INVESTMENT POTENTIALS IN MONTENEGRIN AGRICULTURE

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Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Government of Montenegro

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According to official statistics, the share of agriculture, hunting, and forestry in GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is 8% (2013).

Agriculture in Montenegro is significant source of employment, income generation and it provides food for some of the most vulnerable groups of society, particularly those in the North of Montenegro, in the mountain areas, where the possibilities for employment are limited. The sector of agriculture is critical for development of rural areas. As mentioned, in the Northern Montenegro, agriculture, along with tourism, is the main strategic development branch.

In June 2012, Montenegro started the accession negotiations with the EU in terms of conditions for opening negotiations for Chapter 11 ‘Agriculture and Rural Development’

MARD/IPARD program

The Government of Montenegro and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) entered into a loan agreement with the World Bank to implement the project entitled ‘Montenegro Institutional Development and Agriculture Strengthening’ (MIDAS project), which aims to prepare the Montenegrin agriculture and its institutions for future membership in the European Union (EU). This project is being implemented since 2009 and its total value is €17.1 million.

Montenegro, as a candidate country since the end of 2010, has become entitled to the funds from all five IPA components. IPARD programme was developed, as the basis for full implementation of Council Regulation No. 1085/2006, which established the instruments for pre-accession assistance for the period from 2007 to 2013.

Main purpose of the IPARD programme is proposing the measures which implementation would be enabled through using the funds from the fifth IPA component in the amount of EUR 7.6 million.

In the pre-accession period, these funds should enable Montenegro to improve the efficiency of food markets, introduction and implementation of relevant EU standards, to strengthen the competitiveness of its farmers and give a significant boost to the development of agriculture and rural areas. Therefore, the Department of Rural Development within MARD, as the authorized body for the preparation of the IPARD programme, identified two priority axes for the intervention.

Within the first axis 'Improving market efficiency and introduction of Community standards', two measures have been proposed:
- Measure 101 – Investments in agricultural holdings,
- Measure 103 – Investments in processing and marketing of agriculture and fishery products, and in development of the rural economy.

The second axis 'Development of the rural economy' proposed the following measures:
- Measure 202 – Diversification and development of rural economic activities,
- Measure 501 – Technical assistance in implementation and monitoring of the IPARD programme.

Agenda

FACTS CHECK

- SURFACE AREA: 13,812 KM² (13,452 KM² LAND AND 360 KM² WATER)
- CLIMATE: CONTINENTAL, MEDITERRANEAN, MOUNTAINOUS
- POPULATION: 620,029 (CENSUS 2011)
- AGRICULTURAL LAND: 5,357.4 KM² (37.3% OF TOTAL SURF.
- ARABLE LAND: 1,891.4 KM² (13.7% OF TOTAL SURFACE)
- NATURAL LAKES: 40
- ACCUMULATION LAKES: 4
- RIVERS: LIM, TARA, MORAČA, PIVA, ČEHOȚINA, ZETA, BOJANA
- NATIONAL PARKS: ĐURMITOR (390 KM²), LOVCEN (64 KM²), BIOGRADSKA GORA (54 KM²), SKADAR LAKE (410 KM²) AND PROKLETJE (166 KM²)
- ROAD NETWORK: 7,905 KM (5,562 KM ASPHALT), RAILWAYS: 250 KM
- UNDER UNESCO PROTECTION: ĐURMITOR, TARA RIVER CANYON AND OLD TOWN KOTOR

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

1. AGRICULTURE
2. VITICULTURE
3. OLIVE GROWING
4. FOOD AND VEGETABLE PROCESSING
5. ORGANIC PRODUCTION
6. WATER PRODUCTION
7. LIVE STOCK FARMING
8. WOOD PROCESSING

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APICULTURE

Apiculture has a long and rich tradition in Montenegro. Different climate zones in the country, large areas covered with natural meadows and pastures, and vast karst region with rich biodiversity and plenty of honey plants provide excellent natural conditions for apiculture.

Honey is the main product, but economic value of apiculture products could be higher if beekeepers would start expanding their assortment of products with production of bee bread, propolis, pollen, selected bee queens.

Moreover, importance of apiculture is especially high given the role the bees play in pollination of plants, thus directly influencing increased yields of different fruits, cereals. Comparing to other developed industrial countries, Montenegro has unpolluted and healthy nature, which results in the production of high-quality and healthy honey.

Due to preserved habitat, there is an investment potential for organic honey production which has been identified as the priority in the Government’s policy as well.

Montenegro has optimal conditions for honey production, with the need to further improve assortment of honey products and beekeepers’ education.

HOUSE OF HONEY
In 2014, in cooperation with the municipality of Danilovgrad, Public Works Directorate and the Union of Beekeeper Organization, MARD has started the construction of the House of honey.

It is seen as a melting pot of beekeepers and honey producers that will incubate ideas and projects aimed to increase the production of honey and other honey-based products.

House of honey will represent purchase and educational center, packaging place, conferences venue, ceremonies and leisure for all the current and future beekeepers and bee and honey lovers.

Project is worth 497,000€. It is funded from the State’s Capital budget and the construction works are expected to be finished by the end of 2014.

EDUCATION
Education of beekeepers and further rising of public awareness, production increase and improvement of equipment and technology would result in the larger share of domestic honey at the local market and generating potential for export.

LEADING COMPANIES
There are no companies engaged in honey production at this moment. Union of Beekeeper Associations of Montenegro coordinates and monitors the work of Beekeeper Associations at the local level.

There are 25 beekeeper associations, while there were 1,545 individual beekeepers, who are members of the Union in 2013.

FACTS CHECK
- 2,533 FARMS, 50,024 BEEHIVES
- 80- AVERAGE NUMBER OF HIVES PER FARM
- 4- BEEHIVES PER 1 KM OF MONTENEGRO
- 300-500 AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF HONEY
- 1.2 KG OF HONEY PER CAPITA - AVERAGE ANNUAL CONSUMPTION
- 9€/KG – AVERAGE SELLING PRICE
- 60% OF TOTAL BEEKEEPING IS STATIONARY BEEKEEPING, 40% IS MIGRATORY
- 10-15 KG - YIELD PER BEEHIVE

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES
1. Investing in equipping the “House of honey”
   - Plant for sterilization and preparation of wax,
   - Plant for sugar inverting and production of bread for feeding of bee colonies
   - Plant for purchase, packaging and distribution

2. Investing in education of beekeepers and consumers
   - Beekeeping School organization,
   - Organization of seminars, trainings, exhibitions, fairs,
   - Educating of consumers on types of honey and its quality

3. Investing in strengthening the competitiveness of producers
   - Increase the number of hives and bee colonies,
   - Improvement of production equipment,
   - Improvement of space capacities,
   - Branding, marketing activities

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Montenegro has a very rich tradition in viticulture, wine and table grapes. Wine production is an important sector in Montenegro, with a share of 0.87% of GDP. Also, wine is the most important export product of the food processing industry.

Nowadays, there are around 4,500 ha of vineyards out of which 2,310 ha are in the possession of company “13. jul Plantaze”. According to MARD data, there were about 496 registered small and medium-sized producers of grapes and wine in Montenegro in 2014. However, unofficially, the number of grapes and wine producers is estimated at about 1,000 with significant number of those producing the wine for own consumption only.

Dominant varieties that are grown on 96% of the vineyards, of which the most cultivated indigenous varieties Vranac and Kratošija for the production of red wines. Production of white wine is less present and is mainly based on cultivated varieties Chardonnay, Sauvignon, Krstač and Žižak.

Wine is the biggest export product of the food processing industry in Montenegro.

The average production of grapes in Montenegro is between 32,000 and 44,000 tonnes per year. The biggest producer company Plantaže, with 31% in the total production of about 65%. In 2013, the total domestic production of wine amounted to about 3.47 million litres, produced by Plantaze Company.

The total consumption of wine per capita amounts 14 litres per year, or 31% of the total level of 1.5 million litres per capita.

Wine is the most important product of the agricultural sector, which in 2007-2011 accounted for around 15-16% of the total Montenegrin export, with 7.5-7.8% of the total exports. The most important export market is Serbia, Russia, Dubai, and the remaining 20% is the quality wine. The most important export markets are Serbia, Russia, Germany, Kosovo, China, Dubai and others.

Nescan Nikšić Ltd, is another company responsible for its wine production in Montenegro (private ownership).

VIKTICULTURE

“Wine is one of the most civilized things in the world and one of the most natural things of the world that has been brought to the greatest perfection, and it offers a greater range for enjoyment and appreciation than, possibly, any other purely sensory thing.”

— Ernest Hemingway

FACTS CHECK

• 4,512 HECTARES OF VINEYARDS (MONSTAT, 2012)
• ABOUT 7 MILLION GRAPEVINES
• ANNUAL PRODUCTION ABOUT 40 MILLION KILOGRAMS OF GRAPE
• THERE ARE 496 GRAPES VARIETIES AND TYPES OF WINE ENTERED IN THE CENTRAL REGISTER OF GRAPE VARIETIES
• ABOUT 2,310 HA PLANTATIONS, ABOUT 10,5 MILLION GRAPEVINES, ABOUT 70% OF VRANAC
• VALUE OF EXPORT IN LAST SIX YEARS: 13 TO 13.5 MILLION €

WINE IS THE BIGGEST EXPORT PRODUCT OF THE FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY IN MONTENEGRO.

LEADING COMPANIES

Plantaze company is the biggest agricultural company in Montenegro and currently the biggest producer and exporter in the agricultural sector.

Plantaze company sells only bottled wine. More than 80% of the products are of premium quality, while the remaining 20% is the quality wine. The most important export markets are Serbia, Russia, Dubai, and the remaining 20% is the quality wine. The most important export markets are Serbia, Russia, Dubai, and other countries.

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INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

1. Construction of the cold storage for receiving peaches, nectarines and grapes
2. Investment in new large-scale vineyards
3. Plant for production of briquettes from the vine leaves
4. Construction of the House of wine

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OLIVE GROWING

Olive tree (Olea europea L.) is the oldest subtropical crop on the Montenegrin coast. Mediterranean climate is favorable for the cultivation of tasty olives and high quality olive oil with its extraordinary flavour. In recent decades, apart from the coast, olives were increasingly planted in the continental part of the country, due to easy access to the terrain, where certain species are resistant to low temperatures and frost. The main domestic varieties are Žutica (65%), Crnica, Sitnica, Lumbardeška and Drobnica.

In recent years, number of olive trees has been increasing (from 440,944 in 2003 to 489,520 in 2012) and the sector has been getting attention from both investors and policy makers. Olive growing is important for tourism development as well due to noble vegetation in Mediterranean. Olive trees significantly contribute to the beauty of the coastal landscape.

**Unknown are the days when the Montenegrin people started growing olives, but one thing is known and certain – it gets more and more important and intense as the years go by.**

Montenegro is the import dependent country and it imports large quantity of olive oil every year (677,482 kg or 1,540,879 EUR in 2013). However, the quality of oil extracted from domestic varieties combination using modern technologies could be an engaging product for international market. Signed free trade agreements with neighbouring countries as well as with Russia and Montenegrin membership in WTO, facilitates trade activities and increases the potential for the export of high-quality and competitive products in this sector.

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**ASSORTMENT**

Montenegrin olive sector is characterized by notable variations in annual yields due to the lack of adequate application of agronomical measures. The new legislation on olive oil and agricultural cooperatives is expected to address the critical issues in order to ensure further development of this sector. There are no large companies purchasing olives from producers and processing them into olive oil currently in Montenegro, which creates a fertile ground for setting up a company for that purpose.

In addition, there is a lack of capacities for packaging of olives, which is another business opportunity for potential investors, given that signed free trade agreements would significantly facilitate the export of table olives.

**FACTS CHECK**

- 3,200 acres (Ha) - area under the olive trees in Montenegro;
- Almost 500,000 olive trees;
- 150-300 average tree age;
- 3000 olive oil and 50 tons of table olives – average annual production;
- 15 mills registered (8 with continuous processing line and the rest with traditional press);
- 6 registered olive growing associations;
- 5-20m average height of trees;
- Majority of plantation area range from 0.2 to 2 Ha.

**LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK**

Proposal of Olive Law has been accepted by the Government of Montenegro and is set for discussion to the National Parliament. For the implementation of EU framework, it is necessary to have an accredited laboratory for evaluation of olive oil.

**INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES**

1. Logs or briquette made from olive threes. Corks and bottles could cover larger market for they can be used for packaging wine, fruit juices etc.

2. Investment in manufacturing corks, bottles, soaps, souvenirs and furniture made from olive threes.

3. Laboratory for olive oil analysis

4. Construction of mills

5. Education

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FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PROCESSING

The fruit and vegetable sector is very fragmented. There is a large number of small producers, lack of specialized ones, grow fruits and/or vegetables in the traditional way, usually for their own needs, while the surplus is placed at the market. The commercial production on a large scale is less presented.

A couple of larger companies are operating which use their production capacities in limited extent.

Although some companies have implemented the quality standards (HACCP, ISO and etc.), the manufacturing sector is facing with a numerous problems, which make the products uncompetitive in a market where the demand for imported products is much higher.

Due to preserved soil and favourite climate, Montenegro has very good potential for growing both fruits and vegetables. What is lacking are processing capacities.

Potential for the development of fruits and vegetables processing in Montenegro is remarkable.

Having in mind that Montenegro is a net importer of fruit and vegetables preparations, the space for the satisfaction of domestic demand is great.

If we add the fact that the good raw base could be provided from domestic production (around 15,000 agricultural households or 30.5% of total households are engaged in fruit and vegetable production), it can be concluded that the investment in the manufacturing sector not only has large potential for the sustainability of the sector, but for the development of complete value chain as well.

COMMERCIAL FRUIT BREEDING

According to available statistical data, the average fruit production since 2009 accounted for approximately 34,975t, whereas the production of dry fruit accounted for 550t and jam 4,341.

Production of plums, apples and citrus makes around 60% of total fruit production.

LEADING COMPANIES

Eko meduza Ltd, Bijelo Polje - Factory for fruit and vegetable production and processing

Mivex Ltd, Pjevlja - Company engaged in the purchase, processing, production and trading with mushrooms, berries and herbs.

Paco Monte Ltd, Danilovgrad- Factory for production of spices.

Pirella Ltd, Danilovgrad- Juice factory

FACTS CHECK

- €14,857,948 VALUE OF IMPORTS IN 2013
- €53,981,3 VALUE OF EXPORTS IN 2013
- 12,077HA OF ORCHARDS
- 18,872HA OF VEGETABLE CROPS
- 39,082T OF FRUITS PRODUCED IN 2012 (EXCLUDING GRAPES)
- 261,167T OF VEGETABLES PRODUCED IN 2012
- 14,933 HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

SELF-GROWN PRODUCTS:
- 700 T BLUEBERRY FRUIT
- 600 T BLACK RASPBERRY FRUIT
- 500-400 T RASPBERRY FRUIT,
- 600 T JUNIPER FRUIT

The potential for further improvement and competitiveness strengthening of fruit and vegetable sector can be achieved through higher level of finished products.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

1. Investing in the improvement of production technology
   - Investment in production facilities-driers, refrigerators, lines for canning, pasteurization of fruit and vegetables etc.

2. Investing in the development of new products and processes
   - Implementation of research and innovation
   - Expanding the range of products

3. Investing in strengthening of competitiveness and adapting to market demands
   - Investment in packaging equipment
   - Marketing activities

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Organic production has been constantly growing in Europe and in the world, particularly in the last two decades.

Natural resources of plant origin are becoming increasingly important in the pharmacy, cosmetics, nutrition, especially due to their supremacy over synthetic products.

There are over 5,000 herbal species in Montenegro, 200 of which are endemic. This puts Montenegro in the very top world’s natural ecological habitats.

This kind of wealth enables their exploitation, but at the same time obliges for protection from irrational consumption. The bottled water is in full compliance with the standards in terms of quality, packaging and labeling, which enables good marketing position, especially during the tourist season.

Cultivating medicinal and aromatic herbs can provide substantially larger income than the cultivation of standard ones.

The National Association of Organic Producers of Montenegro—Organic Montenegro was established in May 2011. General objectives of this Association are to promote the development of organic farming and new products, as well as organic market in Montenegro.

The largest land areas belong to the crop production (grains – buckwheat, barley, rye, oats, clover-grass mixtures and legumes, potatoes), followed by fruits (plums, apple, pear, quince, raspberries and blackberries, cherries and sour cherries, blueberries, kiwi, figs, olives) and vegetables and grape production.

The support, implemented through Agro budget measures, has also contributed to the growing interest for the organic production, as well as international support implemented through the following programs:

- Organic agriculture in Montenegro – Joint support to small producers in organic agriculture (FAO),
- Program for development of organic agriculture in Montenegro (Government of Denmark-DANIDA).

MARD provides subsidies for planting sage, lavender, St John’s wort, Dicwarf everlasting, lemon balm and absinthe wormwood, on the minimum ground of 0.5ha and the density of 40,000 seeds per hectare.

FACTS CHECK

- OVER 5,000 HERBAL SPECIES IN MONTENEGRO
- OVER 200 ENDEMIC
- 160 REGISTERED ORGANIC PRODUCERS
- 135 PRODUCERS INVOLVED IN ORGANIC VEGETABLES PRODUCTION

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

1. Investing in technological (processing) equipment for organic production
2. Organic livestock farming

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WATER PRODUCTION

Water is considered to be Montenegrin greatest natural resource. Montenegrin water springs are placed in ecologically healthy mountain areas, which provides them with constant bacteria quality.

Bottled water factories are especially interesting for investors since the legal ambient is friendly towards the usage of water as renewable resource.

Production of bottled water in Montenegro is constantly growing since 2009.

In 2013, all companies that produce water in Montenegro produced approximately 22.8 million liters of bottled water, which in comparison to 2012 is the increase of 6%. Total capacity of exploited springs is 350 million liters per year. Export is mainly focused to the region.

Bottled waters fully comply with the standards in terms of quality, packaging and labeling which enables good marketing position, especially during the tourist season.

In the past three years, Montenegro has imported natural and mineral water in the amount of 23 million EUR, while the water export was estimated at 1 million EUR. This is a clear indicator of unused Montenegrin water potential, which brings great number of possibilities in the field of water exploitation and management.

LEADING COMPANIES

Montenegro has 7 companies that produce bottled water, whereas one of them produces mineral water.

1. “Water Group” Ltd Kolasin – water Suza
2. “Aqua Bianca” Ltd Kolsin - water AQUABIANCA
3. “Idepav” Ltd Kolašin- water Aquag Monta
4. “Gorska” Ltd Kolašin- water Gorska
5. “Eko per” Ltd Savnik- Diva.
6. “Bonga voda” Ltd Cetinje- water Monte minerale
7. “Bleštica Rada” SCA, Bijelo Polje – mineral water RADA

More than 9 concessionaires are pending approval for water acts necessary to start their business.

FACTS CHECK

- 6 COMPANIES THAT PRODUCE BOTTLED WATER
- 1 COMPANY THAT PRODUCES MINERAL WATER
- 22.8 MILLION LITERS OF BOTTLED WATER PRODUCED IN 2013
- 350 MILLION LITER PER YEAR – TOTAL CAPACITY OF EXISTING SPRINGS
- €7 MILLION OF WATER IMPORTED IN 2013
- €0.24 MILLION OF WATER EXPORTED IN 2013

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

1. Export to international market
2. Investing in strengthening competitiveness and adapting to market demands
   - Investment in packaging equipment
   - Marketing activities

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LIVESTOCK FARMING

Agricultural production in mountain region of Montenegro is extensive and farmers rarely use any type of fertilizers, which, in certain way, makes a good precondition for development of organic production in livestock production.

FACTS CHECK
- 32.675 Agricultural holdings
- 6.790 Beef (tonnes)
- 17.110 Pork (tonnes)
- 6.790 Mutton (tonnes)
- 32.675 Cattle (animals)
- 30,000 Goats

ANIMAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

Montenegro does not yet have the solution for animal waste disposal issue. According to current regulations, each producer needs to obtain an adequate disposal manner.

CATTLE FEED

There is no organized production of concentrated feed in Montenegro. Cattle feed is imported mainly from neighbouring countries — Serbia 93% and remaining 7% from other CEFTA countries and the EU. In Montenegro, feed (silage) is produced mainly on farms for individual needs, but it is insufficient to meet needs of holdings, thus the imports is on constant rise and amounted over 10 million EUR in 2013. The amount of imported cattle feed in 2013 (January-October) was 30,000 t.

There used to be one plant that produced cattle food, but it is no longer operational, due to its indebtedness. The plant is the part of complex - Pig and Poultry farm, which are currently offered for sale due to the bankruptcy procedure that has been underway. These companies are the part of Panto group, which consisted of three factories that were supposed to function as a white- Fodder plant, Pig farm and Hen farm.

MARD is working on creating a set of regulations in the area of animal waste disposal, following which an intensive search for potential investors will take place.

Only 36% of needs for meet and about 80% of needs for milk are met by domestic production.

In cattle breeding, with total number of about 83,670 heads, there is no clear classification between meat and milk production, while the production of beef meat is subordinate to milk production.

There are four large companies with processing capacities over 5,000 tons of meat a year, two with capacities from 500 to 1,000 tons and about 30 smaller companies dealing with slaughtering, fresh meat production and limited processing capacities. Producers of traditional smoked products are of particular importance, especially those who export to the countries of the region.

Out of total meat consumption, the largest share goes on pork. The production of traditional prosciutto relies on meat from import. Fattening of pigs usually takes place on holdings and is mostly done for personal consumption.

Egg production has been on the raise and during 2012 recorded the production of 73 million eggs. The broiler breeding is more important branch of poultry sector and annual meat production is estimated to about 100 tons. The processing takes place in several registered establishments.

Sheep breeding is the second most important sub-sector of livestock breeding in Montenegro. Extensive and semi-extensive method of breeding prevails, usually in the Northern part of the country.

There are 35,000 goats in Montenegro, which are usually breed in the central part of the country for the milk production. The average herd counts 46 heads.
WOOD PROCESSING

Forests of Montenegro with their quality, functions and products are a recognized symbol of the ecological state. They have been multi-functionally managed according to contemporary standards believing they are natural, healthy, vital and resistant to negative impacts, and they perform their ecological and other functions.

Montenegrin forests are among the most natural forests in Europe, having regard that 99% of forest potential is of natural origin. Out of the total territory of Montenegro 1,388,581 ha, 59.5% (826,782 ha) is covered with woods, while barren forest land makes additional 9.7%.

In the last decades, the area under forests has been increasing due to the abandonment of the traditional agriculture and afforestation, which is now confirmed by the statistical NFI data from the field. This means that the traditional objective of increasing areas under forests, which has been the priority of the forest policy since the 19th century, has been met.

The total standing volume of all of the forests is 133 million cubic meters of wood, 104 million of which belong to the forests available for wood supply (they are accessible and outside protected areas or other regimes of protection). Total annual increment in all forests is 3.2 million cubic meters, and in forests available for wood supply the increment is 2.6 million cubic meters.

Forestry, wood and non-wood products are integral part of the rural economy and rural development. In addition to the agriculture and rural tourism, they constitute one of the main options for socio-economic advancement of rural areas. For this purpose, in the period from 2014 – 2020, a part of the EU – IPA funds for rural development and other purposes will be allocated for the development of the forestry sector. IPARD funds will be used for rural development breakthrough especially in the following areas:

- Afforestation, additional planting and tending of young and degraded stands
- Forest fire protection
- Rural infrastructure, including rural and forest roads
- Diversification of rural economy related to forests
- Investments in small forestry enterprises, wood industry and tourism in rural areas.

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Almost 60% of Montenegrin land is covered with woods and 99% of forest potential is of natural origin.

Firewood represents the most used wood bio fuel within the wood biomass consumption in Montenegro. Current processing capacity is 15,000 m³ of wood per year. The right to use wood potentials is obtained by signing the Concession contract with MARD, following the public call.

According to MONSTAT survey, out of the total 131,004 households that used solid fuels in 2011, over 79% or 103,979 households used firewood, followed by the households using the combination of firewood/electricity (6.4%) and firewood/coal (6.1%). There is a significant number of household that used firewood/residues: 6,355 or approx. 5% of the total number of households that used solid fuels in 2011.

Wood processing industry in Montenegro is characterized by production of semi-products (sawn timber and lumber), which are exported into countries in the region.

Investment opportunities are seen in the production of wood biomass (pellet and briquette), furniture and wood processing.

FACTS CHECK

- 1,388,581 ha of Montenegrin territory covered with woods – 59.5% of total land
- 133 million m³ – total wood reserves
- 52.3% of forests are owned by the government

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

1. Investing in the improvement of production technology
2. Investing in production of wood biomass (pellet and briquette)
3. Furniture production and marketing activities
4. Wood processing

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