



## Third Regional Consultation on Geographical Indications in Europe and Central Asia - Virtual



# Country Report on national Gls system in the Republic of Croatia

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### Introduction - about Croatia...

28th EU Member State (since 1st of July 2013)

• State area: 56.594 km2 (land),

87.661 km2 (land and sea)

• Population: 4.284.889





- Central European and Mediterranean country, bordering Slovenia, Hungary, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Italy (sea border)
- rich tradition of production and preparation of various agricultural products and foodstuffs, which are characterized by a special quality and traditional manner of production
- local autochthonous product protection and branding project gained momentum once Croatia joined EU in 2013, and once the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Croatia decided to actively support all producer associations aiming to obtain one of the EU quality schemes labels

### Regulatory framework

#### **EUROPEAN REGULATIONS:**

- Agri-food products: Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs + Delegated and Implementing Regulations
- Wine: Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 + Delegated and Implementing Regulations
- Aromatised wine: Regulation (EU) No 251/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of aromatised wine products and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 1601/91 + Implemeting Regulation
- Spirit drinks: Regulation (EU) 2019/787 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on the definition, description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks, the use of the names of spirit drinks in the presentation and labelling of other foodstuffs, the protection of geographical indications for spirit drinks, the use of ethyl alcohol and distillates of agricultural origin in alcoholic beverages, and repealing Regulation (EU) No 110/2008 + Delegated and Implementing Regulations



#### NATIONAL LEGISLATION:

- Agri-food products and spirit drinks: Law on Agriculture and coresponding Ordinances
- Wine and aromatised wine: Wine law and coresponding Ordinances

#### National legislation:

- defines the competent authority for the establishment and implementation of the systems in Croatia; prescribes the national protection procedure and national oppositional procedure, defines official controls and contains misdemeanor provisions
- contains provisions on **delegation of control bodies** for verification of compliance with the specifications before placing the product on the market and **obligations of control bodies** regarding delegated tasks
- presciribes **contents and forms** of applications



### Regulatory framework

#### REGISTRATION PROCEDURE:

- Competent Authority: Ministry of Agriculture
- carried out in accordance with European and national legislation
- carried out in two phases:
  - 1. transitional national protection (Ministry of Agriculture)
    - submitting an application
    - determination of compliance with the prescribed requirements by the Expert Commissions
    - opposition procedure (30 days (af) / 60 days (w,s))
    - decision on the transitional national protection of the name as PDO, PGI,TSG or TT
  - 2. registration of the name at EU level (European Commission)
    - submitting an application for the registration of the name to the MA which then lodges an application dossier with the EC
    - scrutinise by EC
    - opposition procedure (3 months (af, sd) / 2 months (w))
    - implementing act registering the name



#### PROTECTION:

Registered names shall be protected against:

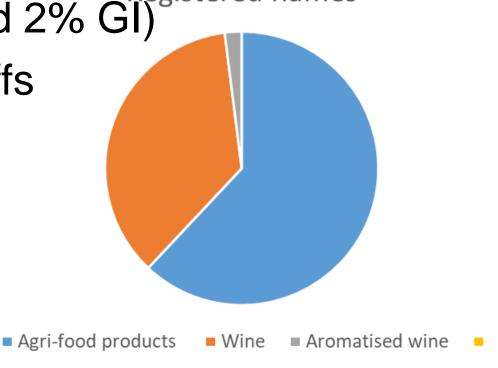
- any direct or indirect commercial use of a registered name in respect of products not covered by the registration where those products are comparable to the products registered under that name or where using the name exploits the reputation of the protected name, including when those products are used as an ingredient
- any misuse, imitation or evocation, even if the true origin of the products or services is indicated or if the protected name is translated or accompanied by an expression such as 'style', 'type', 'method', 'as produced in', 'imitation' or similar, including when those products are used as an ingredient;
- any other false or misleading indication as to the provenance, origin, nature or essential qualities of the product that is used on the inner or outer packaging, advertising material or documents relating to the product concerned, and the packing of the product in a container liable to convey a false impression as to its origin;
- any other practice liable to mislead the consumer as to the true origin of the product

Product names protected by transitional national protection have the same scope of protection as names registered at the EU level.

### Registered names

50 names registered in the EU (64% PDO, 34% PGI and 2% GI) Registered names

- > 31 (62%) agricultural product and foodstuffs
- > 18 (36%) wines
- > 1 (2%) aromatised wine





#### **Producer groups administering GIs**

- mainly constituted of producers and one or few members with a consultant role; in some cases raw material suppliers are also group members
- the most significant role in the initial phase of preparing the documentation required for the registration
- agri-food products: 27 producer groups in charge of administering 29 Gls and 2 Gls are administered by 2 single producers
- wine and aromatised wine: 4 regional organisations and Association of Winemakers
- spirit drinks: one organization (Association of drink producers)
- successful groups are those that have administrative and financial support of regional counties and local administration
- groups are **not completely aware of their role**, especially in contributing to ensue that the authenticity of their products is guaranteed on the market by monitoring the use of the name in trade and, if necessary, by informing competent authorities on irregularities

### Registered names



#### **International protection of GIs**

- EU bilateral and under negotiation agreements covering national Gis: in most of the cases some Croatian products are included, and in those where not Croatia is putting efforts to have the products included.
- Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement: at the moment not planned to apply for the protection (still produced in limited quantities an sold localy)

#### Control system of Gls- before placing on the market

- Agri- food products: verification of compliance with the product specification carried by delegated bodies authorised by the
  Ministry of Agriculture; costs covered by the food business operators which are the subject of control (costs depend on
  product type, production steps and methods and produced quantities)
- Wine and spirit drinks: verification of compliance with the product specification carried by Croatian Agency for Agriculture and Food authorized by the Ministry of Agriculture; for wines the costs are covered by the producers which are the subject of control; for spirit drinks are covered from the State budget of the Republic of Croatia

#### Official controls by State Inspectorate

- Control of GIs at the level of food production and processing, at the retail level and at import, in customs warehouses or at the place of destination, regardless of origin, e-commerce control - Agricultural Inspection
- The documentation and identification inspection upon import of consignments is performed by officials of the Customs Administration

## Gls system in the Republic of Croatia Sector potential



#### Sustainable Agriculture

- no conducted targeted consultation with GIs producer groups regarding GIs and sustainability difficult to assume their position
- the introduction of additional sustainability requirements may represent another additional financial burden for GIs producers in Croatia, so in parallel with the introduction of sustainability requirements, financial support measures for producers are more then welcome

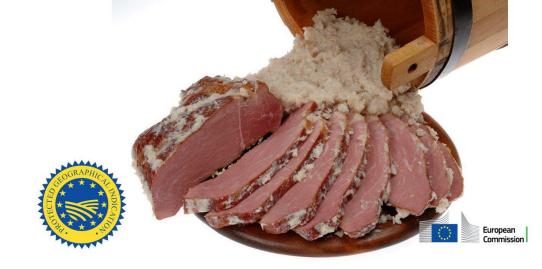
#### **Potential GIs**

- Ministry of Agriculture captures a List of potential Gls the data collected most commonly in collaboration with county offices for economy and agriculture
- mainly traditionally produced meat products and traditional meals as well as autochthonous varieties of fruits and vegetables

#### **Obstacles**

- non-existence of registered producers of traditional products (no preconditions for the legalization of production facilities)
- the solution could be the construction of new, modern facilities, however there is no interest in such an investment
- Ministry of Agriculture as a competent authority is ready to provide maximum professional support in finding the best and easiest solution, but there is low interest of producers

### Market situation



- national GIs are mainly sold on local/ national market small quantities produced, produced mainly by small producers
- few of the GIs are sold on the market outside Croatia, with modest quantities.
- main distribution channels direct sales and local markets
- some are distributed through big retailers mainly the case for big producers (such as meat industries)

#### **Covid 19 crisis**

- challenges: the procurement of raw materials and feed; forming a higher price of final product which would still be acceptable for consmer; risk of Covid 19 break through in the production facility and temporary closing of production
- opportunities: consumers began to buy food online direct from producers, especially primary products, i.e.
  fresh fruits and vegetables; rising of producers awareness of investing in online sales and online advertising;
  demand for traditional products is constantly growing.

#### **Awarenes of consumers**

- awareness of protected products and EU GIs logos in Croatia is still assessed as low, but some progress can be seen
- large number of products entering the quality scheme, and thus the faster transfer of knowledge about the meaning and appearance of EU GIs logos
- Ministry of Agriculture is making significant efforts to promote all the aspects of quality systems, logos and Croatian protected products as well

### 14th April



14th April - The Day of Croatian Protected Indigenous Products – declared by the Croatian Parliament

14th April 2015 - first Croatian GI product registered at the EU level (PGI Krčki pršut)











### THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

