

ORGANIC FARMING IN SERBIA

LJUBINKO JOVANOVIĆ, DEJANA PANKOVIĆ, DANKA RADIĆ, IGOR VUKELIĆ,
GORDANA RADIĆ, MIRJANA TOPIC

Educons University, Faculty of Ecological Agriculture,
Vojvod Putnika 87, Sremska Kamenica, Serbia
jovainko@gmail.com

Organic farming methods combine scientific knowledge and modern technology with traditional farming practices in agriculture, aimed to produce food using substances and processes from nature. This means that organic farming tends to have a small environmental impact on nature as it encourages the responsible use of energy and natural resources, the maintenance of biodiversity, preservation of ecological balance, and in long term to enhance soil fertility and maintain water quality. Moreover, the principles of organic farming support high standards of animal welfare and require farmers to meet the specific behavioural needs of animals. The organic production is based at four principles of organic farming: the principle of health, principles of ecology, and principles of fairness and care too. For farmers to derive benefits from organic farming methods, consumers need to trust that the rules on organic production are being followed. Therefore, the EU and Serbia maintain the strict system of control and enforcement to guarantee that organics rules and regulations are being followed properly. There are five certification companies in Serbia that follow European rules in certification. Most of the organic foods produced in Serbia are sold in the green market as a fresh product. Smaller amounts are sold in big supermarkets and exported. Fruits, crops, and vegetables are the most abundant organic fresh products. In 2019 the law for organic production was changed to meet European subsidiaries. Organic farming in Serbia started to develop in 2008, and in 2011 the European Law was implemented. The growing area increased up to 11300 ha in 2018, and export value to 21 million Euros. Organic agriculture in Serbia has big potential due to good soil quality, clean water and intensive education of young producers.

This work was supported by the Hungary-Serbia IPA Cross-border Co-operation Programme (PLANTSVITA; HUSRB/1602/41/0031).



Disclaimer:

This document has been produced with the financial assistance of the European Union.

The content of the document is the sole responsibility of Educons University and can under no circumstances be regarded as reflecting the position of the European Union and/or the Managing Authority.

