



e-Ecofarming

Currents situation concerning the education
in organic farming sector in Slovenia

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT ECOFARMING IN SLOVENIA

Organic farming is the form of [agriculture](#) that relies on [crop rotation](#), [green manure](#), [compost](#), [biological pest control](#), and mechanical [cultivation](#) to maintain soil productivity and control [pests](#), excluding or strictly limiting the use of synthetic [fertilizers](#) and synthetic [pesticides](#), [plant growth regulators](#), livestock feed additives, and [genetically modified organisms](#).

Natural conditions for agriculture in Slovenia are relatively disadvantageous.

Approximately 50% of total surface is covered by forest. Over 70% of the farmland is classified as less favored area, the majority is grassland and the share of arable land is relatively low. Organic farms are spread all over the country, with an exception of Northeast region (Prekmurje), where organic farming has not developed yet. Organic farms in Slovenia are generally non-specialized; they are mixed, combining animal husbandry as well as plant production. In 1997, the Slovenian Organic Farmers Association was founded. This was the first association of pioneer organic farmers from all over the country who were producing for the market. The association adopted the standards for organic agriculture in Slovenia which were prepared in accordance with the IFOAM Basic Standards and EU Regulation on organic farming (EU Regulation 2091/92). In 1999 Union of Slovenian Organic Farmers Association was established. Nowadays are 12 associations for organic farming in Slovenia.

<http://zgds.zrc-sazu.si/vestnik/gv76-2-kosi.pdf>

In last decade of 20th century in our country started to grow ecological awareness with many civil interests and initiatives oriented to human pleasant (kind) environment, based on healthier way of living, close to the nature, which means above all food producing.

In the beginning of 90s' there has started new interest for earth, health, ecology, environmental personal responsibility, with many extra oriented campaigns and publicity special slogans which all influenced and stimulated changes into man's today awareness.

Farming is not easy in a country where more than three-quarters of its surface belong to areas classified as less favored (LFA) with factors that limit farming – either because of the altitude and slopping terrain or karst features or any other limiting factors – and where more half the territory is covered by forests. An actual problem with agriculture land exists, because more and more land become intended for buildings, industries

objects and shopping centers.

2 ORGANIC FARMING IN SLOVENIA

2.1 HISTORY

Organic farming in Slovenia had begun in 90th of the last century. In 1999 the Association was founded Slovenian Organic Farmers Associations (ZZEKS). Farms that are recorded in the register of organic farms, certified, ensuring the authentically and integrity of the crop production. Informations on organic farms are available on the website.

http://sl.wikipedia.org/wiki/združenje_ekoloških_kmetov_slovenije

The beginnings of development of organic agriculture go back to the early nineties. The following chronological review of the most important anniversary:

1988

- Establishment of "Vrtačarske Univerze"- "Društvo Mikrokozmos";

1991

- Establishment of biodynamic association AJDA;
- The first attempt to organic production, with individual lectures by visiting professors from abroad;
- Published "recommendations for organic farming in Slovenia" (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food);
- Establishment of Slovenian Organic Farmers Associations (ZEKS);

1996

- The first organized courses for agricultural advisors in the context of the agricultural advisory services;

1997

- Establishment of Slovenian Organic Farmers Associations (ZEKS)

1998

- Implement the first control of controllers from ABG (Austria Bio Garantie)
- Carried out the first checks of controllers from ABG (Austria Bio Garantie)

1999

- Establishment of the Union of Slovenian Organic Farmers Associations (ZZEKS);
- Opening of the organic market in Ljubljana;

2000

- Registration of the mark BIODAR (First Slovenian mark for organic, developed by the Association of Slovenian Organic Farmers Associations)
- Agriculture Act (Official Gazette of RS, no. 54/00)
- Opening of the organic market in Maribor;
- Biosimpozij Alpe - Jadran in Maribor;
- Establishment of the first contacts with producers of organic fruit and vegetables in Mercator;

2001

- Regulations on organic production and processing of agricultural products and foodstuffs (Official Gazette of RS, no. 31/01)
 - Rules on the technical and organizational conditions to be met by the organization for control of organic agricultural products and foodstuffs (Official Gazette of the Republic. 56/01)
- Appointment of Organization Control (Official Gazette of the Republic. 82/2001);

2003

- Rules amending the Rules on organic production and processing of agricultural products and foodstuffs (Official Gazette of the Republic. 52/03)
- Rules governing the designation of sites in the Republic of Slovenia, which are suitable for organic beekeeping with a map made unsuitable areas for organic beekeeping in the

Republic of Slovenia (Official Gazette of the Republic. 52/03)

- Signature of the Charter on Cooperation in the framework of the "Ecoregion ALPS ADRIATIC. In this region, is also included in Slovenia, Austria (Carinthia, Styria) and Italy (Friuli, Venezia Giulia). Document those countries committed to the promotion and integration of organic farming on an interregional level. In accordance with the guidelines of organic farming are mentioned initiative also calls for the establishment of inter-state regions free of genetically modified organisms.

2004

- Decision on the appointment of working groups to prepare Slovenian Action Plan;
- Decision of the Government on the problem of coexistence of GMO (11.3.04);
- Adoption of a European Action Plan for Organic Agriculture and Food (10.6.04);
- By entering the EU are directly for Slovenia and all amendments to EU Regulation 2092/91 on organic production method and appropriate labeling of agricultural products and foodstuffs (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2092/91 of 24 June 1991 on organic production of agricultural products and indications Referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs - with all amendments and supplements (hereinafter "Regulation 2092/91);
- Ekosimpozij Alpe - Jadran in Ljubljana, "Organic farming and genetically modified organisms";
- Organic markets in Ljubljana, Maribor, Celje, Kranj, Novo Mesto;
- Appointment of the two organizations for the control (Official Gazette of the Republic. 138/04)

2005

- Participation in the Standing Committee for Organic Agriculture at the European Commission - EU regulatory changes;
- Consultation strategy development of organic farming in Slovenia, National Assembly,
- Preparation by Slovenian regulations on organic farming
- Project Start Slovenian NGO contribution to the Action Plan for Organic Agriculture (Institute for Sustainable Development, Ljubljana)

2006

- Adopt a new Regulation on organic production and processing of agricultural products or foodstuffs (Official Gazette of the Republic. 128/06)
- Appointment of three organizations to control,
- Active participation in the working group on organic farming in the preparation of new regulations for organic farming, which will be I. 2009 replacing the current Regulation 2092/91,

2007

- Rules amending the Rules on organic production and processing of agricultural products and foodstuffs (Official Gazette of the Republic. 21/2007) no. 37/2007).
- Three organizations for the control and certification of organic products and food accreditation document recognizing the requirements of the standard SIST 45,011;
- Approval of Council Regulation (EC). 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 on organic production and labeling of organic products and repealing Regulation (EEC). 2092/91;

2008

- Adoption of Commission Regulation (EC). 889/2008 of 5 September 2008 laying down detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EC). 834/2007 on organic production and labeling of organic products with regard to organic production, labeling and control;
- Adoption of Commission Regulation (EC). 1235/2008 of 8 December 2008 laying down detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EC). 834/2007 as regards the arrangements for imports of organic products from third countries;

http://www.mkgp.gov.si/si/o_ministrstvu/direktorati/direktorat_za_kmetijstvo/starasekt_or_za_sonaravno_kmetijstvo/oddelek_za_kmetijstvo_in_okolje/kmetijsko_okoljska_placila/ekolosko_kmetovanje/ekolosko_kmetijstvo_dejstva_in_podatki/2_dosedanji_razvoj_ekoloskega_kmetijstva_v_sloveniji/

2.2 Support for organic farming

In Slovenia, the organic farming carried out since the late 80th years, farmers have

received financial support for the first time in I. 1999 in the form of direct payments for the cultivation of different cultures.

In 2001, Slovenia adopted the Slovenian agri-environmental program-SKOP (slovenski kmetijsko okoljski program) in which they have been organic farmers eligible for direct payments for the enforcement of the program.

The SKOP-a have been organic farmers eligible for payments in the I. 2002 (Official Gazette of RS, no. 34/02) and 2003 (Official Gazette of RS, no. 27/2003).

The same content based on the possibility of granting aid for organic farmers, Slovenia supports as part of the Rural Development Program (PRP, program razvoja podeželja) 2004-2006 (Official Gazette RS, no. 24/2004, 45/2004).

In the context of rural development and in response to calls by MKGP (ministrstvo za kmetijstvo, gozdrastvo in prehrano) to prepare each year, to obtain funds for investment in agricultural holdings, renewal of existing perennial crops and installation of new, renewal, etc. pastures. Can stand as a candidate, or even organic growers. processors, while organic farmers are also further evaluated and scored higher than non-organic.

Other forms of support MKGP in the form of financial support include: support for individual associations, promotional and educational programs (presentations at trade fairs), press packs, ...

http://www.mkgp.gov.si/si/o_ministrstvu/direktorati/direktorat_za_kmetijstvo/starasekt_or_za_sonaravno_kmetijstvo/oddelek_za_kmetijstvo_in_okolje/kmetijsko_okoljska_placila/ekolosko_kmetovanje/ekolosko_kmetijstvo_dejstva_in_podatki/6_podpore_ekoloskem_u_kmetijstvu/

2.3 CURRENT SITUATION IN ECOFARMING

Union of Slovenian Organic Farmers Associations (ZZEKS, ZVEZA ZDRUŽENJ EKOLOŠKIH KMETOV SLOVENIJE) is the union of 8 regional Slovenian organic farmers associations. Together, they comprise over 1.200 farms in control of organic production. ZZEKS was established in June 1999 and it is the largest Slovenian organic producer's organization.

Most important aims of ZZEKS are:

to support development of organic farming in Slovenia,

to assist its members in supplying the consumers with organic products,

to assure a lasting protection of the environment.

ZZEKS links up the activities of regional associations. The individual members of regional associations are farmers, who are farming according to the ZZEKS Standards on the whole farm (complete conversion). Organic processors who fulfill the Standards of the organization may become ZZEKS license partners.

Some activities of ZZEKS:

close co-operation with its members,

assistance to members in all common issues of organic production and trade,

establishment and promotion of collective organic mark BIODAR,

endeavor for development of organic farming in Slovenia and improvement of its general position,

development of international co-operation and exchange of experiences.

Standards

ZZEKS Standards for Production and Processing are based on international IFOAM Basic Standards. They meet the national and European Union requirements for organic production, but are in several issues more demanding than these.

This gives BIODAR products even higher credibility and offers a better guarantee for the consumer as well as for the organic farmer.

Guarantee for the consumer

To ensure the consumer the purchase of certified organic product, the products of farmers and producers members of ZZEKS are marked with the common mark BIODAR (*bios - lat. "life" + dar - slov. "gift"; biodar=the gift of life).

On the package marked with BIODAR mark it is obligatory to state also the individual code of the producer as well as his name and address.

BIODAR products

BIODAR products reflects the diversity of natural conditions in Slovenia; from continental

fruits, vegetables and cereals to the Mediterranean products from the coast area, whereas the alpine part of the country contributes mostly to animal production.

ZZEKS farmers produce sufficient amount for the export:

meat and meat products (young veal, lamb)

milk

wine

fruit and vegetable juices

vegetable oils (olive oil)

preserved vegetable and mushroom shiitake

herbs and species

processed products, based on vegetables, fruits or herbs

honey and other products from beehive

Other products that can be found directly on the farm or on the weekly organic farmers market:

fruits (apples, pears, plums, peaches, grapes, figs, etc.)

all kind of vegetables

cereals (wheat, spelt, buckwheat, rye, triticale, barley, oats, millet, maize)

cereal flours and flakes

beans

dried fruits

milk products

vinegar

http://www.zveza-ekokmet.si/strani/ang/index_ang.htm

Analysis of the situation of organic farming in Slovenia

In 2008 control had been included 2067 organic, representing 4.8% of all farms in Slovenia. Of these 1789 farms have already completed conversion period and obtained the certificate "organic", at least 24 months after the first application in control.

The number of growers is increasing every year. In 1999 were 41 growers in 2009 risen to 1978.

It still shows the urgent need for large quantities of crops and organized accessing the market raising awareness of consumers and producers.

The production is dominated by livestock production, although the greatest consumer demand is for fresh vegetables, fruit and processed non-meat foods (grain and dairy products).

Table 2: Total number of organic farms and area of land control organic farming by individual years

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
organic farms in the control, the number of	41	300	600	1.000	1.160	1.415	1.568	1.718	1.876	2.000	2.067
organically cultivated in control, ha		2.400	5.446	10.828	13.828	20.018	23.023	23.553	26.831	29.322	29.836
number of certificates			115	322	412	632	910	1.220	1.393	1.610	1.789
biodynamic farms			166							25	21

Table 3: The structure and extent of land involved in the control for individual years

Leto	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Culture-wise use	Area (ha)								
grassland	4.900	10.000	12.800	18.500	20.908,00	21.669,79	24.458,25	26.035,54	26.983,49
Arable land	320	680	850	1.300	1.639,97	924,43	1.587,36	2.305,04	1.843,79
Vineyards	22	52	55	50	49,09	67,22	125,02	184	190,68
Olive trees					4,48	6,56	27,39	21	16,22
Orchards (local + TSA)	20	55	65	100	335,62	359,57	536,19	668,64	711,52
Vegetables in the open +	18	41	58	68	81,77	141,57	96,49	107,80	90,72

closed									
together	5.446	10.828	13.828	20.018	23.018,93	23.169,14	26.830,70	29.322,02	29.836,42

Table 4: Areas of land categories by type of production (ha), Slovenia, annually

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Organic production	Organic production	Organic production	Organic production	Organic production
Arable land	1033,96	797,58	1150,51	1982,42	2193,13
.. Of vegetables	57,86	114,07	72,98	89,55	88,84
Permanent grassland	13447	14856,58	18527,96	20993,34	23285,51
Orchards	249,34	293,43	430,43	538,16	588,34
Vineyards	33,49	39,17	38,54	44,66	52,5
Olive trees	2,93	4,35	3,63	1,7	5,47

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Production in conversion	Production in conversion	Production in conversion	Production in conversion	Production in conversion
Arable land	687,77	268,42	533,34	669,47	415,05
.. Of vegetables	23,91	27,5	23,51	18,25	12,38
Permanent grassland	7461	6813,21	5930,29	4803,15	3023,51
Orchards	86,28	66,14	105,76	130,48	123,97
Vineyards	15,6	28,05	86,48	139,34	138,18
Olive trees	1,55	2,21	23,76	19,3	10,75

Vir: Ministrstvo za kmetijstvo, gozdarstvo in prehrano

2.4 Medium term trends of eco farming in Slovenia

Action plan for the development of organic farming in Slovenia to I. 2015 (ANEK)

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia on 24.11.2005 adopted the Action plan for the development of organic farming in Slovenia 2015 (ANEK), prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food under the special working group which were also involved

in non-agricultural ministries (environment, of Health), experts, researchers, traders and representatives of NGOs and consumers.

The document is designed strategically, which contains analysis and proposals for action by individual lots to encourage sustainable development of organic farming in Slovenia. The main strategic objectives of the Action Plan are divided into several sections such as: support for organic farming, cultivation, processing and marketing of organic crops oz.živil, organic agriculture and tourism, the control system, certification and labeling, training, consulting and promotion, scientific research, genetically modified organisms and the priorities and measures of agricultural policy to I. 2015th. The material is linked with the European Action Plan for organic food and farming, which Slovenia is also supported in all operations and 21 of the Council of Ministers also adopted the 18th October 2004.

[EU-action plan: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/qual/organic/plan/index_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/qual/organic/plan/index_en.html)

The main objectives:

The inclusion of the National Action Plan in the National Rural Development Plan 2007-2013, as far as possible;

Combining routing and support for organic farming;

By 2015 the proportion of organic farms in Slovenia increased to 15%, the share of agricultural land (KZU) in the control ecoagriculture at 20%;

by 2015 achieved organic produce 10% of total quantities of food in Slovenia;

In the next 10 years to triple the number of eco-tourism farms;

Organic agriculture as a priority for farming, which promotes sustainable agricultural development.

Increase the efficiency of advisory services in the promotion and development of organic farming;

Ensure consistent, objective, and comprehensive information on the measures of the SKP in order to give an overall picture of the policy;

3 INSTITUTIONS IN THE FIELD OF ECO FARMING IN SLOVENIA

There are two independent , but very important associations of organic farming in Slovenia:

<p>AJDA - Društvo za biološko-dinamično gospodarjenje</p> <p>Podrečje 10, 1230 Domžale</p>	<p>Zveza združenj ekoloških kmetov Slovenije - Zveza BIODAR</p> <p>Metelkova 6,1000 Ljubljana Tel.: (01) 4397 105 E-pošta: katerina_vovk@yahoo.com</p>
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Regional Association - Union members Biodar:



<p>Združenje ekoloških kmetov osrednje Slovenije</p> <p>Metelkova 6, 1000 Ljubljana Tel.: 031 652 566, faks: (01) 4397 105 E-pošta: nada.odar@gmail.com</p>	<p>Združenje za ekološko kmetovanje SV Slovenije</p> <p>Vinarska 14, 2000 Maribor Tel.: (02) 228 49 00, faks: (02) 251 94 82 E-pošta: nevenka.postrak@guest.arnes.si</p>
<p>Združenje ekoloških kmetov Obale</p> <p>Larisova 7, 6280 Ankaran Tel.: 031 508 903 E-pošta: fras.boris@siol.net</p>	<p>Združenje ekoloških kmetov "Zdravo življenje"</p> <p>Lukovica 46, 1225 Lukovica Tel.: (01) 723 51 16 E-pošta: kss.lukovica@lj.kgzs.si, kss.moravce@lj.kgzs.si</p>
<p>Združenje ekoloških kmetov Gorenjske</p> <p>Cesta Iva Slavca 1, 4000 Kranj Tel.: (04) 280 46 00 E-pošta: franc.solar@kr.kgzs.si</p>	<p>Združenje ekoloških pridelovalcev in predelovalcev "Deteljica"</p> <p>Trnoveljska 1, 3000 Celje Tel.: (03) 425 55 00, faks: (03) 425 55 30 E-pošta: mitja.zupancic@ce.kgzs.si</p>
<p>Združenje za ekološko kmetovanje Dolenjske, Posavja in Bele Krajine</p> <p>Šmihelska 14, 8000 Novo mesto Tel.: (07) 373 05 70, faks: (07) 373 05</p>	<p>Združenje za ekološko kmetovanje Severne Primorske</p> <p>Rutarjeva 35, 5220 Tolmin Tel.: (05) 388 28 13, faks: (05) 381 12 90</p>

90 E-pošta: mateja.strgulec@gov.si , kss.metlika@nm.kgzs.si	E-pošta: davorin.koren@tnp.gov.si
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Institutes and Universities:

Inštitut za trajnostni razvoj Metelkova 6, 1000 Ljubljana E-pošta: info@itr.si	Fakulteta za kmetijstvo Univerze v Mariboru Pivola 10, 2311 Hoče E-pošta: fkvb@uni-mb.si
Inštitut za kontrolo in certifikacijo v kmetijstvu (IKC) Pivola 10, 2311 Hoče E-pošta: ikc-info@uni-mb.si	Inštitut za kontrolo in certifikacijo v kmetijstvu in gozdarstvu Vinarska ulica 14, 2000 Maribor E-pošta: info@kon-cert.si

Control organizations that control the use of the mark BIODAR:

IKC - Inštitut za kontrolo in certifikacijo UM, Vrbanska c. 30, SI-2000 Maribor (vodja: ga. Marina Koren, ga. Polonca Repič); Tel: 02 250 58 00 	Inštitut KON-CERT, Vinarska ul. 14, 2000 Maribor (vodja: g. Boris Uranjek); Tel: 02 228 49 00 
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4 RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

4.1 FARMERS AND EDUCATION

The educational structure of holding managers on family farms in Slovenia is unfavorable, since as many as 83 % of them have only practical experience in agriculture. Younger holding managers are better educated; 17 % of holding managers younger than 35 years have completed some level of formal education. Generally, the education level is improving quickly – in only a three-year period, the share of formally educated holding managers on family farms increased by more than 10 %.

The amount of training on agri-environmental measures is constantly on the increase. Such training promotes environmentally-friendly methods of farming, re-orientation into ecological and integrated crop production and participation in agri-environmental measures.

Improved competitiveness of the farming and food processing industry, and sustainable management of rural areas and natural resources are two priority tasks of Slovenia's agricultural policy. The general goal is a better educational level and a balanced development of Slovenian regions. As the goals are not set in a quantitative manner, it can be said that the increasing number of participants in educational training based on the agri-environmental program results in the improved educational structure in the countryside. The specific goal, therefore, is to increase the number of participants in this program.

During the five-year commitment, farmers have to complete at least one 15-hour educational program and take part in at least one presentation. For example, in the 2001–2004 period, 53,700 farmers took part in training actions by the Slovenian Agri-Environmental Program. In 2001 and 2002, there were 7,124 participants, while in 2003 their number increased to 20,071 due to a larger number of measures and improved information-sharing. In 2004, when all 21 measures by the Slovenian Agri-Environmental Program were implemented, the number of participants in training actions increased to 26,505.

Almost half of all training actions were carried out due to the measure concerning sustainable breeding of farm animals (48.4 %), which is the most widespread method, followed by measures concerning integrated wine-growing (11.2 %) and organic farming with 7.9 %.

***Source:** Eurostat (2007): Agriculture. Statistical yearbook. Brussels, Luxembourg, ESC-EC-EAEC ; European Union, Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural development (2007): Rural development in the European Union, Statistical and Economic Information

Taking into account increasing interest and growing demands of consumers of more natural growing and producing food, we are following quite successfully these trends in our educational system. We have new, innovative, developing programs – officially recognized education in all level – from secondary schools, vocational colleges, to High and University study programs.

In that field are also offered: adult education, national vocational qualifications, seminars and workshops.

4.1.1 FORMAL EDUCATION

4.1.1.1 SECONDARY SCHOOLS

In Slovenia we have in almost every region agricultural or bio-technical secondary school. Schools employed more than 450 expert workers and teachers, and convey into graduate state and profession more than 2000 schoolboys/schoolgirls. All of those schools have at least one program of Eco farming or saving environmental.

Kmetijska in gospodinjska šola Šentjur www.sc-s.si

Srednja kmetijska šola Grm Novo mesto www.ksgrm.net

ŠC poklicna in tehniška kmetijska šola Ptuj www.kmetijska.scptuj.si

Biotehniški center Naklo www.bc-naklo.si

Biotehniška Šola Maribor www.s-bts.edus.si

ŠC Poklicna in tehniška kmetijsko živilska šola Nova Gorica www.s-tkzs.ng.edus.so

Biotehniški izobraževalni center Ljubljana www.bic-lj.si

Izobraževalni center Piramida -srednja živilska šola Maribor www.zivilska.si

Srednja veterinarska šola Maribor www.s-bts.mb.edus.si

* They also offered: adult education, national vocational qualifications, seminars and workshops.

4.1.1.2 HIGHER EDUCATION

Biotehniški center Naklo – vocational colleague www.bc-naklo.si

Višja strokovna kmetijska šola Šentjur www.sc-s.si

Višja strokovna kmetijska šola Ptuj www.kmetijska.scptuj.si

Univerza v Ljubljani – Biotehnična fakulteta www.bf.uni-lj.si (also department Maribor)

Univerza v Mariboru – Fakulteta za kmetijstvo in biosistemske vede www.fk.uni-mb.si

Univerza v Novi Gorici – Visoka šola za vinogradništvo in vinarstvo www.ung.si

4.1.2 INFORMAL EDUCATION

Informal education is somewhat more widespread among all economically active people, since in the year 2008 around 13% of all economically active people were included in this form of education. (Source: Statistical data RS, 2008)

5 ORGANIC FARMING: LEGISLATION AND INSPECTION

5.1 Legislation

5.1.1 National regulations:

Agriculture Act (Official Gazette of the Republic. 54/2008);

Regulations on organic production and processing of agricultural products and foodstuffs (Official Gazette of the Republic. 128/2006 (21/2007-popr.)

Regulations are complied with European Council Regulation no. 2092/91 on organic production method and appropriate labeling of agricultural products and foodstuffs.

5.1.2 European regulations:

* Council Regulation (EC). 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 on organic production and labeling of organic products and repealing Regulation (EEC). 2092/91 (hereinafter referred to as Regulation 834/2007/ES);

Changes and additions:

of Council Regulation (EC). 967/2008 of 29 September 2008 amending Regulation (EC). 834/2007 on organic production and labeling of organic products (hereinafter referred to as Regulation 967/2008);

* Commission Regulation (EC). 889/2008 of 5 September 2008 laying down detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EC). 834/2007 on organic production and labeling of organic products with regard to organic production, labeling and control (hereinafter: 889/2008/ES);

Changes and additions:

of Commission Regulation (EC). 1254/2008 of 15 December 2008 amending Regulation (EC). 889/2008 laying down detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EC). 834/2007 on organic production and labeling of organic products on organic production (OJ No L. 337/2008) /; hereinafter: Regulation 1254/2008/ES /);

the "Commission Regulation (EC). 710/2009 of 5 August 2009 amending Regulation (EC). 889/2008 laying down detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EC). 834/2007 concerning the establishment of detailed rules on organic farming aquaculture animals and organic seaweed "

Commission Regulation (EC). 1235/2008 of 8 December 2008 laying down detailed rules

for implementing Council Regulation (EC). 834/2007 as regards the arrangements for imports of organic products from third countries (OJ L 334/2008 /; hereinafter: Regulation 1235/2008/ES /)

Changes and additions:

Commission Regulation (EC). 537/2009 of 19 June 2009 amending Regulation (EC). 1235/2008 as regards the list of third countries from which they derive some organically produced agricultural products to be marketed in the Community (Text with EEA relevance)

5.2 Control system

Control of organic production and processing of organic agricultural products and foodstuffs and certification in accordance with the regulations governing organic agricultural products and organic food, can carry out the organization, which are natural or legal persons and which, upon application by the evidence of compliance with technical and organizational conditions of the decision called minister.

With application must submit an accreditation document, issued by a public institution "Slovenska akreditacija" , Member States, which is included in the European accreditation.

Control of the organization to exercise control Inspectorate for Agriculture, Forestry and Food.

Monitoring and enforcement of controls on organic farming carried organizations responsible for control and inspection services for organic production, processing, marketing and importation of which appointed by the State. With the enlargement of organic farming also increases the complexity and scale of activities of the control of organizations. In the transport of organic crops oz. food traceability and transparency are of great importance.

Implementation and accreditation organizations to control

Organizations that carry out organic production or processing must comply with technical, administrative and organizational conditions, which lay minister.

The organization shall ensure control for continuous monitoring of production and processing, and issues certificates in accordance with the regulations. Organic products and foodstuffs in the market must be labeled with a certificate and an official designation as organic. Agricultural Inspection Service inspection and quality control of agricultural products and foodstuffs as exercising control over the functioning of the organization to control. Agricultural inspectorate oversees the production and processing of organic agricultural products and foodstuffs (before they go on the market), while the other inspectorate where these crops and foods already on the market.

Inspection of the quality of agricultural products and foodstuffs shall supervise the proper labeling of agricultural products and foodstuffs from organic farming and provides traceability identifiers.

Commitments of organic producers, farmers, processors and control organizations are set out in the Regulation on organic production and processing of agricultural products or. Food (Official Gazette of RS, no. 31/01), Chapter VII.

Source: Action plan for the development of organic farming in Slovenia in 2015. Government Republic of Slovenia, 2005, www.kon-cert.si

Vir: www.zveza-ekokmet.si

Inspection rules

Each farm or business that offers organic produce and products must be registered in the control system. The control organization must at each farm at least once a year to carry out a full control. In manufacturing plants and sales outlets and the importers must be carried out checks at least twice a year. If necessary, the control of the farm or processing plant can be done several times a year (re-checking), if necessary, carry out random checks - about 10 to 20% of farms (mainly winter and spring time).

Control is based on a review of the entire farm or business. Samples for laboratory analysis are taken at random. If it is suspected that the illicit funds were used, but samples are taken if necessary. At each inspection shall be drawn up inspection report is the basis for the certificate. If you were in the review of the irregularities, to provide for appropriate measures to be eliminated irregularities within a specified period. You can also determine penalties.

After carrying out inspection certification shall review inspection reports and determine the appropriate certificate. If found in breach of the issue of the certificate or the next control, then set aside the inspection agency has issued the certificate and shall notify the competent offices.

5.3 QUALIFICATION MEASURES FOR ORGANIC FARMERS

5.3.1 What is a certificate

The certificate is an official document issued by the inspection agency. It confirms the consistency of production, processing, packaging, storage and transport of organic crops, food and animal feed with the applicable regulations for organic farming.

Certificate is a result of the check and review inspection reports. It contains the following information:

name of the inspection organization,

name or the name of the grower,

control number of farm / business,

date of implementation of control provisions under which the farm / facility is certified
status of individual crops and foods its validity,

conditions for maintaining the

validity of the certificate

number and date of issue of the certificate.

The certificate confirms the quality of organic food and issued on the basis of control by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Control Department authorized by Agriculture at KGZS organic agricultural forestry center Maribor (SI 01 EKO).



Figure 3: Certificate

Vir: www.eko-svit.si

The certificate is issued only for food that:

Has been harvested and processed without the use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs),

Contains at least 95% of agricultural ingredients from organic agricultural products,

Contains no more than 5% of the ingredients of the substances listed in the regulations,

The processing of which is controlled,

Has not been exposed to ionizing radiation,

Accompanied by a document in accordance with the Regulations.

Source: www.eko-svit.si, www.zveza-ekokmet.si

Organization for the control of production and processing of organic agricultural products and foodstuffs:

*Inštitut za kontrolo in certifikacijo
v kmetijstvu in gozdarstvu*

Vinarska ulica 14, 2000 Maribor

Tel.: (02) 228 49 52

Fax: (02) 251 94 82

E-naslov: www.kon-cert.si/



Fakulteta za kmetijstvo Maribor
Vrbanska 30, 2000 Maribor
Tel.: (02) 250 58 00
Fax: (02) 229 60 71
E-naslov: www.ikc-um.si



Bureau Veritas d.o.o.
Linhartova cesta 49a, 1000 Ljubljana
Telefon: (01) 47 57 600
Faks: (01) 47 57 601
E-naslov: www.bureauveritas.si/



5.4 BIO, ECO AND ORGANIC MARKS

Agricultural products or food must be in the agricultural market in Slovenia marked with the designation of a single >> organic << and only then, when the agricultural yield, or food, or harvested. processed in accordance with the Rules on organic production and processing of agricultural products and foodstuffs (Official Gazette of the Republic. 128/06, 21/07 and 37/07) and the Regulation of Council of Europe. 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs, and he called the organization to control and certification issued a certificate. In addition to this formal designation may be agricultural products and foodstuffs are also labeled with additional brands such as: Biodar, Demeter, etc.. or the European logo.

Application for use of the official national symbol is given to MKGP.

OFFICIAL STATE MARK:



ekološki | Republika Slovenija
Ministrstvo za kmetijstvo,
gozdarstvo in prehrano

OFFICIAL EU MARK:



PRIVAT BRAND MARKS:

BIODAR was developed in order to purchasers of organic food for Slovenian easily identified and their origin and confidence. It is a lot of effort dedicated to this, it is examined carefully to producers really meet all criteria. It is very important to the fact that the organic farming of the whole farm, which is the practice in most related associations around the world.

The same requirement stands for the sign DEMETER for bio-dynamically produced foods. While this international brand, but it can be also used some Slovenian farms. Certified organic farmers can exercise direct payments or subsidies for organic cultivated area and the title of the Rural Development Program (SAEP measures).



6 ENCLOSURE

6.1 BEST PRACTICING EXAMPLE

TOURIST FARM RAMŠAK

Krivec Helena, Podolševa 13,



3335 Solčava

Email: info@tk-ramsak.com

Web: www.tk-ramsak.com

Tel.: +386 3 846 050

At the heart of the Solčava region lies the village of Solčava. Surrounded by mountains, the three parallel Alpine valleys Logarska dolina, Robanov kot and Matkov kot, and the hamlet of Podolševa, Solčava is home to beautiful nature, dark forests murmuring in the sound of wind and clear brooks. The Solčava region is a land with its own identity, a part of which is also **Organic tourist farm Ramšak**.

Solčavsko - The second destination of excellence in Slovenia is the **Solčavsko destination**, which is to receive the "[European Destinations of Excellence](#)" **title and logo**.

We offer a variety of culinary delights based on traditional dishes that will surely please whatever taste. For vegetarians, we will be happy to prepare a vegetarian meal.

Our farm has been under **ECO control** since 1999 and has acquired the certificate for an **ecological farm**. For our products we use collective organic mark **BIODAR**.



BIODAR

They offer many ecological product only for their tourists:

home made marmalade, apple and elder juice, vegetables, dairy products, home made dry meat products, special herbal syrups, herbal tea / all products consume on the farm/.
Specialties : ecological plate / all food and also all food supplements are ecologically produced/

Future plan of farm Ramšak is to establish shop with domestic, farm products (LAS of Savinjska Valey project, according with EU Leader program directives) and new offers /connecting with local tourism/ .

6.1.1 SWOT ANALYSIS FOR SLOVENIA

	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
INTERNAL	<p>healthier food availability</p> <p>direct sales and direct contact with the food producers</p> <p>supportive new economy trends fair trade, ...</p> <p>public awareness of role of clean environment and organic food is rising</p> <p>a part of population is already buying food directly from rural areas (fruit, vegetables, meat, wine...)</p> <p>the abuse of Eco certificates are small</p> <p>Eco farmers are controlled by 3 independent organizations</p> <p>farmers are controlled without previous notice</p> <p>direct selling must be marked with certificate</p> <p>younger farmers are more and more educated</p> <p>many farms use ITC for promotion and selling</p>	<p>elderly farmers are less ICT educated</p> <p>on the rural land there is still very bad ITC communication</p> <p>the legislature is still not supporting enough such kind of food production and sale</p> <p>major part of population frequently buy food produced on industrial way, especially in cities where people are buying it in large supermarkets</p> <p>organic products are still much more expensive than industrial one</p> <p>consumers are still confused because there is too much different marks (eco, bio, organic, natural,...)</p>
EXTERNAL	<p>OPPORTUNITIES</p> <p>availability</p> <p>ecological sustainable</p>	<p>THREATS</p> <p>lobbies pressure</p> <p>taxes rise/ ecological tax/</p>

	<p>development as a trend / civil support</p> <p>third sector development</p> <p>new employment possibilities</p> <p>entrepreneurships / their direct impact into the Labor Market</p> <p>people become more oriented to environment friendly solutions</p> <p>prosumer movement</p> <p>family budget economy participation</p>	<p>there is only very few good practices</p> <p>gender inequality (gender mainstreaming)</p> <p>the competition of cheaper food produced with the use of fertilizer and pesticides outside Slovenia</p> <p>economy crisis forces consumers buying cheaper food</p>
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6.2 MEDIUM AND LONG TERM PREVISION TRENDS – PEST ANALYSIS

POLITICAL	ECONOMICAL
<p>There will be no big changes on medium term. Slovenia will follow the policy of EU in this field. On long term significant changes could happen. The solution of global crisis in the best scenario will prefer sustainability, going away from chaotic consumption and search for more natural solution.</p>	<p>On medium term people will look for cheapest solutions. There will be less construction because of crisis. On long term the sustainability will play important role. The consumption will go from material to higher human values. The natural way of living, and closer bind connection with land will arise (current financial crisis impact.)</p> <p>To include women micro producers into economical modern trend are a whole new</p>

	<p>prosperities to enlarge family budget, and Rural areas - farms development.</p> <p>New ways of farm-entrepreneurship, new forms of sales (direct sales, fair trade, eco-tourism, post sell, on-line shops,...) will contribute to general wealth and quality of life in rural areas, which will become more interesting also for young population to stay, live and work in these areas.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">SOCIAL</p> <p>We suppose that Slovenia will go more in direction of sustainable development.</p> <p>Traditionally Slovenian people are strongly connected with earth. Most of them have their roots in country. The present crisis will change the value system, which will be different and more environment and into healthier way of life oriented.</p> <p>In accordance with Toffler there will be stronger prosumer (producer and consumer) movement.</p> <p>Awareness – gender mainstreaming-will increased.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TECHNOLOGICAL</p> <p>It could happen that genetic food science will generate new seeds and plants, which can contribute into world hunger reduction.</p> <p>According some authors different regions will choose different technologies. Some will strongly use high-science approach, some will use more natural. This choice will depend on social issues.</p> <p>It could happen that permaculture movement will become stronger as result of recent economic crisis.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">...</p>