

Interreg - IPA CBC



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Business planning



Business planning

1. The supporting materials for creating the business plans were created and printed.
2. A workshop on generating business ideas with a green component was held on 05/03/2023, at the Smilevski Business Academy, Bitola with over 30 participants.
3. The top 10 best green business ideas were selected.
4. Six (6) mentors together with the selected mentees are working on preparing the 10 Business Plans.



Nikola Ivanovski
Business plan
„Viridis Flos“

Tamara Tomulevska
Business plan
„Five star compost“

Brankica Gligorova
Business plan
„Organic food waste composter“

Nikola i Simona Bunevski
Business plan
„Veterinary clinic“

Marija Stojčevska
Business plan
„Biodegradable bags“



Viktorija Jovanovska
Business plan
„Green beauty salon“

Viktorija Srbinoska, Natali Šikalevska
Business plan
„Organic honey and apple products“

Dona Šalevska
Business plan
„Infinite Vintage“

Anamarija Blagojevska
Business plan
„Aknesa“

Marjan Miloševski
Business plan
„100% Healthy 100% Green 100% Natural“



A New Green Business „Viridis Flos“

Nikola Ivanovski , BAS









- The pollinators are an extremely important group of organisms.
- Key part of the ecosystem.
- Useful for agriculture.
- Pollination results in better yields in many crops in terms of both quality and quantity.
- Pollination aids in plant reproduction.
- The loss of pollinators would have wide ranging negative effects on our ecosystems.



Sunflowers and bush beans

- Sunflowers are ready for harvest in 70 to 120 days, and bush beans are ready in 60 to 70 days.
- Because of the current geopolitical situation in Europe, there is a deficit of certain agricultural products which includes sunflower seeds.
- Bush beans are a type of legume and can use atmospheric nitrogen.



Sunflowers and bush beans

- Experiments using domestic bees for sunflower pollination show significant increases in sunflower seeds yield.
- More bees = higher yield.
- At some point the cost of renting beehives outweighs the benefits of the additional yield.



Sunflowers and bush beans

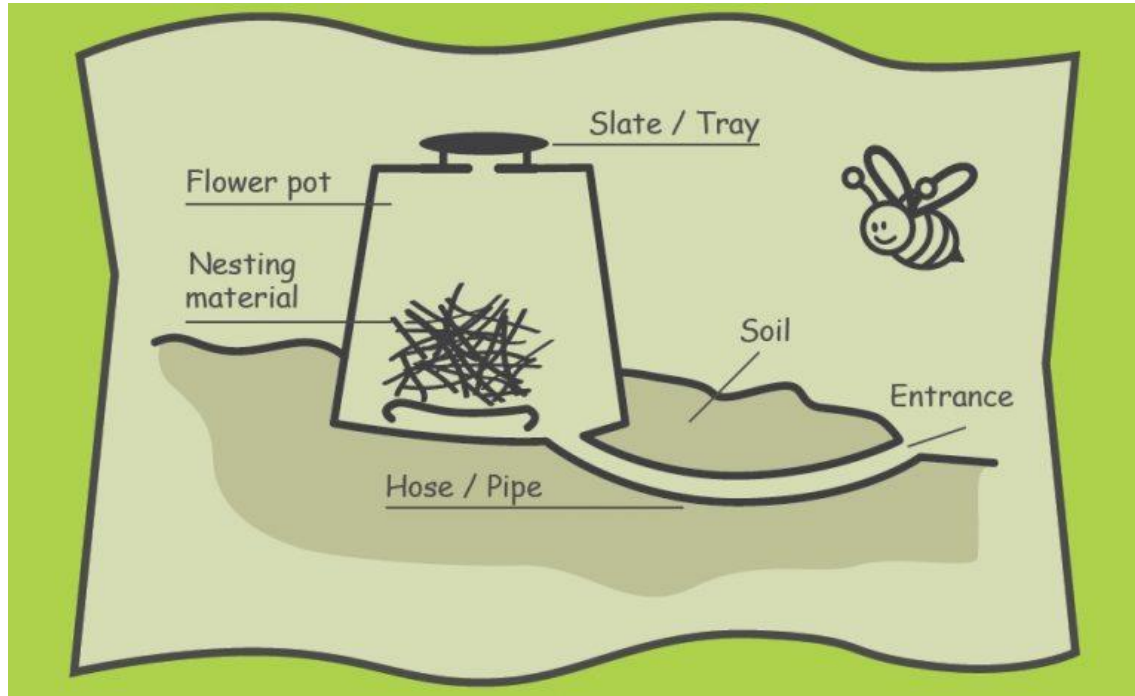
- Instead of using domestic bees, we would like to focus on creating a habitat where wild pollinators can live and reproduce so that we can use their pollination services.
- Setting aside a small strip of land around the arable land where we will plant different species of wild flowers and place wild bee houses.



Solitary bee homes



Bumble bee homes



Pesticides

- After we have created a habitat where wild pollinators can live and reproduce, all that's left is to not kill them.
- The type, quantity and timing of pesticide application can have differing results on the removal of pests, but it can also have differing results on wild pollinators.
- Organic pesticides, companion plants, or at least give preference to pesticides that are less harmful to pollinators.



Fertiliser

- Another step that we would like to take to help the environment in the region is to pay more attention to the type and quantity of fertiliser that we would be using.
- When there are too high ammounts of nutrients added to the soil, instead of having them be used by the crops for their growth and development, a lot of the nutrients are washed away into the local aquatic ecosystems such as lakes, rivers and ponds.



Fertiliser

- When there is an unusually high influx of nutrients in these ecosystems, eutrophication occurs.
- This is one of the main causes for lowered water quality in aquatic ecosystems.
- Eutrophication occurs when different types of algae or other similar organisms (usually cyanobacteria) rapidly multiply due to the unnaturally high nutrient levels in the water to the extent where their decomposing bodies saturate the water creating an anoxic zone in which most of the species native to those habitats can't survive.



Fertiliser

- To avoid this we would like to pay more attention to the amounts of fertiliser we use.
- If possible we would prefer organic fertilisers since they slowly release nutrients in the soil therefore lowering the chances of large and sudden nutrient runoff.
- They are also a byproduct as opposed to inorganic fertilisers which usually are mined from the ground causing some level of pollution.
- Bush beans are a type of legume, meaning they get their own nitrogen from the atmosphere.





Thank you for your attention!

Questions?

