valutazione organolettica/sensoriale
En.	separate payment
Hr.	zasebno plaćanje
It.	pagamento separato
En.	serotyping
	Def. Differentiation of organisms based on their reaction to antibodies.
Hr.	serotipizacija
It.	sierotipizzazione

En. set-aside

Def.

Removal of farmland from production with the objective of reducing the amount of food produced by farmers.

Hr. povlačenje zemljišta iz proizvodnje

It. ritiro delle superfici dalla produzione

En. shallot

Lat.

Allium ascalonicum

Hr. kozjak (ljutika)

It. scalogno

En. sheatfish

Lat.

Silurus glanis

Hr. som

It. siluro

En. short rotation coppice

Def.

Coppice grown as an energy crop. This woody solid biomass can be used in applications such as district heating, electric power generating stations, alone or in combination with other fuels. The most commonly used tree species are poplar and willow.

Hr. kulture kratkih ophodnji (množ.)

It. bosco ceduo a rotazione rapida

En. silver carp

Lat.

Hypophthalmichthys molitrix

Hr. bijeli glavaš

It. carpa argentata

En. Single Area Payment Scheme (SAPS)

Def.

A temporary scheme offered only to new member states in the first years after accession, which is not available to old member states. It involves payment of uniform amounts per hectare of agricultural land in the member state concerned up to a national ceiling resulting from the accession agreements. Member states using the Single Area Payment Scheme may introduce the Single Payment Scheme (SPS) at any time.

Hr. program jedinstvenih plaćanja po površini

It. regime di pagamento unico per superficie

En. Single Payment Scheme (SPS)

Def.

An aid scheme introduced with the 2003 reform of the Common Agricultural Policy in which payments are decoupled from the production and which replaces most existing direct aids. Among other, it allows farmers freedom to produce according to market demand and promotes environmentally and economically sustainable farming.

Hr. program jedinstvenih plaćanja

It. regime di pagamento unico

En. skimmed milk

Hr. obrano mlijeko

It. latte scremato

En. skimmed milk powder

Hr. obrano mlijeko u prahu

It. latte scremato in polvere

En. skipjack (stripe-bellied tuna)

	Lat. <i>Euthynnus Katsuwonus pelamis</i>
Hr.	trupac prugavac (prugasti bonito)
It.	tonnetto striato
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En.	slaughter premium
Hr.	premija za klanje
It.	premio all'abbattimento
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En.	soft fruit
Hr.	jagodičasto voće
It.	frutti rossi (pl.)
<hr/>	
En.	solipeds (pl.)
Hr.	kopitari
It.	solipedi
<hr/>	
En.	somatic cell count
	Def. The total number of somatic cells (leukocytes) in milk; one of the criteria of milk quality.
Hr.	broj somatskih stanica
It.	tenore in cellule somatiche
<hr/>	
En.	sorghum
	Lat. <i>Sorghum bicolor</i>
Hr.	sirak
It.	sorgo
<hr/>	

En. soursop (guanabana)

Lat.
Annona muricata

Hr. bodljikava anona

It. annona (guanabana)

En. sow

Hr. krmača

It. scrofa

En. sowing

Hr. sjetva

It. semina

En. soya bean

Lat.
Glycine max

Hr. soja u zrnu

It. seme di soia

En. sparkling wine

Def.
Wine containing significant levels of carbon dioxide as a result of a second fermentation or carbon dioxide injection. According to the EU regulation, the pressure in the bottle of such wine must exceed 3 atmospheres.

Hr. pjenušavo vino

It. vino spumante

En. spearmint

Lat.
Mentha spicata

Hr. klasasta metvica

It. menta verde

En. specific duty

Def.

Import duty expressed as a definite amount to be paid on a certain quantity of goods (for example, 10 euro per tonne). The term "specific duty" contrasts with the term "ad valorem duty". The latter term refers to an import duty expressed as a percentage of the value of the good on which it is applied.

Hr. posebna carinska pristojba

It. dazio specifico

En. spindle apparatus

Def.

In cell biology it is the structure that separates the chromosomes into the daughter cells during cell division.

Hr. diobeno vreteno

It. apparato del fuso

En. spiny dogfish

Lat.

Squalus acanthias

Hr. kostelj vrste *Squalus acanthias*

It. spinarolo

En. spotted dogfish

Lat.

Scyliorhinus canicula

Hr. kostelj vrste *Scyliorhinus canicula*

It. gattuccio

En. sprat

	Lat. <i>Sprattus sprattus</i>
Hr.	papalina
It.	spratto
<hr/>	
En.	spring onion
	Lat. <i>Allium cepa</i>
Hr.	mladi luk
It.	cipollina
<hr/>	
En.	spring viraemia of carp (SVC)
Hr.	proljetna viremija šarana (SVC)
It.	viremia primaverile della carpa
<hr/>	
En.	Standing committee on the food chain and animal health (SCFAH)
	Def. The Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health was set up to assist the Commission in the preparation of measures relating to foodstuffs. It is a regulatory committee, which means that the Commission may adopt the implementing measures only if they obtain a favourable opinion from the committee, given by a qualified majority of the Member States.
Hr.	Stalni odbor za prehrambeni lanac i zdravlje životinja
It.	Comitato permanente per la catena alimentare e la salute degli animali
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En.	Standing Committee on Plant Health
	Def. A regulatory committee replaced by the Standing committee on the food chain and animal health, which took over its responsibility for plant protection products and pesticides residues.
Hr.	Stalni odbor za biljno zdravstvo
It.	Comitato fitosanitario permanente
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En. star apple

Lat.
Chrysophyllum cainito

Hr. zvjezdolika jabuka

It. cainito

En. starch

Hr. škrob

It. amido

En. starch potato

Hr. krumpir za proizvodnju škroba

It. patata da fecola

En. steer

Def.
Castrated male bovine animal.

Hr. vol

It. manzo

En. stem vegetables (pl.)

Hr. povrće s peteljkom

It. ortaggi a stelo (pl.)

En. step cage houses (pl.)

Hr. stepenaste kretke (množ.)

It. batterie a piattaforma (pl.)

En. still wine

Def.

A wine that is free of carbon dioxide and therefore opposite of sparkling wine.

Hr. mirno vino

It. vino fermo, vino tranquillo

En. stock nursery

Hr. matični rasadnik

It. vivaio di portinesti

En. stone fruit

Hr. koštuničasto voće

It. drupacee

En. strain

Hr. soj

It. ceppo

En. stripped raw tobacco

Hr. sirovi ižiljeni duhan

It. tabacco greggio scostolato

En. stunning

Hr. omamljivanje

It. stordimento

En. styrene

Def.

A colourless, toxic liquid with a strong aromatic aroma. Insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether; polymerizes rapidly; can become explosive. Used to make polymers and copolymers, polystyrene

plastics, and rubber.

Hr. stiren

It. stirene

En. successful tenderer

Hr. izabrani ponuđač

It. aggiudicatario

En. suckler cow premium

Def.

This type of aid was introduced to help support the incomes of specialist beef producers. Premium is paid on suckler cows and heifers (over eight months old), forming part of a regular breeding herd used for rearing calves for meat.

Hr. premija za krave dojilje

It. premio per vacca nutrice

En. suckler herd

Def.

Herd consisting of cows belonging to a meat breed or born of a cross with a meat breed, intended for rearing calves for meat production.

Hr. sisajuće stado

It. mandria nutrice

En. sugar apple (sweetsop)

Def.

Annona squamosa

Hr. ljuskava anona

It. mela cannella (sweetsop)

En. sugar loaf

Def.

Cichorium Intybus var. Foliosum

Hr.	šećerka
It.	cicoria pan di zucchero

En.	sugar pea (mangetout)
Def.	<i>Pisum sativum macrocarpon</i>

Hr.	grašak šećerac
It.	pisello dolce (mangiatutto)

En.	sugar sweepings
Hr.	šećerna prašina
It.	zucchero spazzato

En.	sugar with added colouring matter
Hr.	šećer s dodanim tvarima za bojanje
It.	zucchero con aggiunta di coloranti

En.	supplement
Hr.	dopuna, dodatak
It.	supplemento

En.	susceptible plant
Hr.	osjetljiva biljka
It.	pianta sensibile

En.	sustainable development
Def.	Form of economic growth which satisfies society's needs in terms of well-being in the short, medium and - above all - long term. It is

founded on the assumption that development must meet today's needs without jeopardising the prospects for growth of future generations.

Hr. održivi razvoj

It. sviluppo sostenibile

En. swede

Lat.
Brassica napus var. napobrassica

Hr. švedska repa

It. rutabaga

En. sweet potato

Lat.
Ipomoea batatas

Hr. slatki krumpir

It. patata dolce

En. sweetening matter

Hr. sladilo

It. dolcificante

T

En. take-over declaration

Hr. popratni list

It. dichiarazione di assunzione in carico

En. tall oil

Def.
Oil derived from wood pulp and used in making soaps or lubricants.

Hr. tal ulje

It. tall oil

Note: the English term is used in the Italian language

En. tallow

Def.

Rendered form of beef or mutton fat, processed from suet. It is used in making soap, candles and lubricants.

Hr. loj

It. sego

En. tamarind

Lat.

Tamarindus indica

Def.

Large evergreen tropical tree. The pulp of the tamarind fruit is commonly used in Asian cooking (especially India).

Hr. tamarind

It. tamarindo

En. tariff

Hr. carina

It. tariffa, dazio doganale

En. tariff escalation

Def.

Rendered form of beef or mutton fat, processed from suet. It is used in making soap, candles and lubricants.

Hr. postepeno povećanje carinskih pristojbi

It. aumento progressivo dei dazi

En. tarragon, dragon's-wort

Lat.

Artemisia dracunculus

Def.

Perennial aromatic herb with dark green leaves and an anise-like flavour, used in a variety of dishes.

Hr. estragon

It. dragoncello

En. tea tree

Lat.

Melaleuca alternifolia

Hr. čajevac

It. pianta del tè

En. tench

Lat.

Tinca tinca

Hr. linjak

It. tinca

En. tirage liqueur

Def.

A small amount of sugar and yeast dissolved in wine, which is added to the wine during bottling for the production of sparkling wines.

Hr. tiražni liker

It. sciroppo zuccherino

En. thyme

Lat.

Thymus spp.

Hr. timijan (majčina dušica)

It. timo

En. Tobacco ringspot virus

Hr. Tobacco ringspot virus

It. Tobacco ringspot virus (maculatura anulare del tabacco)

Note: The English term is used in both target languages. The Italian translation of the disease in question is used less frequently.

En. Tomato ringspot virus

Hr. Tomato ringspot virus

It. Tomato ringspot virus (maculatura anulare del pomodoro)

Note: The English term is used in both target languages. The Italian translation of the disease in question is used less frequently.

En. toxic formation

Hr. toksična tvorevina

It. tossinogenesi

En. traceability

Def.

The ability to trace (identify and measure) all the stages that led to a particular point in the production, distribution and sales of foodstuffs. This includes tracking of all materials and substances used in that process.

Hr. sljedivost

It. tracciabilità

En. tracer

Def.

An identifiable substance, such as a dye, a radioactive isotope or an inert chemical (i.e. bromide) that is introduced into a biological system and can be followed through the course of a process.

Hr. obilježivač

It. tracciante

En. traditional speciality guaranteed

Def.

Trademark for an agricultural product or a foodstuff, which has a

certain feature or a set of features, setting it clearly apart from other similar products or foodstuffs belonging to the same category. The product or foodstuff must be manufactured using traditional ingredients or must be characteristic for its traditional composition, production process, or processing reflecting a traditional type of manufacturing or processing.

Hr. oznaka tradicionalnog ugleda

It. specialità tradizionali garantite

En. transshipment (also transshipment)

Def.

Shipment of goods to an intermediate destination and then from there to the final destination

Hr. pretovar

It. trasbordo

En. transhumance

Def.

Seasonal movement of people with their livestock over relatively short distances, typically to higher pastures in summer and to lower valleys in winter.

Hr. sezonsko premještanje životinja

It. transumanza

En. transmissible spongiform encephalopathies

Def.

A group of progressive conditions that affect the brain and nervous system of many animals, including humans.

Hr. transmisivne spongiformne encefalopatije

It. encefalopatie spongiformi trasmissibili

En. transpose

Hr. prenijeti, usvojiti

It. attuare, recepire

En. transshipper

Hr. pretovarivač

It. trasbordatore

En. trawl net

Def.

Conical fishnet dragged through the water at great depths by one or more boats.

Hr. povlačna mreža (koča)

It. rete da traino

En. trigger price

Hr. granična cijena

It. prezzo limite

En. turbot

Lat.

Scophthalmus Maximus

Hr. veliki romb

It. rombo gigante

En. turmeric (curcuma)

Def.

Curcuma domestica

Hr. kurkuma

It. curcuma

En. turnip

Lat.

Brassica rapa

Hr. bijela repa

It. navone

U

En. ultra-high temperature treatment (UHT)

Def.

Partial sterilisation of food (mainly milk) by heating it for a short time, usually 1-2 seconds, at a temperature exceeding 135°C.

Hr. obrada ultravisokom temperaturom (UHT)

It. trattamento a temperatura ultra alta (UHT)

En. umbellifers (pl.)

Lat.

Apiaceae (also Umbelliferae)

Hr. šitarke (množ.)

It. ombrellifere (pl.)

En. ungulates (pl.)

Hr. papkari i kopitari (pl.)

It. ungulati (pl.)

En. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad)

Hr. Konferencija Ujedinjenih naroda o trgovini i razvoju (Unctad)

It. Conferenza delle Nazioni Unite sul commercio e lo sviluppo (Unctad)

En. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Hr. Program za razvoj Ujedinjenih naroda (UNDP)

It. Programma delle Nazioni Unite per lo sviluppo (PNUD)

En. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

(Unesco)

Hr. Organizacija UN-a za obrazovanje, znanost i kulturu (UNESCO)

It. Organizzazione delle Nazioni Unite per l'educazione, la scienza e la cultura (Unesco)

V

En. vaccine

Hr. cjepivo

It. vaccino

En. vaccine strain

Def.

Strain of bacteria used in a vaccine.

Hr. soj sjepiva

It. ceppo del vaccino

En. valerian

Lat.

Valeriana officinalis

Hr. odoljen

It. valeriana

En. vermin

Hr. nametnik, štetočina, štetni organizam

It. parassita

En. veterinary medicine

Hr. veterinarstvo

It. medicina veterinaria

En.	viability of bacteria
Hr.	preživljavanje bakterija
It.	vitalità dei batteri

En.	vineyard
Hr.	vinograd
It.	vigneto

En.	viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS)
	Def. A deadly infectious fish disease.
Hr.	virusna hemoragična septikemija (VHS)
It.	setticemia emorragica virale

En.	Vessel Monitoring System
	Def. A system enabling the monitoring authorities to check a number of factors, such as whether the vessel operates in an area where fishing activities are not allowed, operates in the Exclusive Economic Zone of another Member States or third countries or waters under responsibility of a Regional Fisheries Management Organisation, holds the necessary licences and quotas to fish in the relevant area and so forth. Even when suspected infringements are not immediately detected, irregularities can still be spotted later in the course of cross-checking data.
Hr.	VMS sustav praćenja ribarskih plovila
It.	sistema SCP (sistema di controllo dei pescherecci via satellite)

W

En.	watercress
	Lat. <i>Nasturtium officinale</i>
Hr.	potočarka
It.	crecione acquatico

En. wean
Def.
To accustom the young of a mammal to take nourishment other than by suckling.
Hr. odbiti
It. slattare

En. wheat
Lat.
Triticum aestivum
Hr. pšenica
It. frumento

En. wheat gluten
Hr. pšenični gluten
It. glutine di frumento

En. white truffle
Lat.
Tuber magnatum Pico
Hr. bijeli tartuf
It. tartufo bianco

En. whitefish
Lat.
Coregonus macrophthalmus
Hr. ozimica
It. coregone

En. whole milk

Def.
Milk that contains at least 3.25 percent butter fat.

Hr. punomasno mlijeko

It. latte intero

En. wild pansy

Lat.
Viola tricolor

Hr. divlja maćuhica

It. viola del pensiero selvatico

En. wild strain

Hr. divlji soj

It. ceppo selvatico

En. winter savory

Lat.
Satureja montana

Hr. kraški čubar

It. santoreggia montana

En. withdrawal period

Def.
Time span required for drug residues to disappear between last drug administration and shipment of meat or milk to the market.

Hr. karencija

It. periodo di sospensione

En. witloof

Def.
Cichorium intybus. var. foliosum

Hr. cikorija witloof

It. cicoria witloof

En. wood packaging material

Hr. drveni materijal za ambalažu

It. imballaggio in legno

En. woody crops

Hr. drvenasti nasadi

It. colture legnose

Y

En. yam

Lat.
Dioscorea spp.

Hr. jam

It. igname

En. yield

Hr. urod, prinos

It. rendimento, produzione

Z

En. zeatin

Def.
Plant hormone derived from the purine adenine member of the plant growth hormone family known as cytokinins.

Hr. zeatin

It. zeatina

En. zoonosis

Def.

An animal disease that can be transmitted to humans

Hr. zoonoza

It. zoonosi

En. Zucchini yellow mosaic virus (ZYMV)

Hr. virus žutog mozaika tikvice (ZYMV)

It. virus del mosaico giallo dello zucchini

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