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# A CASE STUDY FROM CROATIA

Case study

CROATIA

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## Summary

The family farm is a strategically important organizational form in the agricultural sector in the Republic of Croatia. With its long-standing tradition, and social, economic and environmental importance for rural development, family farms are the backbone of Croatian agriculture. It was recognized a long time ago, but the Law on Family Farm (hereinafter LFF) has been adopted only in 2018. The Law establishes the necessary conditions for performing the agricultural economic activities and related supplementary activities carried out on family farms.

*“Family farm is an organizational form of economic entity of a natural person farmer who independently and permanently performs an agricultural activity and related ancillary activities in order to generate income and is based on the use of own and/or leased production resources and work, knowledge and skills of family members”* (LFF, Article 5.). In addition, LFF puts family farms in the position of strategically important organizational form of farming (Art. 3.) and defines the goals of sustainable development of family farms (Art.4.).

The goal of the paper is to illustrate the policy cycle in the case of the LFF in Croatia. The objectives are a) to understand the circumstances that led to the Law, b) to assess the law’s outreach, namely in improving the competitiveness of family farms, simplification of administrative procedures and the role of young farmers and generation renewal, and c) to recognise the place of the Law within the legislation, policies and strategic documents. Desk research and interviews were used in data collection.

The LFF intention was to consolidate and regulate those relevant issues under one law, opening the possibility of diversification of agricultural activities on family farms. Moreover, the objectives were to ensure simplification and flexibility of conditions for conducting economic agricultural activity on the principles and experiences of positive European practices.

The special goals of the LFF were: a) Precisely define methods and conditions for the registration of family farm in official registers, b) Determine the scope of agricultural and agriculture-related activities that can be performed by FF as a business entity for which agriculture is the main activity, c) Contribute to the reduction of administrative, bureaucratic and fiscal barriers for the growth and development of FF, d) Contribute to the spread of production practices that are less harmful to the environment, increase animal welfare and increase food safety, e) Reduce the grey market of agricultural products and products processed on farms, and f) Clear division of family farms into subsistence (SFF) and commercial family farms (CFF).

Based on the conducted interviews, the law achieved most of the set goals. Preconditions have been created for distaining family farms as a separate form of business organization, farm size and activities, and the number of income tax and social security payers increased. The possibility of temporary and permanent employment on family farms has been regulated. It is now possible to change the farm holder, that is, to transfer the family farm to another person. The Ministry of Agriculture (MA) is satisfied with the adopted law and points out that the FF is finally clearly defined. The law regulates the issue of work and employment on the family farm and increases the financial security of farmers in case of enforcement of uncontested claims. The introduction of records on production and sales on family farms is expected to reduce unrecorded sales or illegal sales.

On the other hand, attention was drawn on certain negative consequences of LFF as well. The administrative workload and business costs (mandatory insurances) increased, establishing FF to artificially create conditions for the use of rural development subsidies occurred, and the reduction of grey economy is not yet visible. There are also certain inconsistencies with other regulations, such as the definition of ancillary activities on the farm.

From a strategic point of view, the proclaimed strategic importance of family farms for Croatian agriculture will not be realized just by passing this law. This requires further changes in the agricultural policy and in some other national regulations, which will take into account the multifaceted role of family farms for food production, shaping and maintaining landscape and preserving rural heritage.

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## Introduction

Croatia is central European and Mediterranean country rich in climate zones and soil types that enable diverse agricultural production. Croatian agriculture and rural areas were heavily stricken by the economic transition and homeland war in the nineties. Croatia accessed European Union in 2013. It opened an access to a large agri-food market and the right to use to affluent support from Common Agricultural Policy Funds. On the other hand, it exposes Croatian agriculture to competition from the EU.

Total gross domestic product (GDP) in Croatia was 371.5 billion kunas (HRK) or about 49 billion Euros. The Gross added value (GVA) of agriculture, forestry and fishery was 12.1 billion kunas. The share of agricultural GVA in GDP was 2.34% in 2020. (Green Report 2020). The share of GVA of the primary sector in Croatia is 3.8% while in the EU is 1.8%. About 40 thousand people worked in agriculture in 2020 (2.5% of the total labour force). The trade balance is negative (-1,028 billion Euros) (Agri-Food Data Portal).

The total used agricultural area was 1,506,205 ha (2020). The arable land with 888,928 ha and permanent grassland with 536,683 ha prevails. The share of crops in the value of production is 59% and the share of livestock production is 34%. The total value of agricultural production was about 19 billion kunas in the year 2020. The rests are services and secondary activities. Grains, beef, fodder, pigs, oilseeds, milk, wine, vegetables and flowers make 75% of the value of agricultural production in Croatia.

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, Census of Agriculture 2020, 143.9 thousand agricultural holdings operated in Croatia most of which were family farms (97%) (139,472). The average area per family farm was 6.8 ha. Family farms utilized 954,667 ha of land (63% out of the total). According to the data from the national Farm Register, 170,059 farmers were registered in 2020 (Table 1). They used 1.15 million ha of agricultural land or 6.7 ha on average.

Table 1. Number of farms in the Croatian Farm Register in 2018 and 2021 as of December 31

	Agricultural holding category	2021	2018	2021 compared to 2018	
				Number	%
1	Family farms	140,874	162,248	-21,374	-13.17
2	Subsistence family farms*	22,906	n.a.	22,906	
3	- Total family farms (3+4)	163,780	162,248	1,532	0.94
4	Crafts	2,416	2,187	229	10.47
5	Trade companies	3,285	2,690	595	22.12
6	Cooperatives	359	355	4	1.13
7	All others	219	196	23	11.73
8	Total number of holdings or farms	170,059	167,676	2,383	1.42

\* According to the *Law on Agriculture from 2018*, family farms are classified into (commercial) family farms and subsistence family farms.

Farm Register is the database of all agricultural producers in Croatia, regardless of their organizational form. In 2018, the Family Farm Register was introduced, where a subset of all agricultural producers registered as family farms is kept separately. The total number of producers in the general Farm Register includes farms from the Family Farm Register.

Family farms receive declared policy support as the foundation of Croatian agriculture. In the agricultural strategy from 1995 (created under UN FAO support), family farms got particular emphasis. But it was not before 2018 when the LFF has been adopted and put family farms in the position of strategically important organizational form of farming. In the meantime, family farms and whole Croatian agriculture struggled to sustain. The process of farms' concentration and specialization is continuous. The agricultural supports, mainly in the form of transfers from the EU budget, are an important part of farm income but are unequally distributed in the favor of large farms (6.5% of large farms absorb 1/3 of the direct payments) (World Bank, 2019). Rapid rural depopulation takes place and it is, among other factors, significantly contributes to unfavourable land use and size structure as well as farmers' age and educational level (Fi-Compass, 2020).

The Law establishes the necessary conditions for performing the agricultural economic activity and related supplementary activities carried out on family agricultural holdings present and registered as such on the territory of the Republic of Croatia (FAOLex). The rights and obligations of family farms were dispersed and defined by numerous laws and their ordinances. (The Assessment of the Effects of the LFF- the integral part of the legislative procedure in Croatia).

The goal of the paper is to illustrate the policy cycle in the case of the LFF in Croatia. The objectives are a) to understand the circumstances that led to the Law and assess the law's outreach, namely in improving the competitiveness of family farms, simplification of administrative procedures and the role of young farmers and generation renewal, and b) to perceive the place of the Law within the framework of agricultural legislation in Croatia and how the Law has been incorporated in other laws, regulations and strategic documents.

## **Material and methods**

Semi-structured interviews (SSI) were used to gather qualitative information. Interviews of this type are suited to working with small samples and are useful for studying specific situations or for supplementing and validating information derived from other sources.

Semi-structured interviews were scheduled in advance using online meeting platforms. Or, the interview's templates were filled by interviewees.

Key informants were farmers, policymakers, public servants, consultants and researchers. Six interviews in total were used in data analysis. At least one interviewee from each stakeholder group was aimed to be interviewed. Having in mind available time and resources, it was aimed to interview stakeholders involved in the creation of LFF and those closely involved the conducting LFF.

A vast amount of secondary sources ranging from strategic plans, public consultation reports, transcripts, minutes, reports from parliament's discussions, workshops, committees and similar were used in desk research analysis. The topic of family farms is frequently a research topic in Croatian agriculture and results are published in the form of journal papers, thesis and books. Family farms' coverage in the media is also profound.

## Case study – Law of Family Farming

### a) Agenda Setting

The family farm (FF) tradition as an agricultural entity in Croatia is very long, and it was not interrupted even during the socialist regime in the former Yugoslavia. The fact is that the Yugoslav regime did not ban small private agricultural holdings, but their size was limited and they were institutionally neglected, with the goal of agriculture passing completely into the hands of the state economy. Immediately after World War II, two agricultural reforms were implemented that destroyed the large private agricultural producers and landowners and prevented the development of small farms. The first agrarian reform was implemented in 1945, nationalizing land from large landowners and religious organizations. A maximum limit of 35 ha of land per farm was imposed. This created a fund of about 1.6 million ha of land, which was distributed to state enterprises and institutions, landless people and colonists. In 1953, the second reform was carried out, in which the maximum amount of land per private farm, i.e. family farm, was reduced to 10 ha and the confiscated land was given to state enterprises and so-called socialist cooperatives (Maticka, 1986).

Agricultural economists and sociologists have addressed the issue of family farms since the late 1960s, but there was initially no political interest in defining their legal and economic status. For many years efforts were made to resolve the legal status of family farms, but there were no major developments. After the independence of the Republic of Croatia, the realization of political freedom of action and the transition to a market economy, state agriculture collapsed and family farms were declared the most acceptable form of agricultural production by the ruling parties of the center-right.. The status and definition of FF were partially resolved by the *Law on Agriculture 2001* and the following by-laws.

The main political force that promoted the idea of clearly defining the previous social category family farm as a strategic business organizational form in agriculture was the Croatian Peasant Party (CPP). Its tradition dates back to the beginning of the 20th century, and until the Second World War it actively worked to enlighten and strengthen villages and peasants. During the one-party system, from the Second World War until 1990, the party did not act, but after that it reformed itself and was one of the strongest political parties during the struggle for the independence of Croatia and immediately after it (Matković, 1999). The fact is that the CPP participated in the government through coalitions with other stronger parties, so it can be assumed that because of this and due to internal friction, it loses its significance over time and fails to implement its political ideas to the end (Državno izborno povjerenstvo RH).

Since 2001 it is possible in Croatia to organize agricultural business through various forms of business entities (enterprises), namely: crafts, trade companies, cooperatives, free-lance activities in agriculture and forestry, or family farms. Unlike family farms, the establishment, registration and operation of other forms (crafts, trading companies and cooperatives) are defined in detail by corresponding laws: the *Law on Crafts and Trades*, the *Trade Companies Law* and the *Cooperatives Law*. Before the adoption of the *LFF in 2018* there was no single legal regulation for the establishment, registration, records and operation of family farms, but several laws and by-laws regulated this legal area. To that should be added the issue of taxation, pension and health insurance, which was also regulated in other forms of business organization, but not in family farms. If an individual family decides to carry out agricultural activities within their family by establishing a limited company or craft, then such a business entity would not be called a family farm. Also, in the general Farm Register, it would be kept in a separate category (trade company or craft). Until the early 2000s, family businesses were

managed through the natural person of the owner, and the same rules applied to them as to natural persons. Over time, the obligation to register in the tax register and other obligations were introduced, bringing family farms closer to the organizational form of liberal professions and trades. However, the proportion of family farms in the total number of registered agricultural holdings in Croatia is 95%, like in many other EU member countries. There were 10.5 million farms in the EU in 2016, with the vast majority of these (95.2 %) classified as family farms (Eurostat). Family businesses are not peculiar to agriculture. They are also widespread in other sectors, with an estimated 60% of all businesses in the EU belonging to the family business group. Therefore, family business, and especially family farms, is always an important topic for EU economic policy and legislation. In the area of family business, EU legislation often applies a soft-law approach, and it is left to the member states which measures to apply (Braut Filipović, 2021).

The *Law on Agriculture 2001* introduced for the first time in Croatia the obligation to enroll in the official state register for all agricultural producers who produce for the market or wish to exercise the right to financial support for agriculture. Article 40 of this law establishes the following registers:

1. Register of peasant farms or family farms,
2. Register of trade companies, cooperatives and crafts in agriculture,

However, in the implementing *Ordinance on enrollment in the register of agricultural holdings 2002* (Article 1), a single term Agricultural Holding Register or Farm Register is introduced (hereinafter: Farm Register), which includes both registers mentioned in the law. Thus, the law from 2001 and the ordinance from 2002 introduced the Farm Register for all business entities engaged in agriculture in the Republic of Croatia, regardless of their organizational form, and all applicants are classified into five main categories, namely:

- Family farms
- Companies (or trade companies)
- Crafts
- Cooperatives and
- Other categories.

The family farms category includes all producers who did not have any other organizational form recognized in Croatia and declared themselves as a family farm in the application form. A family farm registered in this way is also recognized in the income tax system as a separate type of taxpayer. The “Other categories” includes agricultural entities within public institutions, holdings owned by church, and the like. With the introduction of the Farm Register in 2002, the family farm was officially registered and recognized as an organizational form of a business entity under this name for the first time. Even before, there were family farms in Croatia owned by families, managed by families and where families are the main source of labor, but they were not registered anywhere as a type of business entity. According to the rules, a family farm could be founded and registered only by a natural person who has the necessary resources available to carry out agricultural activities. The resources may be owned by the farmer, leased or otherwise given to the farmer for use by the owner (e.g. share cropping, contract farming, cession without compensation). Possession or the right to use the resources is proven by appropriate documentation.

To enroll in the Farm Register, all agricultural producers had to complete the *“Form for registration, printing and reporting of data changes in the Farm Register”* (Annex 1, Annex 2). The information required differs depending on whether the applicant is a family farm or another form of organization (company, cooperative, craft and others). The basic data that are

required for the registration did not change a lot since the introduction of the register, and these are:

- Form of the business organisation
- Main sales channel of own products
- Name, contacts, responsible person, and bank account details
- Names of the members of the farm (equal to the household members and applicable for family farms only. No limit in the number of members, but most of the family farms have 1 member only: the holder.).
- Data on the production buildings
- Data on the category and area of available land
- List of documents to be attached to the application.

It is important to understand that only for family farms; registration in the Farm Register actually meant the establishment of a business for agricultural activity. Prior to that, the business of the family farm was conducted through the name of the holder, without using the term *family farm* in official records and relations. All other types of subjects in the register already had the status of business entity, registered with the competent register or court, at the time of registration (crafts, companies, cooperatives, public entities...). However, the registration in the Farm Register alone did not resolve other issues related to the family farm as a business subject, and those issues are:

- Taxation
- Business records
- Responsibility
- Social security
- Inheritance or takeover
- Employment.

Because of this, problems arose in the operational implementation of the policy of support to agriculture, tax policy, and pension and health insurance. In addition, the situation allowed the appearance of a grey zone because individual entrepreneurs began to exploit the vagueness of the family farm definition for their own benefit. Some merchants and agricultural producers who did not have the characteristics of a family farm took advantage of the shortcomings of the regulations and sold agricultural products purchased from others as their own, in a manner and under conditions exclusive to family farms. In this way, they circumvent certain tax regulations and tax obligations. Part of the respondents from the SSI conducted stated that it was precisely the reasons for remedying the situation in tax collection and limiting the grey market that led the state administration to finally launch an initiative for the elaboration of the LFF, despite the fact that some farmers' associations have been advocating a comprehensive solution for the status of family farms for decades.

The initiative to pass the LFF had no alternatives. In fact, there was no official proposal to solve the legal regulation of family farms in any other way. However, the other two unofficial scenarios were:

1. status quo, i.e. maintaining the existing situation with all its shortcomings and ambiguities

2. "cancellation" of family farms as a special form of business organization and transformation of enterprises that are registered as family farms into some other legally defined organizational form.

The first scenario became less and less sustainable due to pressure from the state administration (Ministry of Agriculture), but also due to part of the family farms themselves, which often faced administrative problems and disloyal competition from the so-called fictitious family farms. Fictitious family farms are those that are registered and operate as family farms, but either do not have all the characteristics of a family farm or operate contrary to the regulations governing the operation of family farms.

The implementation of the second scenario was very questionable considering the importance and specificity of family farms, as a traditional form of organizing agricultural activity in Croatia (which is emphasized in the Law on Agriculture and strategic development documents). Associations of family farms and other associations active in rural development have always emphasized that the family farm must have a special place because of its multifaceted and important role in the maintenance and preservation of space, the safety of food production, local tradition and culture, and the family as the nucleus of society.

All the mentioned issues directly affect the business of the family farm. However, there was a lack of quality discussion on alternative options and the law is almost entirely the result of a compromise between the government and parliament, three chambers (Croatian Chamber of Agriculture, Croatian Chamber of Economy and Croatian Chamber of Trades and Crafts) and governmental agencies, mostly PAAFRD.

#### b) Policy Formulation

When drafting and passing the LFF, the main sources of doubts or conflicts were related to harmonization with other laws and by-laws and with the interests of individual farm associations and chambers. Given that this law defined a new form of business entity, it should have contained the necessary provisions as well as other laws with the same purpose: The Law on Crafts and Trades, The Trade Companies Law and The Cooperatives Law. The main points of potential conflicts were related to the following issues:

- determining the type and method of income taxation,
- employment of family farm holder and its members,
- definition of mandatory business records,
- the question of membership in chambers.

Given that both family farms and crafts are business entities of natural persons, the LFF is the most similar to the Law on Crafts and Trades in terms of taxation, employment and bookkeeping. As for membership, in order to avoid a double membership obligation, the LFF includes the obligation to join the Croatian Chamber of Agriculture if the farm is not already a member of another chamber. According to Article 7 of the Law on the Croatian Chamber of Agriculture 2018, membership in this chamber is mandatory for all farmers registered in the Family Farm Register introduced with the LFF. A farmer becomes a mandatory member of the chamber at the moment of registration in the Family Farm Register. Other types of farmers & agricultural holdings may apply for a voluntary membership.

Furthermore, as it concerns a business entity, the LFF proposal had to take into account regulations related to income taxation, pension and health insurance, and employment. The provisions of the LFF had to comply with all the aforementioned regulations in order for the

law to be in line with the broader Croatian legal framework. There was a possibility of conflict on the following issues:

- Conditions for entry into the income and value-added tax systems,
- Methods of tax payments,
- Payment of pension and health insurance,
- Rights and obligations arising from the employment relationship.

For most of these questions, solutions similar to those applied to crafts business form were used. For example, both family farms and craft businesses are subject to income tax and not to profit tax; the criteria for mandatory inclusion in the VAT system are the same; they have the same obligations in respect to pension and health insurance, etc. In order to avoid conflicts, consultations were held with the representatives of competent authorities, and the draft law was additionally considered in the regular procedure by the parliamentary committee responsible for legislation.

It is important to emphasize that the creation of the LFF coincides with the creation of a new version of the Law on the Croatian Chamber of Agriculture, in order to make membership in the chamber an obligation for family farms according to the first law. The obligation applies to those family farms that are not members of another chamber of business entities (i.e. Croatian Chamber of Commerce and Croatian Chamber of Crafts and Trades).

By the decision of the Minister, that is, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Committee for drafting the LFF (further in the text: Committee) was formed. In accordance with the usual practice in similar actions, the composition of this committee consisted of representatives of the following state administration bodies, agencies and organizations:

1. Ministry of Agriculture
2. Ministry of Administration
3. Ministry of Justice
4. Ministry of Economy, Small and Medium Enterprises and Crafts
5. Paying Agency for Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development (PAAFRD)
6. Croatian Chamber of Commerce
7. Croatian Chamber of Crafts and Trades
8. Croatian Association of Employers
9. Advisory service
10. Croatian Union of Counties
11. Association of municipalities in the Republic of Croatia

The Ministry of Agriculture is the initiator of the process, and representatives of other ministries are involved in order to avoid possible conflicts of the new law with other legislation important for business activities. PAAFRD is responsible for national registers with spatial and business data of agricultural enterprises in Croatia. Through the participation of chambers and associations, companies are indirectly involved in the process, which, together with the representatives of the Agricultural Advisory Service, should have given the Committee credibility within farmers and rural areas. Finally, representatives of regional and local administrations are included because of their knowledge on the ground and their future role in law enforcement. That way all relevant stakeholders have been involved in the process.

The Committee worked on the draft of the law through a series of meetings where the initial proposal prepared in the directorates of the Ministry of Agriculture was discussed.

The involvement of the general public was made possible through the e-consultation system. It is an online application that, after registration, *"allows every citizen of Croatia to*

*participate in open public consultations in the process of passing laws, other regulations and acts"*(<https://savjetovanja.gov.hr>).

The creation of the LFF was based on the goal of defining the family farm as a recognizable and accepted organizational form of farmers, which has the characteristics of a natural person and is represented by the holder as a responsible person. In other words, the main goal of passing the law was to regulate the status of family farms as a new form of business entities for agricultural activities and supplementary activities on the farm. In essence, until the passing of the law, family farms were natural persons registered as owners or users of resources for agricultural production and supplementary activities on the farm. The term of family farm was already defined by the Law on Agriculture 2001 and 2009, and the registration of family farms in the Farm Register was governed by the Rules on the Farm Register.

LFF contains the following definition: “Family farm is an organizational form of economic entity of a natural person farmer who independently and permanently performs an agricultural activity and related ancillary activities in order to generate income and is based on the use of own and/or leased production resources and work, knowledge and skills of family members” (Article 5.). In addition, Law on Family farms puts family farms in the position of strategically important organizational form of farming (Art. 3.). and defines the goals of sustainable development of family farms (Art.4.).

The following goals can be singled out as special goals of drafting and passing laws (Ministry of Agriculture, 2017b):

1. Precisely define methods and conditions for the registration of family farm in official registers,
2. Determine the scope of agricultural and agriculture-related activities that can be performed by family farm as a business entity for which agriculture is the main activity,
3. Contribute to the reduction of administrative, bureaucratic and fiscal barriers for the growth and development of family farms,
4. Contribute to the spread of production practices that are less harmful to the environment, increase animal welfare and increase food safety,
5. Reduce the grey market of agricultural products and products processed on farms,
6. Clear division of family farms into subsistence (SFF) and commercial family farms (CFF).

Regarding the second point, it should be noted that until the adoption of the LFF, the scope of activities in family farms was defined in the tax regulations only as the use of the natural resources of the land and the sale or exchange of the products obtained from these activities in an unprocessed state. The division into two types of family farms (SFF and CFF) arises from the effort to create a clear legal framework for family farms as businesses, providing that those farms that practise agriculture mainly for their own use, selling their products only occasionally will not be negatively affected. Prior to the division introduced by the LFF, there was only one category of family farm in the Farm Register. The division allowed small farms to escape certain obligations that apply to commercial family farms in terms of fiscal and tax regulations, as well as regulations on statutory health and pension insurance. The law regulates only the status of family farms registered in the Family Farm Registry, i.e. commercial family farms. Subsistence family farms remain on the Farm Register and operate under the same principles as before the law was passed (Rački-Kristić, 2021). In the process of drafting the law, the Ministry of Agriculture as a proponent also justified the passing of the

law by improving the conditions for starting an agricultural business for young people, which should encourage them to engage in agriculture and stay in the countryside. However, there are no articles or clauses in the law that would differentiate the status of young founders or holders of family farms from others. Regarding the gender approach, the terms gender and female or woman appear only in the introductory definition of terms and meanings of individual terms. The fact that these issues are not covered by the law is explained in the way that horizontal issues related to youth, the status of women, and gender equality are resolved through by-laws and through the farm support system.

The drafting process began with the preparation of a draft law proposal by an expert group within the Ministry of Agriculture, and then the discussion began through the Committee, parliamentary committees and parliament. In the process, related governmental bodies and institutions were consulted on issues such as taxation and health and pension insurance. Some of their contributions included in the final version of the law are (Agricultural Committee of the Parliament, 2018):

- Deletion of the mandatory joint and several guarantees of all members of the family business for its obligations.
- Opening the possibility for the establishment of a joint family farm by several farms.
- Introduction of warnings of financial penalties for violations of the provisions of the Act.
- Introduction of the obligation to submit the decision on registration to the competent state bodies and administrative bodies.

When justifying the law, data from the Farm Register was used for description of the existing structure of agricultural enterprises in Croatia with regard to organizational form, ownership, age structure of holders and available resources. However, this study could not identify any social or other analytical methods which were applied in the drafting or in the implementation phase of the law to define and assess its acceptability.

Different versions of certain provisions of the law were considered in the process of shaping the final version of the law (Croatian parliament, 2017; Agricultural Committee of the Parliament, 2017, 2018). This is primarily about provisions that refer to the following issues:

- status, rights and obligations of the holder and members of the family farm,
- employment and work on the family farm,
- classification obligation and criteria for classification into commercial and subsistence family farms,
- mandatory records of production and sales
- the right to establish a family farm for foreigners,
- health and pension insurance obligations,
- taxation policy.

In most cases, the final versions of the provisions discussed remained identical to the initially proposed ones. Certain changes have taken place regarding working on the family farm and maintaining the status of a member of the family farm in the event of leaving the household.

The effects of the application of the law on the budget, agriculture and the structure of agricultural enterprises were considered briefly in the Preliminary Assessment for the LFF (Ministry of Agriculture, 2017a). In accordance with the national regulations on the procedure for proposing laws, proponents are obliged to attach the aforementioned preliminary assessment to the draft proposal. It is a form in which the proposer gives answers according to the following points:

1. Description of the problem,

2. Description of the goal of the law,
3. Specifying the addressees to whom the problem currently applies and the addressees to whom it could apply in the future,
4. Expected time to goal achievement and possible obstacles and risks in the process,
5. The need to change other regulations,
6. Expected effects of regulations in the sector or area,
7. Expected effects on the state budget,
8. Expected effects on socially vulnerable groups,
9. Expected effect on the environment and surroundings,
10. Need for administrative procedures,
11. The need for the joint work of several state administration bodies, i.e. local and regional self-government bodies on the implementation,
12. Existence of a similar problem and experience of other EU member states.

In the preliminary assessment for LFF, it was stated that the law will primarily solve the current problem of vaguely defined rules from several existing regulations that partially regulate the status, rights and obligations of family farms. The logical goal, therefore, was to pass a law that defines a family farm as a recognizable and accepted organizational form of farmers as natural person. The observed problem affects all farmers who are natural persons operating in the form of family farms. (Ministry of Agriculture, 2017b).

The proponent of the law further stated that the law will be fully implemented within one year of its adoption, and the need to amend at least two directly related regulations was anticipated. As for the effects on socially sensitive groups, it was not expected. An increase in the administrative burden was not expected as well, while the need for the joint work of several state administration bodies on the implementation of the law was emphasized. There was no example of a similar problem and experience from other EU member states (Ministry of Agriculture, 2017c).

#### c) Policy Adoption

According to the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia, every member of the Croatian Parliament, caucuses of members of parliament, working bodies of the parliament and The Government of the Republic of Croatia (further in the text: Government) have the right to propose laws. The main initiator of the adoption of regulations and legislative acts is the Government as the holder of executive power. The law-making procedure starts with the preparation of a draft or proposal, which is usually prepared by a state administration body, such as a ministry. In the framework of drafting the law, the state administration body must define the problem and objectives of the law and assess the effects of the regulations. Mandatory methods for assessing the effect of regulations are not prescribed, but only a form in which the expected effects are entered.

The Draft LFF proposal was sent to the procedure in January 2017, and in June of the same year the Government passed the Decree on the implementation of the regulatory impact assessment procedure based on the Law on Regulatory Impact Assessment. It contains detailed criteria, activities and a report form on the effect of the proposed regulation (<https://savjetovanja.gov.hr>).

Figure 1. The procedure for the preparation of legal proposals at the level of a ministry for discussion in the parliament



Members of Parliament, political groups, and the working body of the Croatian Parliament and Government have the right to propose law. Law needs to submit to the Speaker of Parliament.

A law is debated in two readings. The first reading is conducted at the Parliament session and represents the first stage in the law-making procedure. Following the conclusion of the debate with a vote to accept the law, the Parliament submits its opinions, comments, and proposals to the proposers for drafting the final draft. Finally, the final draft is submitted in the form that the law will be enacted. The second reading presents the second stage of enacting a law. In the situation of a large number of amendments or when the amendments are such that they significantly change the content of the final draft third reading is needed. In the case of urgent procedure, the final proposed law is proposed instead of the text of the law.

In the end, the Speaker of Parliament signs legislation passed by Parliament and sends it to the President of the Republic for promulgation. After that, laws and other regulations are published in „Narodne novine“ (Official Gazette of the Republic of Croatia).

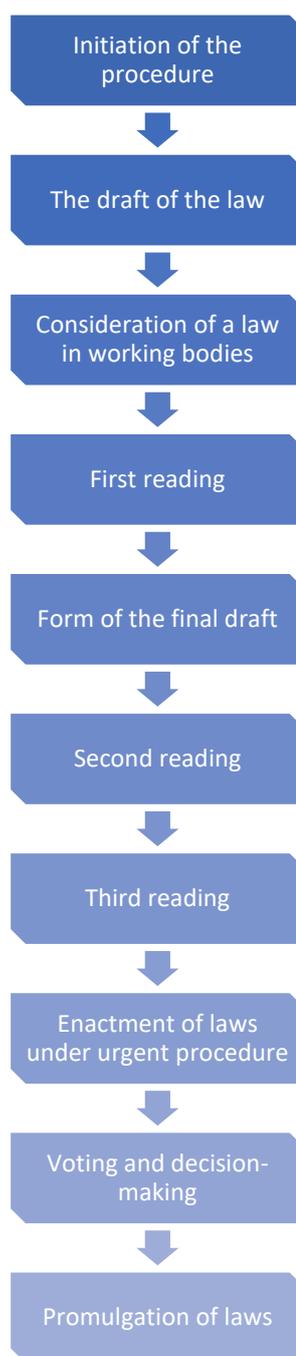


Figure 2. A diagram of the law enactment procedure in the Croatian Parliament

Source: Croatian Parliament<sup>1</sup>

As already mentioned that the public can get involved in the process of proposing laws through the e-counseling governmental electronic portal "e-savjetovanja". The service, which is available to all Croatian citizens upon registration, gives the opportunity to all interested individuals and organizations to be formally involved in the process of drafting the law. However, in most cases there is no major discussion via the e-counseling system. In the case of LFF in total 82 comments were received from 10 individuals and 9 organizations, most of them from the Chamber of Commerce and the Croatian (24) Rural Tourism Association (20).

<sup>1</sup> Croatian Parliament (2022). Legislative procedure. <https://www.sabor.hr/en/about-parliament/legislative-procedure>

Proposals from 8 commenters were accepted, and 51 were not accepted. 17 comments were partially accepted and 6 were noted. So representatives of governmental and parliamentary bodies have a decisive influence on the final version of a bill. That is why the provisions in the final version of the LFF to the greatest extent reflect the intentions of the proponent, that is, the Ministry of Agriculture.

The LFF was adopted by the Croatian Parliament on March 16, 2018 and contains 53 articles divided into the following 13 chapters:

- I. General provisions.
- II. Competent authorities and institutional support.
- III. Conditions for performing the economic activity of agriculture.
- IV. Characteristics of a family farm.
- V. Family farm business.
- VI. People in the family farm.
- VII. Entry in the Family Farm Register.
- VIII. Changes to the family farm that are reported in the Family Farm Register.
- IX. Responsibility for family farm obligations.
- X. Cessation of the family farm.
- XI. Relationship to other bodies.
- XII. Administrative and inspection supervision.
- XIII. Transitional and final provisions.

Within the framework of chapter I, in article 3, a family farm is defined as a strategically important organizational form of an agricultural holding. Article 5 defines certain terms related to LFF. According to article 5, paragraph 1, a family farm is the "*organizational form of a natural person (farmer) who, in order to generate income, independently and permanently performs agricultural activity and related ancillary activities and is based on the use of own and / or leased production resources and on the work, knowledge and skills of family members*".

Article 6 defines the Ministry of Agriculture as the authority responsible for the implementation of the law, and the PAAFRD as the implementing authority. Article 7 gives the PAAFRD the authority to establish and manage the Family Farm Register, as well as manage the process of harmonizing family farms with the law.

In the articles of chapter III. the persons and the conditions that these persons must meet in order to be able to perform agricultural or supplementary activities on the farm are defined. The main condition is the possession of agricultural resources, and a family farm can be established by a Croatian citizen or a foreign citizen. The latter has been the subject of debate in the Parliament between its members from different political parties, due to suspicions that it could lead to land speculation. In addition, the rules related to the seat could put foreign nationals in a favourable position compared to domestic ones (Croatian Parliament, 2017). In the final version of the LFF (article 9 paragraph 2) citizen of EU member states can register FF in Croatia (*a natural person who resides in the territory of another member state of the European Union or a signatory to the Agreement on the European Economic Area and the Swiss Confederation, if he has the right to use production resources in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, may carry out the economic activity of agriculture in the Republic of Croatia in the organizational form of FF*) because land ownership and use are different categories.

Chapter IV, Article 15 contains provisions based on which commercial family farms are separated from non-commercial or subsistence farms. Those family farms that have an economic size above EUR 3,000 and/or are liable for income tax or agricultural profit tax, are

required to register in the newly formed Family Farm Register. Other family farms remain in the Farm Register, or they can voluntarily apply for registration in the Family Farm Register. The LFF regulates only commercial and not subsistence family farms.

Article 19 has caused debate because it mandates that the seat of the family farm is the address of permanent residence of the holder. Namely, the headquarters of the family farm is important when applying for rural development measures, because farms located in certain areas can achieve more points in the competition. The problem is that the holder's farm may have a production unit in underdeveloped parts of Croatia, but cannot earn additional points because the points are earned according to the address of the holder's place of residence which is in an urban area.

Article 22 introduces the possibility of establishing a joint family farm, which was not possible before the adoption of the LFF. Two or more natural persons who are family related and do not live in the same family household can establish a joint FF for more efficient performance of the economic activity of agriculture (LFF, article 22, paragraph 1).

Chapter V defines, among other things, which can work and be employed on a family farm. With these provisions, it is possible for family farm members to work on the family farm and exercise their employment rights without formal employment, which is a positive development. In this chapter, in article 27, the terms and methods of selling family farm products, and records of production and sale of products are also defined. The introduction of production records aims to reduce the share of the gray market and prevent abuse of the family farm status.

Articles from Chapter VI define the terms *holder*, *member* and *temporary holder* in family farm. The novelty is the introduction of a temporary holder that the holder can appoint in case he is prevented from running the family farm due to force majeure.

In chapters VII and VIII are prescribed: the procedure for registration in the Family Farm Register, the data kept in it and changes in business that must be reported to the Family Farm Register. In short, the registration procedure begins with the submission of an application signed by the family farm holder and delivered to the PAAFRD (Annex 2). In this chapter, it is important to single out article 35, which prescribes the method of inheritance, i.e. the continuation of the family farm business in the event of the death of the owner. This was not regulated before the enactment of the LFF.

Responsibility for family farm obligations is prescribed in Title IX, and was the subject of discussions during the drafting of the law. The main stumbling block was the original provision according to which the members of the family farm, along with the holder, were responsible for the obligations of the family farm with all their assets. In the final version, an amendment was accepted according to which only the holder is fully responsible for the obligations of the family farm (Article 41). In Article 41, paragraphs 3, 4, and 5, the protection of a necessary part of the family farm property in case of foreclosure for the purpose of realizing a monetary claim against the holder is legalized. This is a novelty that has been accepted by acclamation by the Croatian Chamber of Agriculture, as a representative of family farms since that protects farmers from the complete loss of their assets in case of enforcement of uncontested claims.

Cessation of work and change of organizational form of family farm are defined in Chapter X. In addition to the cessation of family farm operations due to deregistration of the holder or due to loss of resources, there are also four cases when the family farm is closed by force of law.

Article 45 in Chapter XI stipulates which administrative bodies, apart from the Ministry of Agriculture and PAAFRD, are competent for certain segments of family farm operations. Namely, the PAAFRD, which manages the family farm register, is obliged to deliver the corresponding data to six other bodies, such as the Croatian Pension Insurance Institute and the Croatian Health Insurance Institute.

Chapter XII, “Administrative and inspection supervision” contains provisions on the competence to supervise the application of the LFF and the regulations adopted on its basis. Irregularities and deficiencies are prescribed, for which the competent agricultural inspector can issue a warning to the owner of the family farm and set a deadline for eliminating the identified deficiencies. Monetary amounts of fines are also prescribed if the observed deficiencies are not eliminated.

From the text of the law and the available documentation, it is not known how much the expected implementation expenditures are. Given that the Ministry of Agriculture and PAAFRD are responsible for implementation, the expenditures are covered from the state budget. In addition to the unknown amounts of implementation costs, there are also no clearly defined quantitative indicators of the success of implementation and the level of achievement of the goals set when adopting the LFF.

At one of the sessions of the Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture regarding the LFF proposal, which was presented by a representative of the government, one of the suggestions was to include in the law a provision on the obligation and method of monitoring the effect of the law. That suggestion was not accepted in the adopted version of the law (Ministry of Agriculture, 2017).

#### d) Policy Implementation

The competent institutions defined in Article 6 of the LFF have a key role in its implementation, namely the Ministry of Agriculture and the PAAFRD. Operational implementation was made possible by the adoption of the Regulation on the Family Farm Register and the new Regulation on the Farm Register in June 2019, and the establishment of the new Family Farm Register at the PAAFRD. The approach to implementing LFF was top-down. Information about the new law was disseminated through public media and by sending notices to farmers. The key point or implementation process is getting family farms to apply and align their status with the new law. Harmonization of status actually means registration in the new Family Farm Register, which includes filling out the requirements and collecting the necessary supporting documentation.

The harmonization process itself is carried out in regional offices of PAAFRD, which are located in administrative centres throughout Croatia. However, these offices, in addition to performing daily tasks, have a limited working capacity for performing new tasks.

All natural persons registered in the Farm Register had to harmonize their organizational form with the law within six months from the date of entry into force of the Regulation on Family Farm Register. The last notice inviting farmers who did not comply with the law was published on the PAAFRD website on December 11, 2020. Six months from the date of entry into force of the Regulation on the Family Farm Register ended in January 2021, and according to sources from the Ministry of Agriculture, until in July 2022, slightly more than 50% of family farms harmonized their status with the new law. The PAAFRD has the task of calling on individual farmers to comply with the law. If they fail to do so, they are classified *ex officio* according to their economic size, and placed on the Family Farm Register

(commercial family farms) or the Farm Register (subsistence family farms). Subsistence family farms may apply over time to be entered in the Family Farm Register.

The problem is that the holder and employee of the PAAFRD need to invest a lot of time in the procedure of harmonizing an individual farm, and in addition, every registration must be documented and information about the registration must be officially exchanged in writing with related state administration bodies and the Croatian Chamber of Agriculture. The process has also been slowed down by a large number of elderly farmers, especially subsistence family farms whose holders do not have the skills to use the internet and mobile applications. On the other hand, competent authorities insist on and intensively implement the digitization of the system of records and subsidies in agriculture.

The majority of family farms faced these demands only with the beginning of the implementation of the law. Many questions arose related to certain provisions of the law and their interpretation, so it was necessary to invest additional work from the authorities in providing quality answers. A large number of questions and the low level of knowledge of the legislator's intentions and the law itself can be explained by a weak information campaign managed by the Ministry of Agriculture.

One of the elements about which many doubts have arisen is the economic size as a criterion for the classification of family farms into subsistence (SFF) and commercial family farms (CFF). If only this criterion is applied, then some of the family farms with processing or farm services could enter the CFF group because according to agricultural production they have an economic size below 3,000 EUR. The problem is then, as SFF, they cannot carry out processing on the farm and sell the processing products, because this is contrary to tax regulations. It is possible for such small processing farms to be registered in the Family Farm Register at their own request, and not on the basis of economic size, which many did not know about this option.

#### e) Policy Monitoring and Evaluation

No obligation, methodology, criteria or performance indicators have been defined for monitoring the implementation and performance of LFF. Because of this, it is not known in what way, according to what dynamics and to whom the competent authorities will report on the implementation. The fact is that there are capacities and infrastructure for monitoring because the competent authorities have all the data necessary for a basic quantitative assessment. This included the data on the number of family farms in the register and data on the resources, owners and production of those family farms. This data can be used to assess the achievement of goals related to:

1. Change in the number, size and structure of family farms
2. Changing the demographic structure of family farms owners
3. Changes in production and sales on family farms.

For a comprehensive assessment of the implementation and effect of the law, it is necessary to collect qualitative data by examining the family farms themselves and officials in the PAAFRD offices. Family farms are the subjects of direct influence of the LFF and are the only ones competent to assess whether the new law has achieved goals such as reducing administrative barriers and simplifying operations for family farms. PAAFRD run Farm Register and Family Farm Register, and their employees are in direct contact with farmers, so they can spot deficiencies in procedures and forms. It is unlikely that they would use causal methods to assess the impact, but even simple correlation analyses could provide useful results for drawing conclusions about the success of the implementation of the law and its effect on the key group of agricultural holdings.

Given the state of implementation, it is difficult to estimate the deadline by which all family farms in Croatia will be classified, that is, harmonized with the new LFF and entered in the Family Farms Register. This also means that at the time of this case study, it was not possible to create an assessment of the effects of LFF, so it did not even exist.

For the purpose of this study, on the basis of an interview conducted with representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Croatian Chamber of Agriculture, private consultants and farmers, it can be stated in principle that there was a general consensus on the need to adopt the LFF. However, opinions on the extent to which the LFF has so far met its goals and expectations vary widely depending on whether the respondent is: a representative of the bill's proponent or not. According to the representatives of the proponents of the law, its acceptance achieved most of the set goals:

- Preconditions have been created for separating family farms as a separate form of business organization,
- An increase in the average utilized agricultural area per family farm and a decrease in the proportion of small farms (up to 5 ha) were recorded.
- There is an increased interest in performing supplementary activities on the farm,
- The number of income tax payers based on agricultural activities has increased.
- A certain number of family farms used exemption from enforcement (Ministry of Agriculture).

On the other hand, farmers and consultants draw attention to certain negative consequences of LFF application, namely:

- The administrative workload of family farms is increasing, especially those for which agriculture is the main activity of the family,
- Business costs for commercial family farms have increased due to mandatory insurances,
- The possibility of establishing family farms has not been reduced in order to artificially create conditions for the use of rural development subsidies,
- So far, the contribution of the law to the reduction of the grey economy on the market of agricultural products ("fictitious family farms") is not yet visible.

There are also certain inconsistencies with other regulations, such as the definition of ancillary activities on the farm which do not comply with the relevant classification.

An increase in workload in PAAFRD is cited as a negative effect, which means that they will have less will and time to work with family farms on other issues.

Farmers and consultants are also aware of the positive effects of the law. First of all, they mention the possibility of temporary and permanent employment on family farms, which was not possible before. The second, it is now possible to change the farm holder, that is, to transfer the family farm to another person. Another issue is that more farmers will have to pay pension and health insurance, but this will increase their social security.

As for the effort to secure a strategic place for family farms in Croatian agriculture by adopting the LFF, the majority of respondents believe that this has not been achieved. Moreover, they suggest additional changes in the regulations and policy of support to agriculture and rural development so that this strategic position is really felt on family farms. For now, there are no such changes in sight.

A comparison of publicly available data from the Farm Register for the year before the entry into force of the LFF (2018) and three years after it shows the main result of the implementation of the law (Figure 3). Namely, the total number of family farms increased by

1,532, but the number of farms in the Family Farm Register (commercial family farms) is 140,874 because 22,906 family farms are classified as subsistence farms. However, all of them are included in the national Farm Register.

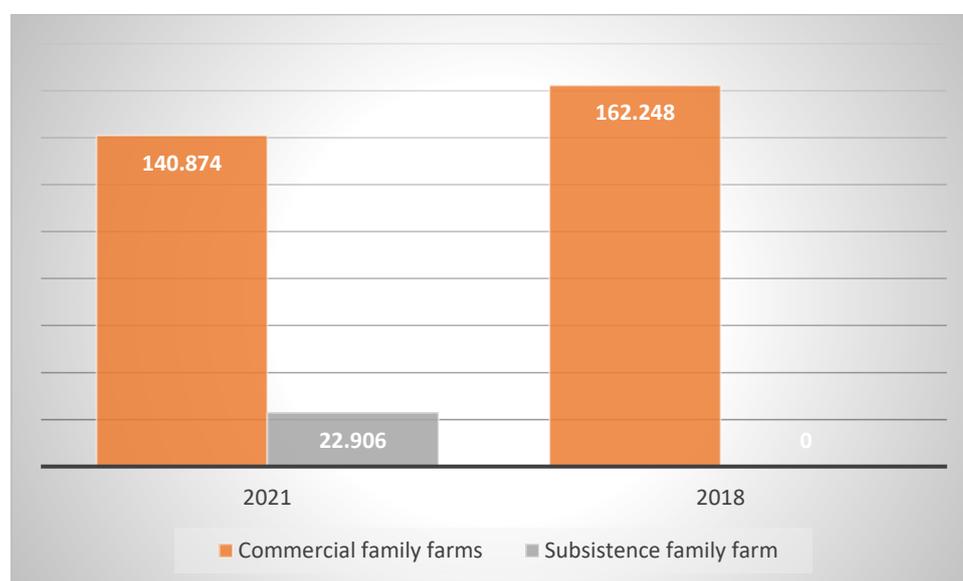


Figure 3. Number of family farms in the Croatian Farm Register in before (2018) and after (2021) the implementation of LFF (as on December 31)

Source: Based on PAAFRD data available at <https://www.apprrr.hr/upisnik-poljoprivrednika/>.

As for the structure of registered agricultural enterprises or farms, it did not change significantly in the same three-year period. However, it is noted that the proportion of farms with 3 to 30 ha has decreased, by 0.54% in the total number of farms and by 0.87% in the total utilised agricultural area. At the same time, the proportion of farms with 20 to 100 ha increased, and, to a lesser extent, those with 100 to 1500 ha.

Table 2. Farm structure in Croatia by utilised agricultural area in 2018. And 2021(As on December 31)

	Description	<3	≥3 - <20	≥20 - <100	≥100 - <1.500	≥1.500	All farms
2018	Number of farms	95,951	52,162	8,009	1,253	19	157,394
	Utilised area, ha	114,346	349,648	333,655	251,043	85,049	1,133,740
	Proportion in number	61%	33%	5%	1%	0%	100%
	Proportion in the area	10%	31%	29%	22%	8%	100%
2021	Number of farms	96,761	51,513	8,421	1,314	18	158,027
	Utilised area, ha	115,232	348,108	351,960	264,231	81,995	1,161,525
	Proportion in number	61%	33%	5%	1%	0%	100%

	Proportion in the area	10%	30%	30%	23%	7%	100%
2018/ 2021	Proportion in number, change	0.27%	-0.54%	0.24%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%
	Proportion in the area, change	-0.16%	-0.87%	0.87%	0.61%	-	0.00%

Source: Farm Register data available at <https://www.apprrr.hr/upisnik-poljoprivrednika/>

## Conclusions

*LFF 2018* represents a novelty in Croatian legislation, but also in the legislation of the European Union member countries. It legally regulates the status of the family farm as a business entity that performs agricultural activities and ancillary activities on the farm as a natural person. Draft proposal of the LFF was prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Croatia with the intention of clearly defining the family farm and all important aspects for the functioning of the family farm as a business entity. In addition, the goal was to separate commercial family farms from subsistence family farms, or farms where agriculture is not the main activity and main occupation of the owner is not a farmer, and which economic size is less than 3,000 Euros. In the process of drafting and passing the law, family farms were formally involved through the Croatian Chamber of Agriculture. As individuals, they could only join the discussion through the national e-counselling web application.

The harmonization of family farms with the new law has not yet been completed, so its impact on them and on agriculture in Croatia cannot yet be clearly assessed. The law does not prescribe nor obligations neither method of impact assessment, so it is questionable when and if official impact assessments will be publicly available. For now, changes in the number and structure of agricultural holdings in the Farm Register indicate a slight increase in the total number of registered family farms (commercial and subsistence) in the period 2018-2021.

Based on the conducted interviews, it can be assumed that family farms' expectations of the new law were generally positive. However, with the beginning of the application of the law, challenges appeared that could be related to a weak information campaign among farmers and the lack of capacity of the PAAFRD. That is why the process of compliance with the law, and registration in the newly formed Family Farm Register, takes much longer than expected.

The Ministry of Agriculture is satisfied with the adopted law and points out that the family farm, which is declared to be a strategically important form of business in agriculture, is finally clearly defined. The law regulates the issue of work and employment on the family farm and increases the financial security of farmers in case of financial difficulties. The introduction of records on production and sales on family farms is expected to reduce unrecorded sales or illegal sales, i.e., the grey market. On the other hand, farmers are worried about the increase in expenses due to the obligation of pension and health insurance and a possible increase in the administrative burden. There is also a fear that there will be an increase in the number of family farms due to the artificial creation of conditions for obtaining support from rural development programs.

Application of the *LFF 2018* will enable greater control and monitoring of business operations on family farms. In addition, it is likely that the revenues of the national pension and health funds will increase, as well as the revenues from taxes in agriculture due to the increase in the number of obliges among family farms.

From a strategic point of view, the proclaimed strategic importance of family farms for Croatian agriculture will not be realized just by passing this law. This requires further changes

in the agricultural policy and in some other national regulations, which will take into account the multifaceted role of family farms for food production, shaping and maintaining landscape and preserving rural heritage.

### List of Abbreviations

CFF	Commercial Family Farms
CPP	Croatian Peasant Party
FF	Family Farm
LFF	Family Farming Law
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GVA	Gross Value Added
ha	hectare
HRK	Kuna
MA	Ministry of Agriculture
PAAFRD	Paying Agency for Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development
SFF	Subsistence Family Farms
SSI	Semi-structured interviews

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## Annex 1. Interviews

Interview number	Role / Institution	Date
1	Ministry of Agriculture	05/09/2022
2	Farmer	05/09/2022
3	Farmer	14/09/2022
4	Farmer	16/09/2022
5	Farmers association/Farmer	16/09/2022
6	Farmer	18/09/2022
7	Consultancy firm	19/09/2022

## Annex 2. Rulebook on the Register of Agricultural Holdings, 2011

Supplement 1. Form for registration, printing and notification of data changes in the Register of Agricultural Holdings

## DODATAK I.

 <b>AGENCIJA ZA PLAĆANJA POLJOPRIVREDI, RIBARSTVU I RURALNOM RAZVOJU</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>OBRAZAC ZA UPIS, ISPIS I PRIJAVU PROMJENA</b>	
		<b>PODATAKA UPISNIKU POLJOPRIVREDNIH GOSPODARSTAVA</b>	

## ZAHTJEV

<input type="checkbox"/>	označiti križićem	<b>list obrasca</b>				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Upis u Upisnik poljoprivrednih gospodarstava</b>	1	2	3	4	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Ispis iz Upisnika poljoprivrednih gospodarstava</b>	1	2			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Promjena nositelja/odgovorne osobe poljoprivrednog gospodarstva</b>	1	2			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Promjena prebivališta nositelja i članova obiteljskog poljoprivrednog gospodarstva</b>	1			4	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Upis ili ispis članova obiteljskog poljoprivrednog gospodarstva</b>				4	
	<b>Promjena podataka u obrtnom registru</b>		2			
	<b>Promjena podataka u sudskom registru</b>		2			
	<b>Promjena žiro računa nositelja OPG-a ili obrta, trgovačkog društva, zadruga</b>	1	2			

<b>Promjena posjeda poljoprivrednog zemljišta</b>						5
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datum ispunjavanja obrasca
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**Potpis nositelja/odgovorne osobe gospodarstva:**

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**AGENCIJA ZA PLAĆANJA  
POLJOPRIVREDI, RIBARSTVU  
RURALNOM  
RAZVOJU**

**U  
I**

**OBRAZAC ZAHTJEVA  
ZA UPIS U UPISNIK  
POLJOPRIVREDNIH  
GOSPODARSTAVA I  
PRIJAVU PROMJENA  
list 1- osnovni podaci  
OPG-a**

## SVE LISTOVE OBRASCA ISPUNITI VELIKIM TISKANIM SLOVIMA

1	podružnica/ regionalni ured	<input type="text"/>	MIBPG	<input type="text"/>
2	ispostava	<input type="text"/>	MIBPG dodjeljuje računalo prilikom upisa; kod prijave promjena potrebno upisati MIBPG	
za 1 i 2 - upisati županiju/Grad Zagreb (gdje se nalazi regionalni ured) i mjesto (gdje se nalazi ispostava) u kojem se vrši upis				
3	organizacijski oblik	<input type="text"/>		
za 3 - upisati šifru organizacijskog oblika poljoprivrednog gospodarstva (PG): 1/obiteljsko poljoprivredno gospodarstvo (OPG); 2/obrt; 3/trgovačko društvo; 4/zadruka; 5/ostalo (crkva, vojska, obrazovne ustanove i sl.)				
4	prodaja vlastitih poljoprivrednih proizvoda na OPG-u	<input type="text"/>		
za 4- upisati vrstu prodaje vlastitih poljoprivrednih proizvoda: 1/prodaja na veliko; 2/prodaja na malo izvan prodavaonice i na vlastitom gospodarstvu				

## ISPUNJAVA SAMO OPG (organizacijski oblik 1)

nositelj OPG

5	prezime	<input type="text"/>
6	ime	<input type="text"/>
7	OIB	<input type="text"/>
8	datum rođenja	<input type="text"/>
9	mjesto rođenja	<input type="text"/>
10	država rođenja	<input type="text"/>
11	spol	M <input type="checkbox"/> Ž <input type="checkbox"/>

za 5-11 - upisati podatke za nositelja OPG; odgovarajući spol označiti križićem

12	broj članova OPG	<input type="text"/>
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za 12 - upisati broj članova koji rade na OPG

13	radna aktivnost	<input type="text"/>
----	-----------------	----------------------

za 13- upisati šifru radne aktivnosti nositelja OPG:

1/bavi se isključivo poljoprivredom;

2/poljoprivreda je pretežito dodatna djelatnost (više od 50% radnog vremena);

3/poljoprivreda je dodatna djelatnost (manje od 50% radnog vremena);

4/umirovljenik (u slučaju nepostojanja formalnog umirovljenika, osobe starije od 65 godina)

14	školovanje	<input type="text"/>
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za 14-upisati šifru školovanja:

1/nezavršena osnovna škola;

2/osnovna škola;

3/viša škola;

4/fakultet

sjedište OPG

15	ulica i kućni broj	<input type="text"/>
16	naselje	<input type="text"/>
17	općina/grad	<input type="text"/>
18	županija	<input type="text"/>
19	poštanski broj	<input type="text"/>
20	telefon	<input type="text"/> ili <input type="text"/>
21	fax	<input type="text"/>
22	e-mail	<input type="text"/> @ <input type="text"/>

za 15-22 - upisati podatke nositelja OPG; ulica/naselje - upisati adresu prebivališta iz osobne iskaznice; telefon/fax - upisati prvo pozivni broj pa lokalni broj

žiro-račun OPG

23	naziv banke	<input type="text"/>
24	žiro-račun nositelja OPG	<input type="text"/>

za 23-24 upisati naziv banke i žiro-račun nositelja OPG

<input type="text"/>	datum ispunjavanja obrazaca	<input type="text"/>
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Potpis nositelja/odgovorne osobe  
gospodarstva:



AGENCIJA ZA PLAĆANJA  
POLJOPRIVREDI, RIBARSTVU  
RURALNOM

RAZVOJU

U  
I

OBRAZAC ZAHTJEVA  
ZA UPIS U UPISNIK  
POLJOPRIVREDNIH  
GOSPODARSTAVA I  
PRIJAVU PROMJENA

list 2- osnovni podaci  
PG-a

MIBPG

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ISPUNJAVA SAMO TRGOVAČKO DRUŠTVO / ZADRUGA / OBRT / OSTALO (organizacijski oblik 2, 3, 4, ili 5)											
25	naziv tvrtke										
26	OIB										
27	matični broj										
za 25-27 - upisati naziv i OIB broj tvrtke											
28	uposleni radnici										
za 28 - upisati broj stalno zaposlenih radnika											
sjedište tvrtke											
29	ulica i kućni broj										
30	naselje										
31	općina/grad										
32	županija										
33	poštanski broj										
34	telefon										
35	fax										
36	e-mail										
nositelj gospodarstva - odgovorna osoba											
37	prezime										
38	ime										
39	OIB										
40	datum rođenja										
41	mjesto rođenja										
42	država rođenja										
43	spol	M Ž									
44	ulica i kućni broj										
45	naselje										
46	općina/grad										
47	županija										
48	poštanski broj										
za 37-48 - upisati podatke za nositelja - odgovornu osobu gospodarstva; za ulicu/naselje - upisati adresu prebivališta iz osobne iskaznice; odgovarajući spol označiti križićem											
žiro-račun PG											
49	naziv banke										
50	žiro-račun PG										
za 49-50 - upisati naziv banke i žiro račun PG											

datum ispunjavanja obrasca

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**Potpis      nositelja/odgovorne      osobe**  
**gospodarstva:**

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AGENCIJA ZA PLAĆANJA U POLJOPRIVREDI, RIBARSTVU I RURALNOM  
RAZVOJU

OBRAZAC ZAHTEVA ZA UPIS U UPISNIK  
POLJOPRIVREDNIH GOSPODARSTAVA I PRIJAVU PROMJENA  
list 3-podaci o objektima

MIBPG

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**PODACI O GOSPODARSKIM OBJEKTIMA IZVAN ILI U SJEDIŠTU**

Ukoliko podaci ne stanu na ovaj list  
molimo koristiti original ili preslik lista 3,  
kojeg treba označiti; npr. 3/1

51	vrsta objekta	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
52	ulica i kućni broj									
53	naselje									
54	općina/grad									
55	županija									

za 51-55 upisati podatke o gospodarskim objektima; za vrstu objekta križićem označiti odgovarajuću šifru (moguće odabrati više objekata unutar iste lokacije):

1/objekt za držanje stoke; 2/objekt za držanje poljop. strojeva, opreme i repro-materijala; 3/staklenik ili plastenik; 4/vinski podrum;

5/objekt za uzgoj gljiva; 6/spremište za poljoprivredne proizvode; 7/objekt za preradu poljoprivrednih proizvoda; 8/ ribnjak; 9/ ostalo; ulicu i broj upisati ako postoji

56	vrsta objekta	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
57	ulica i kućni broj									
58	naselje									
59	općina/grad									
60	županija									

za 56-60 upisati kao kod 51-55

67	vrsta objekta	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
68	ulica i kućni broj									
69	naselje									
70	općina/grad									
71	županija									

za 67-71 upisati kao kod 51-55

75	vrsta objekta	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
76	ulica i kućni broj									
77	naselje									
78	općina/grad									
79	županija									

za 75-79 upisati kao kod 51-55

datum ispunjavanja obrasca

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Potpis nositelja/odgovorne osobe gospodarstva:

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AGENCIJA ZA PLAĆANJA U  
POLJOPRIVREDI, RIBARSTVU I  
RURALNOM  
RAZVOJU

OBRAZAC ZAHTEVA  
ZA UPIS U UPISNIK  
POLJOPRIVREDNIH  
GOSPODARSTAVA I  
PRIJAVU PROMJENA  
list 4- osnovni podaci o  
članovima OPG

MIBPG

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ISPUNJAVA SAMO OPG		Ukoliko podaci ne stanu na ovaj list molimo koristiti original ili preslik lista 4, kojeg treba označiti, npr. 4/1	
80	član OPG prezime		
81	ime		
82	OIB		
83	datum rođenja		
84	mjesto rođenja		
85	država rođenja		
86	spol	M	Ž
87	radna aktivnost		
za 80-87 upisati podatke za člana OPG; odgovarajući spol označiti križićem; za radnu aktivnost upisati šifru radne aktivnosti člana kao kod 13			
88	član OPG prezime		
89	ime		
90	OIB		
91	datum rođenja		
92	mjesto rođenja		
93	država rođenja		
94	spol	M	Ž
95	radna aktivnost		
za 88-95 upisati podatke za člana OPG kao kod 80-87			
96	član OPG prezime		
97	ime		
98	OIB		
99	datum rođenja		
100	mjesto rođenja		
101	država rođenja		
102	spol	M	Ž
102	radna aktivnost		
za 96-102 upisati podatke za člana OPG kao kod 80-87			

datum ispunjavanja obrasca									
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Potpis nositelja/odgovorne osobe gospodarstva:



AGENCIJA ZA PLAĆANJA  
POLJOPRIVREDI,  
RURALNOM  
RAZVOJU

RIBARSTVU

**OBRAZAC ZAHTJEVA  
ZA UPIS U UPISNIK  
U POLJOPRIVREDNIH  
I GOSPODARSTAVA I  
PRIJAVU PROMJENA**

list 5- posjed  
poljoprivrednog  
zemljišta

Ukoliko podaci ne stanu na ovaj list molimo koristiti original ili





**AGENCIJA ZA PLAĆANJA U POLJOPRIVREDNIH  
POLJOPRIVREDI, RIBARSTVU I GOSPODARSTAVA I PRIJAVU  
RURALNOM RAZVOJU PROMJENA**

**list 6- obvezna dokumentacija pri  
upisu i prijavi promjena podataka  
u UPG**

		2				
preslik obrtnice		2				
uvjerenje o obavljanju obrta		2				
izvod iz sudskog registra ne stariji od 6 mjeseci			3	4	5	
potvrda obveznika PDV-a	1	2	3	4	5	
preslik kartice žiro-računa nositelja OPG, ili potvrda o otvorenom žiro-računu	1					
preslik potpisnog kartona pravne osobe i obrtnika		2	3	4	5	
posjedovni list vlasnika i ovlaštenika svih prijavljenih katastarskih čestica (ako postoji)	1	2	3	4	5	
izvadak iz katastra	1	2	3	4	5	
preslik ugovora o zakupu/plodouživanju/koncesiji	1	2	3	4	5	
preslici dokumenata o svim postojećim upisima poljoprivrednog gospodarstva (ako postoje upisi)	1	2	3	4	5	

koristiti

obrazac izjave o odabiru nositelja gospodarstva u DODATKU I.

br. stran.

br. stran.  
br. stran.

br. stran.

odnosi se na upise u upisnike, registre i evidencije Ministarstva i od Ministarstva ovlaštenih ustanova

1	za 1 - označiti križićem priloženi dokument; za 2 - upisati broj stranica dokumenta	za org. oblike:					JAKOŠĆA LISTOVA OBRASCA
	list 1 / obvezan za	1	2	3	4	5	2
	list 2 / obvezan za		2	3	4	5	
	list 3 / obvezan za PG kojima je lokacija gospodarskih objekata različita od sjedišta	1	2	3	4	5	br. stran. br. stran.
	list 4 / obvezan za OPG koja prijavljuju članove	1					br. stran.
	list 5 / obvezan za PG koja prijavljuju zemljište	1	2	3	4	5	br. stran.
	list 6 / obvezan za	1	2	3	4	5	

Potpis

om jamčim da:

1. sam upoznat sa Zakonom o poljoprivredi (NN 149/09) i Pravilnikom o Upisniku
2. sam pažljivo pročitao i poštivao navedene upute za ispunjavanje obrasca
3. su podaci navedeni u obrascu istiniti
4. ću omogućiti inspekcijski nadzor na poljoprivrednom gospodarstvu

Potpis nositelja gospodarstva:



### Annex 3. Rulebook on the Register of Family Farms, 2019

Supplement 1. Application form for registration, deregistration and change of data in the register of Family Farms

	<b>AGENCIJA ZA PLAĆANJA U POLJOPRIVREDI, RIBARSTVU I RURALNOM RAZVOJU</b>	<b>OBRAZAC ZAHTJEVA ZA UPIS U UPISNIK OBITELJSKIH POLJOPRIVREDNIH GOSPODARSTAVA I PRIJAVU PROMJENA</b> Bil. 1 - osnovni podaci OPG-a
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<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50px;">1</td> <td>podružnica</td> <td style="width: 300px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td><b>naziv OPG-a</b></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">za 2- upisati naziv OPG-a, ime i prezime nositelja OPG-a, sjedište OPG-a</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td><b>skraćeni naziv OPG-a</b></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">za 3- upisati naziv OPG-a i sjedište</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td><b>ekonomika vidična gospodarstva SO</b></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">za 4- upisati ekonomiku vidičnu gospodarstva (EUR)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td><b>status OPG-a</b></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">za 5- upisati status OPG-a s obzirom na upisnu dopustu djelatnosti, upisati šifru za odabrani status:                  1OPG za proizvodnju;                  2OPG za proizvodnju i prerađu;                  3OPG za proizvodnju i usluge;                  4OPG za proizvodnju, prerađu i usluge</td> </tr> </table>	1	podružnica		2	<b>naziv OPG-a</b>		za 2- upisati naziv OPG-a, ime i prezime nositelja OPG-a, sjedište OPG-a			3	<b>skraćeni naziv OPG-a</b>		za 3- upisati naziv OPG-a i sjedište			4	<b>ekonomika vidična gospodarstva SO</b>		za 4- upisati ekonomiku vidičnu gospodarstva (EUR)			5	<b>status OPG-a</b>		za 5- upisati status OPG-a s obzirom na upisnu dopustu djelatnosti, upisati šifru za odabrani status: 1OPG za proizvodnju; 2OPG za proizvodnju i prerađu; 3OPG za proizvodnju i usluge; 4OPG za proizvodnju, prerađu i usluge			<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50px;">M</td> <td style="width: 50px;">2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">                 MESP (dodjeljuje računalo prilikom upisa, kod prijave promjena potrebno upisati MESP)             </td> </tr> </table>	M	2		MESP (dodjeljuje računalo prilikom upisa, kod prijave promjena potrebno upisati MESP)		
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13 <b>iskolovanje</b> za 13- upisati šifru iskolovanja: 1) nezavršena osnovna škola; 2) osnovna škola; 3) srednja škola; 4) visokoškolsko obrazovanje																																				
15 <b>poljoprivredno obrazovanje</b> za 15- upisati šifru poljoprivrednog obrazovanja: 1) upisničko iskustvo; 2) osnovno obrazovanje; 3) visokoškolsko obrazovanje																																				
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="2"><b>primarni nositelj OPG-a</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>17</td> <td>prezime</td> </tr> <tr> <td>18</td> <td>ime</td> </tr> <tr> <td>19</td> <td>OIB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20</td> <td>datum rođenja</td> </tr> <tr> <td>21</td> <td>mjesto rođenja</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22</td> <td>država rođenja</td> </tr> <tr> <td>23</td> <td>iskolovanje</td> </tr> <tr> <td>24</td> <td>djelatnost poljoprivrede</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25</td> <td>poljoprivredno obrazovanje</td> </tr> <tr> <td>26</td> <td>spol</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">za 17-25- upisati podatke za primarnog nositelja OPG-a, odgovarajući spol označiti krabićem; za iskolovanje upisati šifru kao kod 13, za djelatnost poljoprivrede kao kod 15, za poljoprivredno obrazovanje kao kod 15</td> </tr> </table>	<b>primarni nositelj OPG-a</b>		17	prezime	18	ime	19	OIB	20	datum rođenja	21	mjesto rođenja	22	država rođenja	23	iskolovanje	24	djelatnost poljoprivrede	25	poljoprivredno obrazovanje	26	spol	za 17-25- upisati podatke za primarnog nositelja OPG-a, odgovarajući spol označiti krabićem; za iskolovanje upisati šifru kao kod 13, za djelatnost poljoprivrede kao kod 15, za poljoprivredno obrazovanje kao kod 15		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50px;">M</td> <td style="width: 50px;">2</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	M	2									
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za 37- upisati zaštićeni račun uložila ga ime																																				

**dopunska djelatnost na OPG-u**  
 38 dopunska djelatnost  
 za 38- upišati dopunsku djelatnost prema popisu dopunskih djelatnosti na OPG-u iz Priloga 5. Priručnika  
 (može se navesti jedno ili više dopunskih djelatnosti)  
 upišati oznaku i opise prema Prilogu 5.

39 zanimanja koja se upotrebljavaju  
 za 39- upišati zanimanja koja se upotrebljavaju prema popisu zanimanja iz Priloga 5. Priručnika  
 (može se navesti jedno ili više zanimanja)  
 upišati Oznaku i opise prema Prilogu 5. Priručnika

**nositelj dopunske djelatnosti na OPG-u**  
 40 ime i prezime fizičke osobe  
 za 40- upišati ime i prezime nositelja dopunske djelatnosti  
 41 OIB, status na OPG-u  
 za 41- upišati OIB nositelja dopunske djelatnosti, upišati status (Borbenosti) OPG-a  
 42 dopunska djelatnost zanimanje  
 za 42- navesti oznaku iz Priloga 5

**nositelj dopunske djelatnosti na OPG-u**  
 43 ime i prezime fizičke osobe  
 za 43- upišati ime i prezime nositelja dopunske djelatnosti  
 44 OIB, status na OPG-u  
 za 44- upišati OIB nositelja dopunske djelatnosti, upišati status (Borbenosti) OPG-a  
 45 dopunska djelatnost zanimanje  
 za 45- navesti oznaku iz Priloga 5

**zajednički OPG**  
 46 naziv zajedničkog OPG-a  
 za 46- upišati naziv zajedničkog OPG-a, ime i prezime nositelja, sjedište  
 47 skraćeni naziv zajedničkog OPG-a  
 za 47- upišati naziv i sjedište zajedničkog OPG-a

**nositelj zajedničkog OPG-a**  
 48 ugovor  
 za 48- upišati datum sklapanja ugovora o otelblju kojim se uređuju međusobni odnosi osoba u zajedničkom OPG-u

49 prezime  
 50 ime  
 51 OIB  
 52 datum rođenja  
 53 mjesto rođenja  
 54 država rođenja  
 55 spol  
 56 školovanje  
 57 djelatnost poljoprivrede  
 58 poljoprivredno obrazovanje  
 za 49-58 upišati podatke za nositelja zajedničkog OPG-a odgovarajući opći označivi kođevni; za školovanje upišati šifru kao kod 13, za djelatnost poljoprivrede kao kod 0, za poljoprivredno obrazovanje kao kod 15

**sjedište zajedničkog OPG-a**  
 59 ulica i kućni broj  
 60 naziv  
 61 općina/grad  
 62 županija  
 63 poštanski broj  
 64 telefon  
 65 mobilni telefon  
 66 e-mail

za 59-66- upišati podatke nositelja OPG-a, ulica/naziv ulice - upišati adresu prihvatilice iz osobne iskaznice; za nositelja državljanina EU, državljanina država poljoprivredne zajednice o europskim gospodarskim prostoru i državljanina državnika konfederacije upišati adresu bostvilice, telefon - upišati prvo pozivni pa lokalni broj

datum ispunjavanja obrasci

Fotopla nositelja

Fotopla privremenog nositelja



MEPG

MEPG dodjeljuje računalo prilikom upisa, kod prijave promjena potrebno je upisati MEPG

**PODACI O OBJEKTIMA OPŠTU I/ILI OBIKNO POGONAPROIZVODNIM JEDINICAMA IZVAN BIVŠA OPŠTA**

<b>67</b>	<b>vrsta objekta na OPŠ-u</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
za 67-upisati vrstu objekta, označiti kraticom odgovarajuću šifru (može biti više objekata) 1/ objekti za obradu stoka; 2/ objekti za obradu poljoprivrednih strojeva, strojeva, opreme i neproizvedenja (pomodne zgrade); 3/ objekti za proizvodnju u zatvorenom prostoru (gljive, povrća, cvijeće); 4/ objekti za skladištenje poljoprivrednih proizvoda; 5/ objekti s opremom za prerađivanje i pakiranje odnosno proizvodnju poljoprivrednih i prehrambenih proizvoda; 6/ objekti s opremom za proizvodnju neprehrambenih proizvoda i predmeta opće uporabe; 7/ objekti za pružanje ugostiteljskih, turističkih i ostalih usluga; 8/ objekti za prodaju ili pružanje ostalih robnih i uslužnih; 9/ ostalo.											
<b>68</b>	<b>izdvojeni pogon/proizvodna jedinica</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>								
za 68- ukoliko su označeni objekti pod šiframi 1,3,5,6,7 i 8 upisati u kolonati DA, ukoliko OPŠ nema izdvojenih pogon/proizvodnih jedinica upisati u kolonati NE; za 68- označiti kraticom odgovarajuću šifru; za 70-73 upisati podatke o izdvojenom pogon/proizvodnoj jedinici; za 74-75 upisati početni i kraj obavljanja djelatnosti u izdvojenom pogon/proizvodnoj jedinici											
<b>69</b>	<b>vrsta izdvojenog pogon/proizvodne jedinice</b>	1	3	5	6	7	8				
<b>70</b>	<b>ulica i kućni broj</b>										
<b>71</b>	<b>naselje</b>										
<b>72</b>	<b>općina/grad</b>										
<b>73</b>	<b>županija</b>										
<b>74</b>	<b>početak obavljanja djelatnosti</b>										
<b>75</b>	<b>kraj obavljanja djelatnosti</b>										
za 76-96 upisati kao kod 69-75											
<b>76</b>	<b>vrsta izdvojenog pogon/proizvodne jedinice</b>	1	3	5	6	7	8				
<b>77</b>	<b>ulica i kućni broj</b>										
<b>78</b>	<b>naselje</b>										
<b>79</b>	<b>općina/grad</b>										
<b>80</b>	<b>županija</b>										
<b>81</b>	<b>početak obavljanja djelatnosti</b>										
<b>82</b>	<b>kraj obavljanja djelatnosti</b>										
za 83-93 upisati kao kod 69-75											
<b>83</b>	<b>vrsta izdvojenog pogon/proizvodne jedinice</b>	1	3	5	6	7	8				
<b>84</b>	<b>ulica i kućni broj</b>										
<b>85</b>	<b>naselje</b>										
<b>86</b>	<b>općina/grad</b>										
<b>87</b>	<b>županija</b>										
<b>88</b>	<b>početak obavljanja djelatnosti</b>										
<b>89</b>	<b>kraj obavljanja djelatnosti</b>										
za 90-96 upisati kao kod 69-75											
<b>90</b>	<b>vrsta izdvojenog pogon/proizvodne jedinice</b>	1	3	5	6	7	8				
<b>91</b>	<b>ulica i kućni broj</b>										
<b>92</b>	<b>naselje</b>										
<b>93</b>	<b>općina/grad</b>										
<b>94</b>	<b>županija</b>										
<b>95</b>	<b>početak obavljanja djelatnosti</b>										
<b>96</b>	<b>kraj obavljanja djelatnosti</b>										
za 97-103 upisati kao kod 69-75											
<b>97</b>	<b>vrsta izdvojenog pogon/proizvodne jedinice</b>	1	3	5	6	7	8				
<b>98</b>	<b>ulica i kućni broj</b>										
<b>99</b>	<b>naselje</b>										
<b>100</b>	<b>općina/grad</b>										
<b>101</b>	<b>županija</b>										
<b>102</b>	<b>početak obavljanja djelatnosti</b>										
<b>103</b>	<b>kraj obavljanja djelatnosti</b>										
za 104-110 upisati kao kod 69-75											
<b>104</b>	<b>vrsta izdvojenog pogon/proizvodne jedinice</b>	1	3	5	6	7	8				
<b>105</b>	<b>ulica i kućni broj</b>										
<b>106</b>	<b>naselje</b>										
<b>107</b>	<b>općina/grad</b>										
<b>108</b>	<b>županija</b>										
<b>109</b>	<b>početak obavljanja djelatnosti</b>										
<b>110</b>	<b>kraj obavljanja djelatnosti</b>										

datum ispunjavanja obrasca

Prilogi nositelja



138	strojevi i oruđe za sijeno	<input type="text"/>							
140	godina proizvodnje	<input type="text"/>							
za 138 označi krabom polje, upisati u polje odgovarajuću litru: 1) oprema za prečišćavanje mlijeka i proizvodnju sira, 2) prečišćivači mlijeka 3) prešice, 4) mlinski strojevi									
za 140 upisati godinu proizvodnje									
141	strojevi i oprema za pregradu	<input type="text"/>							
142	broj komada	<input type="text"/>							
143	kapacitet (t)	<input type="text"/>							
144	godina proizvodnje	<input type="text"/>							
za 141- označi krabom polje, upisati u polje odgovarajuću litru: 1) oprema za pregradu mlijeka i proizvodnju sira, 2) prešice (s tim prešice za sijeno i prešice u pregradu goveda), 3) bačve, 4) mlinski strojevi, 5) mlinski strojevi, 6) oprema za sočiranje i pakiranje, 7) strojevi i oprema za miješanje za 142- upisati broj komada, za 143- upisati kapacitet (t), za 144- upisati godinu proizvodnje									
145	oprema u vinarstvu	<input type="text"/>							
146	broj komada	<input type="text"/>							
147	kapacitet (hl)	<input type="text"/>							
148	godina proizvodnje	<input type="text"/>							
za 145- označi krabom polje, upisati u polje odgovarajuću litru: 1) strojevi i oprema za pregradu grožđa-preše, 2) oprema za stlačivanje/čuvanje vina-bačve i tenkovi od drva, betona, čelika, inoxa, plastike za 146- upisati broj komada, za 147- upisati kapacitet (hl), za 148- upisati godinu proizvodnje									
149	strojevi i oprema za ostale namjene	<input type="text"/>							
150	godina proizvodnje	<input type="text"/>							
za 149- označi krabom polje, upisati u polje odgovarajuću litru: 1) stalni strojevi i oprema koji se rabe u proizvodnji i prečišćavanju u pripremi poljoprivrednih proizvoda za izravnu prodaju, 2) računala i elektronička oprema potrebna za vođenje OPG-a, 3) strojevi i komponente u OPG-u za 150- upisati godinu proizvodnje									
<b>3. transportna sredstva</b>									
151	transportna sredstva	<input type="text"/>							
152	nosivost (t)	<input type="text"/>							
153	godina proizvodnje	<input type="text"/>							
za 151- za sve vrste sredstava za prijevoz proizvoda ili inputa na gospodarstvu bez vlastitog pogona označi krabom polje, upisati u odgovarajuće polje litru: 1) bačve, 2) prikolice (za maslu lenka, jek, za sijeno, za stoku) za 152- upisati nosivost, za 153- upisati godinu proizvodnje									
<b>4. strojevi i oprema u stočarstvu</b>									
154	strojevi i oprema u stočarstvu	<input type="text"/>							
155	kapacitet (m <sup>3</sup> )	<input type="text"/>							
156	kapacitet po satu (m <sup>3</sup> /h)	<input type="text"/>							
157	godina proizvodnje	<input type="text"/>							
za 154- označi krabom odgovarajuće polje, upisati u polje odgovarajuću litru: 1) mašine za mljevenje, 2) mlinski strojevi, 3) strojevi za mljevenje, 4) mlinski strojevi i oprema, 5) mlinski strojevi, 6) mlinski strojevi, 7) mlinske stobne trave za 155- upisati kapacitet (m <sup>3</sup> ), za 156- za mlinske i mlinske stobne trave upisati kapacitet po satu, za 157- upisati godinu proizvodnje									
<b>5. sustav za navodnjavanje</b>									
158	sustav za navodnjavanje	<input type="text"/>							
159	površina navodnjavanja (ha)	<input type="text"/>							
160	godina proizvodnje	<input type="text"/>							
za 158- označi krabom polje, upisati u polje odgovarajuću litru: 1) trake, 2) trake, 3) naprtnice, 4) strojevi i oprema za 159- upisati površinu koju se navodnjava, za 160- upisati godinu proizvodnje									
<b>6. drugi strojevi vezani za dopunske djelatnosti</b>									
161	drugi strojevi vezani uz dopunske djelatnosti	<input type="text"/>							
162	broj komada	<input type="text"/>							
163	snaga (kW) ili nosivost (t)	<input type="text"/>							
164	godina proizvodnje	<input type="text"/>							
za 161- drugi strojevi vezani uz dopunske djelatnosti označi krabom polje, upisati u polje odgovarajuću litru: 1) kombi, 2) strojevi za ustrgavanje kamena, 3) strojevi za ustrgavanje drvne mase, 4) mlinski strojevi za 162- upisati broj komada, za 163- upisati snagu (kW) ili nosivost (t), za 164- upisati godinu proizvodnje									

datum ispunjavanja obrazca

Podpis nositelja



AGENCIJA ZA PLAĆANJE U POLJOPRIVREDI, RIBARSTVU I RURALNOM RAZVOJU

OBRAZAC ZAHTJEVA ZA UPIS U UPISNIK OBITELJSKIH POLJOPRIVREDNIH OSPODARSTAVA I  
PRILJAVU PROMJENA  
Ist 4 - osnovni podaci o članovima kućanstva

MEPG: [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]  
MEPG dodjeljuje računalo prikazni upisnik  
kod prijave promjena poljoprivrednika

**PODACI O ČLANOVIMA OPG-a I SINOZIMULIMA OPG-a**

165	član	prezime
166	ime	
167	OIB	
168	datum rođenja	
169	mjesto rođenja	
170	država rođenja	
171	spol	
172	djelatnost poljoprivreda	
173	školsvanje	
174	poljoprivredno obrazovanje	

za 165-174 upisati podatke za člana OPG-a, odgovarajući spol označiti krabićem; za djelatnost poljoprivreda upisati listu kao kod 15; za školovanje kao kod 13, poljoprivredno obrazovanje kao kod 15


Popis člana

175	član	prezime
176	ime	
177	OIB	
178	datum rođenja	
179	mjesto rođenja	
180	država rođenja	
181	spol	
182	djelatnost poljoprivreda	
183	školsvanje	
184	poljoprivredno obrazovanje	

za 175-184 upisati podatke za člana OPG-a kao kod 165-174


Popis člana

185	član	prezime
186	ime	
187	OIB	
188	datum rođenja	
189	mjesto rođenja	
190	država rođenja	
191	spol	
192	djelatnost poljoprivreda	
193	školsvanje	
194	poljoprivredno obrazovanje	

za 185-194 upisati podatke za člana OPG-a kao kod 165-174


Popis člana

195	član	prezime
196	ime	
197	OIB	
198	datum rođenja	
199	mjesto rođenja	
200	država rođenja	
201	spol	
202	djelatnost poljoprivreda	
203	školsvanje	
204	poljoprivredno obrazovanje	

za 195-204 upisati podatke za člana OPG-a kao kod 165-174


Popis člana

datum ispunjavanja obrasca

[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
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